

LOSING ITS GRIP ON CAMP MEADE

Spanish Influenza Being the Way of the Kaiser.

WILL SOON BE DRIVEN OUT

VICTORY FOR PHYSICIANS AND NURSES NEARLY WON.

Decrease in Number of New Cases. Incubating Soldiers With Antipneumonia Vaccine—Ergas Baitz Increase Among the Dead—Units of Seventy-ninth Division, Under Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, Have Been in Action in France, According to Reports.

BY E. LESTER MULLER. Camp Meade, October 12.—The battle which physicians and nurses at this army training camp have waged, almost to the point of exhaustion, against the epidemic of influenza, seems to have been nearly won. The decrease in the number of new cases of influenza continues, and large numbers of soldiers are being discharged daily from the Base Hospital to take their places in the convalescent detachments until they are once again restored to health and strength. Only 31 new cases of the disease were reported during the 24 hours up to noon today, and there were but 117 new cases of pneumonia. This was a decrease in comparison with the figures of yesterday. The number of deaths, too, are on the decrease, and in fact everyone is anxiously looking forward to the day when the death list will again be normal.

STAYING OFF PNEUMONIA.

As a safeguard against pneumonia, which develops rapidly, hundreds of soldiers are taking advantage of the opportunity to be inoculated with antipneumonia vaccine. This treatment is entirely voluntary for officers and men. There is a sufficient quantity of the vaccine in the camp to inoculate all of the soldiers. There are some, however, who prefer to take the risk of catching the disease without the inoculation. The serum, according to reports has been used successfully in other camps. It is injected into the system hypodermically, the same as the antityphoid treatment, weekly.

Among the lads who died yesterday only three were Baltimoreans. They were:

- Private Harry Brandt, Company C, 7th Infantry; 321 Westwood avenue. Private John Thiele, Medical Department, 10th Cavalary. Private George M. Riddison, Company A, 17th Infantry; 603 South Fremont avenue.

The other Maryland boys were: Private Clarence Cassino, Third Company, 15th Depot Brigade; Pearson's Postoffice, Rt. Mary's county. Private James Cole, 15th Company, 15th Depot Brigade; Chapman. Private Thornton Gorman, 16th Company, 15th Depot Brigade; Willson. Private Raymond M. Smullen, Sixth Company, 15th Depot Brigade; Fruitland.

Sergeant Thomas Bordeny, Company I, 7th Infantry; Chesterhaven. Private William Alwood, Supply Company, 7th Infantry; Rockville.

OTHER VICTIMS.

Private William Abel, 214 Company, 4th Dev. Bn., 15th Depot Brigade.

SPANISH INFLUENZA—WHAT IT IS AND HOW IT SHOULD BE TREATED

Nothing New—Simply the Old Grip, or La Grippe, That Was Epidemic in 1889-90, Only Then It Came From Russia By Way of France and This Time By Way of Spain.

Go to Bed and Stay Quiet—Take A Laxative—Eat Plenty of Nourishing Food—Keep Up Your Strength—Nature Is the "Cure."

ALWAYS CALL A DOCTOR

NO OCCASION FOR PANIC. Spanish influenza, which appeared in Spain in 1889, has the appearance of grip or is grippe, which has swept over the world in numerous epidemics during the past century. Hippocrates refers to the disease in 413 B. C. which is regarded by many to have been influenza. Every century has its attacks. Beginning with 1811, this country has had five epidemics, the last in 1889-90. There is no occasion for panic—Influenza is a very contagious disease, but a set of every four hundred according to the M. C. B. The chief danger lies in complications arising from pneumonia, meningitis, etc.

Brigade: Anna Abel, 44 Third street, Newburgh, N. Y.

Private Robert Archibald, Company C, 14th Depot Brigade; Archibald; Meadville, Elk county, Pa.

Private Elmer H. Funk Supply Company, 11st Field Artillery; Barn Ritchie, Route 1, Box No. 43, Hardsmore, W. Va.

Private Roy O. Henry, 8th Company, 15th Depot Brigade; John Henry, Inwood, W. Va.

Private Albert T. Henry, 18th Company, 14th Depot Brigade; Mary Henry, 144 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Joseph King, 8th Company, 1st Dev. Bn., 15th Depot Brigade; Francis E. King, Paw Paw, W. Va.

Private James A. McAnany, Battery D, 11st Field Artillery; Annie McAnany, 2205 Broadway, Water-vliet, N. Y.

Sergeant Amos McCann, 8th Company, 15th Depot Brigade; James McCann, 874 North Randolph street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Harvey Moseley, Medical Department, Base Hospital; Julia E. Moseley, Columbia House, Chester, Pa.

Private Jesse R. Overstreet, Cook and Bakers' School, Q. M. C.; John W. Overstreet, Owenton, Owenton county, N. C.

Private Charles Powell, 21st Company, 8th Dev. Bn., 15th Depot Brigade; John Powell, Choney, Ga.

Private Howard Rodgers, 15th Company, 15th Depot Brigade; John Rodgers, Triadelphia, R. F. D. No. 2, W. Va.

Private George E. Schnerer, Utilities Det., Q. M. C.; Madison Schorer, 118 North Cedar street, Letitz, Pa.

Private Jesse Stinson, Provost Guard, Military Police; Charles Stinson, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Private Noah Tolliver, 40th Auxiliary Reconn. Depot, Quartermaster Corps; Enoch Tolliver, Mazon, W. Va.

Maebanah Oliver Drow, Company E, 17th Infantry; Arthur Drow, 12 Thayer street, Milford, Mass.

Private William Schooley, 143rd Field Hospital, 11th Sanitary Train; William Schooley, Route No. 4, Pittsburg, Kan.

Engineer Joseph Hoffman, 4th Training Camp, Signal Corps; Clara Hoffman, 781 Eberhardt avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Private Charles W. Wright, Company D, 11th Ammunition Train; May Vail, box No. 235, Hartford, Conn.

Cook Leon La Barr, 14th Service Hospital, 11th Sanitary Corps; Charlotte La Barr, Winterset, Wayne county, Pa.

Private Ross Conley, Company C, 81th Field Artillery; Mattie Conley, Penn Inn, N. Y. R. F. D. No. 1.

Private William H. Clora, Company A, 17th Infantry; Alvas Cloce, Crestwood, Ky.

Corporal Edward S. Heighdon, Company A, 1st Infantry, 783 Tenth street, southeast, Washington, D. C.

Private Stanton Whittington, Company G, 17th Infantry; Mrs. Rosie Wright, Box No. 23, Enochtown, W. Va.

Corporal Robert M. Rice, Company D, 17th Infantry; Katie Rice, North Middleton.

IN ACTION IN FRANCE.

Reports which have been received here from France seem to indicate that units of the 7th Division, under Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, which was organized and trained at this camp, have been in action "over there." The 7th is made up almost entirely of Philadelphians and Marylanders. There are three units in the division which are distinctively Philadelphia—The 11th and the 114th Regiments of Infantry and the 113th Field Artillery.

The 11th Regiment of Infantry in Baltimore's Own, and the 113th Field Artillery is made up almost entirely of Philadelphians.

The 114th Infantry is composed almost entirely of men from the eastern section of Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia.

according to the severity of the attack.

EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS.

In order to stimulate the lining of the air passages to throw off the mucus, and keep the air passages open, thus making the breathing easier, Wick's VapoRub will be found effective. Wick's VapoRub should be applied over the throat, chest and back between the shoulder blades to open the pores of the skin. The VapoRub should be rubbed in over the parts until the skin is red, spread on thickly over the chest with two thicknesses of hot flannel cloth. Loosening of clothing loose around the neck, as the heat of the body liberates the ingredients in the form of vapors. These vapors, inhaled with each breath, carry the medication directly to the parts affected. At the same time they are absorbed through and stimulates the skin, attracting the

AMERICAN TROOPS ON THEIR WAY TO THE BATTLEFRONT



TROOPS ARE HERE SEEN CLIMBING ABOARD TRUCKS OF THE MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE ON THE WAY TO THE FIRING LINE

GERMANY BROKEN, BUT WILL FIGHT ON

Opinion of Man Who Spent a Week in Heart of Empire.

CRUSHED BY THE AMERICANS

DISILLUSIONMENT AS TO THE YANKS' STAGGERING BLOW.

Correspondent Just Back in United States, After Study of Situation, Says People Believed Junkers' Tales That America Could Not Exert Much Strength in Field—Horrible Awakening as Trainloads of Wounded From France Began Baring Truth.

BY ALFRED G. ANDERSEN.

[Copyright 1918, by Star Company.] I have just returned to the United States after spending a week in the heart of Germany.

I am a Scandinavian by birth, but an enthusiastic American by adoption. I speak German with the fluency of a native. I have a wife and daughter living in Chicago. I was sent abroad last May on the patriotic mission of seeing at first hand the military, industrial, economic and general conditions in the enemy's land.

I understood the errand in the full knowledge that death as a spy awaited if the Germans discovered my true identity.

The results of my efforts have been laid before the government of the United States.

I have indisputable evidence that from the moment American troops launched their great attack at Chateau Thierry, Germany realized she could not win the war.

She is a land of crippled men, of hungry women and children of paper clothes. She is sick to death of the war; nevertheless Germany is far from being at the end of her resources and she is capable of and fully intends to put up a tremendous fight to the bitter end.

By request of the American government I am committing from my article all reference to the route which I traveled to Germany and the means by which I entered that country.

We need millions more troops in France to make sure of crushing Germany. We will have to spend billions more dollars.

WE'RE LOSING, HUNS ADMIT.

"We are losing the war. The American army is a nut we cannot crack. I do not believe that either Austria or Germany can any longer

army would bring the Allies to their knees.

Realizing that Ludendorff's defeat was bound to make a profound impression on the German mind, I cast about for means to obtain precise information.

A second visit to Berlin by myself was manifestly impossible, so I induced a young Danish woman who had many relatives in Germany to go to the German capital. For obvious reasons the identity of this enterprising girl cannot be revealed. As she had been in Germany a number of times before it was not difficult for her to obtain a passport and permission to remain a week. Being bound by ties of close kinship to several German families, including officers in the German army, her story is not biased by friendship for the Entente Allies.

DARK HOUR FOR BERLIN.

It is reproduced as she told it to me.

"When I arrived in Berlin I found the whole population in a state of depression far greater than any I had observed on any previous visit. The people were horrified by the tremendous number of wounded who came by the trainload from the American front.

"Every person I saw expected an early peace, but not on the terms they had in mind a year ago. The impression was general that by the aid of America the Allies would compel Germany to accept any terms they might please to dictate and that the end of the present war was near.

"I lived at the Central Hotel, opposite the Friedrichstrasse Railroad station. My room was on the third floor and from my window I had an excellent view of the railroad yards. The things I saw were ghastly.

"Every night between midnight and 4 A. M. scores of trains filled with wounded soldiers pulled in at the station. Thousands of maimed soldiers were unloaded at the Bahnhof Friedrichstrasse during those four hours every night. The arrival after midnight was little explanation.

"The government was trying to hide the truth from the civilian population. These efforts were futile. The streets were filled with the wails and wails of armless and legless boys will haunt me for years to come.

"I noticed that the surgeons and nurses were seriously handicapped by lack of supplies. Not a bit of cotton was to be had and the wounds were

dressed with paper crepe. The sufferers complained that the paper irritated their wounds.

WOUNDED TOLD OF YANKS.

"With so many thousands of soldiers returning from the American front it was impossible for the government to conceal the truth. Up to that time the newspapers had continually drilled into their readers that only a few thousand poorly equipped Americans were on French soil.

"But soldiers with shattered limbs and bayonet wounds, who had been in personal contact with the Americans, told a different story to friends and relatives at the hospitals. These boys knew from personal observation that a vast American army was in France and that it was exceedingly well equipped.

"Most important of all they knew to their own chagrin that the Americans were among the best fighters on the western front. In no time the truth was all over Berlin.

"Not only civilians and enlisted soldiers, but a officer of high rank realized that America has sealed the doom of Germany. I even heard of doctors discuss it on the Berlin streets.

"One night I was with friends at a large cafe in Unter den Linden, an adjoining table sat a lieutenant colonel and a captain. I could not help overhearing the conversation.

"BEING LICKED FOR FAIR."

"Leaning over the table the lieutenant colonel exclaimed in the peculiar drawing accent of Berlin. 'German jobs aber krie gen wir kein kein sein!'

"(Translated into corresponding colloquial American this means, 'Now we are being licked for fair, my friends! The Americans are on the job.')

"The captain admitted this was the fact. Yet from wounded soldiers I gathered that organized revolt is not likely in the German army. Small bodies of troops may mutiny, but that will be local causes.

"A more likely occurrence is secession from the Central Empire by Austria, Hungary. This I gathered from Austria, which who traveled on the same train with me to Berlin. There were 15 of them headed by a Major Kneffel. They are a good many later that they had been in Copenhagen trying to purchase food supplies for the Austrian army. The Austrian army is in a sorry state, he made the following startling statement to me:

"'Frahlein, we are losing the war. The Austrian army is in a sorry state, but I do not believe that either Austria or Germany can any longer resist the war in the eyes of the people.'

"To my amazement Major Kneffel's 16 companions shared this view to a man. They were en route to Berlin. Later I would not have been surprised."

TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS CONCERNING PUBLIC HEALTH

Officials From All Parts of North and South America Will Attend Convention in Chicago.

metals and shipbuilding, will be sent by W. G. Hudson, M. C., Wilmington, Del.; I. F. Lanza, M. C., Pittsburgh; Alice Hamilton, M. C., Chicago, and Loyal A. Sherrill, M. D., Bethlehem, Pa.

In the section of sanitary engineering George B. Webster, of Philadelphia, and Edwin A. Fisher, of Ithaca, N. Y., will be the principal speakers. Lieut. Col. B. C. Chief of the Department of Health and Sanitation of the United States Shipping Board will present a paper describing the work of the department.

Committee on air water sewage and refuse disposal will meet reports for discussion by delegates.

HAND OF GERMANY IN CHINA

Working to Lower French Pre-eminence at Peking.

Peking, September 15.—The hand of Germany, working to lower the prestige in China, is seen by French legation here in the recent attempt to open diplomatic relations between China and the Vatican. Legation says it has collected evidence to support the charge.

When it was announced a few weeks ago that the Chinese government had appointed a minister to the Vatican, and that the papal delegate to the Philippines, Monsignor Ferrero, had been appointed papal minister to China, the French minister immediately lodged a protest. The protest was based on the claim that the appointments were made in violation of the 1911 treaty of which France recognized French protection of Roman Catholic missionaries in China, and that they were against the spirit of the 1911 treaty of China and the Entente nations.

While negotiations were under way, China communicated to the Pope Monsignor Ferrero was personally gratified in Peking for the reason he is a personal friend of Adm. S. S. Lo, late German Foreign minister and now German Foreign minister.

So soon as the speaker had what he had done and the mistake he had made, he apologized but to no avail, as the lady was indignant and declared she would not vote for him.—Colorado (The Record).

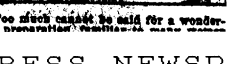
Lost One Vote.

A certain local candidate was the other night speaking in a community schoolhouse and after a time he started about the war, bringing down star-dust about the misdeeds of the trenches, and becoming enthusiastic in his denunciations, and unthinkingly laid hand on a lady voter's head and ruffled her hair.

So soon as the speaker realized what he had done and the mistake he had made, he apologized but to no avail, as the lady was indignant and declared she would not vote for him.—Colorado (The Record).

Coming of The Sunbeam

How to Avoid These Pains and Distress Which so Many Mothers Have Suffered.



Too much cannot be said for a wonderful...

GIRLS' PAINS AND WEAKNES

Yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's...