

"DER TAG" FOR BRITISH FLEET IS FULL OF HUMAN INTEREST

Eyewitness' Story of U-Boat Surrender Makes Greatest Naval Historical Incident a Thrilling Narrative of Retribution That Appeals Strongly—No Signs of Any Change in German Discipline.

New York.—The most remarkable element of this remarkable war has been its coincidence, says a correspondent of the New York Sun who witnessed the surrender of the first lot of submarines by the Germans. On that tense November morning when through the gray mists of the North sea came creeping the first score U-boats to surrender to the British navy I stood at the port rails of the destroyer, H. M. S. Melampus.

The setting for the last act of the terrible sea drama of this century was fitting—a still morning with the mists just breaking, a forlorn silver moon lingering, though the red sun was beaming through in the east. Above our heads was a patch of green and lemon sky, and the North sea lay with hardly a ruffle, gray with a hint of gold, like the pulsation of a hidden light.

A British light cruiser—one of the newest—with destroyers on either flank headed in the line of surrender. Two German hospital ships used as transports—the Sierra Ventant and the Titania—followed them. One after another, long low phantoms, some white, some dappled, some black, came out of the mist, their crews standing on deck like a black fence, no colors showing and no sound.

After some maneuvers the procession stopped and before us lay seven submarines, with others out of vision. The sun had grown stronger and the light cruisers and destroyers were picked out in white in their beautiful subtle shapes against the grayness. Admiral Tyrwhitt's flagship, with its yellow flag, in the chief position.

As one looked at the destroyer carrying the British submarine commanders and crews who were to take over the German submarines the British ships seemed to form a circle, and everywhere one turned there was a British white ensign at the peak. The British ships, too, had stopped and seemed to lie expectantly watching the final event.

As one gazed in the silence, this circle of white ensigns and silent ships and the sense of everything focussed on these low, strange marine shapes, hardly out of the sea, was thrilling. To a spectator, the flags seemed as eternal as the hills that looked down on Childe Roland at the hour of his fate. But when the German submarine navy came to its dark tower to-day there was no bugle blast. The event was accomplished with English decorum and German stolidity.

One Captain Even Wept. One German commander protested against navigating his vessel into harbor, and his protest was recorded, and he navigated his ship into harbor. Another commander broke down as he left his ship and could not conceal his tears. Another, when the British commander went on board, was unable to speak for a minute, and had to signal to a subordinate to carry on. The commander of the first submarine which the British boarded took his Iron Cross from his neck and ground

it under his heel. Some of the submarines were left bare below. Others left sextant, compass, glasses and many articles. In one submarine a melodeon was left as if Germany had no more songs to play. One man left his ship with his guitar under his arm.

As we first caught sight of the submarines our destroyer was crowded with the young British submarine commanders and their crews in a state of exhilaration and high frequency. Only the day before the captain of the Melampus had been decorated with the Distinguished Service order for an exploit against a submarine eighteen months back. His delight at the scene before his eyes was indescribable. And nobody can indicate what it meant in general to these men when they beheld the vessels before them they had sought for through privations and fastings and dangers as knights did for the thing they love. I have heard the phrase about eyes dancing, but I never saw the fact till then. One of them turned to me and said: "You don't realize the humiliation of it. Fancy throwing in your hand like that. Now if it had been a scrap! It must be terrible for that bunch."

Many officers seemed to feel that side of it. They knew what it meant to have a submarine and they knew what pride of the sea meant. They could understand what the German officers felt. Afterward, when the Germans were on board our destroyer and you saw their faces plainly, and they saw the British navy face to face, that sight was overpowering. The men felt it too.

"You could feel sorry for these poor blighters if they had been destroyer men—but these—"

This destroyer was probably typical of the destroyer class. Spoke of it as "Der Tag." One of the British submarine commanders, who spoke of this as "Der Tag," as nearly all of them did (one of them called it "Der Tag Nacht Den Tage"—"the day after the day"), said that he would not forget this day. "It is the anniversary of the day a year ago when they did down my brother."

Among the party on the Melampus was the captain of an Atlantic liner who had been sailing through the "fin fish" since the war began and who had had a great liner, the apple of his eye, torpedoed in the Mediterranean when carrying nearly 3,000 troops, of which he had lost 140.

It was appropriate surely that the mercantile marines who had fought these U-boats that now lay helpless before us all through the four terrible years should have been present at the death. All the appalling tales of heroism and death and suffering in the annals of the merchant service seemed to come to a head in the sight of these low ships on this day of days. Anchored in a wide line, several miles in extent, our little gray motorboat went dancing across the sunlit water. Each trip we carried four British submarine commanders and their crews. Each time a pretty similar scene was enacted.

The ceremony was not like the ceremony when Nelson's captains took over an enemy ship. The English commander invariably saluted as he went on board and the German acknowledged the salute, and in reply to a request for his papers handed over a blue tracing of his vessel or other technical papers, and gave its number—hitherto strictly withheld. After the Germans came into the harbor, were taken off the submarines and were taken back to their own transports on two destroyers, one of which was the vessel I was on—the

Chicken Thief Spends Ten Years in Jail

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Of the last fourteen years Andy Pastor has spent ten of them in the workhouse because he is unable to keep out of other people's chicken coops. He appeared in court again the other day, charged with chicken stealing, and was given two more years.

H. M. S. Melampus—the officers came over the sides, saluted and there the ceremony ended. The guard was mounted forward and aft to prevent intercourse with the British crew, but that was hardly necessary. The comments of the crew were very unfavorable and chiefly turned on Lewis guns and bombs.

"Look at them Iron Crosses! What did they get them Iron Crosses for? For doin' down sailer men and women and children—the Belgian Prince, Landoverly Castle! That's the sort of thing for the Iron Crosses they're wagging about. Look at them!"

Very Strange Sight. When some of the men looked with an attempt at superciliousness at the crew that had clustered aft one of our men replied by pointing meaningfully to a depth charge on the side. The German submarine men knew well what that meant in the past. It was a very strange sight, the German officers and men on the British destroyer, gazing across a few yards of space to the British seamen gazing at them. What waves of will and heart must have passed back and forward in that crowded boat, what pages of racial history!

There was no sign of any change in German discipline. The officers were as one expected; everything the officers commanded was immediately obeyed. There was no sign of civilian committees, except that there were two men in civilian clothes on the bridge of the Titania. Strangely enough, there were two similar figures on the bridge of the British Melampus, two shabby-looking journalists. And so again the Wolff bureau can lift its wailing voice and tell the despondent Huns the British sailors' soviet was in command of the boarding operations. The last event of the day was seeing the German submarines, now purged of their crews, lying in bunches of three securely moored in the inner harbor of Harwich.

It was growing dark and their curious ghostly shapes recalled other ghosts—ghosts of women and children and merchant seamen—pallid, bloodless human faces floating onto the lift of the water in the gray deserted wastes of the Atlantic.

HAS 300 STORM PHOTOGRAPHS

State Meteorologist of Kansas Has Largest Collection Outside of Weather Bureau in Washington.

Topeka, Kan.—S. D. Flora, state meteorologist of Kansas, has what is said to be the largest collection of photographs of tornadoes, cyclones and dust storms of any weather bureau in the United States, outside of the Washington (D. C.) office. He has some 300 photographs in his collection, most of them of Kansas storms.

Among them are the Omaha (Neb.) storm of March, 1913; the Elmer (Kan.) tornado of June, 1917; the Great Bend (Kan.) cyclone of November, 1915; the Coffeyville cyclone of 1917, and the tornado at Garfield park here in June, 1917. One of the photos shows 1,200 dead sheep, another the side of a house blown away and not a single thing missing from the rooms, and a church completely destroyed except the steeple.

BORER IS ENEMY OF FUTURE CORN CROPS

Growers Urged to Watch for Destructive Insect.

If Pest Should Escape to Corn Belt It Undoubtedly Will Become Most Destructive Enemy—Insect Found in Stalk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Future corn crops of the United States will be exposed to the European corn borer, the most destructive enemy of maize which has ever invaded this country, unless growers co-operate actively with federal and state authorities in stamping out the pest. The initial outbreak of the borer was discovered in Massachusetts, near Boston, and at present the territory in which it appears is confined to eastern Massachusetts. If this pest should escape to the corn belt, it undoubtedly will become the most destructive enemy of corn which has ever occurred in the



Work of European Corn Borer.

United States, because its capabilities of inflicting injury to the crop are almost limitless. State and federal authorities are striving to destroy the insect, and to control and confine it within the present infested area.

Corn growers and other interested persons are requested to co-operate with these authorities by carefully examining cornfields, stalks of corn, and dried vegetation in such fields, to determine whether the insect is present. Stalks and stems should be split open from end to end and if a slender, dirty white or pinkish, naked caterpillar is discovered therein, the examiner should communicate with the State Entomologist, State Experiment Station, State Board of Agriculture, or the Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

The parent of the European corn borer is a yellowish moth measuring about one inch across the expanded wings. It lays its eggs upon the corn leaves or leaves of grasses or weeds in or near the cornfields. These eggs soon hatch and young caterpillars appear and begin feeding on nearby leaves. Later they crawl to the unfolding heads of the corn and begin their work of destruction. They frequently bore into the tassel stem, devouring its internal portions to such an extent that the tassel will fall off. This phase of injury is readily seen and is usually the first indication of the presence of this borer. When the caterpillars become larger they attack the main stalks at the base of the leaves and it is not unusual to find more than 25 insects attacking a single stalk of corn. After the ears have formed they are promptly attacked and very seriously injured.

The caterpillar is almost naked, slender, pinkish or dirty white in color, and about three-fourths of an inch in length. Almost invariably it is to be found within the stalk or other portions of the plant, as its instinct causes the caterpillar to hide away within the plant upon which it may be feeding. When the caterpillars mature they pupate within the stalks, and about August 1, in the neighborhood of Boston, a new brood of moths emerges to lay their eggs upon the corn, and thus continue the work of destruction. The caterpillars resulting from this summer brood of moths live throughout the winter, hidden within the dead and dried stalks of corn, stems of grass, weeds and green garden vegetables, where even the coldest weather does not injure them in the least. However, at this time, they may easily be destroyed by burning such vegetation while it is dry and in good condition to ignite readily. It is more important that all grasses and large weeds which have grown in and near cornfields be burned, because these may harbor thousands of caterpillars. Destruction of the insects by burning, as described above, is the only satisfactory means of destroying the pest which has yet been discovered. All efforts to poison the insects have proven both expensive and unavailing.

Raise Good Chickens. Even though you raise but a few chickens every year, they should be good birds and worth raising. You cannot afford to give your time and feed to poor fowls.

Problem of Feeding. The problem of feeding the world is not one for the world to solve, but for individual communities. Each community must have a definite agricultural plan.

"AMERICA"

By SAMUEL FRANCIS SMITH

My Country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountainside
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee—
Land of the noble, free,
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,
And ring from all the trees
Sweet freedom's song;
Let mortal tongues awake,
Let all that breathe praise,
Let rocks their silence break—
The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee, we sing;
Long may our land be bright,
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by thy might,
Great God, our King.

War Is Responsible for Many Words and Phrases Added to English Tongue

The English language is a very "elastic" one, and ever receptive of new words and phrases. As a result of the war, observes London Answers, it has become saturated with terms of military, French and American origin in particular.

"Going west" has a profound and poignant significance. Its origin is doubtless from "somewhere in North America," and its peculiar applicability is seen as one thinks of the sun sinking to its rest at eventide, behind some of the eternal hills.

"According to plan" is a military idiom which has been frequently used of late, and has much significance. Among the phrases which have come to stay is that striking French one: "It is ne passeront pas" ("They shall not pass"). It tells of grit and perseverance on the part of brave men against fearful odds, and will ever be an inspiration to future generations.

Much discussion has taken place recently over the meaning of the word "decimated." It is frequently used by war correspondents to express great slaughter, but really it only means one in ten, being derived from the Latin decimus, a tenth. The use of the word "fly" and "flee" in our war journalism also has been confusing at times. "Fly" means to move with wings, while "flee" is a general term, and denotes moving with rapidity.

Our old, well-worn friends "blighty" and "camouflage" hardly need reference, but the first named is doubtless derived from bilati, the Hindoo word for home, and brought to this country by our soldiers from overseas. "Camouflage," is a French expression, meaning literally "to blow smoke into another's eyes"—therefore, a very effective temporary "blind!"

Mother's Cook Book

"Foods that come from near at home are patriotic foods; every pound of material that you withdraw from transportation means that much coal, that much labor, that much rolling stock released for reconstruction work."

Seasonable Dishes. A most tasty dessert that is easily made and one which will appeal to the hurried housewife is:

Rice Custard. Beat two eggs until thick, add one-half cupful of boiled rice, a pint of milk and honey to sweeten, flavoring with grated orange peel. Bake in a pan set in hot water until the custard is firm. One white may be reserved for a meringue, with a tablespoonful of sugar and a bit of the grated rind for flavor. Brown in a moderate oven.

Gingerbread. Take one cupful each of molasses, brown sugar and peanut butter, two eggs, one cupful of sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of soda, one and one-half cupfuls each of barley and corn flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon. Mix together the sugar, peanut butter and spices with the molasses. Place in a bowl, set in a warm place until the butter is soft, then beat the mixture to a cream. Beat the eggs to a froth and add them with the salt. Sift the soda with the flour and add, alternating with the sour milk. Whip the batter well, then pour into a well-greased tube pan. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Steamed and served with orange or lemon sauce it makes a fine dessert.

In making muffins, jams and bread, small amounts of left-over cereals may be added. When batters are made without the use of eggs the mixture should be beaten long and well.

Fruit Muffins. Mix together one cupful each of oat flour and barley flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoonful of melted shortening and one and one-half cupfuls of milk, enough to make a drop batter which will drop easily from the spoon, about like cake batter. Add at the last one-half cupful of floured dates or raisins, or a few of both. Beat well and bake in a moderate oven.

Breaking Ground for Wheat. ing material may be skimmed off, which the salt solution, which may be used repeatedly, should be drawn away and the grain rinsed in water immediately. After the grain is dried spreading it on a floor or canvas stirring occasionally it is ready for planting.

The diseased galls should never be thrown on the ground or otherwise disposed of until they have been placed for a few minutes into boiling water to kill the eelworms. After being thus boiled process they may be to chickens.

Signs of Infection. The disease is usually indicated by its effect on wheat heads in the although it may occur to some on all parts of the plant above ground. Diseased heads ordinarily stay green longer—that is, ripen—and are commonly smaller than those not affected, while the glumes may be spread open a little the black eelworm balls. These come in the wheat heads in place of good kernels. They are dark hard, and somewhat shorter and thinner than wheat grains. Often they be seen plainly in the affected between the spreading glumes.

Eelworm's Life Cycle. Within the wheat galls are sands of very small living but less "buby nematodes," called These, when placed in water, are barely seen as short, threadlike which soon begin active movement. In the spring the young eelworms escape into the soil from galls have fallen to the ground or were sown with the wheat seed an eel-like movement they see young seedlings, finally become between the leaf sheaths of buds, and as the plant grows are fully carried up to the heads, they enter the young flowers and reduce the galls, where they mature and lay eggs which develop into larvae. Thus the life cycle is completed. At maturity of the larvae in the galls become motionless, and can remain in condition alive for many years.

HALT SPREAD OF EELWORM INJURY

Farmers Urged to Maintain Careful Watch for Galls and Stamp Out Disease.

SALT-WATER METHOD URGED

Precautionary Measures Should Be Practiced to Thwart Disease—Most Damage Has Been Done in State of Virginia.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) To prevent the spread of a serious wheat disease that recently has done much damage in certain parts of the United States, especially Virginia, the United States department of agriculture advises farmers in Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and California, to maintain a careful watch for eelworm galls in their grain and to make possible efforts to stamp out the disease.

The disease may be recognized by the threshed grain by the presence of hard, dark-colored galls about one-half the size of a wheat kernel. The galls contain the very small eelworm. It is best to get seed from uninfested fields. Where this cannot be done, salt-water method is recommended for removing the eelworm galls from a sound grain to be sown.

The eelworm has done the most damage in Virginia, causing as much as 40 per cent loss in some fields this year. It occurs in minor degree, West Virginia, Maryland and California, these being the only states where its positive appearance is known, but it is feared that the trouble occurs in other states and possibly may have been overlooked or mistaken for bunt, cockle seed or bin-bur wheat.

Samples of wheat or grain thought to be affected with this disease should be sent for positive identification to the state agricultural experiment station or to the office of cereal investigations, United States department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

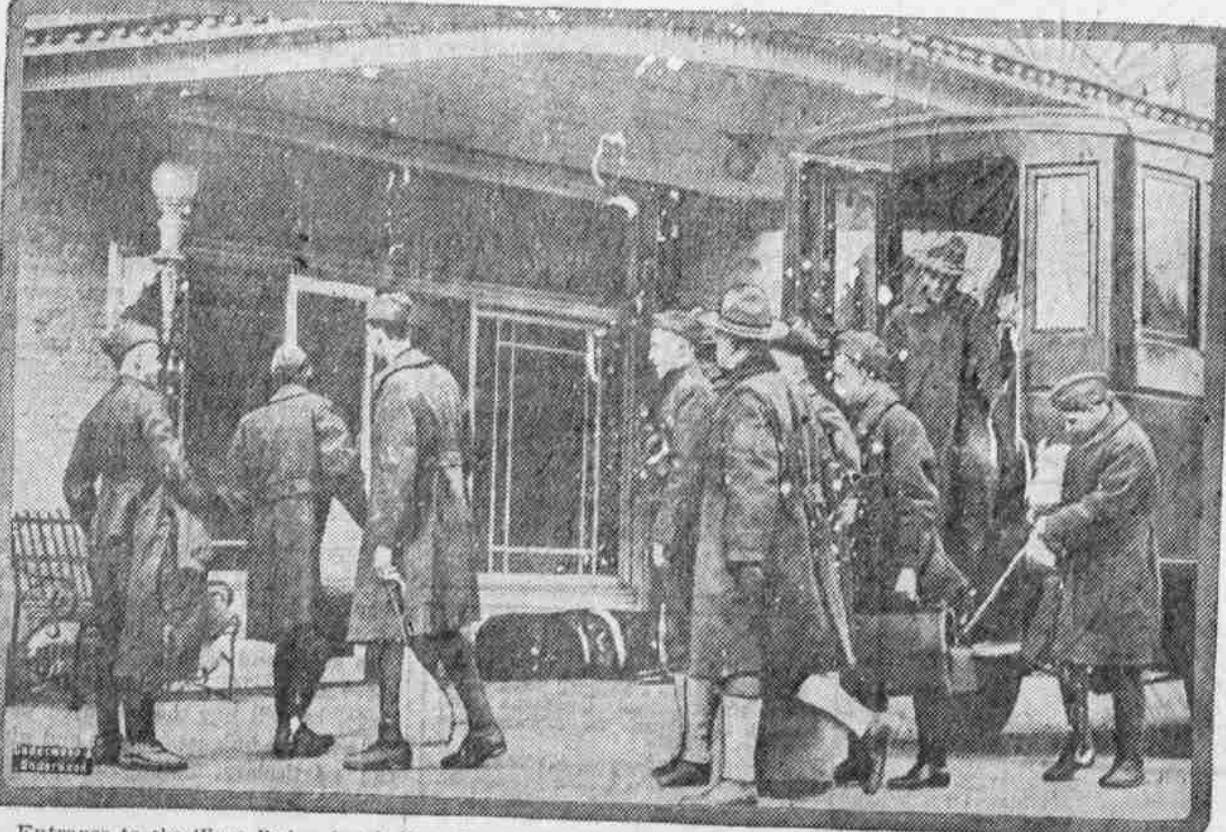
The disease is not native to the United States and it can be controlled by careful precautions.

How to Clean Diseased Seed. If disease-free seed cannot be obtained, the "salt-brine" method recommended for separating the infected kernels, or galls, from the wheat kernels. A 20 per cent salt solution should be made by dissolving pounds of common salt in 25 gal. of water. The diseased seed should be poured slowly into this solution which meanwhile is stirred vigorously. The sound wheat kernels will float while the galls, light kernels, and will float. The galls and other



Breaking Ground for Wheat.

WHERE DISABLED YANKEES ARE RECUPERATING



Entrance to the West Baden hotel, West Baden, Ind., which has been taken over by the United States government at an annual rental of \$150,000 to be used for the treatment of disabled soldiers. Thousands of wounded fighters will be nursed back to health at this hotel, famous for its mineral springs and baths.