

BATTLE SAVED BY AIRMAN'S DARING

British Pilot Gets Lost Behind German Lines.

SEES HUN TROOPS MASSING

Flies through Maelstrom of Shrapnel and Carries Information to Headquarters—Action Is Taken at Once and Tide of Battle Is Turned in France's Favor—Machine Is Wrecked Where He Lands in Shell Hole

A British pilot, flying in France from one airbase to another, was the last machine of a flight of five which struck across country and soon afterward ran into clouds. He lost sight of the other machines.

He looked around and saw several black specks. Thinking they were his companions he turned round and flew toward them. When he drew near they moved, firing their machine guns. He died.

His compass showed that he was flying east—away from his own lines. He flew on for 20 minutes, hotly pursued, and at last outdistanced the Germans. Not knowing he was well over German occupied territory, he turned once more and flew due west for half an hour.

Far Behind Lines.

He then throttled down and drifted slowly down through the sunlit cloud barrier. He saw a group of hangars some 10 or 15 miles away and began to land. To his amazement he saw that all the machines were marked with the black cross. The Germans began firing while the excited mechanics began to swing the propellers in order to start up the airplanes.

The airman realized that a considerable wind had been blowing from the west and had carried him far behind the lines and he had not allowed himself enough time before he dived through the clouds.

Meanwhile he flew on, pursued hotly for the second time, and drew near a line. Ahead of him he could see a cloudy turmoil of smoke and bursting shells and flying earth. An attack was evidently in progress. The air was full of the white puffs of the shrapnel breaking low over the troops. Straight toward this maelstrom he flew and soon machine guns on the ground began to fire flaming bullets at him. So low was he that the barrage blazed all around him.

Information Is Important.

Below he could see gray masses of Germans collecting for a counter-attack. He realized this might be important information, and so flung as soon as possible, crashing in a shell-hole.

He crawled out of the wreckage, ran stumbling across the shell-torn earth, found a French headquarters rear by, where he reported what he had seen.

The information proved of notable importance. Action was taken at once and the tide of that battle was turned to France's favor.

CHINESE HELP ALLIES

Contribute Liberally to Red Cross and War Charities.

In the city of Singapore, down at the end of the Malay peninsula, there is a large colony of Chinese people who have been giving to the entente allies with the greatest liberality. Dr. J. Stuart Naylor, a Methodist missionary and president of the Anglo-Chinese college of Singapore, has just returned to the United States to attend a conference of his church, and tells of the work they have done.

Many of the wealthy Chinese, he says, give more than a tenth of their incomes to aid the allies. They contributed largely to the building of the battleship Mahaya, given to the British government by the Federated Malay states. By a single effort they raised \$57,000 for the Red Cross, and the boys of the Anglo-Chinese college last year gave over \$2,000 to war charities. The Singapore Chinese have also raised \$1,000,000 for the centenary of the Methodist church, the purpose of which, as stated by its organizers, is "to conserve the results of the war."

SPEEDER BUYS STAMPS

Policeman Gives Him Alternative of Going to Jail.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lukins of Atchison, Kan., were driving through a small Iowa town at a good rate of speed when a motorcycle officer stopped them and asked how fast they were going. Lukins confessed to over the limit.

"It will cost you just \$3.38," replied the officer.

"What's the 38 cents for?"

"That's just what it figures, stranger, and if you don't want to pay you can go to jail."

Lukins paid, and was handed two tiny bonds by the officer.

Bible 313 Years Old.

Although it was printed in 1605, a Bible brought to this country from Europe and now on display in a show window at East Cairo, Wis., is in an exceptional state of preservation. Its pages show the yellow mark of age, but the print is clear and legible, and so are the marginal notes written in ink over 200 years ago.

MARSHAL FOCH BEWILDERS HUNS WITH HIS VERSATILE TACTICS

Superior Strategy Is Defeating the Germans on the Western Front—Shifting Offensive Keeps Whole Enemy Line in Constant State of Dread and Anticipation—Americans to Play Important Part in Main Attack.

Superior allied strategy is beating the Germans. Hindenburg's forces are receding backward, not because they are much inferior in strength to the allied armies, but because Field Marshal Foch and his lieutenants have developed new tactics and the German makers of war have not worked out a way to counter them. For, placed as the allies now are, with increasing numbers of Americans becoming available daily for the fight, the problem is one almost incapable of solution by the Germans.

Seemingly, the Germans, if Berlin's war communiqués may be taken as indicating their conclusions, have not even grasped the significance of Foch's strategy, or if they have, the war lords are keeping it very dark. The official German communiqués speak of repeated failures of the allies to effect a "break through." Just as the Germans failed to club their way through the French and British lines in March, April, May, June and July. That's where the Germans make their first mistake. The allies are not trying to effect a "break through." Foch has not yet reached that point in his offensive plan.

Foch's strategy is based upon a "liquid" or shifting offensive, one which is started on a comparatively narrow front, designed to gain limited objectives. If these are obtained then the attack may be widened, and when the Germans bring up reserves the plan is to hit somewhere else. Thus the whole German line is kept in constant state of dread and anticipation, while unable to retrieve the offensive so skillfully wielded by Foch.

Hun Plan of Attack.

Ludendorff's plan of attack was simply to break through the allied line by sheer weight. He struck only after weeks of careful preparation, devoting all his forces to the one salient attacked. As his blows lost momentum and "petered out" he was then compelled to start over again on some other sector. Each offensive was a separate enterprise, and when he drained dry the possibilities of each, his strategic successes were unimportant. He failed to account for what he set out to do. Ludendorff's blows were along the same lines of every other big German movement, such as brought successes against a weaker force, as in Roumania, Serbia, and at Caporetto. Ludendorff evidently paid no attention to what Foch had in mind, for Ludendorff hoped for a crushing success, and with that the plans of the enemy mattered little.

During all of the anxious months of the German drives, Foch was guided by a maxim laid down by himself when instructor at the French Staff college, which held:

"Economize forces while keeping the combat nourished, right up to the moment when we shall pass from such a preparation to the main attack."

That principle has been Foch's guiding star. Foch economized forces when the enemy wasted his in abortive attempts to break through. Foch yielded ground, when he could without endangering his strategic position, rather than waste men. He was saving his resources for the time when the Germans had expended their strength so vigorously that exhaustion of German reserves took away the terror of the risk.

Continued Hammering.

That principle is at the basis of all the allies have done since July 18, when the Franco-Americans started their counter-offensive which drove the Germans back to the Vesle. The second battle of the Marne had no more than ended when the third battle of the Somme began, with Halg's attack on the Amiens front. While German reserve divisions were thrown in to halt this drive, Mangin struck on the Aisne front and this battle had no more than thrown greater consternation and confusion in the German command than Byng's blow was delivered on the Ancrez. Foch was working out his principle of a "liquid offensive," keeping the "battle nourished" and working toward the moment when the allies shall "pass from preparation to the main attack."

Before the main attack is delivered the allies must be much stronger than they now are. In consequence of continued hammering the Germans also will be very much weaker. The main attack will not be struck until there is every reason to believe that it will win and shatter the German army.

Thus the present fighting resembles in great measure a dueling match, except that the allies have a commander in chief who knows how to wield a sword, how to parry and thrust, while the opponent is only versed in the art of wielding a club. It is because the opponent is still strong that the thrust cannot yet be made which will lose him the combat.

All of the allied blows since the second battle of the Marne have been delivered, at the outset, from a narrow front, which steadily expands as the blow is driven home. This plan has many advantages; it's easier to prepare secretly for a sudden blow on a small scale, the enemy cannot be

certain it is to be a local attack on something more menacing, less risk is involved, and constant harrying by such attacks weakens the enemy's morale and disorganizes his defense. Learns Many Lessons.

While sustaining the German blows for four months—the shock troop tactics and the great "steel hand" offensive—the French and British learned many lessons from the foe and have improved upon his methods of assault. The German plan of moving troops into line quietly, by nighttime and without noise, has been bettered. The German shock battalions of machine gunners has been bettered with armored cars and tanks with machine guns. The German plan of draught for a few hours before attack has been bettered with a more intense fire of a few minutes which does the business—paralyzes the enemy's front positions—even better. It was the allies who first delivered ammunition to advanced machine-gun squadrons by parachutes dropped from airplanes. It was the allies who first employed cavalry, tanks and airplanes in co-ordination effectively. It is the allies who have learned not to waste men in taking any position which can be outflanked, generally by means of a new small-scale attack on an adjacent portion of the line. It is the allies who have learned to stop an offensive, whether on a wide scale or narrow when it ceases to pay in results for casualties sustained and munitions spent. The German "club" offensive often halted only when the shock troops had difficulty in crossing the bodies of their own dead.

But it is the Germans who now are striving to imitate Gouraud's plan of defense, a plan first employed by the French general whereby he halted the German drive east of Reims by stubbornly but only lightly holding the forward positions and removing the line of resistance a couple of miles to the rear.

Foch, who daringly wrested the offensive from the Germans after he had skillfully conducted the greatest retreat and defense in history, may be fully trusted to "nourish the combat right up to the moment we shall pass from such a preparation to the main attack." This preparation entails keeping the enemy disorganized in retreat, and low in reserves. It contemplates making the Germans use up their reserves so they will have no strategic force for meeting the allies when they choose to deliver the main attack. So additional minor, but very important offensives, may be expected for the next few weeks, if not months. When the main attack comes, Americans are certain to play a heroic and epoch-making part.

FLYING CAMP IN IRELAND

Yankee Airplane Shipped to Irish Town in Sections.

An American aviation station is growing in a town in Ireland with the speed of the early morning tent city which springs up when the circus comes to town in the States.

Captain Herliester is in command, and under his supervision a miniature town is springing up, carefully planned, mostly wooden construction, but neat and methodical.

An example of Yankee efficiency, the one big airplane already in place was designed in America, built there in sections, shipped across the Atlantic and erected in record time. It is a remarkably efficient product of American engineering ingenuity.

Aviators in training there will help run down the Hun who preys under the North sea.

UNMASK A GERMAN TRICK

Americans Find They Shift Their Batteries and Soon Checkmate It.

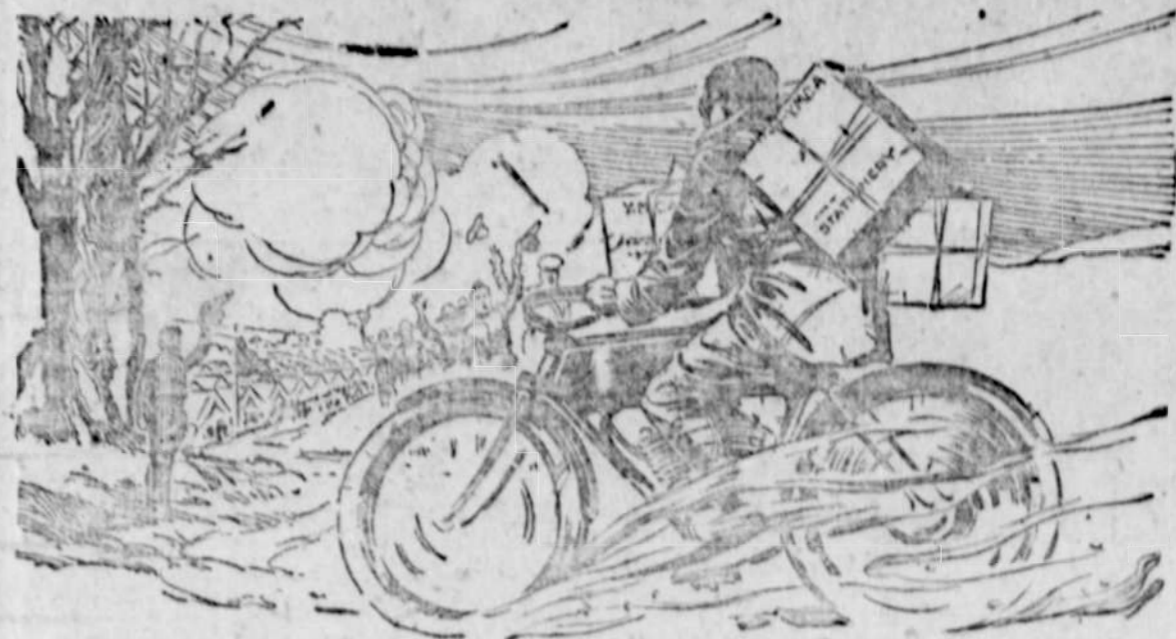
There is a battle of wits as well as of guns along the American front in the mountainous Lorraine country near the southeastern end of the western front. Germans try to deceive the American intelligence officers by moving their machine guns and batteries to a new position every night.

The Americans solved this problem by using a series of tracing maps which may be made daily and superimposed upon one another. When these are compared the various points to which the guns have been moved are indicated. Then comes the opportunity for the American artillery to do its work upon them.

This system has proved very valuable in locating the heavy batteries behind the German lines.

Girls Lead Boys in Work.

That Cleveland boys and girls are patriotic and want to do their share of the nation's work is shown by the large number of work permits issued to them this year. The girls have the edge on the boys, as 2,867 cards have been issued to girls under sixteen years of age, while 2,153 cards have been issued to boys under fifteen. This marks a very large increase over last year. During the three summer vacation months permits were issued to 519 girls and 473 boys.



Did one of these 200 letters come to you?

A DUSTY courier slid off his motor-cycle at the big double hut in a French town and tramped up to the canteen. "Got a note for the secretary from my commanding officer," he said. He handed a piece of paper across the counter to a smiling middle-aged man.

This is the note the Secretary read:

We landed here three days ago—miles from anywhere. Can you send us some supplies, especially writing paper? This is the first chance the boys have had to write home and we have no paper to give them.

The older man looked up and grinned.

"Got you away off in the woods, have they?"

"I'll say they have!"

"Can you carry anything?"

"All you'll give me!"

From the shelves the secretary took big packages of paper and envelopes.

"Too much?" He asked.

"It will be gone ten minutes after I get back!" said the boy.

"Tonight," the secretary went on, "I'll drive out a truck with more supplies and a man to stay with you. And tell the boys that if their letters are finished, I'll bring them back with me tonight, and get them into the mails."

An hour later that motor-cyclist whizzed into camp, loaded down with writing paper, and in ten minutes letters were being written to 200 American homes.

The United War Work organizations know what letters mean to American soldiers. They know that fighters want to get letters and want to write letters.

So in every hut and on every ship your boys find writing paper, envelopes, ink, pens and pencils, and tables where they can get off by themselves and tell the folks back home how things are going.

Millions of sheets are given away free every week to American boys overseas. That is why the letters you get from your boy are written on the stationery of one of these organizations. It is one of the plans to bridge the Atlantic. Help keep the letters coming! Your dollars will supply a whole Company for several days. Dig deep today; help to bind together France and here.

Why you should give twice as much as you ever gave before!

The need is for a sum of 70% greater than any gift ever asked for since the world began. The Government has fixed this sum at \$170,500,000. By giving to these seven organizations all at once, the cost and effort of six additional campaigns is saved. Unless Americans do give twice as much as ever before, our soldiers and sailors may not enjoy during 1919 their:

3,000 Recreation Buildings	2,500 Libraries supplying 5,000,000 books
1,000 Miles of Movie Film	85 Hottest Houses
100 Leading Stage Stars	15,000 Big-brother "secretaries"
2,000 Athletic Directors	Millions of dollars of home comforts

When you give double, you make sure that every fighter has the cheer and comforts of these seven organizations every step of the way from home to the front and back again. You provide him with a church, a theatre, a cheerful home, a store, a school, a club and an athletic field—and a knowledge that the folks back home are with him, heart and soul!

You have loaned your money to supply their physical needs. Now give to maintain the Morale that is winning the war!

UNITED WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

