

To Defend Our Coast From Land and Air

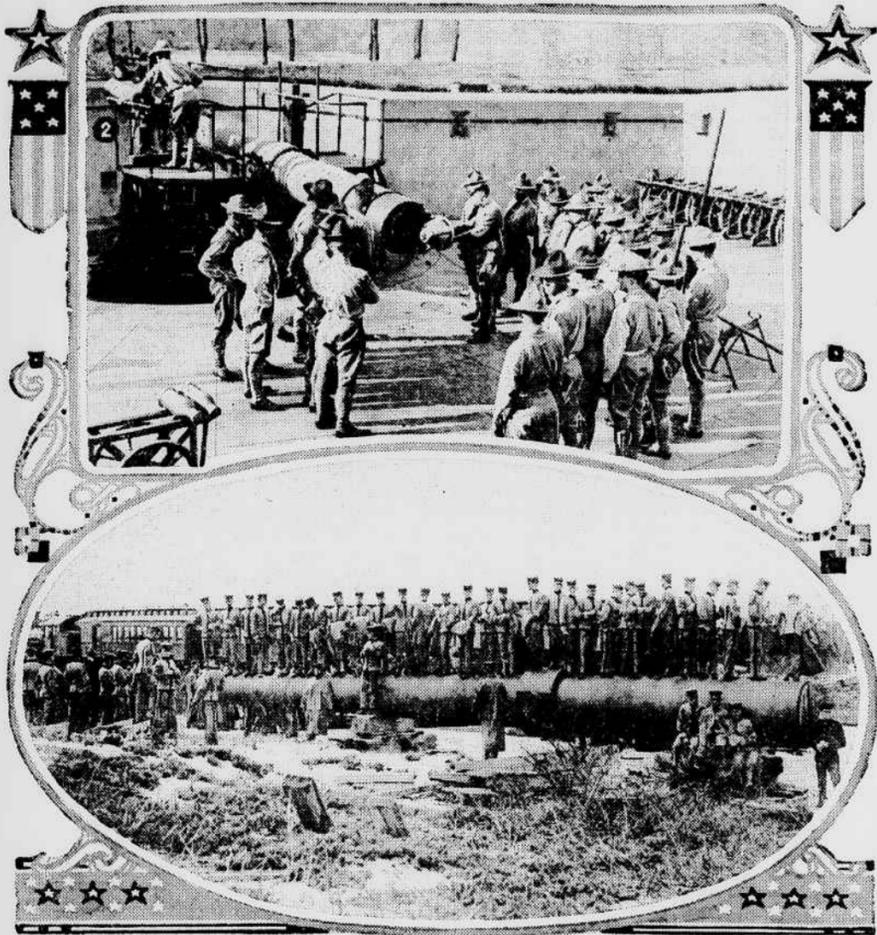


Photo by American Press Association.
AIMING A COAST DEFENSE GUN—GRADUATING CLASS OF WEST POINT CADETS INSPECT BIG SIX-TEEN INCH GUN AT SANDY HOOK, N. J.

Besides the Twenty-two Sixteen-Inch Guns and Many Others of Shorter Range Which Our Latest Defense Plans Call For, an Aerial Patrol Will Protect Us From a Sudden Surprise Attack.

WHEN the coast defense projects of the army experts are carried out the United States will possess some tremendously powerful weapons which can be brought to bear upon a hostile fleet. There will be additional fortifications at Portland, Me.; Boston, New Bedford, the eastern entrance to Long Island sound (Fisher's island), Sandy Hook, Rockaway Beach, Delaware bay, Cape Henry, Charleston, Pensacola, New Orleans, Galveston, San Francisco, Columbia river and Puget sound, in continental United States and in Hawaii, the Philippines and at Panama.

This project calls for an addition to the present armament of the coast defenses of twenty-two 16-inch guns, twenty-four 12-inch guns, mounted for long range fire; twenty-three 6-inch guns, four 3-inch guns and forty-eight 16-inch mortars, all for continental United States; for the insular possessions eight 12-inch guns, mounted for long range fire, and for the Panama canal four 16-inch guns, four 12-inch guns for long range fire and twelve 16-inch mortars.

While the present type of fortification, utilizing the disappearing gun principle, will be retained, the army also proposes to experiment with steel turret construction for big guns, and the bureau of ordnance is working on plans for such a turret, to be built on Fisher's island, at the eastern entrance to Long Island sound.

The war department is also recommending the construction of sixteen such movable howitzers, six in number, which may be used in connection with the operations of a mobile army and will be handled by motor tractors. It is also about to experiment with a fourteen inch gun mounted on a railroad car, which may be employed for defense against hostile landings in unfortified harbors. If the theory of mounting heavy guns on railroad carriages works out the United States may ultimately make extensive provision for such a mobile type of coast defense.

Many of the items in the fortifications bill show heavy increases over the corresponding items for the current fiscal years. The probable appropriations follow:

Constructing guns and mortars.....	\$2,200,000
Fire control stations.....	900,000
Searchlights for harbors.....	225,700
Mountain, field and siege guns.....	2,823,700
Ammunition for the above.....	2,700,000
Seacoast artillery.....	1,284,000
Ammunition for above.....	2,000,000
Seacoast guns (insular).....	290,000
Ammunition for above.....	1,700,000
Hammond destroyer torpedo.....	1,167,000
Facilities for manufacturing arms.....	1,000,000

For the past thirty years the annual fortifications act has carried an average appropriation of about \$5,000,000. The present bill provides for a total expenditure of more than four times that amount. The seacoast defense plan upon which the army is now working contemplates a total expenditure for continental United States of \$199,187,584, of which amount the sum of \$129,282,707 has already been appropriated by previous congresses. For the defense of the insular possessions the army plan calls for a total expendi-

ture of \$33,230,750, of which \$22,134,000 has been appropriated. In order to carry the entire plan through to completion the government will have to spend \$82,064,557 more than has already been voted.

The high powered, long range fifteen inch guns mounted on modern dreadnaughts have made it necessary for the United States to completely rearrange its coast defenses, according to experts.

Remember that the latest dreadnaught can fire her great guns accurately at a range of 25,000 yards and that our best coast defense guns could not touch her, partly because they are mounted on obsolete disappearing carriages which do not permit an elevation of more than 15 degrees and partly because the guns on dreadnaughts represent the very latest advance in ordnance. Even our newest fourteen inch coast defense guns, of which five were completed last year, have a maximum range of only 18,000 yards, which has been increased to 19,500 by enlarging the powder chambers.

Some idea of the power of a modern fourteen inch coast defense gun may be gained when it is stated that its 1,600 pound projectile will drill through nearly twenty-three inches of the best quality of armor at 1,000 yards and through ten inches at 1,900 yards. The fourteen inch coast defense gun made at Watervliet arsenal weighs, when finished, 138,000 pounds, costs \$55,000 and is wound about with 37,000 pounds of wire.

The most commendable feature of our fortifications is our mortars. They are first class, and their high angle fire is as good as there is anywhere.

Our coast defenses are in reality harbor defenses. Of our 5,000 miles of coast line not more than 300 are under potential protection of fortifications. The greater part of our seaboard is absolutely undefended at the present time.

An entirely new arm of the coast defense situation is the aerial project fostered by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N. The idea to establish aerial coast patrol along the Atlantic, Pacific and great lakes is already under way and is proving a popular undertaking.

At the present time the establishing of this patrol is a public spirited undertaking which will no doubt in time be taken over by the government. The organization in charge of this very important project is the national aerial coast patrol commission, with headquarters in the United States survey building at Washington. Admiral Peary is chairman of the commission, and the principal technical member is John Hays Hammond, Jr., inventor of the system which controls harbor defense vessels from concealed land stations.

Briefly stated, the plan to provide an aerial coast patrol is to procure by private subscription funds for about fifty aeroplane defense stations for our 5,000 miles of coast line, each to be fitted up with a hangar, a standard hydroaeroplane or an aeroplane especially designed for use over the water and so contrived that in event of landing upon the surface it will float on pontoons, the necessary tools for repairs and tuning up the airship and accommodations for the aviators and mechanics.

It contemplates a regular patrol of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to report wreck dangers to navigation, icebergs or any other thing which ought to be promptly reported and, in case of war, to report to the country ready for duty. The addition of all these machines and several hundred trained

filers would be no small adjunct to our scanty national supply.

The great coastal cities stand most in need of aeronautical protection. If such places as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Charleston, Mobile, Richmond, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Me., and Portland, Ore., should be attacked by air craft dealing out bombs nothing but other air craft and anti-air craft guns could save them from destruction. Then, again, is the danger of an attack by a hostile fleet. By means of the wireless information as to the character, number and apparent destination of approaching ship or ships of any kind would be transmitted to the shore station and from these to Washington.

Such a system is a new departure. One great attraction is that its value as a peace asset is fully worth its cost even if we never have occasion to use it as a military asset. It should be under such circumstances a natural and valuable adjunct of the coast guard and life saving service. The partly submerged derelict, too light to sink and a constant menace to traffic, would be spotted by the aerial scout and its presence reported. Wrecks, vessels in distress and all other marine incidents and accidents would be reported and aid quickly summoned when necessary.

In wartime the patrol could weave such a continuous offshore curtain of observation around our entire coasts as would make surprise attack in force an impossibility.

It has seemed that sea power has been the great military factor in world supremacy, that Greece was saved from the Persian invasion by the Athenian fleet at Salamis rather than by the sacrifice of Leonidas at Thermopylae. But to hold sea supremacy scouting is indispensable, and therefore well has Admiral Peary said, "A new element, air supremacy, has been added to naval warfare, for the side which controls the air controls the information, without which a victory can be won only by chance."

And it is the establishment of a patrol which will help to make American air power effective that Admiral Peary and his fellow workers are striving to accomplish.

Pitching a Camp Tent.

The spot where your tent is to stand should be open. Have it as close to the woods as you wish, but so that the sun will shine on your tent. Sunlight is the healthiest thing in the world. It is the best disinfectant. If you pitch your tent under the thick trees there will always be an unhealthy dampness, and mosquitoes will flock in. Then, too, in thunderstorms there is less danger in the open than under trees. The all important reason, however, for pitching your tent in the open is the matter of health.

Do not put up the tent in a hollow. Water will lodge under it with the first shower. Set it on a little knoll. All this holds good, whether you use an A tent, wall tent, lean to or any other sort of shelter. Once the tent is up in place dig a drain around it exactly under the edge of the canvas, so that all the water will run off the tent into this drain and be carried away. — Peter Johnson in St. Nicholas.

From Small Beginnings.

"There's a fellow who has made a fortune in the perfumery business."
"So?"
"He now has millions of dollars, and he started with only a few cents." — Louisville Courier-Journal.

Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

Rube Marshall Looks Good.

Ball players, who are all more or less superstitious, always have held that when some sort of a "nut" joins a team it is sure to win the pennant. The Tigers as now constituted have Rube Marshall, one of the most original birds that the game knows of. Marshall, despite his oddities, possesses a lot of pitching ability, and he has a fine chance to make the team.

He has caught the fancy of Billy Sullivan, the veteran tutor of pitchers, and Manager Jennings as well, and he will be carried longer than some of the performers obtained before he was. Marshall is one of the most willing individuals on the team. He is putting in a lot of time learning things he admits he does not know, and to the surprise of every one he is learning them without any apparent effort.

Thinks Bender Will Help.

Chief Bender, according to Manager Pat Moran, is going to be a lot of help to the Phillies this year.
"Bender has more stuff now than he has had for several years. He is in splendid condition, and I look for him to add a lot of strength to my team," says the Phillies' leader.
Judging by Bender's work in the early games, it seems that he has a lot of stuff, and his arm works freely and without any strain. If the Indian comes through for Moran the Phillies will be better fortified with pitchers than they have been for some time.

Michigan Aggies to Lose Director.

John F. Macklin, athletic director of the Michigan Agricultural college, announced the other day that he would tender his resignation, to take effect next August. He expects to go east to enter the coal mining business. Macklin said, however, he gladly would accept an invitation to return each autumn to coach the Aggie football squad.

McLean Owns Ball Club.

John (Larry) McLean, former catcher on the Cincinnati and New York National league clubs, has acquired the franchise of the New Haven club of the Eastern Baseball league. The price paid is given as \$9,000.

Golfers In Trenches.

Golf is far more than holding its own with other sports with regard to the number of players that have gone to the front. The annual meeting of the Association of Golf Professionals of Great Britain was declared off for this year because so many of the "pros" are fighting in France. No less

than sixty professionals and fifty-eight assistant professionals are now on the firing line. This does not take into account the number of amateurs that flocked to the colors at the first call, and already a score or more champions have been killed in action.

Jay Gould In Rare Form.

Jay Gould is still the greatest court tennis player in the world. He recently defeated Joshua Crane in masterly style at the Racket and Tennis club in New York city. It was the eleventh year in succession he defended his American title successfully. A few days later, with W. H. T. Hulin as his partner, Gould defeated Charles Sand and Payne Whitney for the champion-



Photo by American Press Association.
Jay Gould, World's Champion Court Tennis Player.

ship in doubles. Gould was in remarkable form.

At present it looks as if there is not a man in the world who has a chance to take away his honors. Gould won the world's title from George F. Covey in Philadelphia.

Former Stars Lead Minors.

The recently formed Pennsylvania State Baseball league will have several former stars in major league society as managers.

There will be eight cities in the circuit—Reading, York, Allentown, Harrisburg, Lancaster, Altoona, Lebanon and Johnstown. The former topnotchers who will manage teams in the league are Willie Keeler, Mike Donlin, Art Devlin, Bill Dahlen, Harry Lumley and Jimmy Sheckard.

DENMARK ONCE A POWER.

When the Tiny Kingdom Conquered and Ruled Great Britain.

Among the little nations of Europe there is one that is seldom mentioned, except when some vessel contrives to thread its dangerous way through the Skagerrack and Cattegat. Then Denmark comes into the daily news. Did you know that Great Britain was once ruled from the capital of this tiny and remote kingdom?

It has been almost 900 years since the stalwart Canute completed the conquest of England, expelling both the Celtic and the Saxon rulers of the British Isles. When he had completed his conquest and soothed the feelings of his new subjects by marrying the widow of their former king he added Norway to his crown possessions. One of his successors ruled over the whole of the Scandinavian peninsula and a large section of what is now German and Russian territory, surrounding the Baltic sea.

Today Denmark dips one hand in the icy waters of the north and the other in the blue gulf stream, for she rules not only Iceland and Greenland, but Santa Cruz, St. Thomas and St. John, known as the Danish West Indies. From the earliest times, when Charlemagne established the buffer state, known as the Danish Mark, on his northern frontier, the Danes have been a powerful seafaring people, emerging from piracy into legitimate commerce.

When the old princely line died out a prince of Schleswig-Holstein was invited to the Danish throne, and in 1661 the clergy combined with the common people against the nobility and in behalf of the king. A constitution was not granted until the year 1866.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

SACRED TOOTH OF BUDDHA.

The Palace In Ceylon In Which This Relic Is Preserved.

At all times of the year in Kandy, Ceylon, may be seen followers of Buddha making their way to the great Mahigawa temple, the "Palace of the Sacred Tooth," in order to lay offerings and flowers at the shrine of the founder of their religion.

Entering the temple, they pass into a small room, some twelve feet square, in which is kept the famous tooth of Buddha. The chamber is lighted by two lamps which have not been allowed to go out for years. The walls are splendidly decorated, and the vessel—called the Karundua—containing the tooth stands on a massive silver table amidst a gorgeous array of jewels and other valuable gifts.

The Karundua is draped with muslin, beneath which is a silver dome studded with gems, and under this is a dome of gold, beautifully carved and liberally incrustured with precious stones. Two similar coverings lie below them, and beneath these is a small case of gold, in which on leaves of a gold lotus reposes the tooth itself. This relic, carefully guarded, is seldom seen by others than priests.

So much in reverence is the tooth held that to lay an offering to Buddha on the table bearing it is an ambition which every Buddhist would not fail to gratify if circumstances permitted.—Pearson's Weekly.

Knew There Were Fairies.

The Woman Who Saw has a little friend with wide open eyes and long brown curls. Sometimes when the Woman Who Saw is at her little friend's house and the other members of the family happen to be out of the room there is a chance for delightful little conferences. The Woman Who Saw always tries to make such opportunities, and she made one on her last visit.

Her little wild eyed friend had been watching for it too. In a flash she lighted upon the arm of the sofa and whispered into the ear of the woman: "Do you know, there are fairies! Because"—excitedly—"last night I made a little swing for them on my desk, such a wee little swing, out of the thickest, thinnest pieces of sticks and cobwebs. And—this morning the swing was all broken! And that shows that the fairies swung in it last night, doesn't it?"

The Woman Who Saw longed suddenly for that volume of Hans Christian Andersen and the window looking out upon the orchard—long ago.—New York Evening Sun.

The Stork's Lazy House Building.

The most interesting sight in the Rotterdam zoo was the stork, whose nest is set high on a pinnacle of the buffalo house. He was building in the leisurely style of the British workman. He would negligently descend from the heavens with a stick. This he would lay on the fabric and then carefully perform his toilet, looking around and down all the time to see that every one else was busy. Whenever his eye lighted on a toddling child or a perambulator it visibly brightened. "My true work!" he seemed to say. "This nest building is mere by-paths of industry." After drinking and overcongratulating himself thus for a few minutes he would stroll off over the housetops for another stick. He was unquestionably a king of the garden.—Lucas in "A Wanderer in Holland."

No Hope For Them.

"Some folks fuss with the world because it won't turn to look at them," says a Georgia philosopher, "but if it should stop to hear their complaints they'd soon be fussing because it doesn't talk back. There's no pleasing them this side of heaven, and even up there the angels wouldn't know how to make 'em feel at home."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Sunday School Lesson

Text of the lesson, I Thess. i and iv, 13-18. Memory verses iv, 16, 17. Golden Text, Even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him (I Thess. iv, 14).

"For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night." "Therefore let us not sleep as do others, but let us watch and be sober." These injunctions taken from the epistle of Paul chosen for this week's lesson bring us to the full glorious truth of our Lord's coming. Before taking up more fully the reference to His coming, which was covered extensively last week, let us receive a few heart lessons from the whole epistle.

It is from the three good men with whom we have been traveling recently, Paul and Silas and Timothy, faithful and devoted witnesses to the risen living Christ, and it is to the believers who lived on earth at Thessalonica, but were really in God the Father and in the Lord Jesus Christ as to their heavenly standing (I Thess. i, 1; II Thess. i, 1). It was by the gospel of God and of Christ, in the power of the Holy Spirit, that they were led into this holy position and the assurance of it, and the apostles' desire for them was that they would walk worthy of God, who had given them this great joy and called them into His kingdom and glory (chapter i, 5, 6; II, 2, 4, 8, 9, 12; III, 2; iv, 1).

The one thing that that sinner is asked to do and can do is to turn from his sins to God and receive the Lord Jesus Christ as his own personal Saviour. That makes him to be in God and in Christ and secures to him all the benefits of the finished work of the Lord Jesus, life eternal, the forgiveness of sins, acceptance in Christ and a joint heirship with Him without any works whatever or any merit on the part of the sinner.

Having eternal redemption, our one occupation is summed up in serving the living and true God, which means with quietness doing our own business, filling the place He assigns us, living together with Him, as children of light rejoicing, in everything giving thanks and trusting the God of Peace to do all in us and through us because of His faithfulness (chapters i, 3; iv, 11; v, 5, 10, 16-18, 23, 24).

Having become followers of Christ, who suffered everything and was killed for our sakes, we must not shrink from suffering with Him and being killed for His sake, never pleasing men, but only and always pleasing God, who trieth our hearts (chapters i, 6; iv, 14, 15; III, 4). Being delivered from the wrath to come, of which He speaks more fully in the second epistle, our attitude should always be

that of waiting for His return. Our individual personal salvation is threefold—we are saved, we are working it out, and we wait for the redemption of the body at His coming. This is simply stated in chapter i, 9, 10, but see also Rom. v, 1, 2; Tit. II, 11-13; I John III, 1, 2. There is another and larger threefold view of salvation, covering the whole church, which shall be caught up at His coming, then the salvation of all Israel at His coming back with us in His glory, and after that the salvation of all nations, so that "salvation," one of the greatest words in the Bible, has a sixfold significance.

Paul seems to have taught so much about the blessed hope and associated events that the believers feared lest those who had died had missed a great blessing and privilege, but he assured them that those who might remain until the Lord came would not prevent or go before or gain any advantage over those who had died or, as to their bodies, fallen asleep (chapter iv, 13-15). I have many friends who think that between death and resurrection the soul sleeps and that there is no conscious existence, but I cannot find any foundation in Scripture for such a belief, so I tell my friends that if I shall die I will be more alive than I am now, believing Phil. i, 21, 23; II Cor. v, 8; Rev. vi, 9-11; Luke xvi, 22.

As to His coming for us and our meeting Him in the air, chapter iv, 16-18, with I Cor. xv, 23, 51, 52, makes it very real. The Lord Himself shall descend, the same Jesus who ascended from the Mount of Olives (Acts i, 11), a trumpet shall sound, and all the dead bodies of believers, whether buried in the earth or in the depths of the sea or burned to ashes, shall come to life, and those who once lived in them when they were mortal bodies, but have since death been with Christ in glory, shall live again in those resurrected, glorified bodies. At the same moment, in the twinkling of an eye, all living believers shall be changed without dying and, together with the raised ones, be caught up in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord. There is comfort in these truths for all who will receive them. The words "They that are Christ's at His coming" (I Cor. xv, 23) convince me that no true believers shall be omitted in this great event. The dead bodies of unbelievers shall not be raised till after the thousand years (Rev. xx, 5, 6). There is no foundation for believing that death or the destruction of Jerusalem or any other great event or the coming of the Holy Spirit has any connection or association with the second coming of Christ.