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SOME ARMY TERMS

Light For the Layman Not Posted on Military Matters.

HOW ARMY UNITS ARE NAMED.

The Various Designations From a Corps to a Squad—In Speaking of a Company, Troop or Battery the Letter Should Always Be Named First.

To the ordinary civilian, who is not particularly well posted on military matters, an interpretation of the army terms in general use may prove of interest. The following are among those that are most constantly employed:

A corps is two or more divisions and is commanded by a major general. A division is composed of two or more brigades and is also commanded by a major general.

A brigade, commanded by a brigadier general, is composed of two or more regiments and independent companies or battalions.

A regiment of infantry consists of twelve line companies and three additional companies. It is commanded by a colonel, with the following additional officers: One lieutenant colonel, three majors, fifteen captains as company commanders, three of them also being members of the colonel's staff as adjutant, quartermaster and commissary; two lieutenants to each company, one lieutenant acting on each of the three majors' staffs.

A battalion is made up of four companies and is commanded by a major.

A company of infantry consists of about 150 men, divided into two platoons; platoons are divided into squads. A platoon is commanded by a lieutenant—a commissioned officer; two or more squads are commanded by a sergeant; a squad is commanded by a corporal and comprises seven men besides the corporal.

A company of cavalry is called a troop, and a battalion of cavalry is called a squadron.

A company of artillery is called a battery. It is divided into sections, and there may be different numbers of guns, according to the kind of artillery.

Three batteries of artillery make a battalion.

The word "company," "troop" or "battery" should not be used before the letter, as "Company B." It would be the same as to say "Street Jackson." The letter comes first, just as the numeral comes before the word regiment—"Second regiment," not "Regiment Second."

Troops are either "federals" (regular) or national guard. Every male citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five is a member of the militia. Never use the word when referring to organized bodies of troops.

There are no such things as "militia officials" or "army officials" in military parlance. They are national guard and army officers.

A skirmish, engagement, brush, fight or encounter is not a battle.

A battle is an engagement for the possession of a certain point and is general in its character. Large bodies of troops are engaged—more than a brigade; otherwise the fight is an engagement, a skirmish or an encounter.

Never say "Captain Jones and his soldiers of Company A." Say "A company commanded by Captain Jones did so and so."

Any irregular body of troops less than a company or troops is called a detachment unless it is a platoon or squad or a section of artillery. Never say "Lieutenant Jones and a number of men" from such and such an organization. Say "A detachment from A company, commanded by Lieutenant Jones."

Ammunition is spoken of in terms of rounds. "Fifty rounds" means fifty cartridges—fifty shots.

Never say muskets. There are not any. Artillery carry pistols and not revolvers.

Troops generally move in columns. The usual column is four men abreast, two ranks comprising a squad, with the corporal as the man on the left in the rear rank. They go into the firing line in "extended order," sometimes referred to as a skirmish line. Troops are sent into battle or engagement as the firing line, the support and the reserve. The tactical unit in line of battle or engagement is the battalion.

A picket consists of several men, generally a squad. One of a picket is a sentinel or sentry. In front and on the flanks of all troops in camp are outposts—pickets. All troops doing guard duty, picket duty, outpost duty, etc., are commanded by "the officers of the day," so designated for a period of twenty-four hours, as are the troops on guard duty.

Washing the Dishes.

A convenient device in the form of a good sized depression in the center or end of a kitchen sink does away with the necessity of drawing and emptying water for a separate pan. By the addition of a double set of sleeves the dishes may be washed and drained without being touched by the hands.

PRESERVE YOUR SHOES.

It Will Repay You to Give Them Proper Care and Attention.

We all wear shoes. If we manage them rightly they will last longer, we will not need so many new ones and there will be more left for others. The following suggestions from the leather and paper laboratory of the United States department of agriculture can be utilized by every one who walks:

Shoes should be oiled or greased whenever the leather begins to get hard or dry. They should be brushed thoroughly and then all the dirt and mud that remains washed off with warm water, the excess water being taken off with a dry cloth. While the shoes are still wet and warm apply the oil or grease with a swab of wool or flannel. It is best to have the oil or grease about as warm as the hand can bear, and it should be rubbed well into the leather, preferably with the palm. If necessary the oil can be applied to dry leather, but it penetrates better when the latter is wet. After treatment the shoes should be left to dry in a place that is warm, not hot.

Castor oil is satisfactory for shoes that are to be polished; for plainer footwear neatfoot, fish oil or oleine may be substituted. If it is desired to make the shoes and boots more waterproof beef tallow may be added to any of these substances at the rate of half a pound of tallow to a pint of oil. The edge of the sole and the welt should be greased thoroughly. Too much grease cannot be applied to these parts.

A simple method of making the soles more durable, pliable and water resistant is to swab them occasionally with linseed oil, setting them aside to dry overnight.

Many of the common shoe polishes are harmful to leather. All those which contain sulphuric, hydrochloric or oxalic acids, turpentine, benzine or other volatile solvents have a tendency to harden the leather and make it more liable to crack.

It is poor economy, too, to wear a shoe with the heel badly worn on one side. This throws the shoe out of shape and may soon result in its ruin. It is also likely to cause temporary injury to the foot.

Hair and Cold Water.

To make your hair grow use cold water as it runs from the hydrant. Apply the water to your hair with your wet hands and run your fingers through what hair you have or rub your scalp with your wet cold hands. This exercise will bring the blood to the scalp, and only from the blood can you get new hair or make the hair you already have more luxuriant. You cannot get hair from grease. Nothing in the world is so good for the hair as cold water applied with the wet hands until the water has reached the scalp. But do not immerse your head in cold water. This is all too much of a shock.—Los Angeles Times.

Think Health.

It is not a fear of illness or of death that we should encourage, but a love of health, a sense of responsibility for the care of our bodies, a desire for bodily endurance and efficiency and full achievement.

If the mind is fixed on these ideals and the already known means of approaching them are utilized the needless miseries that embitter the lives of so many may be left to take care of themselves.

It is not so much necessary to fight disease as to cultivate health for the happiness, contentment and moral gain that it brings.

First Use of "Magazine."

"Magazine," properly a storehouse (Arabian), has been annexed by literature, but it is interesting to recall the birth of its now common literary use—in that venerable periodical, the Gentleman's Magazine. In the introduction to its number (1731) we read, "This consideration has induced several gentlemen to treasure up, as in a magazine, the most remarkable pieces on the subjects above mentioned."—London Times.

Her First Journey.

Margaret, five years old, was traveling for the first time. She sat as if entranced by the view from the car window.

Her father, noticing the rapt expression on her face as the train sped along, said:

"What do you think of it, Margaret?" She replied: "Oh, father, it is just like a picture book, only you don't have to turn the pages."—Chicago News.

Dehydrating.

Dehydrating is simply what was formerly known as drying fruits and vegetables. The old method of paring and slicing apples, stringing the slices and hanging them up to dry, although called drying, was really dehydrating.—New York Sun.

Took It to Herself.

"She's a vain girl. There is no mirror handy, so now she is looking at the barometer."

"How will the barometer cater to her vanity?"

"It says, 'Fair.'"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE BIGGEST GUNS

Those Used on Land Outweigh the Largest in the Navy.

OUR COAST DEFENSE GIANTS.

The Sixteen Inch Monsters at Sandy Hook and Panama Can Sink a Vessel Before It Appears Above the Horizon. How the Big Guns Are Made.

There are two classes of guns—naval guns and army or land guns. Because they can be manipulated more easily than those of a ship, land guns are the heavier. The largest naval gun is the fifteen inch gun, and the largest land gun is the German howitzer, or 16.5 inch gun.

Of the two the naval gun fires a shell weighing over half a ton, while the other fires a projectile a ton in weight. But the new giant sixteen inch guns of the United States defending the Panama canal and New York at Sandy Hook shoot projectiles weighing 2,370 pounds, which is over a ton. These immense steel guns can sink a ship before it has really come into sight on the horizon, the location of the battleship having been determined by airplane or tower.

How these huge pieces are made is described as follows by the Popular Science Monthly. The first step is the making of the pig iron from iron ore in large furnaces like towers, called blast furnaces. Then the pig iron is melted with other steel in large steel furnaces called "open hearth" until it is freed of its impurities and converted into steel.

The melted steel, thin as water, is run from these furnaces into big iron molds, where it is allowed to cool into large solid cylindrical or corrugated blocks. After cooling these are reheated and reduced in size by pounding them with big steel hammers and squeezing them in rolls until at last the steel is pressed into a long barrel-like mass, the embryo of a real gun.

This long skeleton of the inside of a gun must be bored out from one end to the other on immense lathes, some over ninety feet long. Heavy as the mass is, a huge lathe turns it around as easily as a body turns a spoon.

After the inside has been rifled or grooved to form an inside surface that gives the shell a twist before it leaves the muzzle and causes it to fly straight the lower or muzzle end of the gun is made larger. This may be accomplished in one or two ways. Either additional shorter steel tubes are placed over the main inner tube, or the main tube is wound with wire and finished with an outer tube. The wire wound guns are usually the heavier and are used on board ship.

The gun bound with wire is really stronger than the one built of bands or rings of steel, one on another, for the wire re-enforces the gun tube so that it will safely withstand the tremendous strain which is constantly put on it when it is fired, said to be as much as seventeen tons pressure on each square inch.

In the case of a "built up" gun, as it is called when made of hoops or bands of steel, the outer tubes or rings are shrunk or sweated on—that is, they are heated so that they expand or swell a little, as all steel does when heated, and then while hot they are fitted over the inner part and allowed to cool and shrink, or contract. In so doing they fit very tightly on the main tube.

In making a wire wound gun the wire is wound or coiled around and around until more than 100 miles of it has been wrapped around the big cannon. A twelve inch gun requires 117 miles of wire, weighing about thirteen and one-half tons. Although the strength of the wire is such that it gives great resisting force to pressures exerted sideways, it does not bestow strength lengthwise. Therefore an extra thickness of metal must be put on the muzzle of the gun, where the vibration caused by the shell leaving the gun is the greatest.

The breech, or the back end of a gun, is a very important part. Here the shell is inserted in a specially built chamber. After the shell is in place the breech is closed by the shutting of a very complicated and strong door. It is fastened or fitted in the gun by extremely strong screws, so that the charge will not burst the gun open at the back when it is fired.

Sometimes a shell explodes in the barrel of the gun. In a wire wound gun the wire tends to prevent a grave disaster. It hinders the steel tubes from bursting into many pieces and flying in every direction. The solid gun is wholly built of tubes, while in the wire wound gun there may be one or two tubes, over which the wire is wound with the jacket tubes shrunk over the wire. A bush for the breech ring is screwed into the rear end, which is also re-enforced by a breech ring outside.

Test In Forensic Oratory.

It is related that when a veterinary surgeon was once called as a witness in a case to prove that a horse was a

"roarer" the opposing counsel in his loudest tones said to the witness, "If you say that my client's horse was a 'roarer,' just represent to the jury the sort of noise he made." "No," said the witness. "You must understand that that is not my business. Now, if you will be the horse and make the noise, I, as veterinary surgeon, will express an opinion as to whether you are a 'roarer' or not!"—Farm and Home.

He is a brave man who refuses to be disheartened by the fact that he was beaten yesterday.

Hungry Ants.

To have his mail eaten up by white ants is sometimes the lot of the resident of St. Paul, owing to negligent or criminal postal officials. A few months ago a whole bag of mail was lost in an outlying district, and the letters were afterward found in the jungle partly eaten.

Fame has only the span of a day, they say. But to live in the hearts of the people—that is worth something.—Ouida.

History Repeats Itself.

"Can't say that the world is getting a bit smarter," asserted grandpa. "My grandson asks me the same silly questions that his father asked at his age."

But He Did.

Teacher—Bobby, give an example of the double negative.
Bobby—I don't know none.

The love of country is more powerful than reason itself.—Ovid.

FILTH, FINGERS AND FLIES.

These Are the Most Potent Factors in Spreading Disease.

Fingers as disease carriers rank next to flies. Dirty fingers and finger nails may carry about with them as many disease germs as dirty flies. For this reason filth, fingers and flies are said to be the most common means by which disease is spread. A safe rule that has been given with reference to avoiding any infection that the hands might carry is to wash the hands immediately before eating, before handling, preparing or serving food, after attending the sick and after handling anything dirty.

A common habit with many people that is not only dangerous from a health point of view, but is disgusting—indecent from every point of view, is the constant picking of the nose and mouth with the fingers. A safe rule and a decent one is to keep the hands away from the face, particularly the nose and mouth, and if these parts need attention use a clean handkerchief. A dirty handkerchief is as dangerous and may be as much a means of spreading disease as dirty fingers.

The United States public health service says: "Disease germs lead a race to mouth existence. If the human race would learn to keep the unwashed hand away from the mouth many human diseases would be greatly diminished. We handle infectious matter more or less constantly, and we continually carry the hands to the mouth. If the hands have recently been in contact with infectious matter the germs of disease may in this way be introduced into the body. Many persons wet their fingers with saliva before counting money, turning the pages of a book or performing similar acts. In this case the process is reversed, the infection being carried to the mouth of some other careless person."

If anybody doubts the filth of their own hands and fingers let them take note of the many unclean things they handle within a day's time. The doorknob which everybody handles will be only one source where the hands may get the germs and filth of some careless person.

The Oregon Agricultural College

Where trained specialists with modern laboratories and adequate equipment give instruction leading to collegiate degrees in the following schools:

AGRICULTURE, with 15 departments;
COMMERCE, with 4 departments;
ENGINEERING, with 6 departments, including Civil, Electrical, Highway, Industrial Arts, Irrigation, and Mechanical Engineering;
FORESTRY, including Logging Engineering;

HOME ECONOMICS, with 4 major departments, including training in the Practice House;

MINING, with three departments, including Chemical Engineering;

PHARMACY;

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC, offers instruction in the principal departments of vocal and instrumental music.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, enrolled 1585 cadets in 1916-17, and won recognition for O. A. C. from the Western Department of the U. S. War Department as one of the fifteen "distinguished institutions" of higher learning. All cadets will be furnished complete uniforms by the U. S. Government and the junior and senior cadets, enrolled in the R. O. T. C., will be given commutation for subsistence, as well as all transportation and subsistence at the six weeks' summer camp.

REGISTRATION BEGINS OCTOBER 8, 1917. Information on request. Address, Registrar, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

SHOE SALE

ALL OUR LOW SHOES ARE NOW MATERIALLY CUT IN PRICE.

These shoes were bought before the extreme advances in leather and at our Sale Prices are far under present wholesale cost.

THE SHOES ARE PLACED OUT ON TABLE AND ARE PLAINLY MARKED.

COME IN AND LOOK THEM OVER

SELIG'S, Cash Price Store, "Meeting and Beating Competition".

The way to have a Bank Account is to start one.

There must be a Beginning sometime. Delays are only a waste of time. One Dollar will start. Every additional dollar will help. This bank invites you.

We pay interest on time deposits.

BANK OF FALLS CITY.

Now that the Allies have the United States tied up in the war they are bringing up old scores of half-century to be re-settled.

The Manufacturer very tritely says that, "If kings, kaisers, emperors and czars had to go to the trenches and endure the hardships of the soldier there would be few if any wars." He might also have very consistently added a few American titles.

We are told that the German people are opposed to this war, but are forced to fight; England resorted to force—draft—to fill her quota. Canada has been in great turmoil; Russia has practically laid down, and the people in this country have not enthused. Under such conditions the only hindrance to peace appears to be the leaders of the warring nations.

The Salem Journal opines that the Medford Daily Sun should be denied the right to 'shine', for alleged misrepresentations of the acts of America. The Journal does not give any detailed account of alleged Les-Majeste, that one may judge the punishment deserved, but we would venture to advocate a swift and certain punish-

ment for all who willfully misrepresent the acts of nations or persons, or distort the truth on matters of vital importance to the people. They want the truth in regard to the war; the aims of this government as well as of the Allies; and should be protected from hot air stories dealt out by the average newspaper.

ENTERTAINS VISITOR FRIENDS

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tice entertained a number of friends Sunday at dinner. Those present: Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tice of Spokane, Wash., Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Chilberg and daughter of Tacoma, Wash., Mrs. A. J. Shipley and daughter of Monmouth and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tice of Falls City.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.