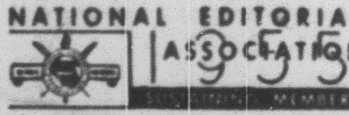


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**THE UNION PRESS-COURIER**  
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**To Honor Area Health Pioneer**

August 10, 1956, is a bit more than a year ahead. It falls on a Friday, and to most of our readers, at the present, it means nothing more than another day and date. However, this particular day and date will mark the 100th anniversary of one of our nation's greatest benefactors in the field of health, in the revolutionized treatment of one of mankind's greatest killers, particularly among the younger folks, the dreaded "consumption," or tuberculosis as it is now generally known. He is the late Dr. Lawrence Flick, who died in Philadelphia in 1937 at the age of 81 years.

Dr. Flick was born in a building still standing, a very short mile to the south of Carrolltown, Dr. L. A. Wesner of Johnstown, Cambria County medical director, also a Carrolltown native, and an active member of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, is heading a movement that is fast gaining impetus in medical and historical circles to commemorate the century-anniversary of Dr. Flick at his birthplace. In this respect he has the support of the county schools, county officials, and in fact most everyone in this particular area. We also will be glad to get behind the movement.

It will be the aim of the promoters of this anniversary event to bring federal officials into the picture as well, and with President Eisenhower being an official resident of Pennsylvania, there will be efforts made to interest his attendance, or someone in high office that he may designate. It will also be both to the interest and success of the venture to have the folks of Carrolltown and of Northern Cambria County as a whole take an interest in the movement to honor this famous Northern Cambria native. Probably the program will take place at the actual birthplace of Dr. Flick.

One of the prime thoughts in the observance, of course, is to thoroughly inform Cambria Counties of the amazing and lasting impression Dr. Flick made in medical history. About a year ago, when this paper was printing a series of articles on Carrolltown's history, one of the stories touched upon Dr. Lawrence Flick. He was graduated from St. Vincent College, Latrobe, Pa., in 1875, and from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1879. He spent the greater part of his life in the study of tuberculosis, and in his research made for himself in medical history a name among those of the great. He died of heart disease.

Yet, as a youth, he had cured himself of the "white plague." Other physicians at that time were skeptical when he originally asserted that tuberculosis was contagious, not hereditary. But he proved his point, and he also proved that the disease—known for generations as consumption—could be cured. At the time of his death, in a great measure due to his efforts, tuberculosis had dropped to sixth among all causes of death in the United States. Now it is much further down the line.

Following graduation as a medic, Dr. Flick practiced a year, and then had to forego practice because he was stricken with the disease. With little money and few prospects of earning much because of his weakened condition, he set out for California in an effort to conquer the dread malady and regain his health. It was that trip which put him on the track of a treatment for tuberculosis and international fame as a physician.

In California, Dr. Flick obtained work on an orange ranch near Los Angeles, making orange boxes for two cents apiece. He was unable to work more than half a day, and the limited pay that he received meant a limited food supply. He arranged an eating schedule which consisted of one full meal a day supplemented with oranges (the ripened fruit being free to workers) and milk, which could be obtained for 25 cents a pail. The combination of oranges, milk, fresh air and sunshine, with a minimum of physical effort, worked wonders and within a year Dr. Flick gained 80 pounds and complete recovery.

That rigid treatment, rigidly adhered to by this Carrolltown native, became a standard practice throughout the medical world and proved a boon to countless thousands of people suffering with the malady. This was after Dr. Flick proved his worth on himself and his patients. He returned to Philadelphia, resumed his medical practice, and read and studied every book and pamphlet about tuberculosis, and became convinced that the then prevalent theory that the disease was hereditary was wrong.

Dr. Wesner has a film that he will be glad to show to service clubs and to groups of interested people. It depicts the tough sledding Dr. Flick had in the beginning in getting the medical profession to accept his theory. His medical colleagues were skeptical, but he proved his point in a practical test in a Philadelphia area where research disclosed the disease was attached to houses rather than to families. To prove his point he made similar studies in the same houses of the incidence of smallpox, typhoid fever, scarlet fever and influenza. Results were almost the same and his theory was vindicated.

He then took the next logical step—a demand for special hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis, and a couple of them were afforded. He helped found the Free Hospital in the Quaker City, and became president of the White Haven Sanatorium. Henry Phipps, Pittsburgh steel magnate, became interested in Dr. Flick's progress and the two gentlemen went to Europe, and it was then that the Henry Phipps Institute for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was conceived, with Phipps' millions and with Dr. Flick the guiding light. Out of it tuberculosis truly became a conquerable disease and Dr. Flick's name became lastingly engraved in medical history. Certainly Dr. Flick has a niche in local history that is paralleled with Admiral Peary, discoverer of the North Pole.

Dr. Flick throughout his lifetime very frequently visited in Carrolltown. His hobby was a study of church history of Catholics in America, and the history of the Benedictine Fathers in this area. He wrote several authoritative treatises and was one of the founders and for years president of the American Catholic Historical Society. He won many honors from educational institutions, medical groups and historical societies throughout his lifetime. In fact, awards, not skepticism, marked his later life.

It is fitting and proper that the 100th Anniversary of Dr. Lawrence Flick's birth be fittingly observed. And that observance should come from all levels—county, state and national, and even international. For Dr. Flick was a physician who earned world wide recognition, a humanitarian who brought light out of darkness for so many of the afflicted—and doomed to an early death. There will be some lasting memorial to Dr. Flick's memory erected next summer—rest assured of that.

**"As I See It"**

By . . .  
**STATE SENATOR**  
**JOHN J. HALUSKA**

This article is being written just prior to our departure for Harrisburg to take part in what promises to be one of the most hectic sessions of this present State Legislature.

Last week the House of Representatives finally passed Governor Leader's tax program. There are 112 Democrats in the House and the Governor received 108 votes for his program. It requires 106 votes as a majority for final passage in House of Representatives.

Sen. Haluska The Leader Administration called upon the big guns throughout the Commonwealth to put pressure upon any of those members who were opposed to the passage of this program. However, the most effective group in this respect were the leaders of the CIO, AFL and UMWA.

The Governor successfully sold this group upon his program and they in turn put the pressure upon the rank and file of their membership and informed their followers that the present program as offered by Governor Leader would be for the best interest of the rank and file.

Ordinarily the bill, once passed by the House, should have been sent to the Senate immediately and in that respect the bill should have reached the Senate floor Tuesday night of last week. The Republican Senate was all set to report the bill out of committee Tuesday evening, give the first reading, then come back on Wednesday and give a second reading, and then to hold a mid-night session at 12:01 Thursday morning for a third reading and final action.

As our readers no doubt know, there are 26 Republicans in the State Senate and 24 Democrats. It requires 26 votes to pass any bill finally in the State Senate. However, through some political chicanery, the bill, after it passed the House of Representatives, failed to turn up at the Senate, and House Secretary Ben Long of Philadelphia, the man who was to deliver the bill, just disappeared into the thin air and was unable to be located.

Then, the next day, House Speaker Andrews injected a few more parliamentary procedures that further delayed the Senate from acting upon this measure, this finally causing the Senate to change its plans and adjourn until Monday of the present week.

Now to the ordinary person this may all seem somewhat complicated, especially if they have not had much experience in following legislation. But to the Democrats at Harrisburg it turned out to be a very clever maneuver because had the Republicans had the opportunity to act quickly upon Gov. Leader's tax program last week, it would have been without any doubt killed immediately and the Leader program would have gone up into thin air.

But now with a delay of almost a week it gave the power-to-be ample time to contact a number of Republicans over the week end, who may have been forced into position to cast their votes with the Democrats and thus put Gov. Leader's program into final action.

The program, if finally passed, would provide for the following:  
 A 1% income tax on all wages over \$1,000 on each person each year.  
 A 2% tax on all unincorporated businesses, which means every merchant, every farmer, corner drug store, meat market, including bootblacks, and newspaper boys.  
 A 4% tax on net income from rentals.  
 A 5% tax on all incomes from stocks and bonds, plus, of course, taxes on corporations, etc., which usually do not affect the ordinary man directly.

Now, if the Republican party fails to provide the Democrats with two or three votes, then this program shall die a natural death and the Legislature will, without doubt, go into a recess until at least after Labor Day to give them sufficient time to pull themselves together and recover from this death blow.

However, the public should bear in mind that whether it is the present Leader program that may be enacted or a sales tax of 5% or a tax as this writer proposed—a tax on the wholesale level—it just becomes necessary that this be done.

There must be a tax program of some kind to enable the administration to fulfill the commitments that have been mandated by previous legislatures and governments.

So there is no question about the necessity of a tax—that is a "must."  
 The question arises as to what tax will be least painful and most beneficial to the Commonwealth? And while this writer is opposed to the program that passed the House, we have gone on record supporting the Leader program. If it takes our vote to have it enacted into law, we will reluctantly do so.

One man cannot fight the world! Unfortunately, that has been more or my pattern throughout my life, and especially since the labor groups in Cambria County have gone on record supporting the Leader program. Who am I to fight against their wishes?

SEN. JOHN J. HALUSKA

preservation today, and has served for twenty centuries as a place of worship. It is recognized as one of the famous structures of the world. The walls of the rotunda are also of brick-faced concrete with solid birch arches running through the masonry. The portico is a rectangular structure, most of whose structure belong to Hadrian's time. All our readers have seen pictures of the Pantheon, we are sure. The exterior was faced with marble slabs, and the sumptuous decoration of the interior—originally even more elaborate—will give some idea of how lavish the whole building at one time must have been.

Now it was the evening hour. We returned to the Hotel. On this particular evening, we were guests of the Italian government in the office building of the Secretary of State. We discussed generalities and pleasanties of conditions in Italy and in the United States, and really this was a good-will gesture on the part of the government toward we newspaper people.

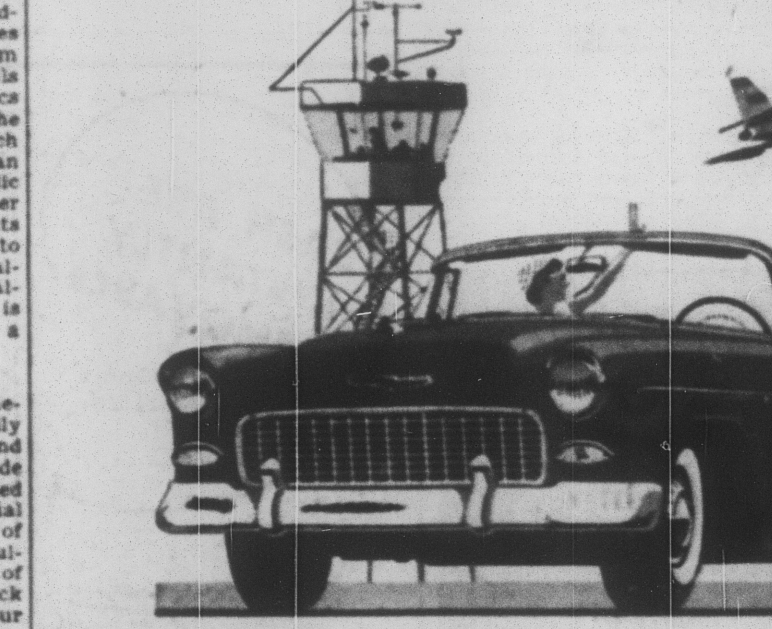
In personal discussion with one official he expressed the hope that the Italian people would sometime dispense with the Siesta hours of the afternoons, when all commercial activity ceases, and practice working hours similar to those in the Western World. It was our privilege, several times, during our European sojourn to be entertained either by our own American Embassies, or by the Governments of countries in which we were visiting. That made us feel somewhat important, and probably some of the natives, looking on us as folks much more important than we really were. Later the same night, we dined at the famous Alfredo Restaurant, mention of which I had made in a previous article.

Touring Rome by bus brought quick glimpses at hosts of interesting structures of the modern city and likewise great numbers of the ruins of the ancient Empire. Of course, in the next article, I'll attempt to construct a specific place visited the following day that again took us back to the Vatican City, and later to many of the outstanding reminders of the fabulous Roman Empire of the past.

**THE JOURNEY**

By FERDINAND D. WHARTON  
 Chest Springs, Pa.  
 A man started out on a journey not knowing what his final destination would be. The day was bright and the sky was cloudless. After he had walked for many miles, the road became rough and steep. He stumbled frequently and was very tired and weary.  
 As he walked along, he suddenly noticed a child walking by his side, but he paid very little attention to him until the child grasped his hand. He jerked it away impatiently and kept on his way.  
 He became so exhausted and tired that he was obliged to sit down by the roadside and rest. While he was sitting there, the child crept into his arms, but he was too weary and fatigued to protest or put him down.  
 Suddenly he became rested and refreshed and sprang to his feet and continued his journey, forgetting about the child in his arms. Then he realized that he was still carrying him, but he now felt strong and the weariness had gone, so he continued his way carrying the child.

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it was operated by Godfrey Wilmore. While the town was yet called Jefferson the Portage Railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania Canal System, passed right through the town.

The town played a very important part in the operation of the railroad. This was true with reference to its commercial interests. It became a loading station where products were loaded and some unloaded. It became a loading station for shipment of lumber, shooks, and we are told iron ore was shipped to Pittsburgh. A. A. Barker, later the father of Judge A. V. Barker, hauled lumber and shooks from his home in the section of Hart's Sleeping Place.

It became the transportation point of all Northern Cambria County and points along the present route of Highway 422. The home of your writer and his wife was once known as the California House and quartered travelers using the Huntingdon, Cambria & Indiana Turnpike as well as users of the Portage Railroad. The sales building used by James Scottilla was a blacksmith shop and wagon repair shop where the horses were fed and repaired, if necessary, were made.

The town of Jefferson, as it was known then, was a thriving railroad town. It became incorporated as the Borough of Wilmore by an Act of Assembly on Feb. 16, 1950, and was taken from Sumner Hill Twp.

This was about the time that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania sold all of its interest in the Pennsylvania Canal System of the new Pennsylvania Railroad Co. The Cambria County Children's Home is managed by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buterbaugh, as superintendent and matron. Their daily population is about 75 children. This building also is new and modern, having been erected only a few years ago.

A detention home also is operated by the county for juveniles, this being in a converted house and in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McQuilian. Delinquents are held there until disposition of their cases is made in court.

WILMORE BOROUGH  
 Wilmore is one of the older boroughs. It originally was known as "Jefferson" and was so called until 1859. It has quite an historical background.  
 Godfrey Wilmore, a Negro, settled about a mile below the present borough. He married a Negress who was in servitude, and apparently was very successful. He originally was a Baptist, but apparently later changed his religion to Catholic.

It was on one of Father Gallitzin's famous journeys as he was drawn on a sled by a horse that Father Lemke met him. He was making the trip to Jefferson to have mass at the Wilmore home. There is an old wood cut in many books on Gallitzin that depicts this meeting in the woods.

The horseback rider having his face turned away from both Gallitzin and Lemke was none other than Hugh M. McConnell, who was married by Father Gallitzin and was an ancestor of Jerry McConnell, a present-day electrician. The first union resided it into a family Bernard, who was in rather bad health, never married and was a bookbinder and school teacher. The town was named after Bernard and his brother, John. A number of boys and girls were born from this union, and all married to white spouses.

There was a saw mill erected some miles below the village, and

with numerous signers was prepared and presented to the Assemblymen from this district complaining to the Legislature of the unsafe conditions of travel. (Continued next week.)

**2 Vice Presidents Named At Session Of Cambria PTAs**

Cambria County Council of Parent-Teacher Assns. announced the election of two women to council offices at a one-day school of instruction last Thursday in Johnstown.

Named vice presidents are Mrs. Sewell Claycomb and Mrs. Marvin Eshelman, both of Johnstown. They also were elected as Founders' Day and public relations chairmen, respectively. They replace Mrs. Marjorie Gates, South Fork, and Mrs. C. W. Symons Jr., Johnstown, resigned.

The council also announced appointment of Mrs. C. K. English of Sidman as state chairman for the national PTA magazine to fill an unexpired term. Ninety delegates from 20 Cambria County PTAs attended the school for instruction at various workshops on basic PTA subjects. Greetings were given at the morning session by Dr. Frank M. Miller, Johnstown superintendent of schools and administrator of Greater Johnstown Public Schools. Remarks were made by C. K. English of Sidman, council president, and Mrs. Charles Schuch, Lewisport, president of South-Central District of the PTA, who also conducted a workshop on picnic.

TO ATTEND 4-H EVENT  
 Four girls of Nicktown Patchen Pines 4-H Club will attend 4-H Club week at State College in August. They are Mary Eleanor Kirach, Nancy Damm, Judy Cornish and Bonnie Lou Ragley. This was announced at a club meeting on Friday in St. Nicholas School. Plans for the County 4-H picnic Monday at Portage were discussed. Members began work on skirt and dress projects.

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