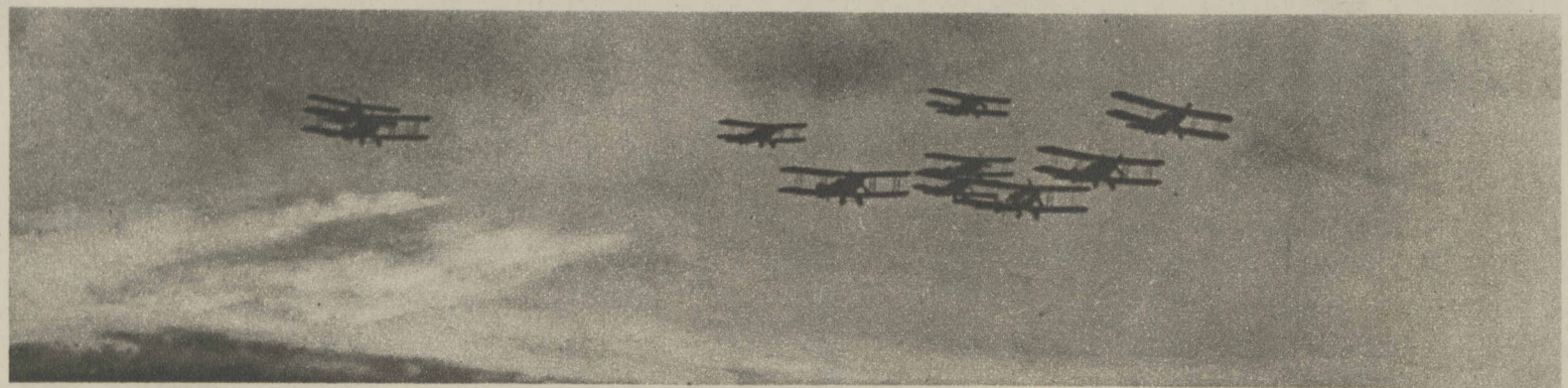


That First "Dog Fight"



(Acme photo.)

A squadron of Allied fighters returning from 1917 bombing raid.

IN A THRILLING "dog fight" over no man's land in the region of Chambley, France, on Friday, Sept. 13, 1918, 22-year-old Second Lieut. Frank K. Hays brought down his first German plane.

Although he continued on as an aviator throughout the remainder of the war and destroyed five more enemy planes, earning for himself the coveted designation of ace, he remembers most vividly that day in September when as an untried flyer he vanquished his first foe.

"The first that I knew of the presence of danger that day," he says, "was when machine gun bullets began cracking past my ears and I saw tracer bullets sneaking by uncomfortably close."

Lieutenant Hays, who was a member of the 13th aero squadron of the 2d American pursuit group, based on an airdrome at Toul, was out with a flight of five planes under the leadership of Capt. J. D. Este. It was about a twenty-minute flight from the airdrome to the sector of the front line that Hays and his companions had been ordered to patrol for two hours, and the five planes were sailing back and forth from one end of the sector to the other at a height of 5,000 to 6,000 feet. Overhead were bunches of clouds. Through the openings between these clouds here and there the sun was shining down.

The flight under the leadership of Captain Este, a quintet of French Spads motored with single 220-horsepower Hispano-Suiza V-8 engines and each armed with two .30-caliber Vickers machine guns, mounted on the cowl and synchronized to fire through the propeller, had just reached the west end of its patrol sector and was turning when seven enemy Fokkers spotted it through rifts in the clouds.

The German planes, according to Hays, were capable of a speed about equal to that of the Spads, approximately 135 miles an hour. They could not dive as fast as the planes flown by the Americans, but they could climb much faster. Those of this flight of seven, it was ascertained later, were piloted by experienced flyers.

The Germans peered down upon the American planes while the latter were out of alignment in the business of turning. The enemy pilots pushed forward their sticks and went into dives, swooping down upon their unsuspecting adversaries at terrific speed.

Hays, on account of being one of the least experienced of the pilots of his flight, was supposed to fly at one of the open ends of a V formation. This was customary among war aviators. He was maneuvering his plane to reach the position and was slightly above the other planes

War Ace's Greatest Thrill Comes in Victory No. 1

By JOHN A. MENAUGH

of his flight when the Germans dropped in to pay their call.

The cracking machine gun bullets from the rear jolted Hays into the realization of danger. He was more startled than frightened, however. He had no time, he says, to become really scared.

The enemy in their eagerness to destroy the Americans over-

the sky. These three were the only ones to survive the battle, since two of the trio that had been separated from Hays and Este in the fight were shot down by the Germans. Against this score the Americans had two of the enemy to their credit, the plane that Hays had destroyed and one other.

Safe on the ground, Lieutenant Hays found that his plane, although it was not disabled, bore fourteen bullet marks. Not one of these bullets, however, had so much as grazed him. Obviously the worst that the jinx of a Friday the 13th could do to him was to put a few holes in his plane. Thereafter for the remainder of the war no plane that Lieutenant Hays flew ever was touched by a bullet, notwithstanding the fact that he brought down five more of the enemy.

As the war progressed Hays discovered that he was calmer and calmer each time that he met the enemy. His first fight was his most exciting exploit of the war. For bringing down that first German plane he was decorated with the distinguished service cross. For another citation he was awarded the silver star medal.

Hays was born in Louisville and came to Chicago with his parents as a small child. He attended Englewood High school and had had two years at the University of Illinois when war broke out and he enlisted in the air service. He got his first training at the ground school at Champaign. From there he was sent to Kelly field at San Antonio, Tex., and then to a camp at Dallas, Tex. When he landed in France he had only forty hours in the air. In France he was sent to the U. S. army air field at Issoudun. He got further instruction at the aerial gunnery school near St. Jean de Mont on the west coast. When ready for fighting he was assigned to the 13th aero squadron, commanded by Maj. Charles Biddle.

After the war Hays returned to Chicago, where he was employed for nearly two years in the securities business. In 1920 he entered the service of the Lake Shore Trust and Savings bank, of which at present he is a vice president. He is married, is the father of a 10-year-old son and a 6-year-old daughter, and resides at 10016 Longwood drive, Beverly Hills.



Frank Hays with Spad bearing grim reaper insignia of 13th aero squadron.

dove, and as they did so Hays put his plane into a vertical bank. He made a complete vertical circle, and when he came out of it he saw all of the other planes, both friends and foes, some distance below. He singled out one of the Fokkers, dropped upon its tail, and pressed the two triggers at the end of his flying stick that controlled the fire of his twin machine guns.

But both guns jammed. There was nothing for him to do but pull out of the mêlée. He got away in this manner and began working on the guns. There were five or six routine manipulations prescribed for jammed machine guns. He tried all of them and finally got the weapons working again.

In an aerial engagement such as this planes often become widely separated. A fight may range over several miles. So by the time Hays was ready to renew action there were only three planes within his range of vision. These were one American and two enemy, and they were directly below him. The

man. He saw his antagonist go into a steep dive. The vanquished German quickly fell out of sight. American troops saw him crash in German territory. Planes in battle lose altitude rapidly, and Hays by this time was flying at a height of only about 3,500 feet. There still was the other German plane within his sight, but when he got close to it and began shooting it streaked for its base somewhere behind the enemy lines.

Hays and the other American flew back to their airdrome at Toul. The man in the other plane was Captain Este. Soon another plane of the original flight of five dropped down from

Country Girls Make Good in Hollywood

Today's Stars Main Street Products

(Continued from page one.)

Ill., produced Fred MacMurray, Gladys Swarthout is from Deep Water, Mo., and John Beal was known as Bledung in Joplin, Mo. Mae West, Clara Bow, and Sigrid Gurie are Brooklyn products. So is Barbara Stanwyck. Grace Moore always sang at the church socials in Jellico, Tenn., and the daughter of the first suffragist in Hartford, Conn., bobs up years later as Katharine Hepburn. Kay Francis was born in Oklahoma City, where her dad had gone to buy up Indian ponies to convert into polo mounts. Frederick Bickel of Racine, Wis., collects \$150,000 a picture, but the check is made out to Fredric March. The De Witt Clinton High school (New York) schoolmates meet later in Hollywood as Director George



Carole Lombard, from a Main street of Tribuneland.

Washington Irving High school who studied commercial drawing is Claudette Colbert. The assistant stage manager for Sam H. Harris develops into comical Allen Jenkins. The voice behind the screen at Fall River, Mass., in the days of silent pictures steps out into the open as Hugh Herbert of "Woo-Woo" fame. The pretty little British girl who used to play with the little Japanese children on the streets of Tokio is Olivia De Havilland.



Glenda Farrell, from town named by traveling salesman.

Cukur and Director J. Walter Ruben. Cukur of De Witt Clinton High will direct "Gone with the Wind." Ruben marries Virginia Bruce, the girl from Minneapolis.

Enid, Okla., owes its name to a traveling salesman who was passing through on a train and stopped there for a cup of coffee and ham and eggs. Sitting in the depot restaurant, he heard some of the citizens arguing over the choice of a name for the hamlet. "We'll leave it up to you, stranger," said the spokesman. "We can't agree on a town name. You name it." The wayfarer spelled out the name on the restaurant window—ENID—which is DINE backward. So that's how Enid, Okla., was named. The girl who used to watch the trains go by there is Glenda Farrell.

The boy who lived in Flemington, N. J., during the Hauptmann trial is in the movies now—Dick Foran. His father was collector of the port of New York. Son of University of Pennsylvania's famous Mike Murphy hoofs on the screen as George Murphy. The girl from

Main streets of the Tribune states sent out a great batch of performers—Spencer Tracy, Dennis O'Keefe, Robert Young, Charlie Winninger, Margaret Lindsay, Walt Disney, Billy and Bobby Mauch, John Littel, Pat O'Brien, Ronald Regan, Edgar Bergen, Doris Weston, Kent Taylor, Harriet Hilliard, Fred MacMurray, Dick Lane, Bette Jaynes, Nat Pendleton, Jean Chatburn, Alan Curtis, Don Ameche, Carole Lombard, Bill Frawley, Jack Benny, Marsha Hunt, Louise Campbell, Charlie Butterworth, Beulah Bondi.

From Massachusetts Main streets came Bette Davis, Jack Haley, Parkyakarkus, Veda Ann Borg, Eleanor Powell, Bob Benchley, Ray Bolger, Lewis Stone, Sophie Tucker, Mary Carlisle, Charlie Bickford, Jed Prouty, Song Writer Jimmy McHugh, Benny Rubin, Rita Johnson, Edna May Oliver, and Borrah Minneville.

The Main streets of the deep south were responsible for Margaret Sullivan, Melvyn Douglas, Victor Fleming.

FROM IDAHO

The girl in colors on page one is Lana Turner, who was born in Wallace, Idaho, Feb. 8, 1920. Her father was Virgil Turner, a professional dancer. Lana was educated in the Hollywood, Cal. High school and first attracted attention in the movies in Warner Brothers' "They Won't Forget." Her favorite pastimes are tennis and horseback riding.

Frances Langford, Randolph Scott, Sidney Blackmer, Barton MacLane, Buddy Ebsen, Gail Patrick, Dorothy Lamour, Miriam Hopkins, Leah Ray, Jane Withers, Judy Canova, Cora Witherspoon, and Una Merkel.

Arkansas contributed Dick Powell and Bazooka Bob Burns. Texas sent up John Boles, Nan Grey, Joan Crawford, the late Ted Healy, Guy Kibbee, and Judith Barrett. Missouri's Main streets sponsored Ginger Rogers, Jane Wyman, John Beal, Janet Beecher, Lynn Overman, Gladys Swarthout, Betty Grable, Dick Baldwin, Cliff Edwards, Dorothea Kent, and Robert Cummings. Miss Wyman comes from St. Joseph, Mo., which was Jesse James' hangout. Minnesota bats high with June Lang, Virginia Bruce, Joan Davis, Walter Abel, Suzanne Larson, Warren William, Lew Ayres, and Alan Dinehart. North Dakota's Valley City contributed Ann Southern. Salt Lake City hasn't many to offer, but one is Loretta Young. Idaho rests its vote with



Andy Devine, gravel-throated gift of Arizona.

Lana Turner and Gloria Dickson. Arizona gave us gravel-throated Andy Devine.

There is no necessity to go on, however, as the thought of this piece has been driven home; that is, if it weren't for the people Main street sends to Hollywood, Hollywood couldn't send moving pictures to Main street.

"Test Pilot" offered the most recent proof of this. Myrna Loy is from Helena, Mont.; Clark Gable is a small-town boy from Cadiz, O.; Spencer Tracy is from Prospect avenue, Milwaukee, and Lionel Barrymore is a Philadelphian. The picture was directed by a Pasadena native son, Victor Fleming.

Voice of the Movie Fan

Letters published in this department should be written on one side of the paper. If you wish a personal reply please inclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Dear Miss Tinée: Will you please print in your column some facts about Don Ameche? Do you think you can squeeze in a picture of him? Try to print it as soon as possible. Much obliged. Sincerely yours, MISS S. K.



DON AMECHE A fan gets picture and biography.

Editor's note: I guess we can oblige. Mr. Ameche was born in Kenosha, Wis. Educated Columbia college and University of Wisconsin. He's married and has two children. Before entering motion pictures he appeared on several radio programs in Chicago. And here's his picture.

Dear Mae: I have never been stirred enough to contribute to your column until after seeing Edith Fellows last week in "Little Miss Roughneck." Have never seen enough of this little star and therefore anticipated with pleasure seeing this movie. I was flabbergasted and completely disgusted when they had our clever little imp sing! Must every body act to stay in the movies? Miss Fellows' acting is without fault when she plays the little meanie, but why, O, why must they make a second Deanna Durbin out of her? We

enjoy hearing Deanna sing, but, Mae, it was actually painful to listen to Edith! According to this movie fan, the picture would have been perfect without the opera singing scene.

I want to get another item off my chest. Just saw "Stage Door" last night, with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. When Katie sees herself with Ginger doesn't she realize how ridiculous that hairdress makes her appear? I think she could be very good to look at if she only tried. She is a splendid actress, but why doesn't some one tell her about her hair? Outside of Katie's appearance I enjoyed the picture a lot. Yours very truly, EDITH FABIAN.

Editor's note: "Into each life some rain must fall," etc.

Dear Miss Tinée: I saw Willemina Phillips' letter in The Tribune, and I think she's darn right, if you'll pardon the forceful language. Errol Flynn did make a fool of himself in "The Perfect Specimen," and I hear he's doing it again in "Four's a Crowd."

When the reticent Nelson Eddy kicked over the traces and began to raise Cain on a radio program I was first surprised and then proved. He's the last person I'd ever suspect of taking up monkey shins.

But the movies have gone crazy for sure. They've come in droves: "Call it a Day," "Topper," "It's Love I'm After" (Leslie Howard did it in that!), "Merrily We Live." An adorable picture, to be sure, but, as Miss Phillips said, "It's getting unbearably silly." Slapstick went over big

in the days of custard pies and the Keystone cops, but I believe America has progressed from that comparatively infantile age and would like more good, serious fare, with just a pinch of comedy now and then to keep things livened up. A Phillips supporter, DELLA DAYTON.

Editor's note: You'll get plenty of answers to this letter, Della!

Dear Mae Tinée: I want to say I agree with Peggy Leith about Marjorie Weaver. She was the high spot of "Second Honeymoon" and should have had a bigger part in "Sally, Irene, and Mary."

In my estimation she is the best young actress in Hollywood. She has everything a good actress needs. Here's hoping she gets lots of good parts and continued success. Also success to you and your column. One of your fans, W. D. M.

Editor's note: Yes, Marjorie was a joy in that picture! She'll probably forge right ahead—and be grateful for your partisanship. Glad you like the column. Come again.



MARJORIE WEAVER Called "best young actress in Hollywood."

Dear Miss Tinée: Please give me the cast of actors in "Stella Dallas." Thank you. ANN.

Editor's note: Following is the cast of "Stella Dallas":

- Stella Dallas.....Barbara Stanwyck
- Stella Dallas.....Barbara Stanwyck
- Stephen Dallas.....John Boles
- Laurel Dallas.....Anne Shirley
- Helen.....Barbara O'Neil
- Ed Munn.....Alan Hale
- Mrs. Martin.....Marjorie Main
- Mr. Martin.....Edmund Elton
- Charlie Martin.....George Walcott
- Carrie Jenkins.....Gertrude Short
- Richard.....Tim Holt
- Mrs. Grosvenor.....Nella Walker
- Con.....Bruce Satterlee
- Con (grown up).....Jimmy Butler
- Lee.....Jack Egger
- John.....Dickie Jones
- Miss Phillibrown.....Anne Shoemaker

You're very welcome. Dear Miss Tinée: To settle a dispute will you please inform us who the child star was that played the part of the "brat" in the picture "These Three," starring Merle Oberon and Miriam Hopkins? One of us says it was Bonita Granville and the other Edith Fellows. Please straighten this out.

What recent pictures have Bonita and Edith made?

MRS. HOWARD J. REILLY. Editor's note: Bonita Granville played the rôle of Mary Tilford, the "brat," in "These Three." Bonita's most recent film is "Merrily We Live," and Edith's are "Pennies from Heaven" and "Tugboat Princess."

DROP THAT KNIFE!

CORNS COME BACK BIGGER—UGLIER unless removed Root* and All

A KNIFE is always dangerous! Using it means the risk of infection. So don't take chances with old-fashioned home paring methods that only affect the surface of a corn—leave the root to come back bigger, uglier than ever. Follow the example of millions who depend on the new double-action Blue-Jay method, because they know it's safe, scientific, quick acting. Blue-Jay stops pain instantly by removing pressure, then in 3 short days the corn lifts out root and all (exceptionally stubborn cases may require a second application). Don't accept unknown substitutes. Be sure with safe, scientific Blue-Jay! Blue-Jay is a tiny medicated plaster. Easy to use—invisible. 25¢ for 6. Same price in Canada.

BAUER & BLACK BLUE-JAY CORN PLASTERS REMOVE CORNS ROOT AND ALL

*A plug of dead cells root-like in form and position. If left may serve as focal point for renewed development.