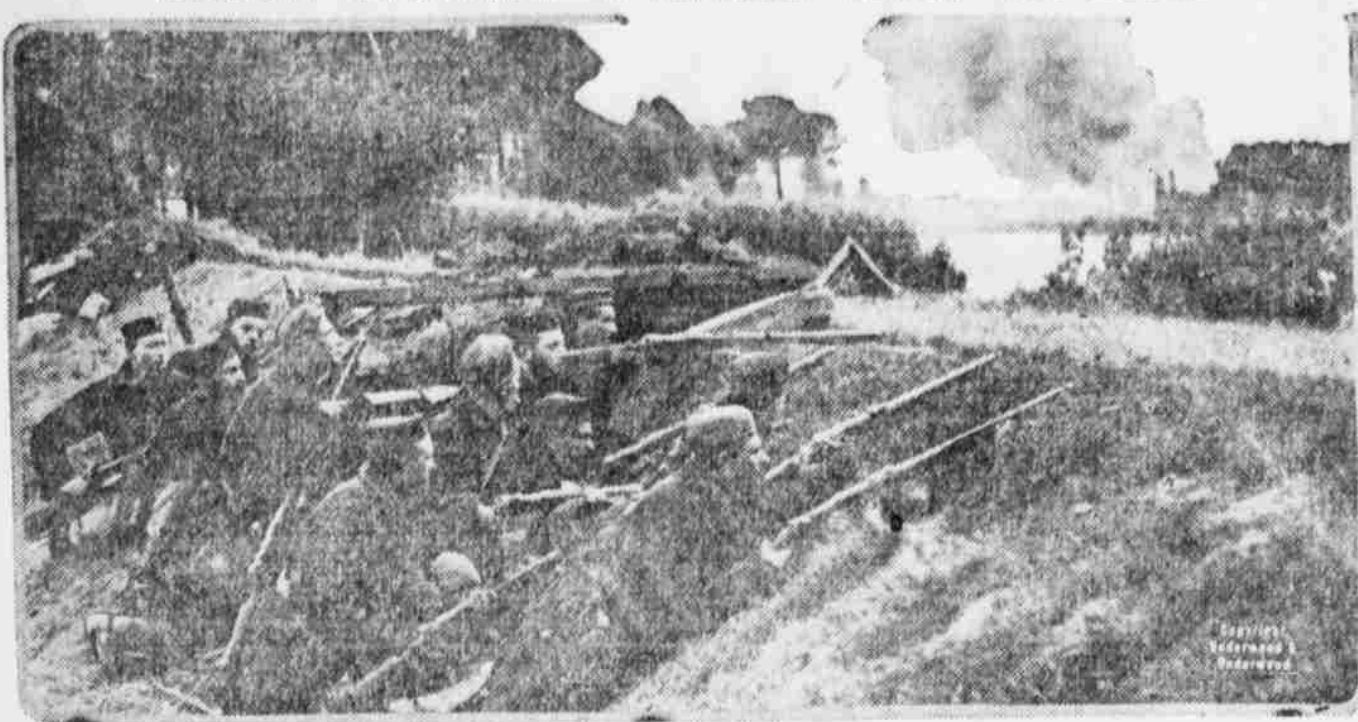


BELGIAN MARKSMEN IN AMBUSH ALONG THE NETHE



GERMAN THOROUGHNESS AND PATIENCE RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERSEA SUCCESS

Rear Admiral Schlieper Says That in Evolving Type of Submarine Kaiser Waited Until Many Technical Details Had Been Perfected by Other Nations and Then Built—Lauds the Work of the U-9—Says It Will Live Immortally.

By REAR ADMIRAL D. SCHLIEPER.

(From the Illustration.) Leipzig, Germany.—Without exaggeration we can safely say that never in the history of naval warfare has such a tiny entity as U-9 achieved such remarkable success. It is not at all the intention of the navy to make much of the affair; but in all soberness it must be conceded that Capt. Lieut. Otto Weddigen and his brave companions accomplished a doughty act on September 22. We see three English mighty armored cruisers crumple up and sink to the bottom of the ocean in a short time, in a few brief minutes, carrying to death hundreds of splendid lives. It was done in less time than it takes to tell by a "boat" which had not even thirty persons aboard.

How is such a thing possible? How can a catastrophe take place in such an infinitesimal period of time? Well, whoever knows anything at all about the size and strength of our torpedo heads can get a fair idea of the magnitude of the explosion which took place under the hulls of our enemy's cruisers.

When a magazine is struck or when several watertight compartments are shattered the water pours into the vessel like a mountain. Then, if there is time, mighty demands are made upon the doors of the other compartments, upon the entire equipment, upon careful handling of the entire apparatus. The future will show whether carelessness or lack of training and drills hastened the sinking of these three large cruisers.

Worth of Submarine.

All this has nothing to do with the courageous, plucky deed of U-9. The result is there; it could not be more complete. Here we see exemplified the full fighting capacity of a submarine. It is able in broad daylight to approach closely, within range of the vessels, and to sink one leviathan after the other. And all this without being injured itself.

As is known, all that is visible of a submarine is its periscope, attached to which is a tiny mirror in which the commandant observes the enemy and through which he is enabled to direct the torpedo. The body of the vessel is not visible, and if necessary the boat can travel to a lower depth so that the periscope also is submerged. The submarine remains unharmed, while, as in the case of U-9, the vessels which have received their death blow seek in wild chaos to keep afloat, and their men—in this case fifteen hundred—are doomed to death. The invisibility of the submarine, and the comparative safety with which it performs its deadly work were the factors which were brilliantly demonstrated on the morning of September 22.

It is self-evident that such results will not be obtained in every instance with submarines, as desirable as this would be for our vessels. But this tremendous success proves that our material, personnel and manner of attack are on the right track. For what was desired of this weapon—a seagoing boat, with a large radius of action, which can travel independently of other vessels or harbors—has been splendidly effected.

Let Others Experiment.

It was not easy to evolve such a boat. We did not pay any attention to the jubilant cries of our western neighbors to the effect that they had in commission a flotilla of perfect submarines, nor did the larger number owned by the English navy trouble us. We worked to produce a highly specialized, wholly independent type, and we succeeded in producing it without any spectacular advertising, but with German thoroughness and patience.

Technically it required much experimenting. And we were polite; we allowed our neighbors to experiment, awaited their results, and then, after certain little technical points had been settled, we resumed building our

neighbors had "paid the piper." The brilliant result achieved by U-9 showed the correctness of our calmer proceeding, for while other nations can operate with their smaller, less seaworthy vessels, we have to reckon with other conditions.

And proud as we are of this success, we must guard against erroneous conclusions. Even if we should succeed in repeating the exploit, and if other English cruisers should be sent to the bottom by other German submarines, we must not blind ourselves to the necessity of maintaining a fleet of men-of-war and cruisers. It is not wise to generalize from one particular, as we have found to our sorrow when in the case of new inventions we have been too hasty in casting aside the old, proved methods. That was partly the case when the first submarine was built. There were those who believed that the day of the large cruisers was past. We cannot do without representatives of the various types of battleships.

Will Live Immortally.

These reflections in no way detract from the glory of the work done by U-9, which will live immortally in German history, and will be mentioned in one breath with the Iliad. Its actual success will paralyze English pride and imagination, but, knowing the temperament of our English cousins, we do not believe they will allow themselves to be swept into any excess of foolhardy risk. Their placid manner of thinking will prevent anything of the sort. But John Bull has been given food for thought by the fact that one little German boat was able to injure so materially the invincible English Armada. At the moment England seeks to give the impression that she deplores the loss of life chiefly; the purely human side of the catastrophe is pushed to the fore.

Who is to blame, who is responsible for the many victims, for the streams of tears—yes, and of blood, too? Not U-9. It only did its duty. Not Germany, for Germany never wanted war, and who could have been more seriously insulted than she was? In this blow to England a different voice might be construed as being heard; but we will not become sentimental. We will try to think as the English think, and hope that other German U boats, incited by such an example, will emulate it and destroy many hostile cruisers.

MOST BEAUTIFUL QUEEN



The little kingdom of Roumania boasts the only beautiful queen in Europe. She is Queen Marie, wife of the new king. Queen Marie is the daughter of the duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria of Great Britain. Her mother was the Grand Duchess Marie, favorite daughter of Czar Alexander II.

TINY MEXICAN SHOCKS COPS

Clad in "September Morn" Garb, He Startled Bluecoats in "Barnstorming" for a Bed.

San Diego, Cal.—A Mexican boy, about two years old, the other night essayed to give a playlet called "Adam," in which he took the title role, with Officers George Wilson and Pat Keane as spectators.

Wilson and Keane were walking down H street when they heard appalling cries. Rushing to the corner of Union, they beheld the little Mexican, in the costume of the first man, hammering frantically on a barn door and screaming in a manner that would have done credit to a melodrama heroine.

"It's September Morn," hoarsely muttered Keane.

"September Morn nothing," retorted Wilson. "It's only a Mexican Adam. Let's investigate."

The officers opened the barn door and little Adam dashed in, threaded his way between the legs of several horses and cows, and at last, with a little cry of content, found a dishpan filled with straw, jumped into it and went to sleep. Wilson and Keane stood gazing in astonishment and then, picking the baby up in their arms, carried him into a house near by.

There they found two of the baby's sisters, who enlightened them as to the reason for the child's actions. Their father and mother, they said, worked nights and put the children (seven of them) into one bed to sleep. The rest of the family had left and the little fellow, becoming dissatisfied with his bed, had run out to sleep in the barn with his friends, the horses and cows, but could not open the barn door and so had cried for assistance.

"Gee whizz," grinned Keane, as he and Wilson walked away. "I never heard of Adam being a barnstormer before."

SAY BELGIANS ARE BITTER

Germans Give Out Alleged Charges Against English in Regard to Antwerp.

Berlin.—A statement given out by the German information service charges that the Belgian soldiers now interned in Holland are bitter against the English, who they think should have sent 120,000 men instead of the 25,000 who were actually sent to help in saving Antwerp.

"The only thing the English did," says the statement, "was to systematically destroy all food supplies at Antwerp so that even the mayor of the city and the Belgian commander protested, without being able, however, to stop the Englishmen in their work of destruction, who bothered neither about the orders of the Belgian commander nor any Belgian instructions whatsoever. The big canning factories were burnt down by the English without the authorization of the Belgians. The estimated value of the foodstuffs destroyed by the English in Antwerp amounts to almost 200,000,000 francs."

A high Belgian officer showed a letter to a correspondent of the Rotterdamse Courant written by an English colonel in which the writer states that 3,000 Englishmen, escorted by Belgian guides, had started from Lieverbe in a westerly direction during the night from Thursday to Friday, the night before the fall of Antwerp. The Belgian officer desired to correct the prevalent opinion that the defense of Antwerp had in the end been entrusted exclusively to English troops. He maintained, on the contrary, that they had entirely failed to help to the last the city, the doom of which they had brought about."

KAISER'S HEALTH IS GOOD

Austrian Visitor Declares German Emperor Enjoys Admirable Elastic Energy.

Vienna.—Baron von Skoda describes in a Vienna newspaper a visit he paid to Emperor William at his headquarters. He says: "I found the emperor in the best of health and looking very well. All rumors that the emperor has been much affected by the war and that his hair has turned gray are sheer inventions. The emperor has had to bear severe exertions every day. He takes long rides for hours and enjoys admirable elastic energy."

Let Us Pray

By REV. J. H. RALSTON
Secretary of Correspondence Department
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TEXT.—I will therefore that men pray everywhere.

Very few respond to the desire of the writer of the text. The infidel ridicules prayer; the man absorbed in business affairs sneers at it; the formalist treats it mechanically; the ordinary church member neglects it; the average Christian only occasionally practices it. It is left to the one in a thousand to realize it fully.



To define prayer is difficult. Reverence, submission to the will of God, sincerity, the spirit of forgiveness, definiteness of supplication, wholeheartedness and recognition of Jesus Christ must go into it. Prayer does not require definition, and the best prayers rarely ever fit any mold of definition.

Some seem to think that the chief blessing of prayer is subjective, that it does any one good to get into the attitude of prayer and to talk to God. Granting that there is much benefit in this, we would make the point that prayer is petition. It is the asking of God for things desired. Men do not get many blessings that they wish simply because they do not ask God for them—"Ye have not because ye ask not."

Prayer does not depend on location, attitude, or other circumstances. If the cathedral is not at hand, the open air will do, even a street corner; men pray lying down, standing up, kneeling or sitting; garb, social standing, favor or opposition of men has nothing to do with essential prayer. It is the real purpose of the heart that certifies its genuineness.

What Will Prayer Do?

It will move the arm that moves the world. The philosophy of prayer is as reasonable as that of any problem of cause and effect. If man prays as he should, just what he prays for will be granted. He stretches his hand over the sea and prays and the waters part; another man calls for fire from heaven and it falls; another prays for the sick and immediately health returns; another prays for the redemption of the drunkard or the prostitute, and behold the former becomes an upright, honest, trustworthy citizen, and the latter becomes worthy to stand in any place in refined society or in the home circle. "More things are done by prayer than man dreams of."

There is only one prayer that the man who is not right with God is justified in offering, and that is, "God be merciful to me a sinner." That prayer is really the surrender of the heart and life to God. The man who prays must have acquaintance with God, must have the right to call God Father, and no one can do this who does not believe in Jesus Christ. Men living in sin are the children of the devil and have no right to pray, that is, to have communion with God, except as the publican had. The desire of the writer of the text was the desire that men might get right with God.

Comparatively anything within the will of God is a proper subject of prayer, and that will be readily found in the Bible. To pray nilly-willy or without regard to the great moral and spiritual issues that may be at stake may possibly be very sinful.

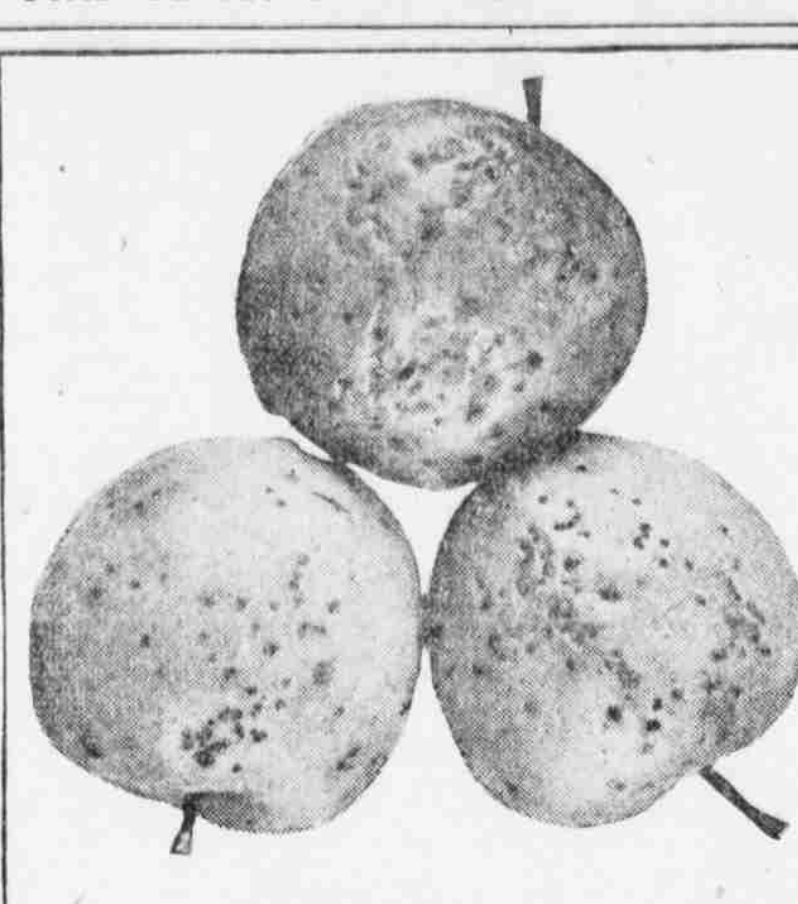
How to Get to Praying.

After the Civil war closed the question arose as to how to resume specie payments, and a wise statesman answered by saying "The way to resume is to resume." So we say, the way to pray is to pray. If a man has reason to believe he is a child of God, he has a right to pray, and the obligation slightly brings guilt on him. God is the only one who can supply his need, and the thing to do is simply to ask God to supply it.

Men could have the dearest objects of life met if they would ask God for them, even the salvation of their dearest friends, even their own children. When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be; When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he.

So truthfully wrote an old English satirist. That principle applies all through history. When men are prosperous everywhere they do not pray. When they fall into trouble they pray and do it with an earnestness that ignores propriety and circumstance. Was there ever a time in this generation when the world as a whole was in greater distress than now? Men's hearts are failing them for fear. As ever, God is a present help in time of trouble and the call of the day is to pray. Man has failed, civilization has failed, half-skeptical and half-hearted Christianity is threatened with failure. God is the only refuge and in God alone is the strength of man. And shall he not ask for it?

SCAB DEVELOPS ON FRUIT IN STORAGE



Scab Developed in Storage.

(By W. J. MORSE.)

Scab on apples is too familiar to need much description. It first appears as small, circular, olive-colored spots on the skin of the apple. These later enlarge, many of them becoming one-fourth of an inch or more in diameter, rounded, roughish and dark olive-colored, usually surrounded by a light gray border. Several spots may coalesce and form irregular patches, sometimes covering a large portion of the apple. In severe attacks, especially those resulting from early infections when the fruit is small, the apples often become cracked and badly distorted in shape, due to the unequal growth of the healthy and diseased portions.

While scab on the fruit is largely a superficial growth, the injury it does directly and indirectly is by no means confined to simple damaging of the appearance of the fruit. Epidemics of pink rot and some of the blue molds decay come from secondary infections of the fungi through scab spots. Scabby apples in addition to being more likely to decay, wither more rapidly in storage than the perfect apples.

Apple scab fungus may attack the flowers, twigs, leaf-stalks, leaves and fruit, but it is upon the last two that its appearance is most prominent.

While severe attacks on the leaves do much to weaken the trees, the direct monetary loss to the orchardist is greatest from the effects of fruit injury.

It is a matter of common experience that the lower leaves on the tree are the first to show attacks of scab. Hence raking and burning the leaves would do much to lessen the danger of infection. The formation of winter spores takes place more readily when the leaves fall on soil or are partly covered by grass or other leaves. Orchard cultivation produces conditions unfavorable to the propagation of scab spores and early plowing buries many of them where they will decay and do no damage.

From information by men who have made a study of this disease, it would seem that the appearance, growth and spread of apple scab in storage is by no means uncommon. Scab in storage may develop on fruit which, when placed in the cellar, appeared entirely free from the disease. Fruit from trees that are well sprayed will be less likely to develop the disease in storage. Scabby apples should be carefully sorted from the sound before storing. The temperature of storage should be as low as consistent with safety and not subject to abrupt changes.

FALL PRUNING OF RASPBERRY BUSHES

Do Not Leave Fields to Themselves to Battle With Weeds and Insect Pests.

As a general thing the berry fields after the fruiting season is over are left to themselves to battle with the insects and the weeds. Do not allow this. Prune, cultivate and keep off the insects.

If you failed to pinch out the tips of the young canes of the raspberry when about two and one-half to three feet high, do not delay; cut them off at once. The growth of the laterals will not be so heavy or so regular as when topped while they are young and very tender; nor will the bushes be so well formed. Cut out all the canes that bore fruit the past season and thin the new canes to stand three in a hill.

Keep down all grass and weeds as they harbor many insects which prey on the bushes and fruit and draw from the soil moisture and fertility that should be stored up in the plants for next season's growth.

If cultivated longer than August 15 there will be danger of some of the tips not ripening and the loss by winter killing will be greater than if cultivation is stopped early, which causes a check to the growth of the plant and allows a more thorough ripening of the tips of the canes.

Just after the last cultivation, or about the time of the first freezing weather, a light mulch should be put around the hills. Then in the spring as soon as a thorough cultivation has been given them, put on a heavy mulch; if the rows are about five feet apart and the hills four feet in the row, mulch the entire space between the rows and the hills.

The mulch may be rotten straw, forest leaves, pine needles or corn fodder, but wheat, rye or oat straw that has been used as bedding in the horse or cow stalls, when about one-half rotted makes the ideal mulch. The management of the red and blackcap raspberries are about the same. The red varieties reproduce themselves by suckering or spring from the root of the parent plant and the blackcaps from the tips of the vines taking root when layered in the soil.

Fruit Growing.

The fruit-growing possibilities of this country are so great and as yet so slightly tested and the successes that have been achieved even on the largest scale have been so largely matters of accident or surprise that the limits of the fruit-growing districts, and even of the principal fields of production, cannot yet be regarded as finally determined.

SOUND CURES FOR FARM DISCONTENT

In No Other Occupation More Nearly Idealized Than on the Good Old Farm.

Figure up to-day's dinner and see how much it would cost if you bought it at the hotel. Then figure up and see what it would cost if bought at the store in the raw state and prepared at home as the laboring man does.

Compare the number and length of your holidays on the farm with those the city laboring man takes in a year, not forgetting to make allowance for the advantage you have of picking your own.

Count the cost of his house and garden, and compare its size with your own, trees and breathing room being included in the reckoning.

Does your wife ever have to buy soil in which to grow as many flowers as she wishes?

There are some who make more money, and seemingly easier. Yet they have an immense amount of brain worry, and it is worry that kills, after all.

There are many more who, while they handle more money than the average farmer does, do not have nearly so much. The golden mean, of which the poet sang, is still the choice of the wise; and in no other occupation is it more nearly idealized than on the farm.

THINGS LEARNED BY GOOD, HARD KNOCKS

Do Not Wholly Abandon Staple Crop Because It Is Temporarily Unprofitable.

To wholly abandon a staple crop of produce because it is temporarily unprofitable is to lose one's hold on the market when it becomes profitable again.

Linseed oil is especially useful to pregnant and suckling sows. It keeps the system in good condition, and aids very materially in the milk flow. In-and-in breeding is to be avoided, as it tends to impair the health and vigor of the stock, as well as their feeding and dairy qualities.

All waste places turned to some profitable use will not only increase the farm profits, but add greatly to the looks and value of the land.

The dirt and sweat which accumulate on the horses during the day should never be allowed to remain on overnight. It will affect the skin and produce disease.