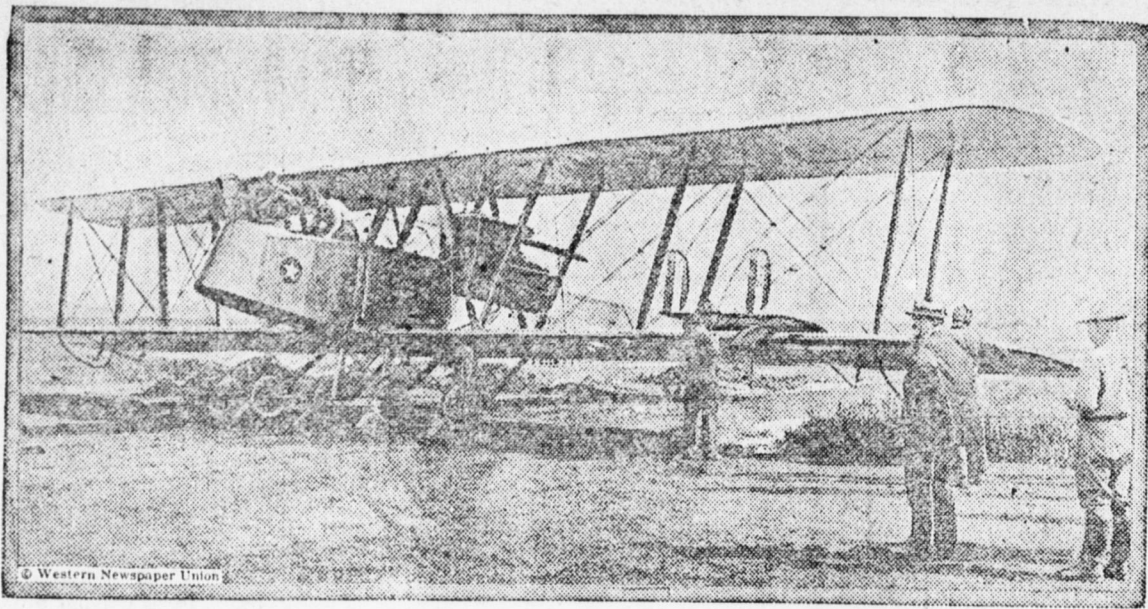


MAKING AN AIR TRIP AROUND THE EDGE OF THE U. S.



A photograph of the Martin bombing plane which left Mineola, L. I., on a trip around the edge of the United States. Lieut. Col. R. S. Hartz and four men comprise the crew. They will continue to the Pacific coast and return via southern California.

Hell-For-Certain Boasts War Hero

Boy From Mountains of Kentucky Rivals Deeds of Sergeant York.

VOUCHED FOR BY PERSHING

Cleaned Out Three Machine Gun Nests Which Were Holding Up Line, Kills 24 Germans and Captures Six Guns.

Lexington, Ky.—Hell-for-Certain, in Leslie county, Kentucky, is now laying its claim to fame on exploits of Sergt. Willie Sandlin. The citizens of Hell-for-Certain have read with pride the official army citation of heroic deeds of the boy who was reared on their creek and was their neighbor until he joined the army in 1913.

The exploits of this mountain boy are vouched for by General Pershing himself, who pinned the Congressional Medal of Honor on his breast.

The official citation of the war department is as follows:

"Sergt. Willie Sandlin, Serial No. 2078103, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-second infantry.

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Bois de Forges, France, September 26, 1918. "Sergeant Sandlin showed conspicuous gallantry in action at Bois de Forges, France, September 26, by advancing alone directly on a machine gun nest which was holding up the line with its fire. He killed the crew with a grenade and enabled the line to advance. Later in the day Sergeant Sandlin attacked alone and put out of action two other machine gun nests, setting a splendid example of bravery and coolness to his men."

Given Other Honors.

Sergeant Sandlin enlisted in Jackson, Breathitt county, April 16, 1913, and served out his term of enlistment, being in Nogales, Ariz., when discharged. On the following day he re-enlisted.

His discharge shows that he was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre and Medal Militaire for heroic action September 24. The discharge is dated May 30, 1919, Camp Grant, Ill.

On September 26 his division, the Prairie, was advancing through the Argonne forest, fighting its way step by

step. Sandlin was in command of a platoon of 57 men when the advance started.

The line had been fighting for hours, advancing slowly, when they were suddenly held up by a machine gun nest about 150 yards in front. Sandlin charged up the slope at the machine gun nest, with bullets from the machine guns and automatic pistols of the Germans whistling by him. He was 100 yards in front of his men when he stopped and threw a grenade at the nest. This fell short and he ran forward and threw two more grenades into the midst of the Germans.

He then charged the nest with his bayonet and found five dead men and three men still living. These he bayoneted.

When the line advanced and came

up with him he rejoined his platoon and borrowed four more grenades. The line then advanced again, going up the slope of the hill with very little protection from the trees. At the crest of the hill another machine gun nest halted the line, but Sandlin kept right on going. When he was within 20 yards of the machine gun nest he threw two grenades, both making clean hits, and again charged with his bayonet. This time he found four dead and three wounded Germans, and he bayoneted the latter. Two machine guns were captured.

Destroys Third Nest.

After the line had again come up with him they advanced over the crest of the hill and down the other slope toward the Meuse river.

When they had proceeded about 500 yards another nest stopped the line, which was advancing down the slope toward the river. But it did not stop Sandlin; he kept right on under fire from the machine guns and the pistols of the Germans and threw three grenades into the nest, killing eight men, the entire German crew, and capturing two more machine guns.

Gets Jobs for Many

Statistics Show Uncle Sam's Record as Employment Agent.

During 18 Months' Period 10,000 Persons Were Placed Each Working Day.

Washington.—The record of Uncle Sam as employment agent is given in statistics made public by the department of labor, which cover the period from January, 1918, when the United States employment service was organized, to June 30, 1919, the end of the government's fiscal year.

Ten thousand persons were placed in jobs of all kinds each working day for the 18 months' period, according to the report, without costing them or their employers a cent and at a cost to the whole country of but \$1.34 per placement. The saving in fees to the men and women directed to employment by Uncle Sam in co-operation with states and municipalities, is estimated at not less than \$10,000,000.

From January 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919, 7,108,655 workers of all kinds were registered by the United States employment service for employment. Of the total, 6,446,294 were referred to positions and 4,955,159 were reported placed. A worker is reported as placed only after the service has received assurance, oral or written, from either worker or employer of placement.

Placements were made of every kind of worker; from common and domestic laborers to high-salaried professional and technical workers. The recruiting and placing of farm labor has been one of the special features of the work of the federal employment service during the last year and a half.

The common labor placements were but 23 per cent of the total of slightly under 5,000,000 persons placed. The other 77 per cent consisted of skilled labor and other workers engaged in specific occupations.

The total figures of the work of the United States employment service divide into two groups: The "war period," from January, 1918, to the end of November, 1918; and the "readjustment period," from December, 1918, to the end of last June. The first period was primarily one of "man-finding"; the second one of "job-finding."

During the war period 3,432,997 persons were registered for employment and 3,444,093 referred to jobs, the great majority of them in war industry. Returns from the workers and employers show that 2,698,887 were placed.

During the readjustment period the figures show that 3,432,997 persons were registered for employment, 3,002,201 referred to jobs and 2,256,272 were reported placed. Included in the registrations were 513,604 soldiers and sailors, of whom 314,137 were reported placed, but the returns on soldiers' placements are incomplete.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Universal Military and Vocational Training Bill

WASHINGTON.—Identical universal military training bills have been introduced in congress by Senator Chamberlain, Democrat, in the senate and by Representative Kahn of California, Republican, in the house, as the result of conferences among various interested organizations, including the training camps association and army officers, members of congress, and others.

Representative Kahn said it included the best features of the Swiss and Australian systems and announced that the military affairs committee of the house would begin hearings on it in September.

New phases of the bill include provision for vocational training as part of the military work and for naval as well as military training.

The Kahn-Chamberlain bill directs that all male citizens of the United States shall upon the age of eighteen, or within two years thereafter, be subject to military or naval service for training purposes and shall be inducted into the army or navy and serve for a training period of six months and such further time as may be necessary for enrollment, mobilization, and demobilization.

During the training period each man shall receive pay at the rate of \$5 a month, besides transportation, clothing, laundry, shelter, subsistence, and all necessary medical and dental attention.

Congress Asked for Money to Combat the "Flu"

INFLUENZA killed 550,000 persons in the United States. The doctors say there will be another epidemic sooner or later. The American Medical association in convention passed resolutions requesting congress to appropriate \$1,500,000 for investigation of the cause and means of spread. Representative Fess of Ohio has introduced a resolution in part as follows:

"Whereas the recent influenza epidemic caused approximately 550,000 deaths in the United States; and "Whereas medical science is not yet in possession of complete data as to the cause, modes of transmission, prevention, and cure of this disease and its complications; therefore

"Be it enacted, etc., That to enable the public health service to investigate influenza and allied diseases in order to discover their causes and to prevent their spread, and for allotment of sums to universities, colleges, or other suitable research institutions, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury are qualified for scientific research, for the purpose of discovering their causes and methods of prevention, in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and including pay and allowances of regular and reserve commissioned medical and sanitary personnel, and for medical and hospital supplies, printing, clerical services, and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; transportation, freight, and such other expenses as may be necessary, including the dissemination of such information to the public, there is appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500,000, available until expended."

The resolution also sets forth that the secretary of war, the secretary of the navy, and the secretary of the treasury are authorized and directed, respectively, to utilize jointly the personnel and facilities of the medical department of the army, the medical department of the navy and the public health service, so far as possible, in the investigation of the causes and methods of prevention of influenza and allied diseases.

Two Billion Dollars Bonus for Fighting Soldiers

A BILL to authorize the treasury department to issue bonds in the sum of \$2,000,000,000 for the purpose of providing additional pay for officers and enlisted men in the army, navy and marine corps has been introduced in the house by Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota.

The bonds would be issued under the direction of the secretary of the treasury and would be of the denomination fixed by him and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

The bill provides for payments to all officers and enlisted men, including nurses, who served between April 8, 1917, and the passage of the act, who have been honorably discharged or who shall be hereafter discharged at the rate of \$30 additional for each month of service between those dates. No person who has served less than two months is to be given the benefit of the measure, and it is provided that no payment shall be less than \$240 regardless of length of service.

Soldiers, marines or nurses who were actually under fire in any battle against Germany are to receive an additional payment of \$100 each. It is further provided that the persons who served in a clerical capacity whose compensation exceeded \$60 a month are not to be given any additional allowance under the act.

One effect of this distribution of extra pay and bonuses—it may or may not have occurred to Mr. Johnson—would be the establishment of records of service under fire. The deserving would be rewarded, and not the least of their reward would be the government's certificate.

National Capital May Allow "Uncle" to Return

WASHINGTON has been trying the experiment of getting along without pawnshops. For half a decade there have been no community "uncles" in the nation's capital. Thus has a city of 400,000 people, a city which in its local affairs is virtually unaffected by politics, been made the basis of an experiment to determine whether or not the pawnshop is a necessary adjunct to its life and well being.

The answer seems to be that it is, for Washington seems on the verge of again hanging out that sign of the three spheres which beckons perennially to the financially unfortunate and to the improvident.

The last of the legitimate "hock" shops in the District of Columbia passed in 1914. At that time a loan-shark law went into effect which cut down the interest rate that might be charged in the District from 3 per cent to 1 per cent a month. This law killed the pawn business in the capital. With the reduced rate of interest the pawnbrokers could not make a profit. Most of them went out of business entirely, while a few located across the Potomac river in Virginia, within a ten-minute trolley ride of Washington.

Faces Peril at Sea

Wife of Son of Ex-President Hayes Tells Experiences.

Shipwreck, Storm, Maddened Lions and Tigers Among Her Adventures.

New York.—Shipwreck, storm and peril from lions and tigers that were driven insane with fear were among the adventures recounted by Maud A. Hayes, wife of Scott Hayes, son of former President Rutherford B. Hayes, who arrived here with her husband from a trip to South America.

Mrs. Hayes sailed from New York May 20 on the Chilean mail steamer Limari. On June 8 in a calm sea the Limari went aground off Santa Rosa, on the north shore of Peru. Passengers and crew took to the boats and a few hours later encountered a violent storm which Mrs. Hayes said lashed the

waves to a height of 30 feet and tossed the lifeboats about like cockleshells.

The refugees were finally rescued by the Peruvian ship Mantaro, but only to be confronted with a new peril.

The Mantaro carried a traveling menagerie and the lions, tigers and monkeys were driven frantic by the storm. The larger animals made desperate efforts to break from their cages and their howls added to the terrors of the storm, while the monkeys actually did escape, and fled, chattering wildly, to all parts of the ship.

Mrs. Hayes arrived here on the Santa Lulise from Valparaiso.

Capt. W. T. Crossely commander of the ship, said that 300 persons lost their lives in the storm, which ravaged the port of Valparaiso July 18.

The Santa Lulise was taken 100 miles out to sea to weather the storm, which sent to the bottom about ten ships, including some interned German liners which had remained in port.

MRS. WILLIAM E. APPLETON



C Underwood and Underwood.

Mrs. William E. Appleton, an American who has lived in London 11 years, has just returned there for a six weeks' visit after 15 months in America. She says the English women's success in industry during war has not threatened home life.