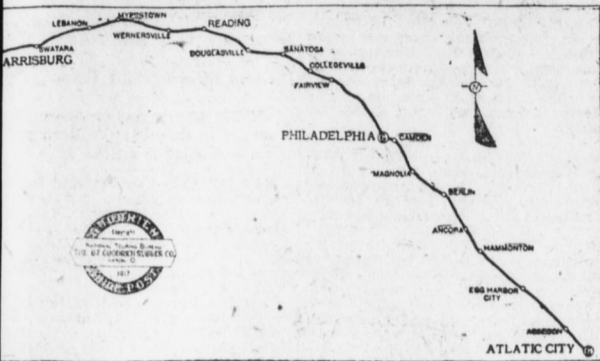


Week-End Tour

Specially Prepared For the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH by the Goodrich National Touring Bureau (Copyright 1917, The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.)



HARRISBURG TO READING

43.8 Turn left at crossroads, leaving trolley.

44.4 Turn right with macadam.

44.6 Left fork with macadam.

45.0 Turn right upgrade on Bethlehem Pike, keeping left at fork 45.3 on Stenton avenue, through Chestnut Hill (45.8 m.), across railroad, through edge of Germantown (47.6 m.).

48.8 Turn left on Haines street.

49.1 Turn right on North Broad street.

50.4 Right fork on asphalt and under railroad.

56.4 PHILADELPHIA, Goodrich Building, 519 North Broad street.

leave coupon at toll gate (28.2 m., 29.2 m., 31.2 m.), into

32.1 MYERSTOWN (32.4 m. Straight through village (trolley end). Leaving coupon (32.8 m.), continue through WATERLOO (33.5 m., 36.3 m.), and join trolley (38.5 m., through WORMELSDORF (39.9 m.), leave coupon (39.9 m.), through village of ROBESONIA (41.5 m.), (42.5 m., 41.8 m.), leave coupon (42.0 m.).

45.6 WERNERSVILLE. Toll gate (45.0 m.), over railroad bridge (45.0 m.), and bridge over Schuylkill river (53.0 m.), into Penn street.

53.4 READING. Penn Square.

READING TO PHILADELPHIA

Miles.

0.0 READING. From the Square go east on Penn street.

0.7 Keep right with trolley on Perkiomen avenue and keep straight where trolley leaves to left and right; at fork near hotel keep right then straight through.

8.4 BALMTOWN.

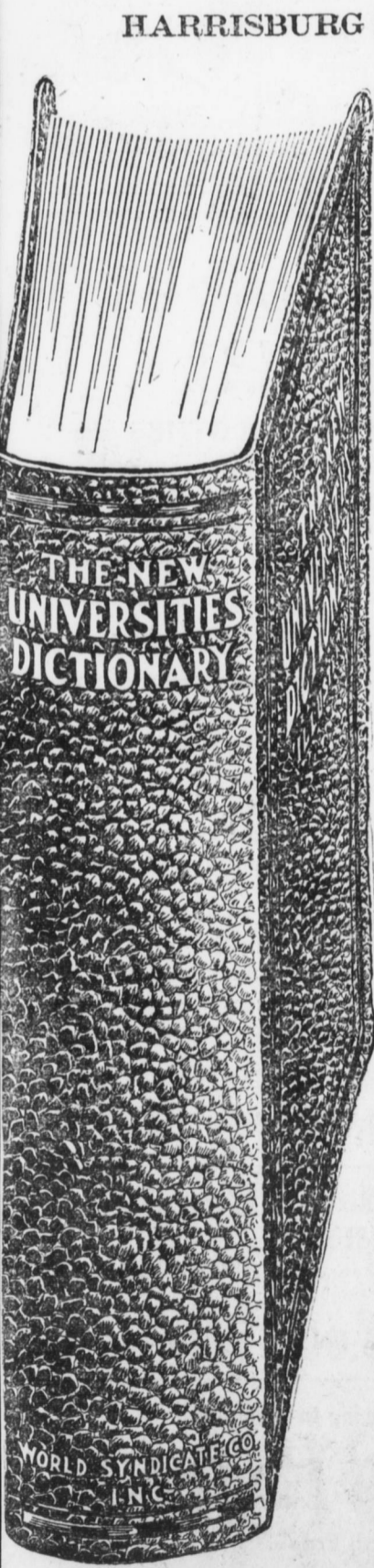
12.6 DOUGLASSVILLE. Cross railroad.

17.1 POTTSTOWN. Straight through on High street and keep straight through village of ANNVILLE (20.6 m.); leave coupon (21.7 m., 24.5 m.), crossing railroad (24.9 m.) into Cumberland street.

LEBANON. Cumberland and Ninth street; straight ahead on Cumberland street; leaving coupon (27. m.); cross railroad at AVON (27.4 m.);

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HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH

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HUNGARY WOULD HAVE PEACE

Premier Expresses Desire to End War Without Great Victory

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.—Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian premier, expounded the government's program at a meeting of the Hungarian chamber on Tuesday, says a Budapest dispatch. The premier in his exposition said he advocated the same principles regarding the suffrage as did his immediate predecessor, adding that if it proved impossible to carry out electoral reform with the present chamber the government would order new elections. The foreign policy remained entirely unchanged, said the premier, and he emphasized the complete agreement existing between himself and the foreign minister. He continued:

The foundation stones of our foreign policy are our allegiance to our allies and co-operation with them in all respects. We are united not only in the defensive war which was thrust upon us, but also as to its final aim, namely, the harmonious joint conclusion of a suitable lasting peace. We were first in agreement with the German empire concerning our entire readiness to conclude such a peace. This readiness of ours was solemnly confirmed by the peace resolution of the German Reichstag which was made in agreement with the imperial German government, as well as by the official statement which our foreign minister made public on July 17. We even gave a broad outline of the conditions of an understanding by declaring that our defensive war is not aimed at conquest whatever; that we oppose an economic war between the nations and that we are striving for a lasting peace which will not be detrimental to our interests, and to avoid the recurrence of war.

We even consider it desirable that brute force of arms in international relationship should be replaced by a moral empire of right. We recently also accorded grateful recognition to the Holy Father's efforts which have this aim in view.

Our extreme readiness can naturally meet with success only if it meets with desirable recognition in the enemy's camp. Fearing this recognition, we will wage war to the utmost, conscious of our strength and with our troops, thereby securing in the future not only our vital interests, but also the blessings of a lasting peace and a mutual understanding.

The Truth About Germany

—TOLD BY—
MARIE BONINI BROWN
Grand Opera Singer

Of note who spent the past three years in Germany and returned to this country only last month.



KAISER WILHELM II.

She Lifts the Veil FROM Bleeding Germany

She tells of the, Oh such, awful things. How the rich are favored and the poor made to suffer.

MR. GERARD tells his experiences from diplomatic observation, while Marie Bonini Brown deals with poor people. Opening chapters in the

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH TO-MORROW

Not a British Peer at All; Comes From West Shore

"Colonel" Lloyd H. Durham, a "British aristocrat" is not a colonel after all. These facts were brought to light last evening when Durham's grand parents from Mechanicsburg came to Marshal Smith's office and explained their case. They said Durham was only a boy and had never before been many miles from Mechanicsburg.

Durham was arrested Monday at the Pennsylvania Station after he had attracted a great deal of attention by his wild stories. Durham claimed that he was 25 years old and married. When asked to show his registration card he was unable to do so and was arrested. He was remanded to the county jail for further investigation.

The young man's right name proved to be Harvey Taylor, born and brought up in Central Pennsylvania, and the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah M. Taylor, of Mechanicsburg.

PERRY SOLDIERS' REUNION

New Bloomfield, Pa., Sept. 14.—Saturday, October 6, is the date set for holding the soldiers' reunion for Perry county at New Bloomfield. A citizens' meeting will be held shortly to make arrangements.

SOLDIER FROM HERE IS COMMENDED FOR STAND

For his stand on morality among soldiers, William Berkstesser, of 243 South Thirteenth street, Harrisburg, a private in Company D, Eighth Infantry, N. G. P., stationed at Camp Hancock, has won the admiration of the press of Augusta, Ga. Gordon Berkstesser, a brother, is also stationed at Camp Hancock, being an enlisted man in Company D.

Italian Confesses Killing Harrisburger in New York

Vittorio Rosso, the Italian who killed Captain Mullin, of the Philadelphia police department, after a stubborn battle, has confessed that he also killed William E. Dunbar, of Harrisburg, Aurora, N. Y., on July 12. Rosso said that he killed Mullin because he thought he was a high-wayman.

SHE LAUNCHES SEAPLANES AND SHE'S UNSINKABLE

John L. Bogert, a mechanical and consulting engineer of New York City, has designed what seems to us the most practical and brilliant plan thus far proposed for coping with the problem of detecting submarines as well as increasing the possible applications of the seaplane in rough weather. We doubt whether submarines can be detected under water except in the most favorable conditions, but apart from that Mr. Bogert's plan has genuine merit.

Like an eagle, says Popular Science Monthly, an airplane must be in motion before it can fly. It must run along the ground or the water until it gathers momentum. Since it is impossible to gather speed in rough water, Mr. Bogert proposes first of all to eliminate the superstructures and deck houses found on every ship.

Since the airplane must have a long run, the ship is 560 feet long. Toward the bow, the runway rises so as to provide a good take-off for the airplane. Beneath the take-off is the pilot house.

It is possible for a skilful aviator to land on the deck of Mr. Bogert's vessel. But it is more likely that he would prefer to alight in water. Should he do so, a crane will hoist him on board.

FIRING SHELLS CHARGED WITH GASOLINE IGNITES ON IMPACT

In their great attack upon Messines Ridge, states Popular Science Monthly, the British brought into play a new weapon; the inflammable shell. "We didn't use gas in the attack," said one correspondent, "but every known form of offensive weapon I think we did supply, including a new horror known in the army as 'oil cans' or 'boiling oil.' These on concussion burst and scattered conflagration over a wide area. We know from the prisoners taken that they caused terror and did an immense amount of harm."

Light on the nature of these flaming projectiles is given by an American patent which was issued to Henry Dean of Michigan early in the war. A chamber containing high-explosive powder is situated in back of the solid nose of the shell and right in front of the firing torch. Surrounding this highly inflammable torch is the charge of gasoline which takes up by far the greatest portion of the interior of the projectile. Thus, when the nose of the shell strikes against the trench wall, the concussion sets off the gunpowder.

THE CAMOUFLAGE SOLDIER—A DECOY FOR THE GERMAN

We have heard of tin soldiers, but it has remained for Eugene, an officer in training at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, to bring to our attention a camouflage soldier of papier mache. His plan is to place a large number of these dummy soldiers beside the regular troops on the firing line, to serve as decoys for the Germans. Unable to distinguish between the real and faked soldier, he believes the Germans will waste a great amount of ammunition on the papier mache figures. In this instance, every hit will be as good as a miss.—Popular Science Monthly.

TO ELECT SCHOOL BOARD

New Cumberland, Sept. 14.—A meeting will be held in the Church of God next Wednesday evening, at which time the official board will be elected for the coming year and a delegate chosen for the eldership, which will meet at Altoona the first week in October.