

## GAS SHIP IN RACE WITH SUB

Destroyers Appear as Shell Falls but Ten Feet Off Stern.

## HAS HUGE CARGO OF DEATH

Freighter Develops Engine Trouble and Falls Behind Convoy—Submarine Bobs Up and Begins Hurling Shells.

By FRAZIER HUNT

(In the Chicago Tribune.)  
An American Naval Base in France. —A lad from the U. S. S. Destroyer 552 had just finished narrating how close they had come to getting a submarine on the last trip when they had brought in a big convoy of troopers.

"Some boat she is," he remarked offhand. "We did seven thousand knots last month and in three sub fights. Say, what was those funny steel drums you had piled on the deck of your old cargo ship when you come in yesterday?"

A lad from the Atlantic freight ferry boat turned to the destroyer job. "Those steel drums you asked about didn't have nothing at all in them except about a million gallons of the most dangerous poison gas ever made. Can you imagine what would happen if a torpedo or even a shell had hit one of those tanks?"

This ship, which we shall call the Terrance, left New York as part of a convoy of 15 stores ships.

### Cargo of Death.

On this trip it was carrying several thousand steel drums of poison gas that the army needed badly. It was a dangerous cargo. Any explosion on board would tear open these drums of concentrated gas and in ten seconds choke the crew to death. The only hope would be to use respirators, so a hundred gas masks were borrowed from the army and the executive officer of the ship called all hands for instructions three times a day.

The first ten days of the trip were uneventful. Then the Terrance's engines began acting badly. It could not make the required ten knots and slowly it fell behind. There were not sufficient convoying destroyers to have one remain behind, so all that stood between the Terrance's drums of death and a German submarine was the fore and aft guns.

Finally, at six o'clock one evening, the gas mask drill just had ended when the lookout in the crow's nest shouted down that a submarine was coming to the surface on the port side, some 9,000 yards astern. And here was the Terrance with crippled engines hobbling along six or seven knots an hour, with the convoy 20 miles ahead.

"Open fire with the stern gun. Call general quarters. Send S. O. S. to the convoy. Send word to the chief engineer," were four orders the skipper on the bridge gave first.

Through his binoculars he could see the submarine coming to the surface. Even now the Terrance's stern gun was peppering away shots, but falling short of the mark by 1,500 yards.

A half a minute more the submarine's conning tower opened and men crawled out and uncovered the submarine's two guns. In another minute the first shell came whining toward the Terrance. It, too, fell away short.

### Call for Help.

In the radio room the operator was pounding out the call for help, and now came the answer that the destroyers were coming to aid. Down below the whole engine force was working madly. Suddenly a miracle happened and the starboard engines began supplying power to the propeller. From a lurch seven knots the ship jumped to two—then eleven, twelve.

Meanwhile on the bridge the officers with gas masks strapped at alert position were getting the thrill of their whole life as the old boat picked up speed. But shells now were falling within 100 yards of the ship.

With the Terrance's new speed the sub missed slowly, but the skipper and officers knew its gun would outrange their own and soon find a mark. It was a great race with life or death for the crew.

They from the edge of the world came the smoke of destroyers shooting ahead like flaming arrows. Thirty knots and more they were making. In another minute they could trace their outline. But the sub was moving, too. One shell broke less than thirty yards away.

Seconds seemed like hours, but each brought the rescuing destroyers nearer. They were heading straight for the sub, and no sub cares for that. There was one more shot, then the gunners ran to the conning tower and climbed inside. Two minutes later she subsided. Their last shot hit within ten feet of the Terrance's stern.

## CHASES KAISER IN SLEEP

Ohio Man Dreams He's Fighting Germans and Shoots Self in Shoulder.

Toledo, O.—John Brooks, while dreaming he was fighting the Germans and had the kaiser chasing upstairs in the palace at Wilhelmstrasse, drew a revolver from beneath his pillow and fired at the fleeing Hun. Doctors called to take care of Brooks said that the bullet had passed through his shoulder, but that he would recover.

## HUN SHELL HITS TWO BROTHERS

Talk of Mother Before Death Ends Suffering.

## ARE BRAVE TO THE FINISH

Fate Singles Best-Liked Men of D Company to Be Struck by Same German Missile—Were Good Pals, Who Always Did a Little More Than Their Share of the Work—Die Side by Side.

In a tiny village of Lorraine where a regiment of "doughboys" were resting after a long stretch of time in the trenches, a German shell found a mark in two brothers. They were rushed to the nearest hospital, mortally wounded, writes Frank J. Taylor, United Press correspondent.

They were just regular, hard-fighting "doughboys," liked by all of the men in D company because they were "good pals who always did a little more than their share of the work." Every man in the company admired the brothers because he had seen them behave bravely when it was hard to be brave.

Out of all the men in D company it was hard to see why fate had singled these two to be struck by one German shell. Fate makes no explanations, so the doctors in the hospital operated skillfully and quickly on the brothers and placed them in beds, side by side, in a ward full of wounded.

For a time both men lay there hovering between life and death, and there was uncertainty whether or not they would ever gain consciousness.

### Regains His Senses.

Finally one of them stirred slightly, opened his eyes and gradually came to his senses. A motherly nurse bent over him and eased his pain as much as possible. Then she whispered to him that his brother was on the next cot, but still unconscious.

The conscious brother looked dazed, but gradually an enlightened look came into his eyes as he recollected what happened in the last three hours. He looked across to the next cot, faintly reached his arm toward his brother and whispered:

"Joe, how are you?"

The other brother stirred slightly, and gradually regained his senses. The nurse gently eased him, as he looked around with a puzzled look, and finally told him:

"Here's your brother on the next cot."

The second brother looked over with pained amazement.

"What are you in bed for, George? Are you hurt, too?"

"Yes, Joe; they say the same shell got us both."

"Are you hurt badly, George?"

"I think so, Joe; I feel awful weak. How are you? Does it hurt you a lot, boy?"

"I don't know as it does. I'm weak, too. But there's another feeling I can't describe."

"What is it, Joe?"

"I dunno, George. But, remember the things mother used to tell us when we were little, and fought to get on her lap? I keep hearing her telling us Sunday school stories, George, over and over, just the way she used to do it years ago."

"We were on our way to mass when it hit us, Joe. Maybe that's why you hear mother telling Bible stories. I can hear her now, too, Joe."

"I wish she were here, don't you?"

"I should say so, Joe. Maybe the nurse of some one will talk to us the way mother used to. We ought to do it, anyway, because if something happened to either of us, mother would like to know we were all right."

"I think so, too, but say—George."

"Yes?"

"If I should die, you'll be careful so you can go back and look after mother, won't you?"

"That's a promise, Joe. I want you to make the same one to me."

"Let's shake on it, George."

They reached their arms across the space between the beds and clasped hands.

### Both Die for Country.

"I'm not afraid," said Joe, "if you come through all right, George. I wish we didn't have to leave D company, though, but even if we get well, we probably couldn't go back with the boys. I'm afraid I'm pretty low, George, but don't you worry. There's no pain now."

"I'm not in pain, either, George, but awfully sleepy. We don't have to worry about Company D, because the boys'll never lose a chance to get a German."

"That's right, too. I feel myself going to sleep; so good-by, Joe."

"Good-by, George."

The brothers drowsed back into their pillows, and the old hospital chaplain, who had just arrived, made his services a simple prayer for two brothers who were never to awake from the sleep they were entering.

In a certain New England town a brave mother has already been told by Uncle Sam how the nation appreciated the brave sons she reared, taught and sacrificed "to make the world a decent place to live in."

In a certain New England regiment on the front in France every man in D company has promised himself and his "pals" that D company will never lose a chance to get a German.



## No Mystery in Meat

Some things are so simple that they have to be explained again and again. When things are obvious, people keep looking for mysteries behind them.

So it is with the packing business. The mere size of Swift & Company confuses many. Because their imaginations are not geared up to scale, they believe there must be magic in it somewhere—some weird power.

Swift & Company is just like any other manufacturing business run by human beings like yourself; it takes in raw material on the one hand and turns out a finished product on the other.

Swift & Company keeps down the "spread," or the expense absorbed between raw and finished material, to as low a figure as possible. (If it didn't it would be put out of business by others who do.)

How much Swift & Company pays for the raw material, and how much it gets for the finished product, depends upon conditions which Swift & Company does not control.

It depends entirely upon how much people want the finished product, and how much raw material there is available to make it from.

The profits of Swift & Company amount to less than one cent per pound on all meats and by-products—less than one-fourth of a cent on beef.



Swift & Company, U.S.A.

## WOMEN BREAK UP SEA TRADITIONS

Scarcity of Men on Pacific Coast Gives Them Jobs on Vessels.

Seattle at Present has women mail carriers, women elevator operators, women in the railway yards, in shops and factories, but now comes the woman cook, messwoman and mess-girl aboard an ocean steamship.

Capt. Harry W. Crosby, Seattle shipping man, master mariner and vice president of the Northwest Shipping company, is responsible for this innovation, which has been greeted with a great deal of interest on the water front, where the European war is rapidly depleting the man power needed for crews in the Alaska and California trades. The Liberty Fleet must be furnished with crews first, and consequently vessels plying on the regular routes have been short of men.

"Through the United States shipping commissioner I have signed on three women as members of the crew of the steamship H. B. Lovejoy," admitted Captain Crosby, "and they are doing fine."

"I had used women cooks on tugboats with success, so when we were short of men for the Lovejoy I decided to employ women. After a search of the entire water front I discovered that a woman was cooking for the crew of 19 men of the steamship Harvester. I made her an offer and now she is cook of the steamship H. B. Lovejoy, which has a crew of 20 men."

"After obtaining the woman cook I went to the city employment bureau and hired two girls, one for messwoman and one for messgirl, and they are now on board the Lovejoy. The women prepare three meals a day, and a night lunch while the vessel is loading in port. They are now on their second voyage in the Lovejoy and are making good. The men say the food is better cooked and the service is improved since the women took charge of the galley."

## "LOOK WHAT THIS UN GOT"

Black Warrior Wearing Monocle Uses Hun Major as His Pack Animal.

Paris.—During the recent American advance out of Chateau Thierry a Red Cross captain was looking about for suitable hospital sites when he met an American negro soldier marching along toward Chateau Thierry, following closely behind a German major. The negro had transferred his pack from his own back to the back of the German officer and had also transferred the German major's monocle to his own eye. Thus equipped the black warrior was parading triumphantly down the road. As he passed the Red Cross captain he called out: "I say, look here what this nigger done got."

## Pays Fine to Red Cross.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Fred Burns, general manager of the Consolidated Flour mills here, must pay \$1,000 to the Red Cross because he violated the food laws. The fine, which is the largest assessed as yet in Kansas, was announced by Food Administrator Walter P. Innes.

## AIR STATION IN IRELAND

Yankee Camp Springs Up With Speed of Circus.

An American aviation station is growing in Ireland with the speed of the early morning tent city which springs up when the circus comes to town in the states.

Captain Herberster is in command, and under his supervision a miniature town is springing up, carefully planned, mostly wooden construction, but neat and methodical.

An example of Yankee efficiency, the one big airframe already in place was designed in America, built there in sections, shipped across the Atlantic and erected in record time. It is a remarkably efficient product of American engineering ingenuity.

Aviators in training there will help run down the Hun who preys under the North sea.

## UNCLE SAM'S ADVICE ON FLU

U. S. Public Health Service Issues Official Health Bulletin on Influenza.

### LATEST WORD ON SUBJECT.

Epidemic Probably Not Spanish in Origin—Germ Still Unknown—People Should Guard Against "Droplet Infection"—Surgeon General Blue Makes Authoritative Statement.

Washington, D. C.—(Special).—Although King Alfonso of Spain was one of the victims of the influenza epidemic in 1893 and again this summer, Spanish authorities repudiate any claim to influenza as a "Spanish" disease. If the people of this country do not take care the epidemic will become so widespread throughout the United States that soon we shall hear the disease called "American" influenza.

In response to a request for definite information concerning Spanish influenza, Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the U. S. Public Health Service has authorized the following official interview:

What is Spanish influenza? Is it something new? Does it come from Spain?

"The disease now occurring in this country and called 'Spanish influenza' resembles a very contagious kind of 'cold' accompanied by fever, pains

### Coughs and Sneezes Spread Diseases



As Dangerous as Poison Gas Shells

in the head, eyes, ears, back or other parts of the body and a feeling of severe sickness. In most of the cases the symptoms disappear after three or four days, the patient then rapidly recovering. Some of the patients, however, develop pneumonia, or inflammation of the ear, or meningitis, and many of these complicated cases die. Whether this so-called 'Spanish' influenza is identical with the epidemics of influenza of earlier years is not yet known.

"Epidemics of influenza have visited this country since 1647. It is interesting to know that this first epidemic was brought here from Valencia, Spain. Since that time there have been numerous epidemics of the disease. In 1880 and 1890 an epidemic of influenza, starting somewhere in the Orient, spread first to Russia and thence over practically the entire civilized world. Three years later there was another flare-up of the disease. Both times the epidemic spread widely over the United States.

"Although the present epidemic is called 'Spanish influenza,' there is no reason to believe that it originated in Spain. Some writers who have studied the question believe that the epidemic came from the Orient and they call attention to the fact that the Germans mention the disease as occurring along the eastern front in the summer and fall of 1917."

### How can "Spanish influenza" be recognized?

"There is as yet no certain way in which a single case of 'Spanish influenza' can be recognized. On the other hand, recognition is easy where there is a group of cases. In contrast to the outbreaks of ordinary coughs and colds, which usually occur in the cold months, epidemics of influenza may occur at any season of the year. Thus the present epidemic raged most intensely in Europe in May, June and July. Moreover, in the case of ordinary colds, the general symptoms (fever, pain, depression) are by no means as severe or as sudden in their onset as they are in influenza. Finally, ordinary colds do not spread through the community so rapidly or so extensively as does influenza.

"In most cases a person taken sick with influenza feels sick rather suddenly. He feels weak, has pains in the eyes, ears, head or back, and may be sore all over. Many patients feel dizzy, some vomit. Most of the patients complain of feeling chilly, and with this comes a fever in which the temperature rises to 100 to 104. In most cases the pulse remains relatively slow.

"In appearance one is struck by the fact that the patient looks sick. His eyes and the inner side of his eyelids may be slightly 'bloodshot,' or 'congested,' as the doctors say. There may be running from the nose, or there may be some cough. These signs of a cold may not be marked; nevertheless the patient looks and feels very sick.

"In addition to the appearance and the symptoms as already described, examination of the patient's blood may aid the physician in recognizing 'Spanish influenza,' for it has been found

that in this disease the number of white corpuscles shows little or no increase above the normal. It is possible that the laboratory investigations now being made through the National Research Council and the United States Hygienic Laboratory will furnish a more certain way in which individual cases of this disease can be recognized."

What is the course of the disease? Do people die of it?

"Ordinarily, the fever lasts from three to four days and the patient recovers. But while the proportion of deaths in the present epidemic has generally been low, in some places the outbreak has been severe and deaths have been numerous. When death occurs it is usually the result of a complication."

What causes the disease and how is it spread?

"Bacteriologists who have studied influenza epidemics in the past have found in many of the cases a very small rod-shaped germ called, after its discoverer, Pfeiffer's bacillus. In other cases of apparently the same kind of disease there were found pneumococci, the germs of lobar pneumonia. Still others have been caused by streptococci, and by others germs with long names.

"No matter what particular kind of germ causes the epidemic, it is now believed that influenza is always spread from person to person, the germs being carried with the air along with the very small droplets of mucus, expelled by coughing or sneezing, forceful talking, and the like by one who already has the germs of the disease. They may also be carried about in the air in the form of dust coming from dried mucus, from coughing and sneezing, or from careless people who spit on the floor and on the sidewalk. As in most other catching diseases, a person who has only a mild attack of the disease himself may give a very severe attack to others."

What should be done by those who catch the disease?

"It is very important that every person who becomes sick with influenza should go home at once and go to bed. This will help keep away dangerous complications and will, at the same time, keep the patient from scattering the disease far and wide. It is highly desirable that no one be allowed to sleep in the same room with the patient. In fact, no one but the nurse should be allowed in the room.

"If there is cough and sputum or running of the eyes and nose, care should be taken that all such discharges are collected on bits of gauze or rag or paper napkins and burned. If the patient complains of fever and headache, he should be given water to drink, a cold compress to the forehead and a light sponge. Only such medicine should be given as is prescribed by the doctor. It is foolish to ask the druggist to prescribe and may be dangerous to take the so-called 'safe, sure and harmless' remedies advertised by patent medicine manufacturers.

"If the patient is so situated that he can be attended only by some one who must also look after others in the family, it is advisable that such attendant wear a wrapper, apron or gown over the ordinary house clothes while in the sick room and slip this off when leaving to look after the others.

"Nurses and attendants will do well to guard against breathing in dangerous disease germs by wearing a simple fold of gauze or mask while near the patient."

### Will a person who has had influenza before catch the disease again?

"It is well known that an attack of measles or scarlet fever or smallpox usually protects a person against another attack of the same disease. This appears not to be true of 'Spanish influenza.' According to newspaper reports the King of Spain suffered an attack of influenza during the epidemic thirty years ago, and was again stricken during the recent outbreak in Spain."

### How can one guard against influenza?

"In guarding against disease of all kinds, it is important that the body be kept strong and able to fight off disease germs. This can be done by having a proper proportion of work, play and rest, by keeping the body well clothed, and by eating sufficient wholesome and properly selected food. In connection with diet, it is well to remember that milk is one of the best all-around foods obtainable for adults as well as children. So far as a disease like influenza is concerned, health authorities everywhere recognize the very close relation between its spread and overcrowded homes. While it is not always possible, especially in times like the present, to avoid such overcrowding, people should consider the health danger and make every effort to reduce the home overcrowding to a minimum. The value of fresh air through open windows cannot be over emphasized.

"When overcrowding is unavoidable, as in street cars, care should be taken to keep the face so turned as not to inhale directly the air breathed out by another person.

"It is especially important to beware of the person who coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth and nose. It also follows that one should keep out of crowds and stuffy places as much as possible, keep homes, offices and workshops well aired, spend some time out of doors each day, walk to work if at all practicable—in short, make every possible effort to breathe as much pure air as possible.

"In all health matters follow the advice of your doctor and obey the regulations of your local and state health officers."

### Cover up each cough and sneeze, if you don't yell spread disease.