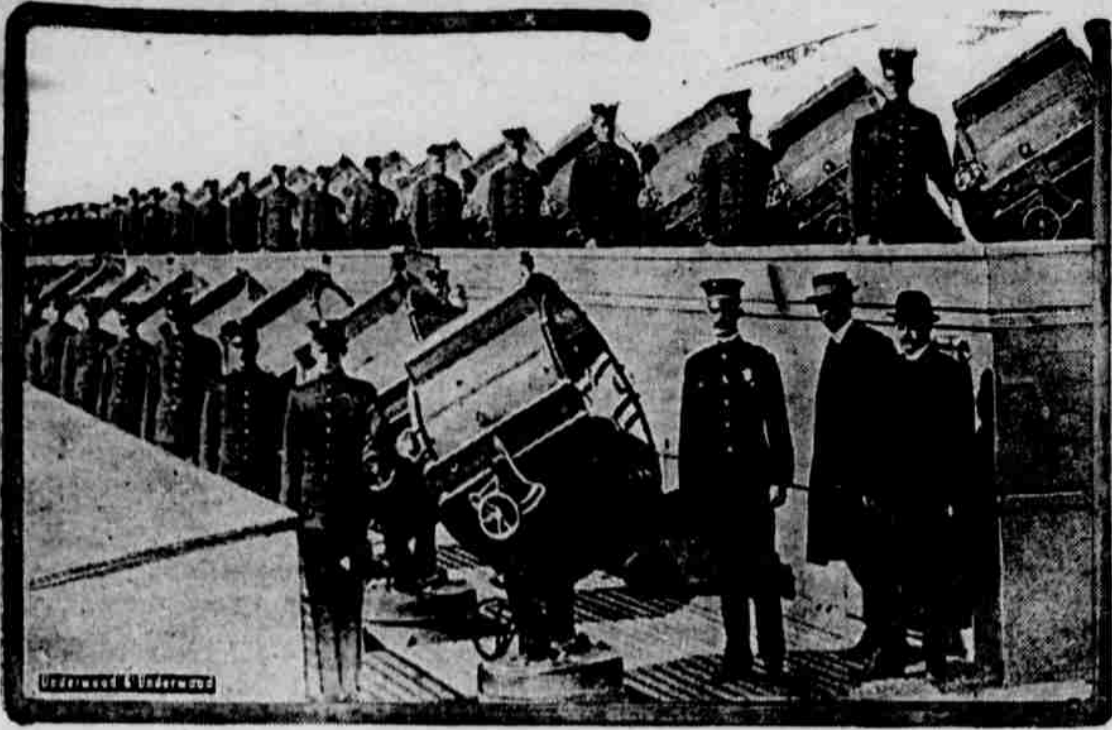


HIGH-POWERED SEARCHLIGHTS FOR COAST DEFENSE



These are a few of the high-powered searchlights that Uncle Sam has scattered along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. With a marine at the head of each one of these searchlights, it will be practically impossible for anything foreign to pass our shores at night undetected. The crews of these batteries are put through a strenuous course of training and know the minute an alarm is sounded just what to do. The commanding officer and two government officials may be seen in the foreground.

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDING IN A FRENCH PORT



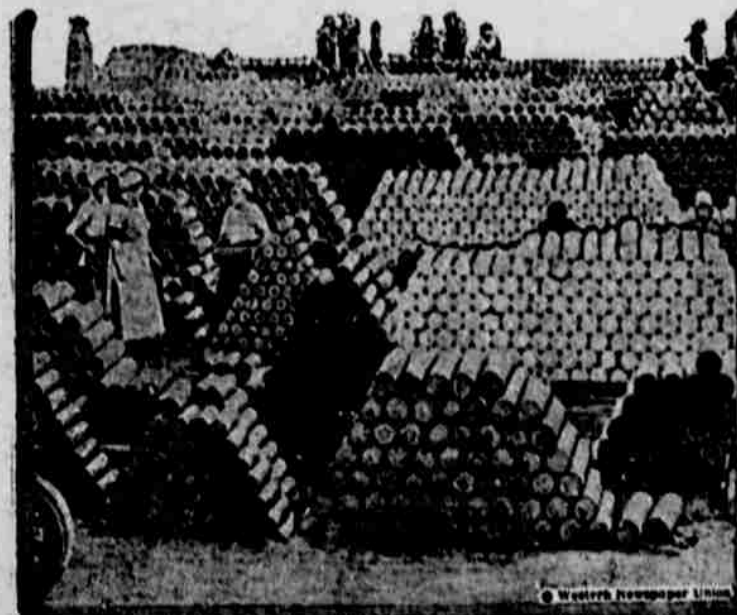
A transport landing American troops in a French harbor. The flow of our soldiers across the Atlantic to France increasing each month, according to Secretary of War Baker.

YANKEES PARADING IN PARIS



American soldiers are constantly being honored by the French populace. They are shown parading through the Champs Elysees, Paris. Charming as are handing them roses.

SOME SHELLS THAT FRITZ WILL RECEIVE



Here is some food for Hun reflection, stacked in neat piles at one of England's largest munition factories, which is turning out thousands and thousands of the deadly missiles daily for Boche consumption.

NADJA BECOMES AMERICAN



Nadja Frolova, sister of Mme Botchkarova, commander of the Russian battalion of death, has adopted Washington as her home and declares "I American; Russian, no." That is about all the English she has acquired. She is living in a girls' camp on the Potomac near Washington, where the occupants receive military training. She is sixteen years old, too young to have been a member of the "battalion of death," but now she is training to be an American soldier.

Dream Was Valuable.

Warned by a dream a New York dentist increased his fire insurance the other day. The man dreamed that the building in which he had his office had been burned down, and that his office and apparatus had been destroyed. Early next morning he called his insurance agent and raised his policy from \$500 to \$1,000. His office was damaged slightly by fire a few nights later.

WHERE FLYING FIELDS OF U. S. AVIATION SERVICE ARE LOCATED

Twenty-Nine Tracts Scattered Over the Country Are Named, With Few Exceptions, for Airmen Who Lost Their Lives—Camp Borden, at Toronto, Canada, Is Also Used by United States.

The aviation section of the signal corps of the army now has twenty-nine flying fields. Most of them are regular service fields, where the graduates of the schools of military aeronautics, or "ground schools," receive their actual flying instruction, but some of them are reserved for advanced flying, experimental testing, and special training in bombing and artillery observation. Camp Borden, at Toronto, Canada, is also used by the United States in conjunction with the British air force.

With the exception of McCook Field, all the American fields have been named after American officers and men who lost their lives while on aeronautical duty, and three civilians who were pioneers in aeronautics—Langley, Chanute, and Wilbur Wright. Following is a list of the aviation fields with a brief statement of how they received their names:

Barron Field, Everman, Tex., named after Cadet R. J. Barron, who was drowned at Chandler Field, Essington, Pa., on August 22, 1917, when the machine he was flying fell into the water.

Bolling Field, Anacostia, near Washington, D. C., named in memory of the late Col. Reynal C. Bolling, signal corps, who was killed in action in France in March, 1918.

Brooks Field, San Antonio, Tex., named after Cadet S. J. Brooks. On November 13, 1917, he was killed while flying at Kelly Field, Tex. Brooks was one of the first to volunteer at the call for men for the American Flying Corps; he was in training for a commission as a military aviator.

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex., named for First Lieutenant Loren H. Call, C. A. C., (appointed from civil life), who reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., October 19, 1912. In the winter of 1912-1913, he and Lieut. E. L. Ellington were sent to Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of the Signal Corps Aviation station at that place. From Palm Beach Lieutenant Call was ordered to Texas City, Tex., and it was there that he was killed in an airplane accident, July 8, 1913. His home was in Washington, D. C.

Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., named after Victor Carlstrom. Carlstrom was recommended for a commission in the S. O. R. C. aviation section, on January 10, 1917, and soon thereafter went to Newport News to assist in the training of army fliers, although not ordered to active duty. He was killed in an accident at Newport News on May 9, 1917.

Carruthers Field, Benbrook, Tex., named after Cadet W. K. Carruthers, who was killed at Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., when he was struck by a revolving propeller June 18, 1917.

Chandler Field, Essington, Pa., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Rex Chandler, C. A. C., who reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, San Diego, Cal., March 15, 1913. On April 8, 1913, while making his first flight, the hydro-aeroplane in which he was a passenger fell into San Diego Bay and Lieutenant Chandler was caught under the machine and was drowned.

Chanute Field, Rantoul, Ill., named after Octave Chanute, one of the foremost pioneers in aeronautics in America.

Dorr Field, Arcadia, Fla., named after Cadet S. H. Dorr of the aviation section. Dorr enlisted in the summer of 1917, and was sent to Toronto, Canada, for training. He met his death there in a flying collision on August 17 of the same year.

Eberts Field, Lonoke, Ark., named after Lieut. Melchior McE. Eberts. This officer was a graduate of the United States Military Academy. On August 11, 1916, he was attached to the aviation section, and March 3, 1917, received the rating of junior military aviator. He was ordered from

his station at San Diego, Cal., to Columbus, N. M., on May 3, 1917. Lieutenant Eberts was killed on the first flight he made after reaching Columbus.

Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant E. L. Ellington, graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who transferred into the cavalry and was detailed to aeronautical duty, Signal Corps Aviation school, College Park, Md., November 14, 1912. In the winter of 1912-1913 he and Lieutenant Call were at Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of Signal Corps Aviation station, and in the spring of 1913 Lieutenant Ellington was ordered to Signal Corps Aviation school at San Diego, Cal., where he was killed in an airplane accident November 24 of the same year. His home was near Raleigh, N. C.

Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Frederick J. Gerstner, 10th cavalry, graduate of the United States Military Academy, reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation school, San Diego, September 23, 1914. He drowned in attempting to swim from a floating airplane while participating as passenger in the annual Mackay Trophy contest.

Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, L. I., named in honor of Second Lieutenant L. W. Hazelhurst, Jr., a native of Georgia, graduate of United States Military Academy, reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga., March 2, 1912. On June 11, 1912, while making a flight at College Park, Md., as passenger in an airplane undergoing acceptance tests, the machine crashed to the ground and the pilot and Lieutenant Hazelhurst were both killed.

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant G. E. M. Kelly, 30th infantry, who, after a course of training at the Curtiss Aviation Camp, San Diego, Cal., was ordered to San Antonio, while attempting to land, in order to avoid running into a tent and thereby possibly injuring several others, he fell to the ground and was killed May 10, 1911.

Langley Field, Hampton, Va., named after Samuel Pierpont Langley, late secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. His early aerodynamic experiments, begun in 1887, formed a basis for practical pioneer aviation.

Love Field, Dallas, Tex., named in honor of First Lieutenant Moss L. Love, 11th cavalry, a native of Fairfax Courthouse, Va., reported for aeronautical duty at Texas City, Tex., May 8, 1913; was killed at San Diego, Cal., May 9, 1912.

McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, named before the idea of naming these aviation fields after Americans prominent in aviation was considered.

Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal., named for Lieut. Carl S. Mather, S. R. C. A. S., who was killed at Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., on January 30, 1918. His death was caused by a collision in the air at 2,000 feet.

March Field, Riverside, Cal., named in honor of Lieut. Peyton C. March, Jr., S. R. C. A. S., son of Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March, acting chief of staff. Lieutenant March met his death at Tallaferra Field on February 13, 1918, as a result of a spinning nose dive.

Park Field, Memphis, (Millington), Tenn., named in honor of First Lieutenant Joseph D. Park, 14th cavalry; a native of New Hampshire; graduate of United States Military Academy; reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., October 8, 1912, and was killed near San Diego, Cal., May 9, 1912.

Payne Field, West Point, Miss., named after Capt. Dewitt J. Payne, who died February 1, 1916, from injuries received in an airplane accident. Upon graduation from the School of

CALLED BACK TO SERVICE



More than 500 retired and resigned naval officers have been called to desert the fireside and business enterprises for the bridges of dreadnaughts.

Rear Admiral William A. Marshall, who was retired in 1911, is now in active duty.

Military Aeronautics at the University of Illinois, he was commissioned a first lieutenant and was ordered to duty in Washington with the schools division. On October 23 he was promoted to captain, and on December 11 he was ordered to Tallaferra Field, Fort Worth, Tex., where he remained until his death.

Post Field, Fort Hill, Okla., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Henry B. Post, 25th infantry; reported for aeronautical duty at Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., May 26, 1913. On December 18, 1913, he made an altitude record for the army, attaining a height of 10,000 feet. On February 9, 1914, at San Diego, while attempting to make an American altitude record, he was killed, having flown up 12,140 feet.

Rich Field, Waco, Tex., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Perry C. Rich, Philadelphia Scouts; reported for aeronautical duty at Fort William McKinley, P. I., March, 1913, and was killed by a fall into Manila Bay, November 19, 1913.

Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., named in honor of Second Lieutenant Lewis G. Rockwell, 10th infantry; reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., July 5, 1912, and was killed at that place September 28, 1912.

Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., named for Corporal Scott, who was killed at College Park, Md., on September 28, 1912, while flying as a passenger.

Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., named in honor of First Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge, F. A. On September 17, 1908, he was killed while flying as a passenger with Orville Wright at Fort Myer, Va.

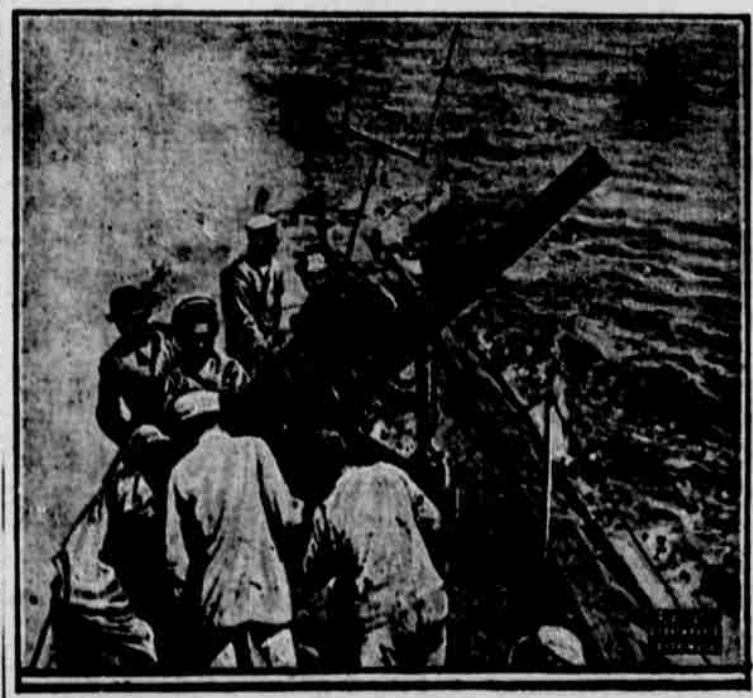
Souther Field, Americus, Ga., named after Henry Souther, U. S. R., of Hartford and Boston. He was head of the Aircraft Engineering Division of the Army Air Service when he died, in August, 1917. He died in line of duty at Fort Monroe, Va.

Camp Tallaferra, Fort Worth, Tex., named for First Lieutenant Walter R. Tallaferra; detailed for aeronautical duty from the infantry March 18, 1913; held certificates as pilot, expert aviator, military aviator, and junior military aviator. On September 17, 1915, he made an American duration record for pilot alone, remaining in the air 9 hours 48 minutes. He was killed at San Diego on October 11, 1915.

Taylor Field, Montgomery, Ala., named after Capt. Ralph L. Taylor, who was commissioned a captain in the S. R. C. A. S., May 3, 1917, and ordered to active duty at Mineola on May 23, 1917. He was killed in an accident at Mineola on August 2, 1917.

Wilbur Wright Field, Fairfield (Dayton), Ohio, named after Wilbur Wright, and was made by the government to include the pasture where during those years of experimentation from 1904 to 1907, inclusive, Wilbur and Orville Wright made numerous flights.

ITALY'S NEW GUN FOR SUBMARINES



This new type of gun mounted on the deck of an up-to-date Italian submarine is proving that it surpasses anything that German U-boats have thus far developed.

SALESWOMAN "SHIPS" NORTH AS STEWARDESS

Boston.—Resourceful Mrs. Marie Cowan of Chicago is back in the United States and happy. She "makes" the big towns of South America for a Western corset manufacturing company. Passenger ships are few and far between on the South American run now. She waited around a Chilean port for 30 days and then, because her firm was yelling by wire, she shipped north as a "stewardess."

Molly Was Persistent.

Camp Crane, Allentown, Pa.—It took two sergeants and a first lieutenant to convince Mollie King, motion picture actress, that women are not wanted to drive ambulances for Uncle Sam in France when she tried to enlist in the "Usacs" here.

Short but Not Merry.

An ethnologist says the natives of New Guinea are the shortest-lived people in the world because they eat beetles and drink seawater. Not every short life's a merry one.—Louisville Courier-Journal.