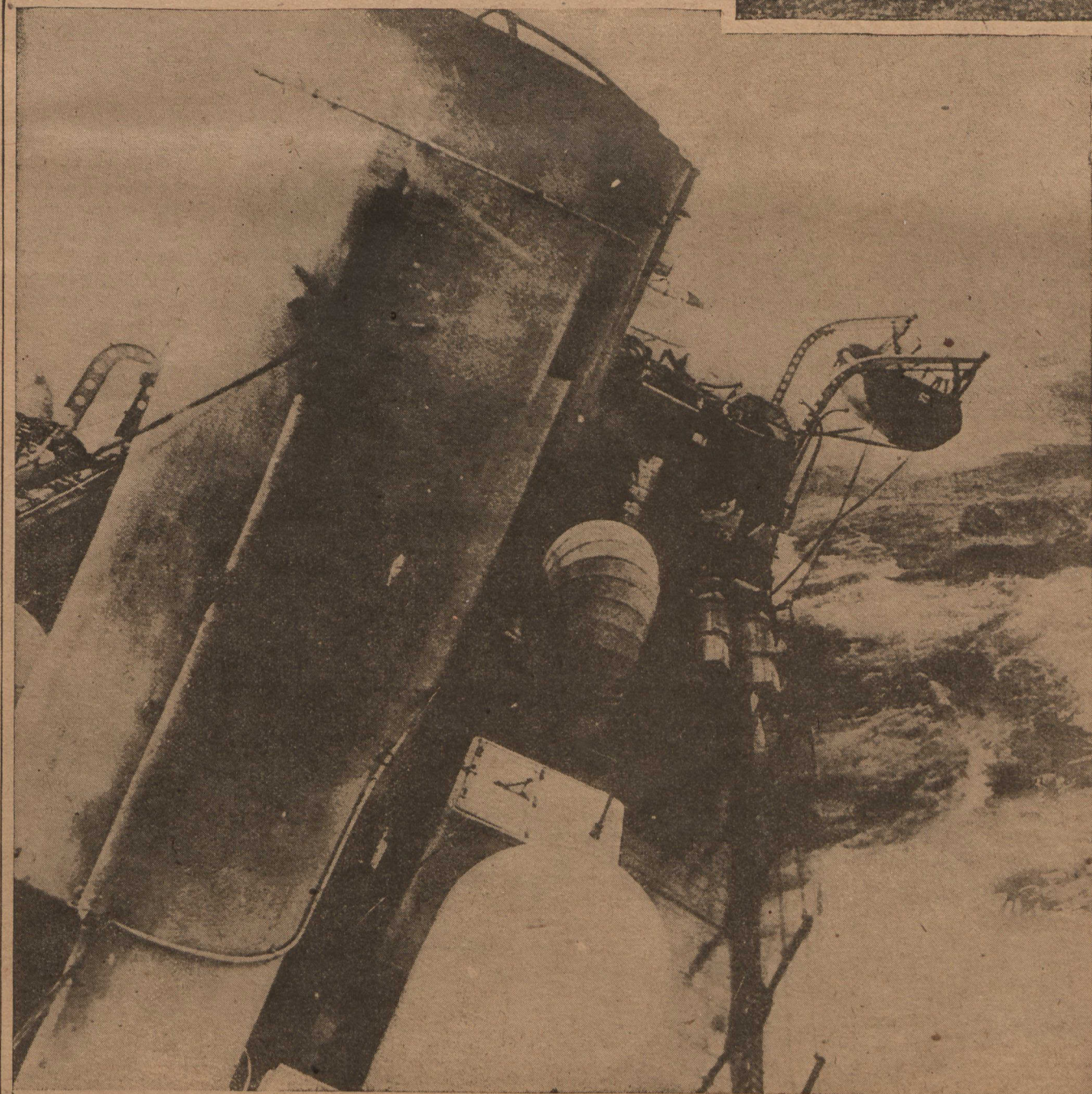
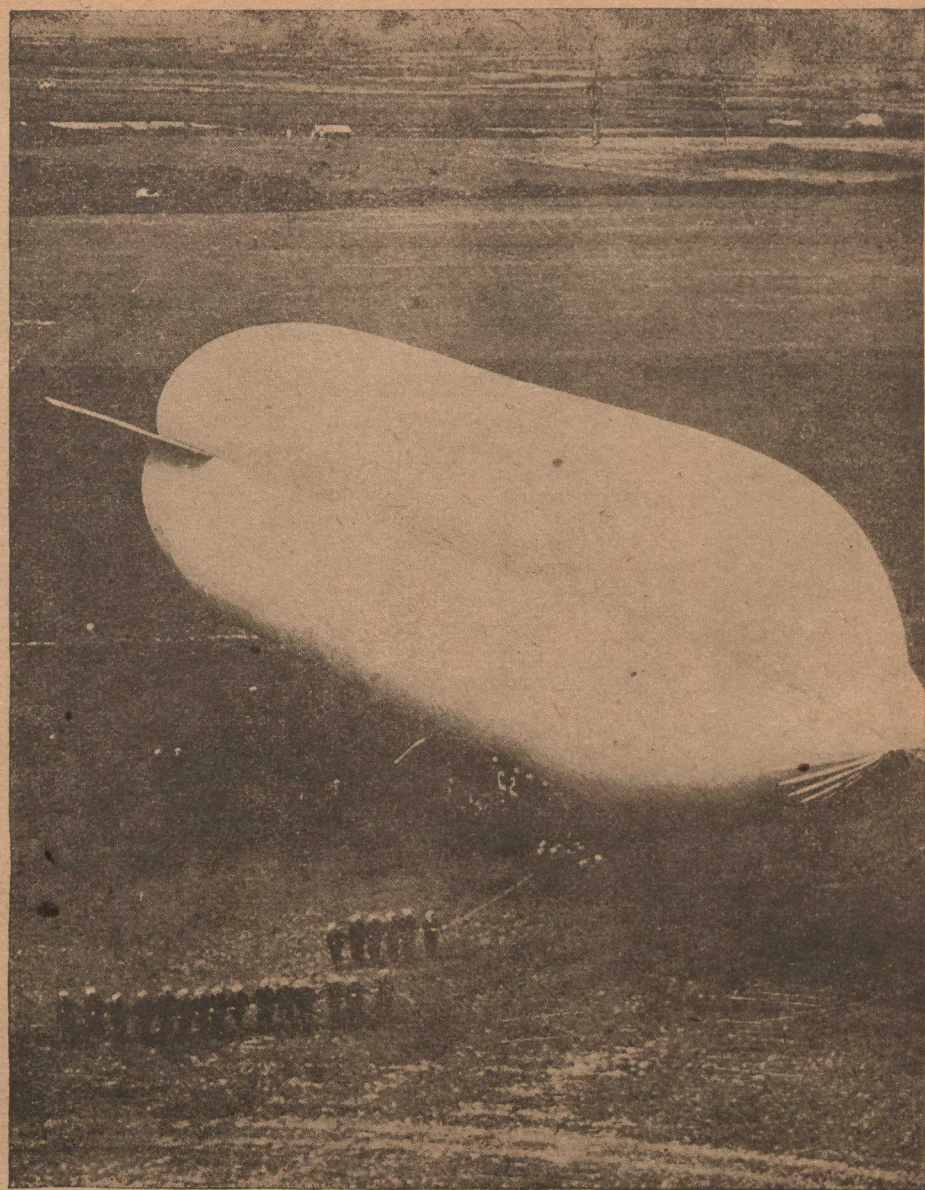


POWER



ANY heavy offensive undertaken by Germany now has in its vanguard large numbers of the kind of warrior represented in the left-hand picture. They are called shock troops. Not only are the men selected as husky as possible, but they are encased in bomb-proof, bayonet-proof armor, like the lapped scales of some prehistoric pachyderm. Canadian troops know something about these shocking front-liners.

FIGHTING the devil with fire finds an apt illustration in the case of the English dirigible which has done so much to keep out the Zeppelins. When anti-aircraft guns and big naval guns mounted on railroad cars have missed the Zeppelin on account of its tremendous height, the dirigible, with its crew of men and its complement of guns, has turned many a trick.



YACHTING on a destroyer in November is one way to realize that there's more fury left in the sea than is usually found in the air. This submarine-scouting destroyer is having her own creaking, vainglorious picnic at 35 knots in a foaming sea. Among all the craft devoted to the hunting of the submarine the destroyer is in Class A. Almost everything has been tried with varying success. When the subs just began to be a real menace, Britain mobilized 4,000 motor boats, converted yachts, tugs, tenders and trawlers into a great anti-submarine armada for hunting the pirates along the coast. When bigger subs carried the new undersea campaign out into the broad lanes of ocean traffic this mosquito armada went into Class C. The 10-knot trawler, broad of beam, high in the bows, ready for any wind or weather became Class B.

But the destroyer became and still is Class A in this great anti-sub work, which even von Tirpitz admits must some day put a lasting crimp on all sub warfare. The destroyer is big enough to stay at sea in all weathers. She carries an armament—in the U. S. Navy of several 4-inch guns. She has a speed of from 30 to 35 knots.

If only she can locate the submarine. And that is the chief trouble. The submarine, says the Scientific American, is primarily a surface vessel. She must stay above water 90 per cent. of her time. What is wanted, then, is a sound detector so delicate that it can give the destroyer knowledge of the whereabouts of a sub long before she comes to the surface to blow. Then when she comes—the destroyer's guns have her in range.