

YOUTH IS VICTOR OVER NOTED HUN

English Boy Defeats Germany's Superflyer Voss in Desperate Battle.

DOWN 22 BEFORE DEATH

Lieutenant Arthur Rhys Davids Said to Be One of the Three Elect Among Bravest of British Airmen.

London.—When Voss, the intrepid German airman, was brought down there was considerable demand that the name of the British airman who accomplished the feat should be revealed. He was Lieut. Arthur Rhys Davids, an Eton boy of twenty. In the official Gazette it is stated that among his other feats he brought down nine enemy aircraft in nine weeks.

But after much anxiety the boy's father, Prof. Rhys Davids, and his mother, both Oriental scholars of distinction, have no doubt that their son, missing since last December, is dead.

In their home on Chestnut Downs the parents and sisters mourn the brave and daring boy, said to be one of three very elect among the bravest of British airmen.

Arthur Rhys Davids, after doing brilliantly at Summerfield, where a king's scholar, he won a Balliol exhibition and the Newcastle scholarship, took his commission in the Royal Flying Corps in the autumn of 1916, leaving his civil service ambitions until after the war.

Brought Down Twenty-Two Germans. Young Davids had been good at sports and he took to flying as though born to it. He won the M. C. with the bar and the D. R. O. after five months in France in April, 1917. He brought down 22 Germans for certain—but he drove down many more out of control. Among the 22 were the German super-flyers Voss and Schafer.

The story of the defeat of Voss, who had been credited with being the greatest airman of all the armies, is thrilling. When Rhys Davids went up with a squadron of six and four Germans were sighted, it was not so easy as it seemed, for Voss was among them, and he took on three of the British machines. Two of these he put out of action, causing them to return home with their engines full of lead. The third was the boy from Eton.

Voss and Rhys made a duel of it. The Hun was in a triplane, and there was a most tremendous fight. The story of it was afterward told to the family by an officer acquainted with the facts.

"I want to give Voss all credit," says Miss Rhys Davids, sister of the brave young airman, in repeating the story. "He had a fearful fight with the three for twenty minutes, and then my brother and Voss whirled round and round; and then, suddenly, Voss crashed to earth.

"Yes, my brother spoke of one or two narrow escapes. On the very first time he went up, and something made him turn round and to his astonishment he saw a Hun on his tail. If he had not glanced round at that moment he would have been killed. Worse still, his gun jammed and for ten minutes he had to get out of this machine's way by rolling and turning. Then suddenly, to his amazement, the Hun turned tail and went home. That was one of the narrowest escapes he had.

"My brother was obliged to fly recklessly low and that is probably how he met his death in October last year. We know he was missing, and we hoped and hoped for eight weeks before we had any practical certainty. Shot 'Painted Banana.'

"He had very often been in a big fight of 25 on each side, and when he wrote home about such he said 'All you can think of is pumping lead into any machine that looks like a Hun, and avoiding collisions, but missing each other by perhaps a couple of feet. He used to laugh when he saw the German machines painted up like an unripe banana. He described one of these machines, and said that when it came toward him he chuckled with laughter at the curious appearance of it, and then let fly. He brought the painted banana down."

And now young Rhys Davids has himself been brought down. But he lives a memory of schoolboy British pluck that can never die.

Among other raiders mentioned in the Gazette is Lieut. R. H. Ayre, R. F. C., who during one of his "many successful raids" bombed an enemy airship shed, and on another occasion bombed a railway station from a height of 500 feet. He also derailed part of a train and poured machine gun fire on its occupants. The military cross is awarded to him.

Flying at the extremely low altitude of 150 feet, Lieut. R. B. Ashcroft, M. C. Notts and Derby, attacked enemy troops who were holding up our infantry. A similar feat was accomplished by Lieut. A. C. Gondale, M. C., R. F. C. Both those officers gain a bar to their military cross.

Radiate Happiness. He who does his best to make everybody around him happy is the man who surrounds himself with happiness.

"WOUNDED 13 TIMES, BUT DON'T WORRY," HE SAYS

Freeport, L. I.—"I have been hit by shrapnel and got thirteen wounds—the head, both arms, body and right leg. Outside of that I am O. K., so don't worry." Such is the word received here from Corp. Arthur C. Trayer of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry, Rainbow division, by his father.

HEROINES IN BATTLE

Young Women of Red Cross Make Fine Record.

Render Invaluable Service in Opening of German Offensive in France.

Washington.—Young women of a Red Cross front line unit made a fine record in the opening German offensive in France. At Rove they took over the direction of military traffic. One girl in uniform standing at the four corners directed columns of guns, cavalry, supply wagons and troops, thus preventing a traffic jam.

These women were the last to leave several towns before the Germans entered. They aided hundreds of refugees and established temporary kitchens, where, among others, 250 British soldiers who had not eaten for many hours were fed.

The girls also established an information bureau at Montdidier until this town was captured by the Germans. They picked up wounded when they were unable to make their way to dressing stations, and brought food to canteens and kitchens to keep them going.

At times the girls were only one day ahead of the advancing Germans and once crossed a bridge only a few moments before it was blown up. For eight days they worked without removing their clothes, sleeping on straw in barns when they could sleep, and eating irregularly.

All in all, the conduct of American girls and women back of the lines is calculated to inspire our soldiers to the highest courage and exertions.

"13" IN ACTS OF PRESIDENT

Unlucky Number Plays an Important Part in Transactions of Chief Executive.

Washington.—Another reason has been discovered for the eerie air of mystery that always cloaks the number 13.

In the latest report of the attorney general concerning pardons granted federal prisoners by the president, the fateful figures predominate. For instance, 94 persons were granted pardon, upon serving their sentences, to enjoy civil rights again. The commission also restored the rights of citizenship to 13 deserters from the army and navy. The total number of pardon applications granted by him was 328, and these numbers if taken separately and added combine into the old and gloomy 13.

Now then if one still has doubts concerning the fatalistic features of the number, it might be added that the president denied 31 applications. Reverse that—and what have you?

INTERNEED HUNS STEAL BOAT

Kill Guard, Capture Dutch Submarine at Java, and Make Their Escape.

San Francisco.—How the crew of an interned German ship at Java captured a Dutch submarine and escaped from the port with it was told by Fritz von Ebelshon, a Dutch citizen visiting here.

The submarine had just returned to Java after a six months' cruise, and all of the crew except an anchor watch were being entertained at a banquet on shore when the Germans stealthily leaving the interned German ship Graf von Lutwitz in a row-boat, made their way to the side of the submarine and boarded her, taking the anchor watch by surprise.

One of the Dutch sailors was killed and the others were held prisoner, while the Germans manned the submarine and escaped. Von Ebelshon declared the censorship had been very strict and he did not know whether or not pursuing vessels ever recaptured the diver.

2,000 MILES FOR FAREWELL

Aged Father Travels From Calgary, Canada, to Camp Taylor, to Bid Boys Good-By.

Louisville, Ky.—After traveling 2,000 miles, Clinton Vance, eighty-two years old, is here to visit his two soldier sons, now at Camp Zachary Taylor.

Mr. Vance left his home near Calgary, Canada, some time ago, after receiving a letter from his sons saying they expected soon to leave for "over there."

He and his sons moved to Canada three years ago from Orleans, Ind., and at the outbreak of the war both of the young men returned home to enlist. Mr. Vance is a farmer near Calgary, and said both of his sons own large farms in Canada.

IDLERS MUST BE FORCED TO WORK

Vigorous Enforcement of the Vagrancy Law Is a Public Necessity.

CUT OUT THE SENTIMENT

Duty of Every Citizen to Report Neighbor or Acquaintance Who Won't Work and Demand Sheriff Enforce Laws.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—Most communities all over the United States are enforcing, or preparing to enforce the vagrancy laws very vigorously. There is a nation-wide sentiment of utter detestation for the man so small of spirit as to be willing to do nothing during the supreme hour of all human history. There is a general determination all over America that such men are going to be forced to work, without delay or ceremony.

However, in so vast a land there may be a few communities, here and there, where sentiment has not become sufficiently aroused to echo this general demand which resounds over the country. If there is a place where farmers are looking for help, and, at the same time, loafers are hanging around the depot, the stores and the pool rooms, those farmers themselves are somewhat to blame—unless they demand of the sheriff and local officers an absolute and unyielding application of the vagrancy law.

A field man of the United States department of agriculture recently wrote this from one of the important agricultural states:

"Entirely too much labor, rural as well as city, is slackening. The compulsory work law is not being enforced as well as it should. For sentimental reasons some persons hesitate to report a neighbor or acquaintance who is idle and won't work. . . . My idea is that the first thing to do is to clean up the loafing habit."

"For Sentimental Reasons!" Maybe you feel that way. Perhaps Bill Smith, whom you know well, and rather like in a casual sort of fashion, is a chronic loafer. He is a harmless enough wretch, and you just hate to make a complaint against him—"for sentimental reasons!"

No doubt, "for sentimental reasons," you hate to think of your son being killed—but it was the proudest day of your life when you watched him march away to fight in France. By the way, Bill Smith, the loafer, must have a different brand of sentiment from your son and yourself—the "sentimental reasons" that impelled your boy to rush to the colors at the first call don't seem to have moved Bill very much. For some reason—sentimental or otherwise—he is still sticking to his old job—whittling in front of the post office.

If your son dies in France—gives his life fighting for the freedom of America—fighting for the freedom of that very Bill Smith, the loafer—how much do you think your grief will be assuaged by the reflection that even if your boy did have to die your "sentimental reasons" have been sustained and Bill is still loafing to his heart's content. If your soldier son, makes the supreme sacrifice how much consolation will you find in the knowledge that if Bill Smith, the loafer, whom you shielded "for sentimental reasons" had been forced to work on some war job more food and supplies might have been sent to France and your boy might have lived.

Make Every Idler Work.

Maybe your son isn't at the front yet, but he is certain to be there soon, and the longer you delay "for sentimental reasons" in seeing that your friend Bill Smith, the loafer is not sent to the chain gang or the farm, the longer it will take your boy and his companions to do their job.

Most of us have no sons. But your neighbors have and they are over there. But don't allow your "sentimental reasons" to be directed to them! Oh, no! Don't try to help the noble boys from your county who started out for hell with a smile just because they are real Americans! Don't let your sentiment turn to them—but be sure and protect Bill Smith, who is not fighting, nor working, not doing anything except encumbering the face of the earth with a useless carcass. Be sure and refrain from complaining to the sheriff about him—"for sentimental reasons!" Between vineyards and homes let your "sentimental reasons" flow to the first of course! When the casualty lists come out you won't be saddened; you can banish all grief by saying: "Oh, well, these fine lads are dead, but worthless Bill Smith is safe! I lived up to my sentimental reasons! I kept him from having to work, even if real men had to die while he loafed!"

"Sentimental reasons" See that every idler in your county goes to the work pile or goes to work—"for sentimental reasons!"

Grave Diggers Strike. Shamokin, Pa.—Grave diggers employed in the Shamokin cemetery say that \$2 a day is too little for their work, and they have gone on strike for an increase in wages.

Another Half Million of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock \$100 Per Share Easy Payment Plan 10 Monthly Payments

So many have asked for this stock we have decided to offer another \$500,000 upon the same terms and conditions as the first offering, which was oversubscribed nearly \$100,000—820 individuals having subscribed for 5,946 shares.

We want Every Customer a Partner in This Company We Want to Get More of the One to Ten Share Subscribers

Many have asked us who subscribed. A partial list of classified subscribers follows:

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21 Officers of Corporations and Companies 1 Coal Dealer 1 Merchant
2 Hardware Merchants 6 Foremen 4 Physicians
1 Market 3 Real Estate 6 Supts. of Factories
1 Druggist 1 Florist 1 Salonkeeper
1 Cashier 1 Cutter 10 Clerks
1 Buyer 1 Brass Finisher 3 Salesmen
3 Pattern Makers 1 Auto Trimmer 2 Insurance
1 Civil Engineer 1 Blacksmith 1 Reporter
1 Electrician 1 Conductor 2 Hotel Proprietors
2 Elec. Engineers 2 Draftsmen 3 Opticians
1 Elevator Man 5 Machinists 3 Toolmakers
1 Upholsterer 1 Finisher 1 Porter
1 Bartender 1 Jeweler 1 Store
1 Engineer 1 Milk Dealer 2 Lawyers
1 Watchman 1 Clothing Store 1 Laundry
1 Packer 1 Mechanical Engineer 1 Chiropractor
1 Air Regulator 1 Dentist 1 Baggageman
2 Agents 1 Molder 1 Instructor
2 Chauffeurs 1 Playground Director 3 Tailors
1 Pastor 2 Shoe Repairers 1 Telephone Engineer
1 Messenger 2 Solicitors 1 Corporation
1 Laborer 1 Soldier 1 Candy Dealer
1 Inspector 1 Advertising 1 Chemist
1 Cigar Maker 1 Garage 1 Barber
37 No occupation listed

161 employees of The Rochester Railway & Light Co.

The Public Service Commission, Second District, Albany, authorize the issue March 12, 1918, Case No. 6285, stipulating in their order that the stock must be sold at par.

The sale of stock was authorized March 7, 1918, by the Federal Reserve Board, who authorized and requested the following statement be quoted in advertisements and circulars on the sale of this stock:

"Issue of \$4,000,000 7 per cent. Preferred Stock by the Rochester Railway & Light Company. Passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board (Opinion No. 66) as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security, or legality thereof in any respect."

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