

TRUE WAR STORIES TOLD BY SOLDIERS IN FRANCE—SAMMIE

III

A Few Adventures of the Royal Flying Corps.

Stories of daring escapades of British aviators, exciting aerial combats from which the air-fighters escaped alive seemingly only by miracle, and of brilliantly executed raids upon German airdomes and troops behind the German lines are activities of about one week. Hair-raising incidents of fierce conflicts above the clouds or low over the German communication lines are described in these succinct reports without bombast, as though these narrow escapes from death were commonplace and all in a day's work of the air-fighter.

For example, there was the case of a British aviation officer, who, when nearly a mile above the earth was attacked by two enemy aircraft. He shot down one of them out of control, but was himself wounded and fainted while still up in the air. Recovering consciousness, he found his machine upside down at an elevation of 4,000 feet, with one enemy aircraft still firing at him. The Britisher, however, managed after a struggle, to right his machine and land safely.

In another case a German scout attacked a British aeroplane carrying a pilot and observer. One of the German's bullets passed through the gasoline tank of the British aeroplane and seriously wounded the pilot. The British observer, however, pumped a double drum of bullets at the enemy scout at very close quarters and the German went to the ground with a crash.

Meanwhile the British pilot had fainted and fallen against the steering stick in such a fashion as to throw the aeroplane into a spin. The British observer climbed over the side and forward along the plane to the pilot's cockpit, lifted the pilot to his seat and, still standing on the wing of the plane, released the steering gear, brought the machine out of the spin and safely to the ground.

At another time two British officers were returning from an expedition over the enemy lines to locate hostile batteries, when their machine was hit by anti-craft fire and the engine damaged. Volplaning the machine, landing 300 yards from the British lines, the aeroplane turned over and the aviators were hurled out on the German side of a canal. Running along the beach under heavy fire from rifles and machine guns, the aviators dived into the canal only to find it full of barbed wire, but managed to reach the British lines in safety.

In other cases it shows the daring of the British aviators sent over the German lines to obtain information, destroy aerodomes and harry the German reserves. One pilot who crossed the line at Ypres, threw off two attacking machines, bombed the Heul aerodrome near Lille, and was fired upon by two machine guns. He dived at one of them, firing both guns of the British aeroplane, drove the Germans from their guns, fired upon the aerodrome again, attacked and scattered a column of 200 infantrymen on the road. A German two-seater aeroplane was circling 500 feet above him for an attack. He zoomed up under its tail and fired into it, and it crashed down onto the railway.

Georges Clemenceau's Speech to the A. E. F.

"I feel highly honored at the privilege of addressing you. I know America well, having lived in your country, which I have always admired and I am deeply impressed at the presence of an American army on French soil in defense of liberty, right and civilization against barbarians."

"My mind compares this event to the Pilgrim Fathers who landed on Plymouth Rock, seeking liberty and finding it. Now, their children's children are returning to fight for the liberty of France and the world."

"You men have come to France with disinterested motives. You came, not because you are compelled to come, but because you wished to come. Your country always possessed love and friendship for France. Now you are at home here and every French house is open to you."

"You are not like the people of other nations, because your motives are devoid of personal in-

terest, and because you are filled with ideals. You have heard of the hardships before you, but the record of your countrymen proves that you will acquit yourselves nobly, earning the gratitude of France and the world.—SAMMIE."

Next Week: "Two Tales of Daring."

Note: If any of the boys and girls would like to ask about any battles that took place in France while the American troops were there, I would be glad to answer them.—SAMMIE.

OUR ROSE GARDEN

Our rose garden has roses,
Pink, red, yellow, white roses,
Roses plenty.
Not many yellow roses.
Plenty pink, red plenty.

—Leneta Rose Cox, grade 4A.

SPORT, A BRINDLE BULL

New Paris, O., Feb. 22, 1921.

Dear Aunt Polly: I never wrote a story for the Junior and I thought I would write one about my dog.

My Pet Dog.

My dog is about two feet high and about four years old. He is a Brindle Bull dog. His name is Sport. We have harness, two carts and a sled for him. He likes to go swimming. He will stand up on his hind feet and splash the water and bark. He likes to go after the cows. He will get the cows after him then he will come to the barn. If he does something he should not have done and we scold him he goes to the barn and pouts.—By Civilla L. Bradshaw, grade 7, Friendship school.

Some Riddles Too.

Two men met in the road driving sheep. One man said to the other man you give me one of your sheep and I will have as many as you have. No you give me one of yours and I will have twice as many as you. How many did each one have.

One day there was an old negro and a young negro in the cotton field. The old negro said to the young negro you're my son but I'm not your father. What relation was he, then.

Answers in next week's Junior.—By Civilla L. Bradshaw, grade 7, Friendship school.

A SCHOOL YELL FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

This yell is dedicated, solemnly or otherwise to all the visiting teams who took part in last Friday and Saturday's basketball tournament:

Higgledy, piggledy,
Splutter and fuss;
Try as you will,
You can't beat us!

—Boys' and Girls' Newspaper.

LIVE WIRES S. CLASS HAVE EVENING AT "Y."

At 4 o'clock every Monday afternoon 16 members of the Live Wire Baptist Sunday school class and their teacher, Mr. John Cox, who really is just a boy too, go to the Y. M. C. A. building and spend the afternoon on the gymnasium floor and in the swimming pool.

How the Junior Palladium is Made

By CLAUDE H. BOND

Age 14 years, Garfield Junior High School.

One day I asked Aunt Polly why she could not print the pictures we sent in and she said that they had to be made of lead before they were printed and they would cost you 25 cents a square inch as they have them made at some engraving company in Cincinnati or Indianapolis or some place else, so I thought I'd find out and tell you how they are made.

Cuts and Halftones, or the Pictures

The first pictures known of were cut on wood blocks. First they drew the picture on the block and then they cut away all that they did not want to show on the paper. This method was used until after the Civil war. The halftones were invented about 40 years ago when a man was trying to make a plate for United States money that couldn't be counterfeited.

The picture to be produced is photographed. On the inside of the camera in front of the film plate is a fine screen that breaks the picture into little lines and dots. In fine pictures like the ones used in books and magazines, these are so fine you cannot see them without a microscope but they are there. After the picture has been photographed, it is printed on copper or zinc and then the little spaces between the lines and dots are eaten away with strong acid. The part, the acid eats away shows white when the picture is printed. After the white parts of the cut are eaten away or etched as the engravers say, the plate is tacked to a block and then it is ready to be printed.

The halftones are the engravings that look like photographs and are made direct from photographs or painted pictures. Sometimes for

use in catalogues, they are made directly from the goods itself.

The picture has to be broken in lines so it will take the ink from the press rollers. The halftones printed in newspapers are made with a coarser screen so they will print on coarse paper. You can easily see the lines in this case. It takes expert workmen to make engravings, and engravings are expensive.

Most "cuts," as is the newspaper term for pictures that are made in a simpler way than halftones, are made at engraving houses that do nothing else. Big newspapers in cities like Indianapolis, Dayton and Cincinnati, have their own engraving plants, but a city the size of Richmond cannot afford one. There are companies that make "cuts" and sell molds called matrices to other papers just like Associated Press sells news. It is in this way that The Palladium gets some of the pictures that it prints, besides the news pictures, cartoons, funny pictures, and advertising cuts are bought the same way. The "mats" are made of paper and cost very little. The "cuts" are molded in lead by the stereotypers in the Palladium shop. In this way it costs very little. To have a picture taken of things here at home, the Junior Palladium editor would have to send the photographs to some city to an engraving house and have a special "cut" made, which would cost about twenty-five cents a square inch.

The engraving houses charge two dollars and a half, even if it is less than ten inches. So it is easy to see why Aunt Polly can not print pictures that juniors draw and that we want her to print for us.—[Look for The Linotype Machine next week.]

Garfield Pickups

Four days, March 23, 25, 30 and 31 will be special visiting days at Garfield for the parents and friends of the Garfield pupils. The visitors will register from what school district they come, as Hibberd, White-water, Flinley, etc., and a contest will be carried on to see from which district most of the visitors come. This plan was discussed in council meeting, Wednesday.

As the course of general language is entirely new, there are no published text books to be obtained. Instead, typewritten sheets outlining the course are given out by Miss Park and Miss Elliott to their classes, and this forms the course text book.

Garfield Health Crusaders are talking of entering the National Health Crusaders' tournament, which will be held this spring.

Spring Announcement—Vacation April 4 to April 11.

RIDDLES FOR JUNIORS

1. What is the difference between a watchmaker and a jailer?
2. What is bought by the yard and worn by the foot?
3. What key is the hardest to turn?

4. If a man bumped his head against the top of a room what article of stationery would be supplied?

(Look in some other corner in this week's Junior to discover the answers to these riddles if you are unable to guess them.)

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES FOR THIS WEEK

1. One sells watches and the other watches cells.
2. Carpet.
3. Donkey.
4. Ceiling whacks—Sealing wax.

FRESHMEN AGREE

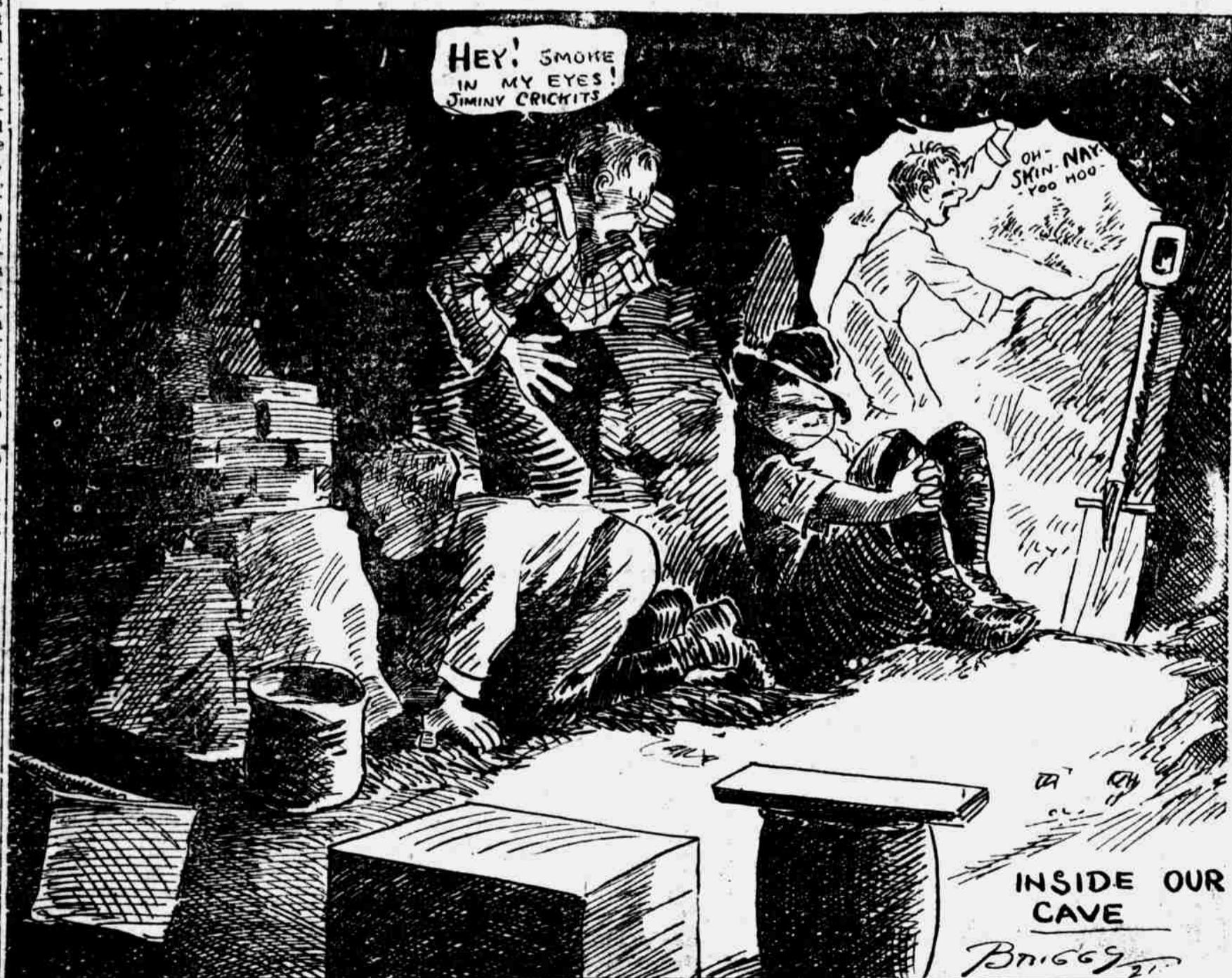
The cows are in the meadow,
The sheep are in the grass.
Not all the simple-minded folks
Are in the Freshman class.

HOPELESS CASE

Freshie (at basketball game)
"Well, how can they expect the ball to stay in the basket when there's a big hole in the bottom?"

By Briggs

THE DAYS OF REAL SPORT



INSIDE OUR CAVE

Briggs