Only Fine, Flavoury Teas
are used to produce the famous
"SALADA"
blends. Every leaf is fresh, fragrant full of its natural deliciousness. Sold in sealed packets only. B 107

THE STORY OF THE "EMDEN"

The Emden, a small cruiser of over three thousand five hundred tons displacement, armed with twelve 4.1-inch guns, and capable of a speed of about 24.5 knots, was one of the squadron at Tsing-tau the German port in north China, on the commencement of hostilities. On the outbreak of war Admiral Von Spee, the Commander-in-Chief, was absent in southern waters with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, and one other ship. The squadron from the north, however, joined up with him, and it was not until about the middle of August that the Emden was finally detached, with orders to do what damage she could to the Allied trade in Eastern waters.

Her captain, Von Muller, undoubtedly a consummate seaman and a brave man, the son, it is said, of an English mother and the husband of an English wife, was eminently fitted for the difficult role he had to play; and the story of the Emden's short but eventful career, and of her final destruction by H.M.A.S. Sydney, will never be forgotten.

According to one account, Von Muller's adventures started soon after leaving Tsing-tau. He realised that he might meet one of the vessels of the Japanese squadron outside, though as yet that country had not declared war upon Germany. Still, he had no wish for his ship to be shadowed and her movements reported to the British; so, before sailing, he had his vessel disguised as a British light cruiser by providing her with a dummy fourth funnel of canvas and wood, and by displaying the white ensign. Within a few hours of sailing, the story goes, he actually did meet a Japanese armoured cruiser, a ship which could have blown him out of the water with one broadside; but the Japanese vessel, satisfied that the Emden was what she purported to be, suffered her to pass unmolested and unreported.

For the next six weeks the Emden's movements were shrouded in obscurity, and it was not till 10th September that she suddenly reappeared in the Bay of Bengal. Here, between the 10th and 14th of the month, she captured seven large merchantmen, of which six were sunk, and the other sent into Calcutta with the crews. On the 20th of September the raider was reported to be in the neighborhood of Rangon; while two days later she suddenly appeared off Madras after dark, and, using her searchlights, fired one hundred and twenty-five shells into the town. Some oil-tanks were set ablaze and a few natives were killed, but very little other damage was done; and presently, when the shore batteries returned her fire, she extinguished her lights and vanished in the night. On sailing, Von Muller purposely steered to the North-eastward to give the impression that he was making for Calcutta; but on getting out of sight of land he altered course to the southward along the east coast of Ceylon.

The presence of the hostile cruiser in Indian waters had caused no little alarm and anxiety amongst shipowners and insurance brokers, and all the British and Allied men-of-war in the vicinity were soon set to work to hunt her down. But at first searching for a single small ship in that vast area of ocean was rather like looking for the proverbial needle in a haystack, for Von Muller was an adept at covering his tracks, never carried out two successive raids in any one locality, and made full use of his wireless telegraphy in determining the positions and movements of his pursuers and victims.

Between 25th and 30th September he sank four more ships to the southward Ceylon, the collier Buresk was captured, and one vessel was liberated with the crew of the remainder. It was during this period that a British merchantman is said to have been in communication with the Emden herself byf wireless telegraphy, quite unaware whom she was talking to. "Have you any news of the Emden?" he is supposed to have asked. "Am I steering a safe course?" "I am it!" eventually answered the German with grim humor after further conversation, and shortly afterwards overhauled and sank the inquisitive questioner. On 15th October the British cruiser Yarmouth sank the German Hamburg-Amerika liner Markomannia off Sumatra, and captured the Greek collier Pontoporos, which was in company with her. This last vessel, full of coal, had previously been commandeered by the Emden against the will of the Greek captain, and as subsequently, released by us; but both ships had been reported as accompanying the raider, and were, in fact, two of the craft upon which she relied for her stores and coal.

After 30th September, however, the Emden herself had again disappeared, and until 20th October her movements were unknown to the outside world. From a diary kept by one of her petty officers, however, it is known that she visited Diego Garcia, an unfrequented island in the midle of the Indian Ocean about one thousand miles to the south-south-eastward of Ceylon, on 14th October, and that she spent the day replenishing her depleted bunkers. The spot was well chosen, for none of the islanders were aware that war had been declared, while the only means of communication with the outside world is by a three-monthly steamer. The inhabitants, though British subjects, were treated kindly, and the diary states that the cruiser's engineers even repaired the local motor-boat, and that they were given baskets of fish and coco-nuts in return for their labors.

The rest of the time, as the weather was fine, was probably spent at sea in the vicinity cleaning the boilers and overhauling the engines; but on 20th October the Emden made another dash out to the well-traversed trade route midway between India and Africa. Here she sank five more steamers, captured another collier, and released a seventh vessel with the crews.

Having done this, Von Muller must have realised that the Indian Ocean would soon be too hot to hold him; so, with his usual cunning, he doubled back to the eastward, entered the Strait of Malacca, and at dawn on 28th October suddenly appeared off the British port of Penang. His arrival was utterly unexpected, and here it was that he brought off the most audacious and amazing exploit of his career.

Lying at anchor in the harbour was the Russian light cruiser Jemtchug, one of the vessels which had fought in the battle of the Sea of Japan in May 1905. The Emden arrived off the harbor in the gray half-light of dawn, when a thick mist overhung the water. She knew the British cruiser Yarmouth was not very far off, and disguised herself as that ship by hoisting her dummy fourth funnel and displaying British colors, and, steaming on into the anchorage without exciting suspicion, is said to have replied to the Jemtchug's challenge by saying she was the Yarmouth. When she was about six hundred yards from the hapless and unsuspecting Russian, the white ensign came down with a run, and the black-crossed German flag fluttered out in its place. At practically the same instant a torpedo was fired. The range was so short that a miss, was impossible, and the weapon struck the Jemtchug amidships and exploded. A second torpedo was discharged, and the unfortunate ship heeled over rapidly and began to sink. Then the inhabitants of Penang were awakened by the roar of guns, and sheet after sheet of orange flame broke out from the Emden's gray sides as her quick-firers poured shell into her already stricken adversary. The Jemschug's decks were soon littered with dead and dying, for most of her men were asleep down below, and rushed swarming on deck when the shock of the first torpedo explosion came. The watch on deck made valiant efforts to work the guns and return the fire, but their gallantry was useless. The surprise had been so complete that they had no chance. They were mowed down in heaps, and the terrific close-range bombardment continued until the Jemtchug heeled over and sank. Then her destroyer turned and steamed rapidly from the harbor.

But the tale of destruction was not yet complete. The French destroyer Mousquet, a craft of three hundred and three tons, twenty-eight knots speed, armed with two torpedo-tubes and five small guns, had been patrolling outside the harbor, and had apparently sighted the Emden on her way in; but, deceived by her appearance, she had apparently mistaken her for a British cruiser. Soon afterwards, hearing the sound of guns, she came hurrying back, and sighted the raider a few miles outside the harbor. The Emden sighted the destroyer at much the same time as the Frenchman saw her, and promptly opened fire on the Mousquet at a range of three thousand eight hundred yards. The gallant little destroyer replied with her light guns, and endeavored to use her torpedoes, but without success; for the German high explosive shells swept her decks and perforated her thin hull, untill she eventually sank by the stern with her colors still flying. Thirty-six of her men were rescued by the Emden, which then steamed out into the Indian OOcean at full speed.

Throughout this affair Von Muller had behaved according to the usages of war, though at first it might be thought that he acted in an underhand manner in approaching a hostile port displaying false colors and with his ship disguised. International law, however, lays it down that a ship may not attack under any flag but her own, and the German took the precaution of hoisting German colors before firing her first torpedo at the Jemtchug. In war, too, the disguising of a ship for the purpose of misleading an enemy has always been perfectly legitimate.

For thirteen days after the Penang affair the Emden disappeared; but early on the morning of 9th November, the Sydney, Captain John C. T. Glossop, then on convoy duty in the vicinity of the Cocos Keeling Islands—a group of coral islands in the Indian Ocean well to the southward of Sumatra—received a wireless message from the station there reporting a strange man-of-war off the entrance. It was the Emden again; and with her imitation fourth funnels rigged, and flying no colors, she had appeared off the islands at daybreak. According to personal narratives which have since appeared in the newspapers, it would seem that the dummy funnel of canvas and wood was seen flapping in the wind, and so established the raider's identity; upon which the wireless and cable operators promptly despatched the wireless message giving the news and informed the neighboring cable-stations that they were about to be raided.

Whether or not this is true is not known; but at 7.30 a.m. the Emden landed an armed party with machine-guns, who, without molesting or ill-treating the inhabitants, proceeded to wreck the wireless station and instruments with gun-cotton charges and flogging-hammers, and to cut the shore ends of the telegraph cables passing through the islands. The cable-operators, however, realising that a raid was by no means unlikely, had placed dummy cables to mislead the enemy, and had buried a spare set of instruments. The consequence was that though the wireless installation was completely demolished, the mast blown down, and the cable instruments in place shattered, only one dummy cable and the Perth cable were actually cut, while the other two cables, to Batavia and Rodriguez, were left undamaged. The hidden instruments, moreover, were never unearthed; and having, as they thought, completed their work of destruction, the Emden's men then set about commandeering supplies.

(To be continued.)

A Puzzler.

"Now, sir," demanded the cross-examining lawyer, "did you or did you not, on the date in question or at any other time say to the defendant or anyone else that the statement imputed to you and denied by the plaintiff was a matter of not moment or otherwise? Answer me, yes or no."

The witness looked bewildered. "Yes or no what?" he finally managed to gasp out.

FOR THOSE LITTLE CUTS
It is always safer to apply
Vaseline
Trade Mark
Carbolated
Petroleum Jelly
A mild antiseptic. It keeps the cuts clean and helps them to heal.
Sold in glass bottles and handy tin tubes at chemists and general stores everywhere.
Refuse substitutes. Illustrated booklet free on request.
CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO.
(Consolidated)
1880 Chabot Ave. Montreal

APIARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

Arrangements Being Made to Hold Them in Many Places.

We have raised an enormous army of fighting men. Many of them have dropped their tools in the shops, left their machines, locked up their desks or have left the ranks of the feeders to swell those of the fighters. We cannot all go to the firing line of fight, but we can do our utmost to feed those who have, and their dependencies whom they have left to our care.

Honey is a staple that is sometimes classed as a luxury. It has a real food value and at this time when sugar is so expensive it should be more extensively used than ever before. The production must be maintained.

To help you "keep better bees and to keep bees better," the Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging to hold Apiary Demonstrations in all parts of the Province. The practical nature of the program is very inviting to all interested in beekeeping and in almost any district a good attendance is assured, provided the weather is suitable. A specially trained practical beekeeper is sent to take charge of the meeting and handle the bees, and he is gnerally assisted by local beekeepers, Several hives are opened and the actual working of the bees explained. Often a queenless colony or one preparing to swarm serves as an excellent object lesson. No Matter how many or how few colonies you keep, you are sure to learn something at one of these meetings.

Already arrangements are well under way for over fifty of these meetings. The Department of Agriculture attends to all the advertising and supplies he speakers, so that the beekeepers do not incur any expense whatever.

Interested beekeepers desirous of having demonstrations in their apiaries should communicate immediately with Mr. Morley Pettit, Department of Apiculture, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, so that arrangements can be made for the meetings.

MAY WEAR WOODEN SOLES.

German Children Said to be Short of Boots.

In Berlin the school authorities have asked teachers to recommend the wearing of "Pantinen" to the poorer of their children. Pantinen are wooden soles without heels, fastened over the feet by leather straps. This step has been taken in consequence of the great rise in the price of leather which makes it impossible for the very poor to provide boots for their children. As soon as the weather is warmer poorer children will be permitted to attend school barefooted. The teachers are asked, however, to see the children use ordinary precautions not to injure their feet.

In Vienna the district authorities have issued orders against little boys wearing military uniforms. Any parents permitting their children to wear uniforms after the publication of the order are to be heavily fined. The "Arbeiter Zeitung," commenting on this regulation, while admitting the silliness of dressing up children in uniform, oposed the drastic character of an order which removes clothes from use at a time when most people find the greatest difficulty in buying the very barest necessities of life. If sumptuary regulations regarding dress are to be applied a beginning should be made not with these silly little cheap uniforms, but with the extravagant raiment of the well-to-do.

A Great Loss.

"So your car was stolen?"

"Yes."

"I wouldn't worry; perhaps it will be recovered."

"I'm not worrying about the car; that was insured. But I had six gallons of gasoline in the tank and I can't afford to stand that loss."

Deaths From Cancer.

On the basis of the last statistics, there are 78,000 deaths due to cancer annually in the United States. The mortality rate has steadily increased from 63 per 100,000 population in 1900 to 78.9 in 1913.

A stuttering man may be thoughtful even when he does break his word.

ON THE FARM

Soiling Crops Beat Pasture.

Every year farmers who produce milk lose a great deal of money by reson of having an insufficient amount of fodder, or by being obliged to devote too great an area as pasture during July and August, in order to get satisfactory results. For an ordinary milk herd to be profitable each cow must be able to produce during these two months as much as in the preceding months and in the following months.

The way in which cows are fed in July and August has a very great influence on the quantity of the milk that they will produce in September, October and November. There will be a rapid decrease in the production of milk from cows which have not had enough to eat during these two months. When the yield of milk has decreased for a few weeks it is impossible to bring it, during that season, back to what it would have been. Consequently, although there is generally plenty of good pasturage during the months of September, October and November, a time when the price of cheese and butter is very high, it is of the greatest importance to feed well during the months of July and August that all possiblt profit may be secured from the high prices and the abundance of fodder.

The most economical, the safest and easiest way to secure abundant fodder during the months of July and August is to cultivate fodder plants to be cut down green, or to be fed on the field. The most useful plants for this purpose seem to be: vetch, peas, oats, clover, alfalfa and corn.

For Twenty Cows.

We recommend to milk-producers to prepare as follows:

(1) Red clover, 3 acres.—Must have been sown the year previous with the mixture of ptas, vetches, oats and clover, given below. Cut clover June 20th to July 15th.

(2 Peas, vetches, oats and clover, 1½ acres.—About vetches, 3 bushels oats and 10 lbs. red clover seed. Cut or feed on field, July 15th to 31st.

(3) Peas, vetches, oats and clover, 1½ acres.—About the third week of May sow the same mixture as above. Cut or feed on field, August 1st to 15th.

(4) Corn, 1½ acres.—The third week of May, or as soon as possible, sow on a well-drained field, clover manured at the rate of 10 tons per acre; and in hills 3 feet apart in each direction. 10 lbs. of Longfellow corn (or any other small variety). Cut August 15th to 31st.

(5) Corn, 1½ acres.—Sow in the same way as above, 12 lbs, of Leaming corn (or any other variety of medium height). Cut in September. —Canadian Farm.

Making Pork Rapidly.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down regarding the breed of hogs or kinds of feed that will give the most satisfactory returns. A good deal rests with the care and attention given by the feeder. Some feeders claim to make large profits from feeding hogs while their next neighbor with the same breed of hogs, similar style of pen, and same variety of feeds barely meets expenses. Armstrong Bros., successful York county farmers, feed their hogs a little differently from most feeders but they secure very remunerative returns. Three Yorkshire sows of splendid type are kept and bred to a Tamworth boar. They have left large litters that do well both summer and winter. One sow raised three litters, of ten pigs each, since February 1, 1915, and is due to farrow again in May. The pigs are housed in a frame building which is ventilated by leaving two of the four windows out all winter. In case of a storm, a bran sack is hung over each opening and the pigs never appear to suffer from cold. The pen has a concrete floor which is kept well bedded.

When the pigs are two weeks old, they have access to sweet skim-milk regular ration. The custom is to wean the pigs when four weeks old and feed them principally on skim-milk for a few weeks. While the majority of feeders consider middlings and finely ground oats almost indispensable for starting young pigs, such feeds are not used for hog-feeding on the farm in question. Wheat and barley chop in equal proportion comprise the grain ration until the hogs are about four-months old, then the grain ration is composed of two-thirds wheat to one-third barley. Mangels are fed the growing pigs and dirt from the root house is thrown in the pen. On the feeds mentioned, one pen of nine would average about 150 pounds at four months old. Another litter of nine, farrowed November 6, averaged close to 190 pounds April 6. Six of this litter weighed over 200 pounds, but three were smaller. Last summer these same feeders had two sows farrow June 8, and seventeen hogs were shipped Nov. 29, which averaged 200 pounds. These results with both summer and winter litters show that the method of feeding is giving satisfactory returns. The supply of skim-milk no doubt is a large factor in keeping the pigs doing well.

Without a liberal supply of skim-milk, the pigs could not be weaned so young, and wheat and barley would probably be too strong a feed for young pigs. On this farm skim-milk is valued highly. Another feeder might not have any success in feeding the ration outlined. The majority of hog raisers prefer to allow the pigs to remain with the sow until they are at least six weeks old, and then start them on skim-milk, middlings, and finely ground oats, using the heavier feeds for finishing.—Farmer's Advocate.

The Secret of *Flaky* Pie Crust
It's in our Recipe Book—with a lot of other recipes for making good Pies.
But—we're going to tell you right here how *always* to have the top crust fine and flaky—and how to have the under crust just right, even when using fresh fruit.
Just use part
BENSON'S CORN STARCH
instead of all wheat flour. Try it, and prove it.
Get a package of BENSON'S at your grocer's, and write to our Montreal Office for copy of our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies" that tells how.
THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, BRANTFORD, 218 CARDINAL, FORT WILLIAM.

BRIDE FOR PRINCE OF WALES.

She Will Probably Be of Russian Imperial Family.

The matrimonial prospects of the Prince of Wales are again much discussed in society. Despite the interest in the subject, however, it is certain that there will be no announcement of his engagement until the end of the war. The Prince is now serving in the British army in Egypt.

Although the bride of the heir to the throne has not been selected, it is practically certain that she will be a Russian princess. The war has completely disrupted the privately settled arrangement of an alliance with a princess of the ruling house of Roumania.

The final choice of a bride for the Prince, it is believed in social circles in London, is between the niece of the Czar, who has been with Queen Alexandra so much that in opinions and tastes she is virtually an English girl, and her cousin, the Czar's second daughter, the Grand Duchess Tatiana.

The Grand Duchess has been the guest of King George and Queen Mary on several occasions, and speaks English perfectly. She is perhaps stronger in character than her cousin. She is also a skilled horsewoman and is an exceedingly graceful dancer.

Teachers in Khaki.

Eleven thousand four hundred British men teachers are serving with the forces and about 9,000 have attested under the Derby scheme. In addition there are 147 serving with the naval forces and 236 women acting as nurses. Teachers have already gained five Victoria Crosses, while 232 have been killed, 118 wounded and nine missing.

2 IN 1
SHOE POLISHES
Contain no acid and thus keep the leather soft, protecting it against cracking. They combine liquid and paste in a paste form and require only half the effort for a brilliant lasting shine. Easy to use for all the family—children and adults. Shine your shoes at home and keep them neat.
F. F. DALLEY CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
HAMILTON · CANADA
BLACK-WHITE-TAN 10¢ KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

GOOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.
Mother Seigel's Syrup corrects and stimulates the digestive organs, and banishes the many ailments which arise from indigestion.
FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE
7015
At all Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and $1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street West Montreal.

TRAINING DISTEMPER
SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND TRADE MARK
Ever heard of this? Yes of course you did, but under a different name. You have seen it in cases where the horse was "over-trained," worked a little too fast and regular. The nervous system gets the shock after the voluntary muscular system has been taxed too heavily. The trouble starts in the mucous surfaces, and the digestive apparatus, too, must then be impaired. He begins to cough when the glands are materially affected.
"SPOHN'S"
Is your true salvation. It restores the appetite and normal functions of the whole system. The action in such cases is remarkably rapid and sure for recovery when you use this remedy according to instructions with each bottle. By the bottle, or dozen. Sold by all good druggists, horse goods houses, or express prepaid by manufacturers.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind.