

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN THICK OF NEW VERDUN FIGHT

Men From Western Part of State Captured Town Thought Impregnable; Make Brave Record Under Enemy Fire

With the American Army at Verdun, Oct. 5.—The Pennsylvanians have inscribed upon their colors during the last week of hard fighting around Verdun the names of the two largest towns captured by Americans, Montfaucon and Verennes, while they also gained the honor of opening their way up the valley of the Aire, which was held by the Prussian guard, who tried to bar the way.

This would have been honor enough for the Keystone state, but the Pennsylvanians also fought in the eastern edge of the Argonne forest, in connection with the New Yorkers, who made the main attack there and recaptured once and for all time the famous village of Malancourt, which was mentioned daily in the great Verdun battle of 1916, and which was won and lost a dozen times.

Experienced French officers had grave doubts as to whether Montfaucon would be taken, for towering on the heights, it was a citadel indeed. But the Pennsylvanians, commanded by Major Harry D. Parkin, of Pittsburgh, acting as regimental commander, was the first to enter, with the troops of Major J. Bayard Atwood, of Pittsburgh, not far away. As their commander said, "Our men would go anywhere they are led, no matter how hot the fire."

These particular troops had never been in heavy fighting before. They took for their motto the last words of an officer who died beyond Montfaucon when the first German counterattack came: "We will lose every man before we give way an inch."

Fought Without Artillery They did not give way an inch. Although on the first day they had a heavy barrage to smooth the way for them, there were times later when they had no artillery protection, but went ahead anyway, with simply their rifles, bayonets and bombs, while the scouts, commanded by Lieutenant Murray E. Goetz, of Woodlawn, Pa., former commander of the Pennsylvania State University cadets, crawled forward to send back reports of the enemy's whereabouts and strength.

The first day it was comparatively easy. They found the enemy defenses wrecked by shellfire and took many prisoners, but later it was harder and an advance of 100 yards was won as fiercely as that of a mile on the first day. The great trouble then was machine guns, which were secreted in strong nests and made much trouble. These had to be gone after by especially daring and ingenious men.

Lieutenant Joseph Horne, of the big department store family of Pittsburgh, was continually leading his men at the machine guns and wiped out many nests, drawing the attention of all to his utter disregard of danger. In fact, every one of the men seemed endowed with superhuman powers.

Carried Wounded on His Back Lieutenant T. W. Culverson, of Pittsburgh, a former ambulance driver in the French army, carried the wounded to the dressing station on his back, dodging bursting shells. He had to throw himself flat three times on one trip to escape being blown to bits, but using his early ambulance experience managed to do it with a human burden on his

back, so that neither he nor the wounded was injured. Lieutenant Charles A. Hoffman, of 620 South Dallas street, Pittsburgh, a member of the old Pennsylvania National Guard, went through Montfaucon on the run and there fired his first shot in the war from his automatic revolver. It killed a German officer who was trying to rally his men. Hoffman has a fine pair of German glasses as a trophy.

He then went on and reorganized his platoon on a hilltop nearly two miles beyond Montfaucon under a heavy fire. This hilltop was an especially hot place, and the Germans counterattacked there after a hot barrage, but Major Parkin had made such a good disposition of his men that it was utterly repulsed. Lieutenant Hoffman had been searching for Lieutenant Paul Eckler, of New Kensington, Pa., who was supposedly staying with headquarters as a one-pounder expert. He found him up at the front line leading a platoon whose commander had been hit.

WAR VETERANS TO FEATURE RALLY

(Continued from First Page.)

tention to his individual prospect—meaning himself or herself. "I think this is the most important committee in the entire history of the Liberty Loan campaigns. It is a mighty large committee, but it is not unwieldy. I ask of these nearly 200,000 committeemen that they go after their prospects diligently, presenting the Liberty Loan arguments that we all know so well."

Grand Union Tea Company today announced that it is a hundred per cent organization except for the fact that two girls employes who are sick have not had an opportunity to sign for bonds.

The Harrisburg Kresge store today purchased \$2,300 worth of bonds.

Bonds Are Here Every bank in Harrisburg now has Liberty bonds of the fourth issue and subscribers who wish to pay cash may get them at any time. The bonds arrived early this week. The purchase of bonds was going on briskly in the majority of the institutions today.

The intricacies of the Liberty Loan campaign and the detail with which the subscriptions are being handled, have rendered it necessary to engage a number of volunteer helpers. The Elliott-Fisher Company yesterday sent four book typewriting machines to the office in Market street, with young women to man them.

Get supplies to-night Chairman Frank C. Sites' homes workers to-night between 7.30 and 8 o'clock in the federal courtroom will receive their supplies for next week's drive. All of these workers are urged to be on hand.

D. D. SWAVELY, LISTED MISSING, IS IN HOSPITAL

Central Pennsylvania Boys on Casualty List Reported Seriously Wounded



D. D. SWAVELY

To-day's casualty list carried the cheering news that David Daniel Swavely, 1708 Regina street, previously reported as missing in action, is in a hospital. The casualty list of September 23 carried the statement that he was missing. He is aged 21 years and is a member of the Headquarters Company of the One Hundred and Twelfth Infantry.

Frank Atley Westfall, Mechanicburg R. D. No. 2, has been severely wounded in France, according to last night's casualty lists. Telegrams from the War Department say that he was wounded a day after his brother, John Westfall, was killed. Frank fought beside his brother when the other fell on the field of action.

REPUBLICANS OF CONGRESS BACK OF THE PRESIDENT

No Comparison Between the Present War and Roosevelt's Plea For Support

Washington, Oct. 5.—In the Congressional campaign of 1898, Colonel Roosevelt, then Republican nominee for governor of New York, and Benjamin Harrison, former Republican president, urged upon the voters of the country the necessity of the election of a Republican Congress in order that President McKinley's war administration might be upheld. These two Republican leaders, in common with several others, argued that the election of a Democratic Congress, coming at a time when the terms of peace between the United States and Spain were being discussed, might encourage those European powers that were at heart hostile to this country, to throw their influence with Spain and either prolong hostilities or force a peace treaty upon the United States that would not be desirable.

Just at present, Democratic leaders are trying to draw a parallel between the situation then and the one existing. However, instead of there being a similarity between the conditions of 1898 and 1918 there is a striking contrast. The Republicans, although in a minority in both House and Senate, have given unstinted support to every war measure asked by President Wilson. In many cases, particularly where the raising of our armies was at stake, the Republicans have been the leaders in support of President Wilson. At no time have they attempted to cripple the administration by refusing to vote revenues asked by the administration leaders to finance the prosecution of the war.

Democrats Fight War Revenues In striking contrast to this patriotic support of a national administration in time of foreign war is the record made by the Democratic party during the Spanish-American war when the \$500,000,000 war revenue bond bill asked for by the McKinley administration to supply finances to prosecute the Spanish-American war came up for passage in June, 1898. Only six Democrats out of a total of 139 in the House of Representatives were sufficiently patriotic to place country above party and vote for this war revenue measure. The Democratic record in the Senate was not far different, as out of thirty-four Democratic Senators only seven cast partisan lines aside and voted for the bill that was necessary to provide war funds.

Despite the efforts of Democratic leaders to capitalize the war by making it appear to be a Democratic partisan affair, and despite their refusal to permit the Republicans to sit in the councils which frame war policies, the Republican minority in both branches of Congress have seen fit to submerge partisanship and to overlook the narrow partisan attitude of the Democratic leaders.

This is a striking contrast to the record made by the Democratic minority during the Spanish-American war. Then the minority party was a party of opposition to all war measures and policies. For that reason Colonel Roosevelt and former President Benjamin Harrison were

justified, in the campaign of 1898, in urging the voters to refuse to turn the control of Congress over to the Democratic party. But it is perfectly clear there is not the slightest parallel between the attitude of the Democratic minority in Congress during the Spanish-American war and the attitude of the Republican minority in Congress now.

Drives Car 1,800 Miles to Visit Friends in Perry

Blain, Pa., Oct. 5.—The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Zion's Reformed Church, are presenting a gold emblem pin to each member that has gone to the army.—Mrs. Frank Moore and daughter, Jane, of Harrisburg, are guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. Creigh Patterson.—E. K. Weaver is home from Burnham.—Frank Comp, who drove his car from Delmont, South Dakota, a distance of eighteen hundred miles, visited friends here this week, accompanied by his cousin, Edward Comp, of South Dakota.—Miss Maude I. Smith has returned from a trip to Harrisburg.—Mrs. Annie Woods has returned home from a

visit to her sister, Mrs. Roy R. Allen, at Meriden, Conn.—Mr. and Mrs. Noah Getz, of Lancaster county, visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary Zimmerman over the weekend.—Mr. Kistler, of Newport, visited his aunt,

and Mrs. A. D. Garber and daughters, Esther and Anna, of Florin, were here to attend the funeral of Mrs. George Mumper on Tuesday.—S. C. Zimmerman over the weekend.—Mr. Kistler, of Newport, visited his aunt,

Mrs. Jacob Snyder, over Sunday.—Mrs. Fannie Kistler has returned home from Newport.—Mrs. Elizabeth Henry paid a visit to her son, the Rev. Luther E. Henry at Penbrook.

Avviso agli Italiani

Domenica 6 Ottobre 1918 alle 3 pomeridiane vi sarà un

Grande Meeting nel Reservoir Park

dove interverrà

un rappresentante dell'Ambasciatore d'Italia e una Compagnia di valorosi Alpini Italiani

venuta espressamente in America a richiesta del governo degli Stati Uniti per visitare le principali città di questa nazione nella presente campagna del Quarto Prestito della Liberta.

Il rappresentante dell'Ambasciatore

spiegherà agli Italiani quanto l'Italia ha fatto e sta facendo nella guerra Europea, il valore dei suoi soldati prima nell'avanzata dentro l'Austria e poi nell'arrestare le orde barbariche Austro-Tedesche sul Piave.

Venite tutti, o Italiani, ad ascoltare il rappresentante della vostra nazione, e a vedere gli Alpini del vostro esercito che tanti prodigi di valore compiono sulle montagne della Alpi.

La colonia intera è pregato di Trovarvi nella Seconda strada ed Chestnut alle ore 1 p. m. per marciare in carpo al punto di riunione.

PIMPLY? WELL, DON'T BE

People Notice It. Drive Them Off with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets

A pimply face will not embarrass you much longer if you get a package of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. The skin should begin to clear after you have taken the tablets a few nights.

Cleanse the blood, bowels and liver with Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets, the successful substitute for calomel; there's no sickness or pain after taking them.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets do that which calomel does, and just as effectively, but their action is gentle and safe instead of severe and irritating.

No one who takes Olive Tablets is ever cursed with "a dark brown taste," a bad breath, a dull, listless, "no good" feeling, constipation, torpid liver, bad disposition or pimply face.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil; you will know them by their olive color.

Dr. Edwards spent years among patients afflicted with liver and bowel complaints, and Olive Tablets are the immensely effective result.

Take one or two nightly for a week. See how much better you feel and look. 10c and 25c per box. All druggists.

Advertisement for Mack's Dental Offices, featuring a \$5 roofless plate and contact information at 310 Market Street.

Large advertisement for Liberty Loan subscriptions with the headline 'What Will Your Answer Be?' and 'The Amount of Your Liberty Loan Subscription Is Your Answer'. Includes a large question mark, decorative star borders, and contact information for the Pennsylvania Surety Company.