

HOW SUBS WERE FOILED IS TOLD

Camouflage and Big Convoys Used to Make Our Shipping Safe.

DETAILS ARE MADE PUBLIC

Official of United States Shipping Board Describes Enemy's Activity From Time It Left New York.

New York.—With the aid of secrecy ended by the cessation of fighting on land, so seen and in the air, the methods used to battle the Hun submarines have been revealed by officers of the United States shipping board. They made public the details of convoy management and the proper camouflage of grouped ships to meet their destruction, by undersea craft.

One of the officers begins his description of a convoy's activity from the time it left the port of New York. "Once we were out in the stream," he says, "we headed down the channel for the lightship; beyond which our convoys and escorts were waiting for us. All very busy, and very busy when we reached them. The ships of different columns took their places, and after a few minutes' confusion, and lively work on the signal lights, the other ships of the convoy got into place.

"Guarded above by dirigibles, hydroplanes and anchored balloons, and on the surface by a fleet of patrol boats as well as our own escorts, we proceeded, and America soon dropped below the western horizon. At sunset we were well out to sea.

Back to Primitive Methods. "As in the army we have turned back to medieval helmets and armor, so on the water we have turned to medieval naval tactics; but instead of convoys of Spanish galleons and frigates of the seventeenth century from the new world to the old, our convoys were American transports and destroyers.

"Even the old sailmaker aboard our ship, who had been on the ocean ever since he shipped as a boy on an East India boat 50 years ago, added the convoy game was a new one on him, and hung over the rail watching our many war-colored neighbors.

"It is not hard to see why the convoy system was effective. Take the case of a convoy of 25 ships (72 is the largest number I've heard of in one convoy); our mate told me of being caught in a 72-ship convoy in a sailing ship in the Bay of Biscay. When these ships went in convoy instead of three being 25 different units scattered all over the 'sea' for the Hun to find, there was only one. That is, the Hun had only one chance of meeting a ship where he had 25 before. And if he did meet the convoy he found

it usually with a naval escort, whose sole business was sinking submarines. He found, too, 25 lookouts on watch for him, 25 sets of eyes ready for him, where there were but one each before. If the Hun showed himself to a convoy and its escort, the odds were that he was due for a quick trip to the bottom.

"The usual convoy formation was in columns in a rough square. This was the most compact, and the inside ships were practically immune from attack. The escorts circled the convoy, if necessary, and the outside ships concentrated their fire on any submarine that appeared.

"Convoys were made up at different speeds, and even the rustiest old tramp was provided for in a six-knot class.

"In spite of this, some captains' imagination always tacked a couple of knots to their ship's speed. There seemed to be a nautical version of *Home, Sweet Home!*—the it ever so humble, there's no ship like mine, and vessels making nine knots on Broadway make a bare seven off Fire Island.

"It was remarkable what a snappy

escort commander could do with his charges. After a day or two together he had them maneuvering in position like a second grand fleet; zigzagging 'dark' through a black night, not a ray of light showing anywhere if they were in the danger zone or a tin fish was reported near.

Color Schemes Are Bizarre. "The war brought no stranger spectacle than that of a convoy of steamships playing along through the middle of the ocean streaked and bespotted indifferently with every color of the rainbow in a way more bizarre than the wildest dreams of a sailor's first night ashore.

"The effect of good camouflage was remarkable. I have often looked at a fellow ship in the convoy on our quarter, on exactly the same courses we were, but on account of her camouflage she appeared to be making right for us on a course at least forty-five degrees different from the one she was actually steering.

"The deception was remarkable even under such conditions as these, and of course a U-boat, with its hasty limited observation, was much more likely to be fooled.

"Each nation seemed to have a characteristic type of camouflage, and after a little practice you could usually spot a ship's nationality by her style of camouflage long before you could make out her ensign.

CANADA REBORN AS WAR RESULT

Dominion Proud of Its Record in Battle, Finance and Industry.

KEEN TO RENEW PROGRESS

Discovers Not Merely Gallantry of Her Soldiers, But Brains, Capacity and Efficiency of Her Whole People.

Toronto.—It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914. More than 50,000 of her sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war industry is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000.

These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately, there is also a credit side.

Canada has "found herself" in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified.

Of the glory that is Canada's because of the gallantry and endurance and

brains of her boys at the front not the half has yet been told. "The most formidable fighting force in Europe" is not a phrase of empty words. Characteristic of all that has gone before is the fact that the last act before the curtain was rung down on the drama of war should be the capture of Mons by the Canadian corps. No Canadian, when he heard that it was reserved to Canadians to retrieve the great tragedy to the original British army in August, 1914, but felt his pulse jump and the red blood surge through his veins.

Beat Fourth of Hun Army. These boys who went from Canadian families, who never heard the jangle of a sword previous to 1914, in the last four months have met the flower of the German army, the young warriors who had given their lifetime to preparation. Divisions totalling one-fourth of the entire German army were in this period met in successful and vanquished by four divisions from Canada.

Nor have the people at home been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has had to meet in four years. The department after department, where they found American industry failed them, they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day.

In finance, Canada before the war was always expected to be ready to be so for many years to come. But for a year and a half Canada in finance has been "on her own." More than that, she has been furnishing large credits to other nations.

Having triumphed over the scintillating crises of war, Canada faces an era of peace with more than confidence—with buoyancy.

A vast program of reconstruction and of development awaits. The country is eager to get at it and is impatient for the government to give the word. Public works of tremendous importance, since 1914, are waiting labor soon to be available. Shipbuilding, railway equipment, steel production and many other industries will, under proper direction, go forward with a bound.

A Canadian commission under Lloyd Harris, fresh from Washington, is headed for Europe for the purpose of securing orders for Canadian industries for the reconstruction of Europe.

There is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. In four years Canada has trebled her agricultural production. In ten years one railway's earnings rose from \$40,000,000 to \$140,000,000. In 30 years Canada's savings banks deposits have increased from \$183,000,000 to \$1,783,000,000. Like figures could be quoted indefinitely.

ward and placed in the bed beside him. "She's a wiz," announced Hefly to the ward, and the Red Cross lady found herself swamped with demands for seances. She sees only happiness and good fortune ahead and the convalescents, with a new interest in life, find the days go slowly when something good awaits them just around the corner. They know it's good luck because "The Red Cross lady says so—she saw it in the cards."

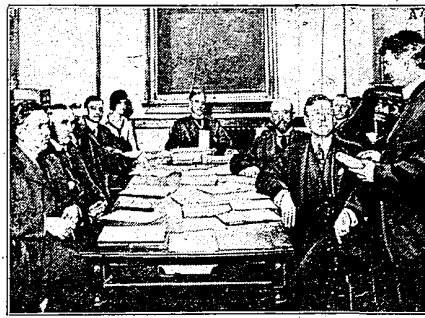
MAKES "NIGHT OWLS" DIG FOR SMOKE FUND

Seattle.—A number of the regular readers in the hotel Virginia here have a habit of coming in after midnight. The landlady, Mrs. Clarke, now finds each one of her roomers who arrives after 12 midnight and 12 is the money into the "war boys in 'smoke tobacco fund'."

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service United States Department of Agriculture.)

MORE CENTRAL BODIES OF FARMERS URGED.



Members of a County Farm Bureau Discussing Seed Corn With the County Agent.

PLAN FOR MORE CENTRAL BODIES

One of Country's Needs, Says Secretary of Agriculture in Recent Statement.

STRENGTHEN FARM BUREAUS

War Proved Power of Organizations That Plan Farm Work in Communities—More Than a Million Members Enrolled.

One of the points of strength in America's agricultural organization has been found during the war to be central organizations of farmers to plan and develop the best methods of farming for their region. That these organizations are of ever greater usefulness in the era of peace is indicated in a recent statement addressed by the secretary of agriculture to the farmers and agricultural forces of the United States.

As one thing that seems clear, the secretary acted the need of perfecting the organization of agricultural agencies for the purpose of intelligently executing such a program as may seem wise.

It should not only have the best possible organization and co-operation of the department of agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the state departments of agriculture and farmers' associations, said the secretary, "but we should especially strengthen the local farm bureaus and other organizations which support so effectively the extension forces and assist them in their activities. The perfecting of this organization is highly desirable, not only during the continuance of the present abnormal conditions, but also for the future. The local, as well as the state and federal agencies, are of supreme importance to the nation in all its activities designed to make rural life more profitable, healthful and attractive, and, therefore, to secure adequate economic production, efficient distribution and necessary conservation."

Supporting County Agent Work. The county organizations, known as county councils, county bureaus of agriculture, or farm bureaus, often employ a county and a home demonstration agent and aid them in their work. They usually are composed of farmers and others in the county interested in agriculture.

At present there are more than 1,000,000 farmers who are members of organizations assisting the county agent in his work. In the South, in the South special emphasis is laid upon community organizations of farmers. These are increasing rapidly and involve the work among men, women and children. The tendency and general policy of the work in most of the Southern states is gradually to form central county organizations, composed of representatives of the community organizations, to deal, in co-operation with the county agents, with such problems as are county-wide in their nature.

Farm Bureaus in the North. In the Northern and Western states the county organization is usually known as a farm bureau. The farm bureau is a nonpartisan, nonsectarian, nonsectarian organization representing the whole farming population of a county, men and women alike, and acting as a clearing house for every other association interested in work with rural people. Its primary purposes are:

- (1) To bring to the agent the counsel and advice of the best farmers in the county as to what ought to be done and how to do it.
- (2) To provide an organization for easily and quickly reaching every farmer in the county with information of value to that community or to the country as a whole.
- (3) To provide a plan for organ-

ized self-help, enlisting the co-operation of all farmers interested in carrying out a county agricultural program of work.

Membership is open to all residents of the county directly interested in agriculture, men and women alike. A small membership fee (usually \$1) is charged.

While the original conception of the farm bureau was as an aid to county agent work, it was quickly realized that it has a broader field, and now it is coming to be recognized as the official agricultural body interested in other information from their state extension director at the state agricultural college, or from the states relations service, United States department of agriculture.

How to Organize. Farmers interested in organizing county central bodies to work for better agriculture may obtain plans and other information from their state extension director at the state agricultural college, or from the states relations service, United States department of agriculture.

Finding Good Ground Water. Good ground water is the ideal supply for farms, according to Farmers' Bulletin 941, "Water Systems for Farm Homes," recently issued by the United States department of agriculture.

Any farmer about to put down a deep or expensive well, and who is uncertain of the depth and the quantity or quality of the water likely to be encountered, should describe fully the location and conditions of his property to national or state geological authorities and ask for advice. Times without number, wells have been sunk to great depths in the belief that eventually a plentiful supply would be reached, only to find that water was not there, or that it was unfit for use, or that a mere hole or sump had been created which served but to drain water from relatively near the surface. There is no short cut and no better guide in this matter than information as to the kind, thickness, porosity, and dip of the strata of the region and of the recent changes in neighboring wells, study of the land slopes and character of the vegetation, and examination for evidences of seeps and springs.

Regarding the use of a forked willow, hazel, or peach stick for locating underground water, it can be said safely the method is without merit, although so-called forked-stick artists from their experience and observation of surface conditions usually are better able to judge of the probabilities of ground water than is the average person not thus trained. So also, there is little to recommend the patented automatic water finders which are based upon the principle, but largely conjectural, proposition that electrical exchanges between the earth and atmosphere are stronger in the vicinity of subterranean waters.

HOW TO TRANSFER BEES

The keeping of bees in box-hives or log "gums" is unprofitable. The only kind of bees nest in order to gather a fair crop of honey can be given only if the beekeeper is able to examine the bees and to move the combs as needed.

Probably one-third of all the bees in the United States are in hives without movable combs, and to assist the owners of such colonies to get them in proper shape for handling, the United States department of agriculture has prepared Farmers' Bulletin 961, "Transferring Bees to Modern Hives." Various methods are given, some one of which will be possible to any beekeeper, so that there is no reason for delay in making the bees productive.

Unless the bees are properly managed after transfer there is little advantage in movable frame hives. This requires a study of beekeeping as well as promptness and care. Directions for handling bees are given in other publications of the department.

MAKE YOUR FUTURE SECURE

Easy Farming Methods in Western Canada and Certain Financial Benefits.

With your crop harvested and marketed, with the disposal of your cattle and hogs completed, you are ready to prepare your financial statement for the year. You will soon know what you have gained, and if the gain made in your farming operations has been up to your expectations and will meet your requirements. Probably you may have been the loser. Your land may have been productive, but it may have been too high priced. The cost of production has been too great. If you have had the regeneration you sought and are satisfied this year's crop is not interest you. If your returns have not been satisfactory, or if your ambition leads you to the laudable desire of bettering your condition, if you have depended for whose cattle and hogs you are anxious, you will naturally look around for some place, some opportunity that offers greater advantages and brings satisfactory returns. To the north and west of you lie hundreds of thousands of unbroken acres in Western Canada awaiting the husbandman, and ready to give of its richness to place you where you desire to be placed. For thousands of farmers from nearly every state in the United States, the great Western Canada have afforded wealth beyond what they had been led to expect. The excellence of the soil of Western Canada, which comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, can only partially be told by the knowledge of some facts.

Every year for some years past the world's highest prices for wheat, oats and barley have been carried off by grain grown on Western Canadian farms. Best fattened on the grasses of these same prairies recently brought the highest prices ever paid on the Chicago market. Throughout the entire world the quality of Canadian grain and Canadian beef and pork is recognized. To rectify what individual farmers have done, the riches they have acquired would fill volumes. The case of James Wishart of Portage in Prairie is not an exceptional one. His wheat from his past season yielded him forty-five bushels per acre, and the land upon which it was grown was broken forty-four years ago, and it has been continuously under crop except for an occasional summer fallow. At Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, samples of the wheat of 1918 weighed 68 pounds to the bushel, others 66 and some 65 1/2 pounds. Wheat crops at Coaldale, Alberta, went as high as 58 bushels an acre, while wheat crops near Barron, Alberta, had yields of from 25 to 30 bushels.

Records such as these speak in glowing terms of the excellence of the soil of Western Canada. The war is over, and we are all settling down to a peace basis. There is a great world beyond the seas to feed and clothe, and thus is afforded the opportunity to lend a hand to the great work. Aside from the philanthropy in which you can play a part, there is the satisfaction of knowing you are applying providing for yourself and for the future of those who may be depending upon you. Greater progress can be made in this and your own development by availing yourself of the advantages that Western Canada offers in its low-priced lands and high yielding futures. The three H's—schools, desirable social conditions, low taxation (none on improvements) with an enjoyable climate, and the satisfaction of possessing a well fitted soil capable of producing abundant crops for which good prices prevail, at easily accessible marketing places—Advertisement.

Used Ladders in Battle. The medieval scaling ladder played its part along with the more modern implements of war in the closing days of the American advance in France, according to a letter from Col. Alvord V. D. Anderson of the Third, Fourth and Twelfth Infantry, received by Mrs. Anderson. Colonel Anderson said that his regiment, with the Third Hundred and Ninth and Three Hundred and Ninety regiments, had the valley town of Gram. Pro with ladders five times. Four times they were driven back, he said, but on the fifth rush, by sheer weight of numbers, they gained a footing, and scaling the walls, which were 12 feet high, captured the town.

Insanitary. Said the observing fellow, "It's a wonder the health inspectors don't get ahold of the chap who spits out just what he thinks."

Change of Countenance. Said the facetious fellow: "As soon as a girl gets past the age of making faces at the boy she starts in making eyes at him."

Odd Food. Lizard's land alligators are the latest propositions in the way of food variety. They do not seem very alluring to the United States appetite, but alligators have been extremely popular in the Bahama Islands, and Florida alligators have a reputation of being quite delicious.

Zoological Notes. Another thing we can't understand is how a woman can be a perfect cat and yet be afraid to death of a mouse. Scientific Equivocal.

AMUSEMENT FOR WOUNDED TOMMIES AT DEAL



These Tommies, who have done their part nobly in the victorious struggle against the Hun, are seen here showing great interest in the fun and frolic caught by Mrs. McClutchen, winner of the ladies' snangle competition at Deal.

SHE KEEPS 'EM HAPPY

Red Cross Worker Tells Fortunes for Boys.

Relieves the Monetary for Wounded Yankees Hospital in the Hospitals.

By GERTRUDE ORR.

"You will receive a letter in a few days which will bring you good news. Unit—Yes, and you are going to receive a present from a lady—blonde, whom you are going to meet." "Trust Hefly, there, to meet the blondes," drawled a lanky Southerner, and the group of interested soldiers clustered about the fortune teller shouted in chorus, "Oh, odd! He's there with the blondes!" Hefly looked "embarrassed," but pleased.

"Told me some more," he urged, and the fortune teller, conning the cards,

read for the wounded soldier a coming day of good luck when muddy trenches, shivering nights under bombardment and aching shrapnel wounds would be forgotten except as a tale of hard work well done to crown the days of peace with content.

The gipsy, in her scarlet kerchief, has always bled her trade profitably. An American Red Cross worker, in a Paris hospital, has discovered that the scarlet kerchief is not a necessary requisite for drawing a clientele. She began telling fortunes one afternoon just to while away an hour for a boy who had begun to lose interest in getting well. He was restless and weary. For four months he had been lying in the same bed; other patients had come and gone.

"You're going to have an interesting adventure tomorrow," predicted the Red Cross lady, and the following day a girl with whom Hefly had fallen in love with the "lucky" boy, "into the