

### WRITERS USE 'AMERICANISMS'

Interesting List of These Phrases Found in New Universities Dictionary

Many words and phrases that have peculiar significance in the United States have come into common use in recent years. They are encountered every day in articles contributed to the newspapers and the magazines by the best writers. A carefully selected list of such "Americanisms" will be found in The New Universities Dictionary being offered to the readers of this paper. They make up one of the twenty-five supplementary dictionaries which have been incorporated in this remarkable volume, compiled and edited by leading American lexicographers, including Percy W. Young, Ph.D., Harvard University; Clark S. Northrup, Ph.D., Cornell University; John C. Roife, Ph.D., University of Pennsylvania; Forrest Lunt, A.M., Columbia University; and Morris W. Croll, Ph.D., Princeton University. The editor-in-chief is George J. Henschel, secretary of the American Dialect Society. Its definitions are simple, accurate and authoritative.

**FOUR CANS OF BLACK BASS** Mount Joy, Pa., Sept. 18.—A consignment of four cans of black bass is to be planted in the Susquehanna river in the vicinity of Columbia, Md. The fish are the property of the United Sportsmen's Association. They came from the government hatchery at Dubuque, Iowa. Secretary Clepper also received a consignment of earlings from State Commissioner Muller.

### Try This If You Have Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This destroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary quid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the fingertips. By morning, most if not all, of our dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single grain and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have. You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better. This remedy has never been known to fail.—Adv.

## HOME-READING COURSE FOR CITIZEN-SOLDIERS

(Issued by the War Department and all rights to reprint reserved)

This course of thirty daily lessons is offered to the men selected for service in the National Army as a practical help in getting started in the right way. It is informal in tone and does not attempt to give binding rules and directions. These are contained in the various manuals and regulations of the United States Army, to which this Course is merely introductory.

**LESSON NO. 29**  
**WARFARE IN EUROPE**  
Preceding Lessons.—1. Your Post of Honor. 2. Making Good as a Soldier. 3. Nine Soldierly Qualities. 4. Getting Ready For Camp. 5. First Days in Camp. 6. Cleanliness in Camp. 7. Your Health. 8. Marching and Care of Feet. 9. Your Equipment and Arms. 10. Recreation in Camp. 11. Playing the Game. 12. Team Work in the Army. 13. Grouping Men Into Teams. 14. The Team Leaders. 15. Fighting Arms of the Service. 16. Staff Branches of the Service. 17. Staff Branches of the Service.—11. Army Insignia. 12. The Army System of Training. 13. Close Order Drill. 21. Extended Order Drill. 22. Guard Duty. 23. Getting Ahead in the Army. 24. Army Courtesy. 25. Discipline and Respect for the Colors. 26. Some National Traditions. 27. The Spirit of the Service. 28. Why We Fight.

In previous sections of this Course army life and service have been described without special reference to the changes brought about by the present war. There are important changes, and methods of training and of fighting used in previous wars must, of course, be modified accordingly. The extent of these changes, however, is often exaggerated. At bottom the qualities that make a good soldier or an efficient army remain the same to-day that they were before the war. The changes that affect the individual soldier have to do chiefly with weapons. But behind every weapon there is a man. If the weapon is to be used effectively, the man must be well trained, disciplined, cool and brave. He must have spirit, tenacity, and self-reliance. The big problem now, just as in all other wars, is to develop these qualities—and the other soldierly qualities—to their highest extent. The chief difference probably comes in the fact that self-reliance is a bigger factor than in most previous wars. And in American armies this quality has always been highly valued and well developed. This brief lesson can not, of course, enter into a discussion of technical questions which belong in the field of military science. It will simply point out a few of the striking features of direct interest to

every man who reaches the front. **Character of Present War** This war differs from previous wars chiefly in the enormous increase in the use of artillery. This is due partly to the immense manufacturing resources of the countries at war, which enables them to produce great numbers of guns and great quantities of ammunition. It is due also to the new methods of directing gun fire from airplanes. It is evident that a gun can not be accurately aimed at an object the exact location of which is unknown. The airplane however, is able to bring back or signal back this information, so that the artillery may now be used with much greater effect. The size of the guns and the force of the explosive shells fired from them have also been largely increased. Partly as a result of these improvements in artillery, it has been necessary to develop better methods of protection. The protection of troops consists of digging stronger field entrenchments than have been necessary in previous wars. Here we have the main reason for the so-called "trench warfare," which during the last three years has largely taken the place of former methods of moving armies about freely until they came into conflict with each other. Digging trenches and throwing up breastworks for protection against the enemy's fire is, of course, not a new thing in warfare. It is being done in Europe, however, on a much bigger scale than ever before. A complicated network of trenches now protects the men on both sides. The spade has become one of the soldier's best weapons of defense. In seeking protection against heavy artillery fire a very interesting development has taken place. This is the use of various devices for concealing field guns and troops from the view of enemy airplanes. Sometimes trees are brought up and planted near the object to be hidden. Sometimes the gun or other object has an awning spread over it which is painted to look from above like grass or earth. For the same reason tents may be painted in greens and yellows. The chief improvement in methods of defending entrenched troops is the increased use of machine guns. Machine guns must be put out of operation by artillery fire or by rifle fire directed against the gunners be-

fore infantry can advance directly against them. There has been also an increase in the use of barbed wire in front of the trenches as a means of defense. Similar devices have been used in ground-attack positions for many years, but never on so large a scale. Through their use it is now known to be possible to defend the front positions with smaller bodies of men than were considered necessary during the earlier years of the war, thus considerably reducing the strain on the individual soldier.

**Development of Airplanes** The chief new instrument of warfare developed during the present war is the airplane. As previously explained, it is used in scouting, directing gunfire, and dropping bombs. The scouting machine is usually equipped with a large camera which takes a series of pictures. When these are developed and compared day by day they give invaluable information as to the exact location of troops, guns and supplies. The scouting machine is usually protected by swift fighting machines. Airplanes have also been used at times to descend close to the ground and drop small machine gun upon bodies of troops. Another very interesting and promising device is the tank—a newly invented machine which is so constructed that it can advance under its own power over almost any obstacles, and thus lead an attack on enemy trenches. Armored motorcars have also been used effectively under some conditions.

The front line trenches are often armed not only with rifle and bayonet, but also with bombs which can be thrown by hand or by machine. Some of these are no larger than an ordinary lemon. Many men become extraordinarily expert in throwing these small bombs into enemy trenches. They even become expert in picking up enemy bombs before they explode and throwing them back. Another weapon of the trenches introduced by the Germans, in spite of international agreements to the contrary, is poisonous gas. It is at first very effective, since no defense against it had been prepared. At the present time, however, each man in the front carries a gas mask, which enables him to meet an attack of this kind without serious injury.

**Wonderful Staff Organizations** Back of the lines the organization of the staff branches of the service has been enormously extended. Railroads are constructed to carry supplies and ammunition in short distances of the front. Transport trucks have been organized on a big scale. The medical services have also made notable gains in methods of treating wounded men, with the result that a very large percentage recover. Even in the early months of the war it was announced that of the wounded actually treated in French hospitals, 17 per cent. were reported to be within a short time; 24.5 per cent. were sent home to complete their recovery and later returned to duty. In the United States, according to the report were still in hospitals, with the probability of complete recovery; 1.5 per cent were unfit for further service; 2.5 per cent died from the effects of their wounds. There is probably little basis for the idea that the number of casualties in this war is any greater, in proportion to the number of men engaged, than in previous wars. In the French army during the first six months of 1916 (which included three big offensives) the total losses in killed, wounded and prisoners, were reported to have been only 1.28 per cent. of the French forces under arms. One of the striking features of the war in Europe, even though of courage and devotion to duty on the part of men of all nations. As soldiers we must honor and strive to emulate the heroic deeds of those who are fighting the battle for democracy and freedom. As soldiers we must recognize also the skill and courage of the men who are fighting the battle for the intelligence, spirit, tenacity and self-reliance which alone can win victories. The war in Europe has brought forth changes and improvements, such as those just described, to which the soldiers of the National Army must quickly adjust themselves, but it has not changed in the least the qualities of body, mind and heart, which in the long run are always the greatest of all factors in warfare.

**Camp Meade's Men to Be Trained Well Before Sent to the Front Line** Admiral, Md., Sept. 18.—Camp Meade, where the first groups of Eastern Pennsylvanians are being trained in the selective draft process will report on Wednesday, will be a model for all of the other National Army cantonments. Its commanding officers have plainly intimated that the training to be given the drafted men will be in its essentials precisely that to duty expeditionary army in Europe preparing to go into battle with the forces of Germany. Major General Joseph E. Kuhn, commander of the Seventy-ninth division of the National Army, and the last United States military attache at Berlin, is emphatic in declaring that the training will be thoroughly trained. And General Kuhn, familiar with the ramifications of the German system of espionage, propaganda and military secrecy, has made it plain that absolute secrecy shall prevail as to the number of men under training here and the organization of the various units. Various means to render this secrecy effective have already been taken and others are in contemplation. And included in these latter are the matter of forbidding letter writing, restricting the men to the confines of the great military reservation, and the discouraging of visitors. **Not to Go Out Untrained** "I am responsible to the government for many thousands of men and their families and wives and sisters of the men," said General Kuhn. "It is not my intention to send untrained men out to fight. I know the German military system and I will not send untrained men over against them. Each man will be assured work and the men will have but little leisure time."

**Lawyer Fined \$10 For Calling Snyder a Liar** Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 18.—A. D. Knittle, brother-in-law of President Judge H. C. Bechtel, was fined \$10 by Judge Koch for calling Auditor General Charles A. Snyder a liar. Knittle is counsel for Patrick Donahue, charged with murder, and at the trial of his case last week Snyder, assisting the district attorney, compared a female witness to another woman by saying "birds of a feather flock together." Judge Koch said Knittle and Snyder were each half wrong and half right, but as Knittle refused to withdraw the epithet, as requested by the court, the fine was imposed and promptly paid.

## BOYS FROM HERE DO WELL IN CAMP

Harrisburg Lads at Fort Oglethorpe Making Splendid Progress

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Sept. 18.—At the foot of Snodgrass Hill here, in hastily improvised trenches the Union forces attempted to hold the Confederate advance just fifty-four years ago, almost 3,000 student officers are constructing trenches and barbed wire entanglements, according to modern ideas. Within the range of the pictures, exclusive of the officers training camp, it is estimated at least 40,000 soldiers are in training, modeled so far as possible to meet the new conditions to which it is expected they will be subjected. To the right of Snodgrass Hill Regular Army infantrymen keep up a continual snap and crack on the rifle range. The targets are placed in deep trenches with only a very small portion of them above ground. The infantry cadets at the training camp are practicing their own trenches built in a series of communicating passes. When they are completed the students will be required to receive practical training in them. They will cook their own meals and be carefully watched to see that no heads appear above the trench. The students are divided into three-fourths of the entire number of students are receiving infantry training.

In addition to the infantry there are six batteries of field artillery, two of coast artillery and one troop of cavalry. The students in the field artillery are practicing their own trenches built in a series of communicating passes. When they are completed the students will be required to receive practical training in them. They will cook their own meals and be carefully watched to see that no heads appear above the trench. The students are divided into three-fourths of the entire number of students are receiving infantry training.

**Range of Three Miles** The average range of the three-inch gun is about three miles, and there is no artillery range here the students are given only imaginary targets to handle the guns. A rumor, unable to be verified, persists that they will be sent to Fort Worth, Texas, for a final tryout, where a number of batteries are roaring together. The men are taught all the points of the actual work. For instance, every man must take a position forty inches from the breech when the gun is fired to prevent being struck by the recoil. Every man must stand on tiptoes with his mouth open to inhale the concussion. Almost 300 men were disqualified and given discharges because of slight physical troubles. Two days after they left camp the order was revoked from Washington, and they were summoned by telegraph to again report. The men who were examined meanwhile and accepted to take their places were discharged. The Chattanooga papers say that hundreds are staying at local hotels waiting a chance for examination and entrance. A small number have requested the discharge which was granted. Some have been discharged because of unfitness. Almost without exception the Harrisburg boys are doing well. They are standing up the 5.15 a. m. until 9.30 p. m. schedule and like it great. The vaccinations and inoculations put them in the best of health, but only for a short time. The Pennsylvania men are scattered throughout the camp and are making war in the vicinity of Snodgrass Hill "bunkies" with whom they have been thrown in contact. W. B. B.

**Ordnance Bureau Is Blamed For Bad Shells** Washington, Sept. 18.—Colonel George Montgomery, commandant of the Frankford Arsenal, told the House committee investigating defective ammunition produced at the arsenal that the chemical formula insisted upon by the ordnance bureau of the War Department went contrary to the expert technical opinion of the world. The defective primers contained free sulfur, and this was being condemned by experts before defects in the ammunition became apparent last spring. It has not changed in the least the qualities of body, mind and heart, which in the long run are always the greatest of all factors in warfare.

**PARTY FOR MISS SCHAFFNER** Hummelstown, Pa., Sept. 18.—A number of girls from the town of Hummelstown, Pa., gave her a farewell party in the Masonic hall on Thursday evening prior to her leaving for Hockley, Pa., to be married. The party was given by the girls of the town and was a very successful one. Those in attendance were: Misses Caroline Schaffner, Pearl Kilmer, Catherine Conrad, Emma Sutcliffe, Myra Eberly, Dorothy Zug, Catharine Crist and Mary Hoover.

## GREATEST NEED, THE TELEGRAPH

Former Newsboy Tells How Boys of Eighth Regiment Want Home Paper

In a letter to the circulation manager of the Harrisburg Telegraph, Samuel Koplovitz, a former newsboy now with the Eighth Regiment at Camp Hancock, Georgia, tells of the Harrisburg men's biggest need—the Harrisburg Telegraph. "Arrived safe at camp," he writes "and found lots of work, immediately after our arrival. We hiked to our new home which was about four miles distant. We got to work, putting up our tents and fixing our homes. We had a big job before us when we were put to work cleaning up our company street. "After fixing up the place looks pretty nice, just like a tented city. Outside of the sand here, the place is alright. We are now comfortably situated in our new surroundings. We expect to have wooden floors put into our tents shortly. "There is one thing that the Harrisburg boys miss and that is the Telegraph. If the boys only had the Telegraph here, they would be just like at home. The people here, in think are not treating us right, as they certainly charge us an enormous amount for anything we desire. The boys are not allowed to have any girls, and there is a big penalty. "Our camp is exactly a two-mile walk and a five-mile ride to the city. The boys find little pleasure in the city, although the town is swarmed with them. "The cotton fields are certainly an added attraction, as lots of the boys are interested in them. The Eighth Regiment band furnished a lot of entertainment to the boys in camp. The food they are giving us now is real good. As yet we have no complaints. "I hear that we are to have sixteen weeks of intensive training and the ngo across. We intend to start on our real war work next week, and I believe we will have plenty to do. As I have no more to write I will close with best regards to everybody. "P. S. The Telegraph would be appreciated here very much."

**CAMP NOTES** Fred Stieffer, the biggest man in camp was lost the first night. Ike Freedman is some attraction at Company D canteen. Heckert is the liveliest man in camp. William Rudy made all the guards take notice when he walked past his first night here. Phil London is certainly showing them all how to play football. John Patton is certainly a welcome man in camp, as he is the only barber on the job. Edgar Myers is showing them all how to sing. Fred Fogal will not read until he gets the Telegraph.

**Army Contractors Mulct Government, Charge That Is Denied in House** Washington, Sept. 18.—Violent criticism of the War Department's methods of making contracts for rifles, shoes, clothing and canteen-camp broke out in the House again yesterday during discussion of the urgent deficiency bill. No specific charge of graft was made, but Representatives Dallinger, of Massachusetts; Sisson, of Mississippi; Hull, of Iowa, and Borland, of Missouri, joined in the general charge that contractors are mulcting the government while the War Department is doing nothing to stop such practices. Foundation for all the criticism directed at the War Department was declared by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the appropriations committee, to rest on idle rumors that have been floating around Washington ever since the war started. Despite the best efforts of the War Department and the appropriations committee, Representative Fitzgerald said none of these rumors have ever been found to have foundation in fact. Representative Dallinger declared that the appropriations committee ought to take steps to limit the profits being made by contractors out of war work.

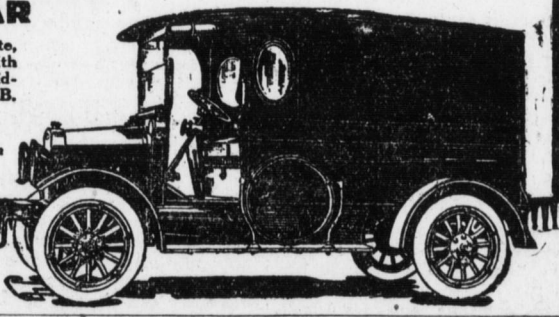
**Don't Use Any Other Than Cuticura Soap To Clear Your Skin** The Cuticura Soap advertisement is a large, bold, black and white graphic. It features a man's face in profile, looking towards the right. The text is arranged in a grid-like pattern around the face, with the main headline at the top and smaller text below. The overall style is classic and authoritative.

## Next Time your Storekeeper Comes for an Order ask him this-Do You Deliver with a VIM?

WHY isn't your storekeeper's business your business? He executes a commission for you. You pay him for it. He must charge what it costs him. If delivery costs him twice as much as it should, you pay. You pay for your neighbor's delivery as well as your own. But VIM delivery enables him to increase his business, to give better service, to cut his cost of doing business. So stick to the merchant who uses a VIM Delivery Car. It is the handsomest, the most reliable and the most economical motor delivery made. When a storekeeper buys a VIM he buys the service that

ought to go with motor delivery. The VIM Sales and Service Station in this city insures his getting that service. Free inspection every two weeks for the first three months. After that once a month—whether it needs it or not. Every VIM owner has the full benefit of our research department and the help of our delivery experts. If he uses them he must save money. 23,000 merchants now use VIM Delivery Cars. They are paying for themselves out of earnings. Deferred Payment Plan makes it easy to buy a VIM.

ANDREW REDMOND, Dist Third and Boyd Sts. Both Phones Harrisburg, Pa.



The chassis sells for \$765. Complete, with Open Express body, \$815; with Closed Panel body, \$845. Twelve standard types of body. All prices F. O. B. Philadelphia. 765 Sales and Service Stations in the United States

## WRIGLEYS

The goody that is beneficial to teeth and stomach is best for children.

## WRIGLEYS

is helpful to all ages. It massages and strengthens the gums, keeps teeth clean and breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion.

## The Flavor Lasts

"After every meal"



WRIGLEYS SPEARMINT CHEWING GUM THE PERFECT FLAVOR LASTS  
WRIGLEYS DOUBLE MINT CHEWING GUM THE PERFECT FLAVOR LASTS  
WRIGLEYS JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM THE FLAVOR LASTS

WRAPPED IN COUPONS

718

## Quality and Quick Service

Here you see what you want and take it with you. No guesswork as to whether the dish will fit the name, and no waiting for it to come. We buy the best the market affords. Prepare it the best we know how. We eliminate all unnecessary expense by our self-serve plan. You get the benefit of good food at economical prices and quick service.

Half dozen fried oysters, pickle, bread and butter	20¢
Cream oyster stew	20¢
Hot roast beef sandwich with gravy	15¢
Glazed backed apple	10¢
Real good pies, per cut	5¢

## Lavenports

"Architects of Appetites" 325 Market St.