

United States Marine Borrows Plane and Does Amazing Stunts

He Wings Five Foes, Captures Prisoner, Saves Wounded Man and Gets Captainty—While Trying to Adjust Engine Trouble He Sees Two Britons Attacked by Twelve Huns, He Dives Into Melee and Shoots Down Four of Fo.

By FRAZIER HUNT.
In the Chicago Tribune.
American Navy Aviation Camp on the French coast.—Time was when the United States marines were content to be the soldiers of the land and sea. Now they have added the air to their province—and the everlasting luck of the marines holds good, even in the clouds.

The other day a fighting Yankee flyer of the marine corps, First Lieutenant Edwin C. Chamberlain of Texas, was visiting a British flying squadron on the Marne.

On the first morning of his arrival, Lieutenant Chamberlain borrowed a plane and shot down one German in flames and forced another to descend so a British flyer could get him.

On the next day he went as an escort for a party of French bombers over the Marne. On the way back he got into a fight, had engine trouble, and one of his guns jammed. While flying low he saw two of his comrades attacked by 12 Germans. He dove into the mixup and downed four enemy planes. His engine stopped again, but while gliding low he emptied his gun into German infantrymen.

He was forced to land in No Man's Land. Leaving his machine he ran unimpeded into a Hun patrol of three men. Seizing his compass as if it was a grenade, he captured one German. Then he picked up a wounded colonel, forced a stream, and made his way back to the French line.

The Marine's Own Story.
He requested that his work be recorded. Leaving his machine he ran full report, and now Lieutenant Chamberlain is recommended for a captaincy. Here is his report:

"We then started home and were attacked by a force of thirty strong. I dog fight followed. We lost three machines and the Hun three. He withdrew. We were a bit scattered, but got together.

"A few miles farther on the Hun came at us in four formations of ten each, this time outnumbering us nearly two to one. We had an awful dog fight, and lost two bombers and four fighters. I got several bullets in my engine, one of which partly disabled my engine and made it die every few minutes and then run fine for a spell. One gun also jammed.

"Two other fighters and myself and one French bomber found ourselves separated from the rest, and started home together. I kept losing altitude while trying to fix the gun. I only had 100 shots left in the remaining gun.

"About eight miles from our lines, while flying in far arctic air, and trying to get the jammed shell out of my gun, all suddenly became quiet. I knew that meant there were Hun planes about. Looking up, I saw twelve Hun fighters—a circus lot—circling about my companions, and quite a way above was one coming for me.

Engine Bad, Hunts Fight.
"My engine was missing badly, and had gone dead a moment before, but I went to meet him like I meant to fight. I tried just to break the strain. He suddenly pitched forward and dove straight for the ground. Just then my engine suddenly became very lively,

NEW SLEEVE TRICK

Plan Admits of Extra Pairs of Arm Coverings.

Are Attached to Blouse of Muslin or Net, Which Serves as a Corset Cover.

There has been designed a simple and popular midseason gown made with a loose pattern skirt that has short sleeves and a rounded low neck. It is not only worn by young girls, but older women find it available for many of their daytime activities. It is made in black and other plain, sober colors, and also in figured flannel and printed chiffon. It allows an extra pair of sleeves, and this trick is another revival of an ancient and honorable day when women were not extravagant and depended upon accessories to constantly enliven one well-chosen, darkened frock.

The separate sleeves are made of muslin, pongee or even coarse linen to handle here, and so a binding is suggested instead. Quarter-inch bias pieces long enough to go easily about the circumference of the armhole are stitched close to the edge on the right side by machine, then turned over and under and slit-stitched by hand on the wrong side. This makes an attractive finish and one not in the least difficult to do.

The girl with an eye to smart trimming features will take advantage of the opportunities offered by such finishing to make it decorative and so distinguish her sport blouse from all others. The white lace blouse might be treated to a binding of rose satin, for instance. Vice versa, the white satin would be decidedly fetching bound in a colorful bit of cretonne. Also, if you want to go to the extra binding just by way of emphasizing it; it makes an awfully smart finish.

There is another practical way of treating the armhole of a sleeveless frock and that is a binding of braid, the silky kind that gives as a bias band might. On cotton and linen material a soft cotton braid can be used in the same manner.

USE SUBSTITUTE FOR LINEN

Percale Reputed to Have Proved Practical and Popular—Good for Sheets and Pillow Cases.

The war has affected a number of things, and among other things the supply and quality of linen. In fact, linen dealers declare that virtually no pure linen will be available next year and advise thrifty housewives to try in as large a reserve supply as possible. This some of them are already finding it almost impossible to do, owing to the well-nigh prohibitive price to which household linens have already risen. The thing to do then is to discover and use a substitute.

The substitute which has proved the most practical and popular is percale. Now generally not particularly cheap, but, on the other hand, it is extremely serviceable, and, as the saying is, "there is no wear-out to it." It cannot be utilized as a table linen, of course, but it makes excellent sheets and pillow and bolster cases. In fact, for these purposes, it has the advantage over linen, which musses abominably after one washing while "dressing" in percale keeps it fresh and unrumpled much longer.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Lady Marjorie Dalrymple, an English society girl, is engaged in making artificial limbs for maimed British soldiers.

The fight for votes for women has been waged since 1878, and the suffrage amendment was first drafted in 1875 by Susan B. Anthony.

Mrs. Mary Sprance grappled with and held a pickpocket until the arrival of a detective when the thief tried to steal her purse in the elevator of a Philadelphia department store.

Alice Lee, a young Chinese girl and a motion picture actress, is studying the production and operation of films with a view to exhibiting pictures in China showing the difference between the status of American and Chinese women in their respective countries and their treatment by the men of the two nationalities.

Miss Isabel Millon, the Knoxville, Tenn., girl whose "dried apple dolls" have made her famous, uses her own secret process of preserving the apple after it is dried into the desired image.

The department of woman's work connected with a large department store of New York and Philadelphia held a three-day celebration in honor of Basile's day.

The war emergency high school for girls held a summer course at Philadelphia, under the direction of Mrs. Lucy L. W. Williams. The course was prepared by Captain Moore of the ordnance department and included wartime housekeeping, government system of filing, bookkeeping, civics, chemistry, current history, mathematics and elements of business.

COAT THAT ASSURES SERVICE

Every woman with a sense of clothes that instantly recognizes a beautiful achievement in any garment, will admire the coat pictured here. It is of broadcloth with large, conversible collar and cuffs, and there are two fur balls on the back. The sleeves are novel and graceful with wide cuffs and there is a girde across the front fastened with large ornamental buttons. Other fur than seal might be used for the collar and balls.

Next in favor for the most gingham is printed cotton or percale, and it makes a charming gown, especially when the material is spotted or striped.

One of the virtues of plaid gingham is the delightful way in which it combines with plain materials. For sport wear a frock of gingham may be made very chic by the plain one-tone trimmings, or the jacket or Blouson may be of the plain materials, while the skirt and blouse trimmings may be of the plaid.

GOOD TIPS ABOUT FINISHING

Work About Armholes of Sleeveless Sport Blouse Furnishes Annoyances for the Inexperienced.

Many an inexperienced dressmaker is going to find herself "stumped" when it comes to finishing the armholes of the sleeveless sport blouse, writes an authority. A simple "turning in" is a deceptively difficult thing

to handle here, and so a binding is suggested instead. Quarter-inch bias pieces long enough to go easily about the circumference of the armhole are stitched close to the edge on the right side by machine, then turned over and under and slit-stitched by hand on the wrong side. This makes an attractive finish and one not in the least difficult to do.

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"When questioned I pretended I did not know what was wanted and wouldn't give my name. After a time the French commander got this information by telephone from the British commander."

Not a Soldier There.
Slesbygan, Wis.—A raid on summer hotels and dance halls at Crystal and Elkhart lakes conducted by members of the defense council and similar organizations failed to result in any successes as every young man escorted by the officers produced a registration card.

TEACH WOMEN HOW TO FIGHT HUN PROPAGANDA

Seattle, Wash.—Seattle women are learning how to combat German propaganda at the University of Washington, an institute under the direction of Miss Hunley Caldwell, dean of women, is in session giving a large class of women accurate information of the government's war program.

Three of us attacked by twelve shot down in flames, two completely out of control and one engine out of control.

"Odds, twelve Huns; three allies.

"Score, seven Huns down; allies, zero.

"After I had gone quite a way back my engine went bad and kept getting worse. The other two, like typical British soldiers, stayed with me until near our lines, when the engine died. I was getting all the arctic and machine gun fire from the newly established enemy lines. My companions could not assist me.

"I saw I couldn't make my lines in the deep woods, so I dove onto the Hun troops, coming behind their lines.

"Having fixed my other gun after the fight, I scolded them with a hail of bullets. I then landed on a sloping depression near the wood, in eight of a mile beyond the enemy outpost.

"I was in a wheat field about 100 yards from some trees, which were

swept by enemy machine guns. The enemy outpost could see only the top wings of my machine and began shooting at it. So I tore out the round iron compass and the mips and tried to burn the machine, but only fired the wheat.

"The shells were coming close, so I crawled toward the woods. As I came to a small water-filled ditch, I almost lost heart.

Helped by Enemy Fire.
"On the other side were three Huns crawling toward me. I was unscathed, but remembered that the compass looked like a grenade. I hauled back as if to throw it. Two Germans jumped and ran, one falling, hit by fire from his own line and began shouting. The third tried 'kamekad' and threw down his rifle. I got that rifle, took his pistol and ordered him to crawl ahead.

"He looked startled when he heard English, and answered in good English. He begged me not to kill him, as he was a married man.

"I told him to shut up and crawl on. It came to me that he would not be killed. He began to crawl, thick with branches and swept by machine guns and shells. In the middle of the wood was a stream five feet wide and four feet deep. I heard a whispering groan in French, so I crawled along a few yards and found a wounded colonel, who had been hit in the leg and neck.

Cares for Wounded Man.
"The German prisoner followed me without a word. He started to give the man a drink from his canteen, but I took the canteen, washed it, gave the colonel a drink, washed his wound and then sent him back to his own lines. I ordered the German to make his way with his hands up. The Hun drew no fire. Then I went in. Snipers took three shots and I whispered groan in French. I heard a thick on the other bank of the stream and I had to drag the wounded colonel through the Hun-shelled thicket.

"I was suddenly fired on and challenged in French. I replied in bad French. Officer militaire Americaine aux blesses colonel, 'Aviatrice' I answered. I saw a hole in the French cap in reply.

"The German said, 'They say I'm into the open with hands up.' I did. Then two men and a French officer challenged in French. I replied in bad French. Officer militaire Americaine aux blesses colonel, 'Aviatrice' I answered. I saw a hole in the French cap in reply.

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"I turned desperately, having no more shots left. I saw my companions attacking the three remaining Huns, who were making off in wide circles. The other two Huns had disappeared, while French bombers crossed our lines safely.

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DAIRY FACTS

RENTING FARM FOR DAIRYING

Half-and-Half System Proves Most Successful in Representative Section Near Chicago.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The so-called half-and-half system is the most common in use and the most satisfactory in renting dairy farms in representative dairy regions near Chicago studied by farm management specialists of the United States department of agriculture. Generally speaking, under this system the landlord supplies the land, the tenant the labor, and each shares the expenses and income equally. The study was made on 143 farms in Green county, Wisconsin, and Kane county (the Elgin district) Illinois, where dairying is a comparatively old, well-developed and profitable industry. In the report of the study published as Bulletin 603, of the department, it is brought out that while this system is particularly applicable to the regions studied, it is believed to be suitable in dairy sections generally.

Under the half-and-half system the landlord furnishes the land, buildings, the greater part of the seed and fertilizer, and half the productive stock, while the tenant furnishes horses, machinery, half of the productive stock, part of the seed, and sometimes part of the fertilizer. All stock is fed usually from the grain and hay owned in common. When a feed of any kind is bought, its cost is shared equally between the landlord and tenant. In general, each party pays the taxes on all property owned by him, including the farm real estate, though in many cases in the North-Central states all the farm real estate tax is worked out by the tenant.

Under this system the poultry inventory is owned exclusively, in limited numbers, by the tenant, and he gets the proceeds therefrom, but with this exception, each party generally receives half of the proceeds of farm sales of all products of whatever nature.

Less frequently dairy farms are share-rented on the third system, the landlord supplying everything but the milk cows, which is furnished by the tenant, and getting two-thirds of the sale of all products while the tenant receives one-third. When feed is purchased the tenant pays one-third of the cost.

The length of lease in the regions studied ranges from one to five years. In the Wisconsin district 70 per cent of the leases were for one year only, one being for a longer period than three years, while in the Illinois district 63 per cent of the leases were for one year. In the Wisconsin group 35 per cent and in the Illinois group 27 per cent of the leases were verbal. Seventy-five per cent of the farm income on the farms of the Wisconsin

Splendid Heavy Milk-Producing Type. group and 85 per cent of those of the Illinois group was from dairy cattle and dairy products. In the Wisconsin group 21.5 per cent of the cows were home-raised heifers that became fresh during the year; 18.9 per cent of the heifers were discarded or sold as dairy cows. The farmers prefer to raise their cows instead of buying them, and on over half of the farms studied there were pure-bred Holstein bulls. In the Illinois group 8 per cent of the cows were home-raised heifers, with first cows being discarded, indicating that this is a dairy-cow purchasing region.



Splendid Heavy Milk-Producing Type.

Overfeeding Causes More Stunted Calves Than Underfeeding—Feed Them in Stanchions.

In rearing and developing dairy heifers:
Don't overfeed. Twice as many calves are stunted by overfeeding as by underfeeding.
Don't change suddenly from whole to skim milk.
Don't keep calves in damp, dark, crowded, poorly ventilated barns.
Don't feed milk in dirty pails.
Don't be irregular as to the time of feeding, temperature or amount of milk.
Don't feed too much alfalfa hay before the calf is three months old.
Don't let calves suck each other after drinking milk. They should be placed in stanchions and fed grain.
Don't use calves go without water.

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CHATEAU THIERRY PEOPLE GREET THEIR LIBERATORS



Some of the first pictures to reach this country of the battle of Chateau Thierry, are shown above, showing some of the people who remained during the German occupation walking through the destroyed streets to meet the American soldiers.