

# NIGHT BOMBING RAID DESCRIBED

By CAPT. PAUL BEWSHER.

London.—The observer settled himself beside the pilot in the big bombing machine. On either side the engines roared thunderously. The signal was given and the machine moved forward, turned into the wind and rushed across the grass into the dim night. It climbed swiftly in wide circles, and below could be seen the dim countryside where a few scattered lights twinkled. Far to the right lay a winding river, like a thread of silver ribbon. Beside the silver ribbon, nearly 200 miles away, lay the German town which formed this night's objective.

In front of the two airmen glowed the phosphorescent dials of the recording instruments. Soon they registered sufficient height for the machine to turn toward the fighting line, up and down which great white star shells were rising, to hang suspended for a few moments before fading out into the darkness.

The wing-lights were switched off, the lines were crossed, and friendly territory left further and further behind.

Far ahead the glare of many blast furnaces could be seen, and above them the long, white fingers of German searchlights swept restlessly to and fro.

We flew on steadily, vainly sought by the searchlights and unscathed by the fierce barrage of shells which burst thickly far below them.

### Over Enemy Territory.

Soon the first barrier of defense was passed, and for a long time we flew over miles upon miles of enemy territory, over dimly lit towns and sleeping fields and villages. We passed a big city lying on the bank of the river. We could see the bridges, black across the band of silver, and over the city swept three long searchlights. Still we flew on, leaving the city far behind. On either side the engines roared steadily. Behind us hung in readiness the yellow bombs.

When we had been flying over German territory for more than two hours we saw ahead of us on the river the lights of another big city. This was our objective, and at once the machine swept toward it.

The observer crawled into the back and, lying face down, opened the sliding door in the floor of the machine. Below him lay a square of moonlit country on which he could see a little scattered village and the edge of a forest. And then the twisting river came into his view. He leaped his head out of the hole and saw the black mass of the town a little ahead of the machine.

Already he had noticed the dark line of the railway running into the city. The pilot steered the machine round by the observer's directions, so that it might follow the railway, and so find surely the great railway junction that was to be the target for his bombs.

Two searchlights had now sprung up, and here and there in the sky

burst a few random shells. He could see the puffs of smoke, white in the moonlight, drift beneath him.

### Hit Railway Junction.

We ignored the searchlights and flew steadily on with engines roaring. The big city twinkling with hundreds of carefully shaded lights lay spread now below the observer's peephole. The fore-and-aft bar of the bomb sight drew near the station and touched it. The observer's hand reached out to the bomb release lever at his side.

The luminous range bars crossed the edge of the junction. He pushed the lever hand over, drew it back and pushed it over again and again. Below he could see for a moment the fat cylinders spinning down toward the railway junction.

He climbed up beside the pilot and told him to turn. The searchlights erratically swept to and fro with every suggestion of panic, fear or lack of skill. The airmen laughed at them and, sweeping round, started on the long homeward journey.

The observer was looking down intently to the black triangular mass of

the railway junction, with its crowded sidings. A great spurt of red flame leaped up at its edge as the first bomb exploded. Then another followed it, right in the junction. Then another, and yet another. The fifth caused a tremendous explosion, followed by blinding white flames—acres of it. Clearly an ammunition train had been hit.

Then the others burst, one after another, leaving the railway junction shrouded in moonlit smoke through which the red light of a growing fire glared dully.

### HALF SALARY GOES TO WAR

Candidate for Prosecuting Attorney at Seattle Makes Unusual Promise.

Seattle, Wash.—Thomas D. Page, who is a candidate on the Republican ticket for the nomination of prosecuting attorney of this county, makes the unusual promise that if elected he will devote at least one-half of his salary to war purposes.

Page says he will give \$1,000 of his salary to the Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian association, the Knights of Columbus and the Salvation army, divided equally. He also promises to invest \$2,000 in Thrift stamps, so that at least the salary for one-half his term will be devoted to the war.

# CLEARING CAMP FOR U. S. AIRMEN

Somewhere in England.—From the tip-top peak of the highest hill on the highest ground for miles around this historic village flutters the Stars and Stripes over the largest American aviation camp in England.

Stretched over an area of about a mile and a half square, the camp accommodates about 3,000 Yank airmen, mechanics and privates in the aviation service. Far, far below in the valley lies the village, with its quaint old English thatched roofed houses stretched out like a toyland.

Every member of the American aviation service passes through this camp en route from America to France, via England. They come here immediately from the American transports, and remain a week or two, when they are dispatched to the various American and British aviation training camps. They remain in these camps three or four months, perhaps more, putting the finishing touches to their training. Then they are brought back to this camp, completely equipped, and dispatched to France for sky battles with the Huns over No Man's Land.

Thousands Have Passed. The camp has just been officially opened. Thousands already have passed through it and preparations are being made to handle tens of thousands, a camp officer said. Major Page, son of Ambassador Page, is the camp commandant.

At the dedication of the post recently, General Biddle, head of the American forces in England; Ambassador Page and General Livingstone, chief of the British air service, presided. Many members of the American and British diplomatic and military service, government officials, lords and ladies from all over Great Britain, attended the official opening.

Following the American flag raising there was a review of American troops from all surrounding camps and athletic sports on the college green. At night hundreds attended a big, informal dinner given by the mayor in the town hall in honor of the American aviation opening in England. Dancing followed.

With Lieut. T. T. Toole, camp mess officer, former second baseman of the Columbus (O.) American Association team, the correspondent visited the camp.

With its row after row of tents, the camp was a veritable tented city. In a big, galvanized iron structure at one end Yankee cooks were busy preparing a soup and roast beef dinner for these hundreds of hungry Yank warriors.

### Bread Mountain.

Hundreds of white loaves of bread were piled on huge trays in the kitchen. It was a miniature bread mountain. They'll get away with that in one meal, a Yankee baker laughed.

In another galvanized iron structure was a large Red Cross shower bath-house filled at the time with nude Yankees enjoying and shivering through a cold plunge. At each shower they were lined up three deep, and as one would fall away chattering from the cold water another would plunge in. The Yankees go about two weeks without a bath en route from America to England and they're eager to get to the showers here.

Perhaps the prettiest and most elaborately furnished structure in the camp is the officers' clubrooms furnished by the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. American flags, pennants and pictures adorn the walls, and there's a much-overworked piano that groans under too much American ragtime. Here the young officers sing, dance and bunny-hug with each other while one of their number bangs the piano. There's a plentiful supply of American newspapers and magazines there also.

### More Necessentials.

Anderson, Ind.—After a life of more than thirty years the Anderson Bartenders' union has disbanded. As a result the funds on hand were distributed and each of the members received \$18.33 refund. Indiana's demand for bartenders ceased April 2, 1918, when the state-wide bone-dry prohibition law became effective.

### Meet After 55 Years.

New York.—Louis Campbell of New York city and Anderson Campbell of Lacey, Ga., brothers and veterans of the Civil war, met recently for the first time since their parting 55 years ago. After bidding farewell to each other on the eve of the Battle of Fredericksburg, Anderson was made a prisoner during the battle of Chancellorsville. At the close of the war he went further South, while his brother returned home to the Orange mountains.

### Artist Arrested as Spy.

Madison, Wis.—While taking pictures and making sketches of Hawthorne's old home in Salem, Mass., during an Eastern trip, O. S. Rice, head of the library division of the department of public instruction, was arrested as a German spy. He was released after exhibiting his traveling card signed by Gov. E. L. Philipp and Secretary of State Hull.

### Did He Really Hear It?

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—A sign in front of a local theatre reads: "To Hell with the Kaiser and Big Game-ville Acts."



## 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. Application should be made to the Bureau of Personnel, Central Division, 180 North Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### Interest in Plaids.

Perhaps it is through the influence of the Scotch kilties, who have appeared at various times in our American cities to remind us that the kinsmen of Bruce and Wallace are among our allies, that we have revived our interest in plaids. Perhaps it is just because bright colors are in vogue as a counteractive against the grime 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 plented 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 but pliable lines of the smock conceal and even beautify defects, simulating a pleasant roundness of figure. The materials used for them range from calico 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 farming 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 evening 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 now 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 kimono body joined to very full pantaloons held by a flat elastic band to

# ORCHARD GLEANINGS

## BUDDING GAINING IN FAVOR

Most Economical Form of Artificial Reproduction of Fruit Trees—Operation is Simple.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

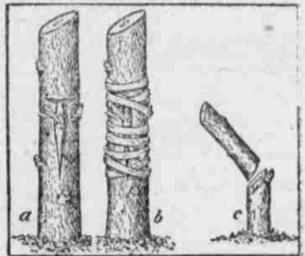
Budding is one of the most economical forms of artificial reproduction, and each year witnesses its more general use. Some nurserymen have gone so far as to use it as a substitute for all modes of grafting, save whip grafting in the propagation of the dwarf pear. Budding is economical in the amount of wood used from which to take buds. In this method a single bud does the work of the three or more upon the scion used in grafting. But while it is economical of wood, it is expensive in the use of stocks, a seedling being required for each tree, while, with the piece-root system of grafting, two, three, or more stocks can be made from a single seedling.

The operation of budding is simple and can be done with great speed by expert budders. The expense of the operation is, therefore, not more than that of whip grafting, although the work has usually to be done in July, August, or early September. The usual plan is for a man to set the buds and a boy to follow closely and do the tying.

The bud should be taken from wood of the present season's growth. Since the work of budding is done during the season of active growth, the bud sticks are prepared so that the petiole or stem of each leaf is left attached to serve as a handle to aid in pushing the bud home when inserting it beneath the bark of the stock. This is what is usually called a shield bud and is cut so that a small portion of the woody tissue of the branch is removed with the bud.

The stock for budding should be at least as thick as the ordinary lead pencil. With the apple and pear a second season's growth will be necessary to develop this size, while with the peach a single season will suffice; hence peach stocks can be budded the same season the pits are planted. Consequently the peach is left until as late in the season as is practicable in order to obtain stocks of suitable size.

The height at which buds are inserted varies with the operator. In general, the nearer the ground the better. The cut for the reception of the bud is made in the shape of a letter T. Usually the crosscut is not quite at right angles with the body of the tree, and the stem to the T starts at the crosscut and extends toward the bark for an inch or more. The flaps of bark caused by the intersection of the two cuts are slightly loosened with the ivory heel of the budding knife, and the bud, grasped by the leaf stem as a handle, is placed under the flaps and firmly pushed in place until its cut surface is entirely in contact with the peeled body of the stock. A ligature is then tightly drawn about, above and below the bud, to hold it in place until a union shall be formed. Bands of raffia about 8 or 10 inches long make a most convenient tying mate-



Budding—*a*, Inserting the Bud; *b*, Tying; *c*, Cutting Off the Top.

rial. As soon as the buds have united with the stock the ligature should be cut in order to prevent girdling the stock. This done, the operation is complete until the following spring, when all the trees in which the buds have "taken" should have the top cut off just above the bud.

The removal of the top forces the entire strength of the root into the bud, and since the root itself has not been disturbed by transplanting a more vigorous growth usually results from the bud than from scions in whip or crown grafting.

The one objection to budding is that it causes an unsightly crook in the body of the tree unless the tree is planted deeply enough in the orchard to cover the deformity. In rigorous climates, where trees upon tender roots are likely to suffer from severe winters, a bud of a hardy sort upon a tender root is no harder than the root, because budding leaves a portion of the stock exposed above the surface of the soil and thus precludes the possibility of the development of roots from the portion above the bud; while a piece-root-grafted tree with a long scion is practically the same as a tree propagated from a cutting, as the scion will strike root and the new plant will be upon its own root. In regions where severe winters do not enter as a factor there is undoubtedly a number of reasons why budding will be the most desirable method of reproducing horticultural varieties.

### Cause of Wormy Cherries.

Wormy cherries are due to the larva of a small fly, which lays one or more eggs in the small cherry.

## BRITISH GIRLS MAKING AIRPLANES



Upholstering department of a great airplane factory in England where girls are putting on the fabric covering for the decks and fuselage.

## Canada Gives Up Luxuries

Vancouver, B. C.—Here are a few signs showing what Canada is doing to help win the war by conservation in civilian life.

The biggest, result has been prohibition. The Dominion is dry as the Sahara.

The consumption of candy has been cut 50 per cent.

Picture shows and theaters have shrunk in number to a marked degree.

You can travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific and never see a piano, a phonograph, violin or other musical instrument offered for sale. Everyone is wearing his old clothes.

"Why should we buy luxuries and music when our defenders need bread and the Red Cross is begging for mercy funds?" the Canadian reasons.

Travel is falling off. The summer tourist is becoming rare. One of the largest resorts in the Canadian Rockies has an average of only 30 guests,

with more than twice as many servants and 500 rooms.

A street sweeper would be put in the zoo. He's nearly an extinct animal. You'll find him unloading ships and working in mines. And a water wagon—It's in the has-been class.

Canadians are chiefly concerned with getting enough to eat and wear.

War's influence is everywhere. Three of the buffalo kept by the government at Banff Springs broke off diplomatic relations and destroyed each other in a vicious battle of horns.

### Hun Tells Allies' Aims.

Newcastle, Pa.—These are the allies' war aims, according to a German prisoner in France, related in a letter from Pte. Harry McReide to his mother here:

"Italy is fighting to help whip Austria; France is fighting to save her country; England is fighting for the seas and the Americans are fighting for souvenirs."