

THROWS "BABY" AT FOE'S SUBMARINE

"Woman" on British Decoy Ship
Decorated for Outwitting
Germans.

BLOWS UP THE U-BOAT

Interesting Revelations Made Regarding
Work of British Mystery Ships
Which Play Important Part in
Anti-Submarine Warfare.

London.—Interesting revelations regarding the work of British mystery ships which have played an important part in anti-submarine warfare are made by the naval correspondent of the Times. They show how British seamen have met German craft and cunning with British craft and cunning.

Until this week the public has known nothing about the mystery ships, known in the navy as the "Q" ships, although several officers, notably Capt. Gordon Campbell, have been decorated for their services on these vessels. Details now can be made public, as the Germans are becoming more and more bitter experience of the methods used against them.

"Baby" Blows Up Diver.
How a "woman and baby" accounted for a U-boat is told by the correspondent. The submarine ordered a vessel to surrender and fired a few shells into it. The boats then left the ship, leaving on board a woman who ran up and down the deck with a baby in her arms, as if mad.

The U-boat came alongside the vessel and the woman hurled the "baby" into the open hatch. The "baby" exploded and blew out the bottom of the submarine. The "woman" was decorated with the Victoria cross.

The correspondent says that the first mention of a mystery ship was in the case of the Barlong, which on August 29, 1915, sank a U-boat after the torpedoing of the British liner Arcturion.

It will be remembered, he says, that the German government protested that there was nothing to indicate the Barlong's true character. The Barlong case was probably not the first in which a ruse was used, and since then the disguising of armed vessels as innocent merchantmen for dealing with submarines has attained considerable dimensions.

"Floris and moans," adds the naval correspondent, "went up in Germany about the treachery of British seamen, but the German allegations curiously ceased at the beginning of 1916. These allegations afforded a typical example of the fact that in every case the U-boat was not a mystery ship, but a decoy ship, and any ruse of war is considered legitimate by them except when employed against Germany."

It should not be forgotten, he continues, that the German fleet of mystery ships for commerce destruction. The British commanders showed much ingenuity in devising plans for trapping submarines.

Haystack Floating Fort.
In addition to the "woman and baby" case, the correspondent mentions the story of a retired admiral, serving as a captain, who placed a haystack on board an ancient-looking craft. When the U-boat ordered her to surrender the Germans were astonished to receive a broadside from the haystack.

On another occasion a sea-woman

NEVER TARDY IN 50 YEARS

Connecticut Man Pried Himself That
He Had Never Been Late
at Work.

New Britain, Conn.—Henry Goodrich, aged ninety-four, who died recently at his home here and who retired ten years ago after being employed for 50 years by the P. & F. Corbin Manufacturing company, prided himself on the fact that during all years of his employment he had never been late at his work. When the recent daylight saving plan resulted in the pushing of the clock one hour ahead Mr. Goodrich rose early, saying that he had lived 94 years with the clock on the same schedule and saw no need of changing it.

YANKS CARD INDEXED

With the American Army in England.—When a soldier leaves the United States he should not feel certain he is going to win glory on the battlefield. Whether officer or enlisted man he is subjected to further scrutiny in England and in France and until the little corps of keen-eyed examiners have completed the examination no one can tell into what part of the big army machine he is going to fit.

There are in England camps where every man who passes through is "trade indexed." This is especially true of one camp, where a large part of the airplane and motor transport forces arrive shortly after debarkation. The records' companying them show what the men have been doing in civil life, and a further examination of them and a scrutiny of the demands often determine the part they are to take, sometimes only for temporary duty but in some cases for an indefinite period.

From this lot are selected the men who will go into the big repair shops at once. Men experienced in electrical work are sent to stations where their service is most needed. Orders for considerable numbers of men are frequently the men in command of the station are called upon to supply men for following, for a time at least, ex-

tramp steamer was crossing the North sea when a submarine ordered the crew to abandon ship. So sure was the German of his prey that the submarine which he intended to sink the vessel were brought on deck around the coming tower.

Capt. Gordon O. L. Campbell, then commander, was decorated with the Victoria cross and the D. S. O. in 1916, being the first to receive these orders without the nature of his heroic deed being made public. It was announced early in 1917, that the man for his decorations would be made public after the war. He has given special promotion over the heads of about 700 officers, and current rumor in London in July, 1917, assigned him rapid promotion against the submarine. Captain Campbell gained the military cross for bravery in handling a tank when that weapon was first used by the British in the summer of 1916.

TANK UNIT IS READY

"Treat 'Em Rough" Finish Training
in England.

First American Battalion Is Taught by
Veterans of British Tank
Service.

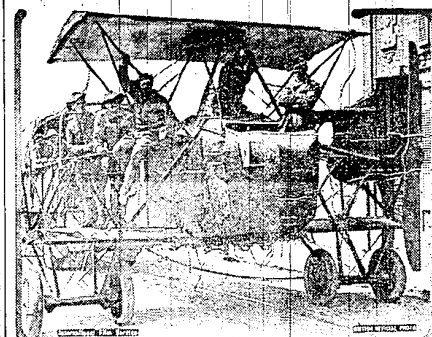
With the American Army in England.—Another assignment of the British tank service and equipped with the most modern of the land war ships, the new force will give an excellent account of itself. The British crews of the American crews have expressed their approval of the manner in which their pupils have adapted themselves to the operation of the machines and, unless they are mistaken, the men whose training in England is just being completed will be given honorable roles.

Their machines have the best points of both the British and French tanks and the training of the men has been in the light of experience already gained by the fighters of France and England.

To every man in the American outfit there have been imparted the stories of mistakes made in the early history of tank warfare. Detailed maps and officers have been told what to do and what not to do; all their ambitions have been based not on theory but on actual experiences, gained in the face of German fire, indeed, shows upon the slightest intimation that the tanks are lumbering to the front.

It is expected that because of the excellence of the weapon with which

REMAINS OF A GIANT GERMAN PLANE



The remains of a giant German plane, which was downed by British air fighters, being towed to a position far behind the battle line.

FIND SIGNS OF PEACE ON BACKS OF LOCUSTS

Connettsville, Pa.—A portent "found" on the backs of locusts "peace," according to some of the veteran activists. The "war" locust is proverbial and many persons are planning their fates now on the "peace" variety of the tribe.

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DOING WAR WORK



Lady Norman, wife of Sir Henry Norman, privy councillor of the British parliament, is now engaged in war work for the English wounded. Lady and Major Norman have established a war hospital at Whalerux.

URGE CAUTION IN TREATING WHEAT

M. A. C. Finds Concentrated
Formaldehyde Prevents Stink-
ing Smut.

Method Is Perfectly Safe, Avers
Coons, if Spray Is Applied Ex-
actly as Rules Say.

By DR. G. H. COONS,
Department of Botany, Michigan Agri-
cultural College.

East Lansing, Mich.—With the stress of the war, losses to the cereal crops from preventable smuts are demanding attention. As the result of excellent work by county agents it is encouraging to note that in some counties of the state fully 90 per cent of the oats planted this last year were treated for smut. This unexpected increase in seed treatment has come about chiefly by a simplification of the method to be used in treatment, whereby through the use of one pint of formaldehyde to 40 bushels of seed can be planted at once.

The training every man has received has meant either that he is delivered to the commanders at the front as a wonderfully efficient unit or is more likely than out of the service. He is trained out of the fighting force as an expert mechanic, a man drilled in the operation of both machine guns and heavier ordnance, a lifetime soldier, and finally, as a man with no evidence of "nerves."

25 YEARS AT HARD LABOR
FOR PEACE-LOVING MAN
Camp Lewis, Wash.—Private William H. Edwards, of Salt Lake City, who said he would not defend his own land with force, is now serving a sentence of 25 years at hard labor on Alcatraz Island. Edwards was tried and sentenced by court martial for refusing to sign an oath of allegiance and assignment cards. He refused to do noncombatant work around the military camp here because he did not believe in aiding the war in any way.

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the Kent county farmers and many
fields were treated by this method.
There have been cases, however, where
farmers injured their grain by this
treatment. Study of typical cases of
seed injury has shown that in nearly
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very simplicity of the method lends
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some farmers covered the grain for
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Other causes of weakening of stand
have arisen from holding the treated
grain for some time before planting.
Injury from this cause has arisen as
well with wheat treated by the wet
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schedule, but instead the grain was
held for several days or a week. Such
grain was badly weakened.

Because of the importance of finding
the cause of this injury the wheat and
in order that this useful chemical may
be safely handled in this necessary
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The given crop was not with accurate
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Formaldehyde, as sold commercially
by honest dealers, is a clear, strong-
smelling liquid which contains from
36 to 40 per cent of formaldehyde gas.
It usually carries from 8 to 13 per cent
of wood alcohol to prevent the forma-
tion of paraformaldehyde. This sub-
stance is the whitish, jellylike, or the
fine precipitate which is apt to be
found in old solutions, especially those
which have been kept cold. Fresh
formaldehyde, preferably in sealed
bottles and of guaranteed strength, is
to be advised.

Formaldehyde as a gas has a marked
affinity for water. It cannot be driven
out of the solution by boiling. Dilute
solutions become slightly stronger on
standing exposed to evaporation.

Formaldehyde, when sprayed, or
sprinkled upon grain, dries very slowly
—not at all if the weather is cold and
wet. Airing should be done under
warm conditions, preferably in the
open where quick drying of wet grain
can take place.

Planting, if done immediately after
the grain has been covered for the con-
crete time, can take the place of airing.
The damp soil is grossly for formalde-
hyde and will take it up, removing
all chance of danger. In North Dakota
farmers wet the grain heavily with
dilute formaldehyde and then plant
immediately, using force-feed drills.
This treatment is given in the fields
and due allowance for the swollen
condition is made.

As formaldehyde is diluted with wa-
ter its toxicity to wheat increases, so
that at one part of formaldehyde to
ten parts of water the solution is very

in a few minutes treat his grain for
planting. In this new treatment all
wetting of the grain is avoided and
after the requisite covering the grain
can be planted at once.

But while