

# United States Marine Borrows Plane and Does Amazing Stunts

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

By FRAZIER HUNT.  
In the Chicago Tribune.

American Naval 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 provinces—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 Lieut. Edwin C. Chamberlain of Texas, went 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 shot down 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 unarmed into a Hun patrol of three men. Swinging his compass as if it was a grenade, he captured one German. Then he picked up a wounded colonel, forded 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 the British commander insisted on a 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 thirty strong. A 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 plane, 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 fair archaic fire, and trying to get the jammed shell out of my gun, all suddenly became quiet. I knew this 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 fired just to break the strain. He suddenly pitched forward and dove straight for the ground. Just then my engine suddenly became very lively,

and I started up to join the buzzard dance above, where it was ten to two against us. The eleventh German was sitting high. He evidently was the leader and was watching for some one to slaughter.

"My two companions were darting this way and that, trying to force their way out of the circle, but the Huns were maneuvering so as to tighten the circle. They didn't see me as I flew into the hazy sunlight just over their circle.

"As two went for my companions I went for them, nose down, with the vertical engine full on. I got the first one in thirty yards with twenty rounds from my one working gun. He blew up and went down burning.

### Second Goes Down Burning.

"As I dodged to miss him the second enemy turned square about in front of me, and I got him with a burst of twenty-five shots at twenty yards. He spun about, with flames leaping over the machines. The pilot jumped out. "Then my engine commenced missing. I looked around and saw five coming at me, including the leader, in a mellow gray Albatross. I saw my companions go after a Hun apiece, and each got one. One went down burning and a wing fell off the other one.

"Then my engine stopped full, and the Hun came after me in twos, and I dove vertically for a second, pulled into a loop without power, and kicked into a vertical side slip at the top.

"There directly under me was a desperately moving Hun, but I had him. He went down with a drooping wing in a fantastical spin.

"Then I went after the four remaining Huns. The leader was first. He pulled a powerful wing over at me, but I got the idea first. We met head on. I fired the last thirty rounds and was pilled up myself with bullets going by like hail. I looked out and there was the leader diving on his back, hanging out of his machine, evidently hit. The others reported that he hung as if dead.

"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.

Score, 7 to 0.

"Three of us attacked by twelve shot four 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 east 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 archaic and machine gun fire from the newly established enemy lines. My companions could not assist me.

"I saw I couldn't make our 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 scattered them with a hail of bullets. I then landed on a sloping depression near the wood, an eighth of a mile beyond the enemy outposts.

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

swept by enemy machine guns. The enemy outposts could see only the top wings of my machine, but began to shell it. So I tore out the round iron compass and the maps 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 towards me. I was unarmed, 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 lines, and the second being killed. The third cried 'kamerad' 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. If he did not try to run he would not be harmed. We reached the wood, thick with brambles 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 whispered 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 wounds so I could move him, and then picked him up. 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 at us, but they only splashed about. The brush was very thick on the other bank of the stream and I had to drag the wounded colonel through the Hun-shelled thicket.

"We were suddenly fired on and challenged in French. I replied in bad French. 'Officer militaire Americaine aux blesses colonel,' 'Aviator Americain,' and added about all the French I knew. A whole string of French came in reply.

"The German said, 'They say crawl into the open with hands up.' I did. Then two men and a French officer came. They bristled at the German, but I pointed to my gun and the wounded colonel, who talked fast, whereupon the Frenchman threw his arms about me and talked a lot. We crawled to the outpost. I helped the wounded colonel to the dressing station, which was being shelled. The Hun acted as my assistant and interpreter. Speaking French, he was able to give valuable information, and I took him to the division headquarters.

"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 Slacker There.

Sheboygan, Wis.—A raid on summer hotels and dance halls at Crystal and Elkhardt lakes conducted by members of the defense council and similar organizations failed to round up any slackers, as every young man accosted 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 Coldwell, dean of women, is in session giving a large class of women accurate information of the government's war program.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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### LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 22

#### FRUITS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

LESSON TEXTS—Matthew 25:14-30; 6:1-12.

GOLDEN TEXT—All things are yours; . . . and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.—1 Corinthians 3:21-23.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Galatians 6:16-25.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Psalms 17:15; Isaiah 51:11; Acts 16:26; Romans 2:10; 6:1-2.

#### I. The Parable of the Talents.

This parable, like that of the Ten Virgins, is associated with the second coming of Christ. In both instances there is evident an unpreparedness on the part of the people. In the first case there is failure of the inward life; in the second, there is failure to use the gifts which have been entrusted to them. The first was failure to watch; the second was failure to work. By talents is meant, the gifts which God has entrusted to his servants. It may be natural endowments, special endowments of the Spirit, or it may be the gospel of Jesus Christ. With reference to these talents note:

#### 1. Their distribution (vv. 14, 15).

(1) A sovereign one. The servants belong to the Lord as well as the money. (2) An intelligent one. The distribution was made on the basis of the ability of each servant. The reason one man received one talent was because the Lord knew that he would be incapable of using two or five. (3) A purposeful one. The talents were given to be traded with. They were not given for the servant's own use, but stock-in-trade for the enrichment of the master.

#### 2. Employment of the talents (vv. 16-18).

In this employment all the servants recognized that the talents did not belong to them. The two-talented man and the five-talented man put their talents to use, which resulted in a large increase. It is always true that the right use of talents increases them. The one-talented man hid his in the earth. The unmistakable sign of the one-talented man is that he is hiding his talent. The two-talented and five-talented men are always busy.

#### 3. The accounting for the talents (vv. 19-30).

(1) Its certainty. There is a day coming when the Lord's servants shall give an account to him for the use they have made of their talents. (2) The time of. This is at the coming of the Lord. Those who are using their talents will rejoice when the Lord comes that they may present unto him their talents with increase. But the one-talented man will have fear and dread against that day. (3) The judgments announced. To the faithful there was reward. This reward consisted of praise: "Well done;" promotion: "ruler over many things;" and entrance "upon the joy of the Lord." For the faithless one there was awful punishment which consisted of reproach—"slothful;" being stripped and cast into outer darkness.

#### II. Characteristics of the Subjects of the Kingdom (Matt. 5:1-12).

These beatitudes are connected with each other with the strictest order of logical sequence. They set forth the characteristics of those who are subjects of the kingdom. They fall into three groups: four in the first, three in the second, and two in the third.

1. Poverty of spirit (v. 3). To be poor in spirit does not mean to be without money, but to come to the end of self, to be in a state of absolute spiritual beggary, having no power to alter his condition or make himself better.

2. A profound grief because of this spiritual bankruptcy (v. 4). The mourning here is not because of external cares, but a keen consciousness of guilt before a holy God.

3. A humble submission to God's will and obedience to his commands without asking the reason why (v. 5). This is the outgrowth of mourning for spiritual insolvency.

4. An intense longing to conform to the laws of the kingdom (v. 6). Having received the righteousness of Christ as a free gift, every desire of his soul is to be filled with righteousness.

5. Merciful (v. 7). At this stage the subjects of the kingdom take on the character of the King. Christ was merciful; his followers will be likewise.

6. Purity of heart (v. 8). This heart purity begins by having our hearts sprinkled from an evil conscience with the blood of Christ, and is maintained by living in fellowship with him. Those who have pure hearts can see God everywhere.

7. Peacemakers (v. 9). Those who have been reconciled to God by Christ not only live in peace, but diffuse peace.

8. Suffering for Christ's sake (v. 10). The world hated Christ and crucified him. Those who live for him shall suffer persecution (II Timothy 3:12).

9. Suffer reproach (v. 11). It means suffering under false charges. In such case we shall glory in it because it brings great reward in heaven.

#### Quote the Bible.

Scholars may quote Plato in their studies, but the hearts of millions will quote the Bible at their daily toll, and draw strength from its inspiration as the meadows draw it from the brook.—Conway.

# WHAT CAN WE DO?



In the issue of the Central Division Bulletin of the American Red Cross of August 28 the following article appears:

#### Women of Cheerful Disposition for Hospital Hut Service Abroad.

Several hundred American women, whose dispositions are of the cheerful variety, are wanted for work in the Red Cross hospital huts in France. The "cheerful disposition" proposition is an essential requisite, for the reason that their duty will be to spread cheer among the boys who are convalescing after wounds received on the battlefield or from attacks of illness.

The bureau of personnel of the American Red Cross already has enrolled 150 of these workers, while 443 is the number estimated as necessary to be supplied before the first of January, 1919. The Red Cross commissioner to France, in a cablegram calling for these hospital hut workers, specifying some of the qualifications required, suggested that the women chosen should be those who are keen on entertainment. Lots of music, reading aloud, and all that sort of thing help to make the recovery of wounded and sick soldier boys much quicker than otherwise would be the case.

Everything that keeps up spirits and turns thoughts in a channel that prevents one of the bitterest of all ailments—homesickness—is a godsend. The American Red Cross intends that there shall be no lack of entertainment and good cheer "over there," and it is particularly desired therefore that the call for hospital hut workers be complied with according to schedule. Those who volunteer for this service will be expected to remain abroad for at least a year.

It is desirable that applicants be able to pay their own expenses, but in cases of exceptional qualifications the Red Cross will pay living expenses in France. Transportation to and from France will be furnished by the Red Cross.

There should be no mistaken notion that this hospital hut service is easy work, for it surely is not. Emergencies may arise which will make it necessary to call upon the workers for duties not on the program; for it is now an established rule of the Red Cross that all those accepting service abroad must hold themselves in readiness to accept any duty which is assigned to them. Only those who have strong constitutions, and do not tire easily—and who still possess that never-to-be-forgotten "cheerful disposition"—are fitted for enrollment in the hospital hut service. Applications should be made to the Bureau of Personnel, Central Division, 150 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

#### Interest in Plaids.

Perhaps it is through the influence of the Scotch kilts, who have appeared at various times in our American cities to remind us that the kilted men of Bruce and Wallace are among our allies, that we have revived interest in plaids. Perhaps it is because bright colors are in vogue as a counteractive against the grimness of war, or perhaps it is just time that plaids returned to vogue—they do periodically, do they not? At any rate, some of the most interesting of the new separate skirts are made from Scotch plaid and some of these skirts are made in pleated designs to carry out the idea of the highlander.

#### Summer Smock.

It would be impossible to create a more artistic garment for summer wear than the smock. Young girls and slender women find it exceptionally becoming. The loose and straight pleated lines of the smock conceal and even beautify defects, simulating a pleasant roundness of figure. The materials used for them range from rayon to georgette crepe. One very practical smock is very much like a large allover apron, for it buttons on the shoulders, is very long and shows huge pockets capable of holding any necessary articles, from knitting to farrowing implements.

## One-Piece Pajamas of Wash Satin



Many women have become addicted to the pajama habit, and pajamas are beginning to crowd nightdresses in the good graces of the up-to-date young woman. Already manufacturers are turning out a variety of them in cotton and in silk fabrics. They are made in two pieces with more or less fancy coats and jackets and in the plain original model borrowed from the masculine garment. But the tendency is away from the severe type to the more feminine and frivolous styles.

In the picture a one-piece model of flesh-colored wash satin is shown. It appeared at the Style Show recently held at Chicago, and its lure caused many a good dollar to pass from buyers of apparel to the manufacturer of this particular garment. These buyers know its lure will coax more dollars out of the purses of dainty and luxury-loving women.

Wash satin lingerie seems an extravagance, but in the long run it cannot be considered so. The satin proves to be very durable and the nature of this material precludes the use of a lot of fragile but useless trimmings. Hemstitching, fine tucks, French knots, and durable lace edgings prove the best choice for trimming satin lingerie, and they last as long as the things they decorate.

The pajamas pictured are cut with a kimono body joined to very full panta-

loons held by a flat elastic band to the figure at the waistline. The bodice is run in a casing sewed to the inside of the garment. There is a wide turned-back collar edged with a substantial lace, which also finishes the short sleeves. At the ankle the panta-loons are gathered in by an elastic band, and a frill of lace falls about the foot, for no reason but to look lovely. It accomplishes its commendable purpose.

Julia Bottomley

#### Braid Much Used.

Braid is going to be very much used this autumn. There is a real wartime reason for this, as braid is something that covereth a multitude of sins and makes quick work of giving a smart and neat finish to all sorts of tailored frocks, coats and suits. There is a kind of double, folded braid that may easily be applied to the edge of sleeves, tunics or skirts, giving them a complete finish with the minimum of work. The home dressmaker will do well to make use of this new vintage for braid. Of course, braid is not always used as a labor-saving device, for in many of the new and smart suits a very elaborate system of braid trimming is carried out, often more than one sort of braid being combined in one design.

### CHATEAU THIERRY PEOPLE GREET THEIR LIBERATORS



In this, one of the first pictures to reach this country of the battle of Chateau Thierry, are shown some inhabitants of the town who remained during the German occupation walking through the destroyed streets to meet the American soldiers.