

TO END TYPHOID IN THE ARMY

Compulsory Vaccination Order Has Been Issued.

SERUM A GREAT SUCCESS.

72,000 Soldiers to Be Treated—Inoculations Will Protect Three Years. Wonderful Results Obtained on Mexican Border and Elsewhere.

Vaccination against typhoid fever has been made compulsory for every officer and enlisted man in the United States army under forty-five years of age. The only exceptions allowed by the war department's order in the matter are those who have had the disease or who have already been vaccinated.

This action was taken by the secretary of war on recommendation of Surgeon General George H. Torney. The army physicians are enthusiastic over the efficacy of the anti-typhoid inoculation. They point to the splendid health record of the maneuver division at San Antonio, Tex., every member of which was vaccinated against the disease, which is regarded as one of the greatest scourges of armies. For several months every recruit received into the army has been inoculated with virus.

Thousands Must Submit.
Estimates compiled at the war department show that up to the present time about 17,000 inoculations for typhoid have been made. Of the troops who were sent to the Mexican frontier nearly 12,000 had been inoculated. The total strength of the army at present is 78,000, so there will be plenty of work for the surgeons of the army to perform before each soldier has undergone treatment.

The "typhoid prophylactic," as it is called, has been prepared by Major Russell of the medical corps, stationed at the army medical school in Washington, and it will be distributed to the various forts and posts throughout the country. It is estimated that in about a month's time every officer and man in the army will have been inoculated.

Feel Little Inconvenience.
Very little, if any, inconvenience as a result of the inoculation is felt by the patient. He does not lose a single day's duty, nor is he compelled to take to his bed. He is watched carefully for a period of twenty days and is then declared to be immune from the dread disease. The "prophylactic" is injected in the left arm of the patient in practically the same manner as the smallpox vaccination process.

The war department is convinced of the efficacy of typhoid inoculation in wiping out this disease in the army. During the Spanish war experiments were conducted along this line. Two divisions of the Seventh army corps, under command of Major General Fitzhugh Lee, were encamped at Jacksonville. The sanitary conditions of the camps were exactly alike, and water for the troops was obtained from artesian wells. One division numbered 10,769 men and the other 12,801 men.

None of the men or officers in the small division had been inoculated with the typhoid vaccine. As a result there were 2,693 cases of typhoid in this smaller division, resulting in 248 deaths. In the larger division a majority of the men were inoculated, and, while there was but one case of typhoid developed, there was not a single death.

Will Last Three Years.
One interesting feature of the treatment that has not yet been worked out is the continuance of treatment after the first injection has ceased to be effective. Surgeon General Torney and others who have been conducting experiments have decided that the serum renders a man immune for the period of three years at least. They do not know how much longer the antitoxin retains its power as a safeguard against typhoid. According to present plans, the men who are vaccinated now will receive another injection at the end of three years.

The serum is now being manufactured at the army medical school, under the personal direction of Major Russell, who is an expert on the subject of typhoid fever and a leader in the movement to inoculate the army. The present step has not been taken without exhaustive investigation both on the part of Secretary of War Stimson and the officers and physicians who have been engaged in the experiment work. On June 6 last the secretary of war, deeply impressed with the effectiveness of the new treatment, called upon Major Russell to vaccinate him. No ill results followed, and at the end of twenty days the secretary was pronounced immune.

Famous Scientists Serve.
Though the first experiments were conducted during the Spanish-American war, results were not positively accepted until the famous "typhoid board" was created under the administration of Surgeon General Rilly. This board comprised the most famous scientists and experts in the country. Those who served were Dr. Flexner, the New York expert on the disease; Professor Minner of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Thayer of Johns Hopkins university, Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York and Professor Vaughn of the University of Michigan.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Miss Beatrice Harraden has been elected to the council of the English Society of Women Journalists.

Mrs. Ava Willing Astor will not return to America this season. She engaged a house at North Berwick, London, for the autumn golfing season and will entertain large house parties.

Miss Anna Willis Williams, the original "Miss Liberty," whose profile adorns the silver dollar, has been for the last twelve years at the head of the kindergarten system of Philadelphia, her native city.

Miss Olive Conger has been admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. She has been employed in the customs division in the treasury department and was graduated last May from the Washington Law college.

Mrs. Qvam, president of the Norwegian Woman Suffrage association and of the Norwegian Women's Sanitary association, has just been decorated by the king of Norway with a gold medal. This honor was bestowed on Mrs. Qvam because of her services in working against tuberculosis.

The Writers.

Booth Tarkington in his student days at Princeton had a decided gift for sketching and usually illustrated what he wrote.

Robert W. Chambers began his career as a draftsman and painter, studying art in New York and at Julien's academy in Paris.

Ray Stannard Baker has recently moved from East Lansing, Mich., to Amherst, Mass. He does his writing in Amherst, but goes to his office in New York at regular intervals of about a week.

Charles Battell Loomis, the humorist, studied drawing at the Brooklyn institute along with Gibson, Wenzel, Remington and Peter Newell and at one time under an assumed name gave a musical chalk talk as a vaudeville act.

Political Quips.

There's no doubt that the water in the political swimming hole is warm enough, but the trouble is it's over the average statesman's head.—Washington Post.

The old fashioned man who would rather be right than president has been superseded by several men who would rather be president than anything else in the wide world.—Albany Journal.

Campaigns will not seem natural in New York any more. Mayor Gaynor announces that he will not permit political banners to be stretched across the street.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Pert Personals.

Edison, departing for Europe, said he expected to live 150 years. We're willing.—Troy Press.

We'd like to know when Artist Frederick Pinney Earle gets any time to paint pictures.—Detroit Free Press.

It was an occasion worthy of the historical painter when Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had to sit up all night to save the country.—Providence Journal.

Judging from the price the Pittsburgh team paid for him, this man O'Toole must be the pitcher who struck out "Casey at the bat."—Denver Republican.

Current Comment.

There seems to be in England a greater necessity for more rich American wives than for more poets.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Perhaps it is a mere accident that the fortification of the Panama canal should begin at the Pacific end.—Springfield Republican.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson says old age is a natural condition. It beats all how much the doctors are finding out lately.—Waterbury Republican.

Industrial Items.

The demand for gutta percha is sixty times that of the supply.

The oil product of the United States is now several times that of the entire world seven years ago.

India has a new factory law which limits adults' work to twelve hours and children's to six hours a day.

The number of women employed in manufactures and trades in Germany is 9,400,000; in Austria, 5,900,000; in England, 5,300,000.

Short Stories.

Steel was in use in 962 B. C.

Chinese people rarely eat beef.

Pulleys were first made in 518 B. C.

Sweden and Denmark have no soldiers who cannot read and write. In Russia's army 70 per cent of the men are illiterate.

Stage route from New York to Boston was opened in 1732. The journey to the Hub from New York then consumed fourteen days.

English Etchings.

In July eighty-two years ago the first London omnibus, or "hillbeast," was run.

In England there are now more than 2,000 picture theaters, of which London possesses 300.

In the reign of Henry VIII, the general price for the letting of land was a shilling an acre.

England has the honor of first making cruelty to animals a distinct subject of public attention by legislation enacted in 1840.

TIMELY BREVITIES

Advance figures of her new census give Uruguay a population of 1,042,686.

In India the scale of pay for high appointments is more liberal than in any other country in the world.

With the exception of Norway, Sweden and Iceland more men than women lose their sight in Europe.

While Amsterdam is the diamond center of the world, these gems are not generally worn by the natives.

In the kitchens of the United States Military academy at West Point practically all the work is now done by electricity.

The population of New Zealand's largest cities are: Auckland, 109,781; Wellington, 90,122; Christchurch, 85,023; Dunedin, 59,899.

The New York Association For the Blind is raising \$150,000 to erect the first modern trade school and settlement house for the blind.

A substantial reward awaits the man who successfully applies to the exhaust of the motorcycle a muffler that absolutely cannot be cut out.

The czar of Russia is the largest individual landowner in the world. The land belonging to him is greater in area than the whole of France.

There are ten Long Island suburbs within ten miles of New York city hall where agriculture is pursued on fields assessed at building lots prices.

Japan needs nearly \$2,000,000 worth of nails a year, and the whole supply at present is imported. It is now proposed to manufacture them at home.

Before the end of the year the Philippine Islands will have complete parcels post and money order arrangements with all countries and colonies in the far east.

Beauty doctors in Paris have a surprising conception of their sphere of usefulness. One of them advertises, for 80 francs, to insert wrinkles on the face of a bulldog.

Australian farmers have taken to breeding opossums for their furs by way of utilizing timbered sections of their land which have little value otherwise. It has been found that these animals can be bred to produce white, gray, brown or black furs.

The United States has a floating court composed of Judge T. R. Lyons and Fletcher Maddox of the treasury department. It travels on the revenue cutter Thetis and visits the remote towns of western Alaska to decide cases which have accumulated since the preceding summer.

A fish which abound off the Nova Scotia coast. A rendering factory at Clark harbor converted 700,000 fish into oil and fertilizer during one month, and the factory, which was built three years ago, is to be enlarged so that the capacity will be doubled.

Professor Kennedy of Edinburgh university describes a hitherto unknown manuscript of the Old Testament, which he names the Codex Edenburgensis, which he has discovered in the Advocates library, Edinburgh. It is said that for size, condition and calligraphy it has few rivals among similar manuscripts in any library in the world.

English polo is to have its Sir Thomas Lipton. The Duke of Westminster is determined to do for polo what the tea merchant did for yachting. He says he will bear the entire cost of the team which will try to recover the international trophy. He thinks the recent defeat of the Hurlingham club was due largely to inferior horsemanship. The duke himself is a fine poloist.

Because they do not require a depositor to have the consent of her husband when she opens an account, a group of Berlin women who manage a large bank all by themselves have made a big success of their venture. The institution is the first bank exclusively for women, and the only one in the world that is conducted by female financiers alone.

The falling off in attendance in the various churches and the lack of interest on the part of young people in religious matters have had the attention of the authorities of Bavaria, where the supreme court has decided that parents must provide religious instruction for their children and that the instruction must be in keeping with the faith of the parents.

An academie de la mode is to be organized in France for the purpose of guarding against the inroads of the foreign modistes in their attempts to replace the designs originating in Paris. It is planned to invite to this organization actresses of renown, modistes, painters, leaders of fashion; also physicians, in order that hygienic features may not be neglected.

John Boyce, an Englishman who became the white king of the Ki-kuyus, a powerful tribe in East Africa, has left the Dark Continent for the first time in years to visit in London. He landed on the coast about ten years ago and won the good graces of the blacks, though he was only a soldier of fortune. The tribe made him a blood brother and then admitted him into the innermost circle.

John Gregory, the cobbler-poet of Bristol, England, who has just celebrated his eightieth birthday, is a draughtsman of the practical sort who works on committees, trade councils and the platform. He wrote verse as a child, but not until he was forty did his first volume, "Idyls of Labor," appear, and then at his own expense. His gift has not been without its financial reward, however, as a state pension was granted him several years ago.

A ROCKEFELLER TUNNEL.

Oil Magnate Won't Have Delivery Men on His Grounds.

John D. Rockefeller has begun the work of digging a tunnel from his home on top of Kykuit hill, near Tarrytown, N. Y., to the road near his stable to be used by drivers of all delivery wagons. The tunnel will be about 1,000 feet long and will cost many thousands of dollars, but Mr. Rockefeller has decided that hereafter no delivery wagon will drive up the roadway to his home.

The tunnel may be large enough for wagons to drive in, or there may be an escalator to carry heavy boxes, etc., up to the house.

Grace Green Roosevelt.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is to be named Grace Green Roosevelt, after her grandmother, Mrs. H. Addison Alexander, whose maiden name was Grace Green.

Cunning Johnny.

Little Johnny played with matches at the age of five or six; burned the shed and burned the kitchen, which were rather naughty tricks.

After Johnny had grown older and had wearied of such fun from his mother he stole money for the purchase of a gun.

Johnny now employs a lawyer who is full of tricks and wiles to find loopholes in the statutes and to fix up alibis.

—Chicago Record-Herald.



A. O. BLAKE

Candidate on the Republican Ticket for Nomination for REGISTER AND RECORDER.

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1st Prize	\$50.00 in Gold
2nd "	25.00 " "
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Next 10 Prizes	5.00 " "
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One pound each of Clark & Snover "Stripped" or Top Wave Tobacco.

Fifty-three Prizes in all, and every one worth working for

All you have to do to win one of these prizes, if you secure points enough, is to save the NEW CLARK & SNOVER YELLOW COUPONS, BEARING THE EXPIRATION DATE, JUNE 1, 1912. No others accepted in this contest, and either mail or bring them to The Clark & Snover Company's office, No. 112 Adams Avenue, Scranton, Pa., before 12 o'clock noon, October 31, 1911, and, in addition to the premiums listed on the backs thereof, you will be given credit for all the new coupons returned, beginning with the morning mail August 1, 1911, and closing with the last mail before noon, October 31, 1911, according to the following schedule:

Coupons marked "Value 1 Coupon" one point
Coupons marked "Value 2 Coupons" two points
Coupons marked "Value 5 Coupons" five points
Coupons marked "Value 10 Coupons" ten points

In addition to this, we will give contestants credit for two points each for every advertisement they send in, in which the name "THE CLARK & SNOVER COMPANY" appears. These advertisements may be taken from the newspapers, dance programmes, pay envelopes, or from any publication in which an advertisement containing our name appears.

This offer is open ONLY to CONSUMERS of Clark & Snover Tobaccos, and no jobber, dealer, coupon collector or broker is eligible to enter the contest, and coupons or advertisements turned in by any but CONSUMERS of our tobaccos will not be accepted for credit in this contest. Therefore, Mr. Consumer, if you want to win one of these prizes, hang on to your coupons.

Tell all your friends about this contest and get them to use CLARK & SNOVER "STRIPPED" or "TOP WAVE" Tobacco, and if they do not want to enter the contest, they can give you the coupons.

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