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RUSH RECRUITING OF COAST PATROL

Owners of Yachts Along Our Shores Responding. WILL EMPLOY FISHERMEN

Because of Familiarity With Boys and Inlets They Will Be Employed For Defense Against Submarines—Number of Enrolled Boats is Now 1,800 on Atlantic Coast.

A call has been sent out by Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, for volunteers from among the crews of fishing boats that operate along the Atlantic coast to join the sea-wasp patrol squadrons in defense of the American coast against German submarines.

An opportunity will be afforded the fishermen to capture bigger fish in defense of their country than have ever been entangled in nets or taken by bait and line. The fishermen who are acquainted with every inlet and bay along the coast will be among the most valuable men recruited for the coast defense.

Enrollment in the coast defense arm is going on at the Brooklyn navy yard under Captain Patten, Rear Admiral Usher's aide. From the energetic measures taken to get the 10,000 men and 1,000 patrol boats required to protect the coast of the Third naval division, which extends from Montauk to Barnegat and embraces New York, it appears that the vigorous appeal by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt recently made before the New York Yacht club was the result of a victory within the navy administration for the progressive element.

Urgency of Call.

In spite of the naval militia crisis last fall and the enrolling of motorboat owners little had actually been done to organize the sea wasp defense. Many private yachtsmen and motorboat owners are now preparing in response to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal to put their craft into commission at once. The measures being taken reveal an entirely different attitude on the part of the navy administration from that of a few weeks ago, when motorboat organizations that appealed to the government for instructions as to what to do were told that they would not be needed for the present, but should hold themselves in readiness for a call from the government.

Officers of the civilian motorboat owners' organizations say that practically every yachtsman in the New York district has already enrolled himself or signified his intention to do so. To the same extent the power boats have agreed to turn over their boats to the government in one of three ways. It is said that scores of well-to-do yachtsmen in the New York and Newport districts have prepared to turn their boats over to the government absolutely free of charge. Many owners have agreed to sell at half the value of their craft.

The naval coast defense forces are at present under the commandants of the naval stations at Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, Key West, New Orleans, Chicago, San Francisco and Seattle. Civilians who have devoted themselves to the coast defense problem while the navy administration has been reluctant to co-operate and who are now redoubling their efforts in response to Mr. Roosevelt's appeal regret that the forces have not for the sake of efficiency been organized under a central co-ordinating bureau.

Eighteen Hundred Boats Enrolled.

There are 1,800 motorboats on the Atlantic coast enrolled in the civilian coast defense organization. Only a small proportion of these would be adequate for the heavy work to be done outside rivers and harbors. The work already done will count vastly in the long run, but in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that the sea wasps may be needed at any minute the actual condition of the motorboat coast defense today is of interest. According to prominent civilians interested in organizing this branch of the naval defense there is just one boat in the New York district that is now ready for duty. That is the Chingachook, patrol boat No. 10, at the Brooklyn navy yard. This boat is a sister to the many boats built by a Greenport (N. Y.) shipbuilding firm for the Russian government.

The Chingachook is now equipped with a three pound gun aft and a machine gun forward. The machine gun is one of the old style and fizzled last year when tried in maneuvers.

A census of the men on the Atlantic coast adequately trained for service with the sea wasps would give a total of thirty-five. These men got their experience in last year's maneuvers and could man three or four boats if the boats were available today. These thirty-five men are all enrolled in the Newport coast defense division. This division has twelve fast boats that could go into service within twenty-four hours if properly armed.

Will Go Easy Next Time.

While emphasizing a point during a conversation with a party of friends at the engine house at Orange, N. J., Charles E. Lane, chief of the fire department, brought his hand down upon a table with such force as to fracture one of the bones in his hand.

VISUALIZES COST OF WAR.

The cost in gold to both sides of the fighting for 100 days about Verdun would have made a solid block of gold one yard square and 312 feet high, according to the National Geographic society.

COMMENT ON FAILURE TO BACK UP WILSON

Papers Generally Condemn Senate For Not Passing Legislation President Strongly Urged.

People Must Be United.

Following is the comment of various papers, picked at random, on the failure of congress to pass the armed merchant ship bill:

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

There is every reason for trusting the president and the naval force at his command not to commit any overt act or provoke war, whatever the misguided and misruler Germans may profess to believe. His own countrymen have every reason for understanding his purpose, which they would be glad to have carried into effect if it could be honorably done. If this is not to be the case, which seems likely now, the people must come together with no thought of party, and if it should be necessary to call the new congress to determine upon an inevitable declaration of war it is to be hoped that it will not countenance any such unemotional behavior as that which disgraced the congress that has just expired.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the president will be able to hold a steady and skillful guiding hand and make an earnest and effective appeal to the better sense of the people, which will bring them to the support of their government, before there is any occasion for calling the new congress together.

Demands Senate Reforms.

(From the New Orleans Times-Picayune.)

Throughout the central empire at least Senator Stone's attitude will be interpreted as evidence of a divided purpose in congress and the country, whereas all sane Americans know that Senator Stone and his fellow filibusters stand for a hopeless minority. It is high time to have done with such tactics once and for all, and the senate's procedure must be radically altered if reform is otherwise impossible.

The Shame of Missouri.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

The Sixty-fourth congress has passed out of existence with a dark blot upon its record, but there during its expiring moments by a little group of senators who took advantage of a rule of the senate or the lack of a rule to defeat the almost unanimous wish of the congress and to leave the nation in a perilous state of uncertainty at a moment when certainty is essential to a maintenance of our proper position before the world as well as for the retention of our self respect. That this opposition was led by the chairman of the foreign relations committee adds to the shame the country must feel in this disgraceful fiasco, and particularly to the shame of the people of the state whom he so unworthily represents.

War is Brought Nearer.

(From the St. Louis Republic.)

If Germany seizes the opportunity to renew her propaganda in this country, in Cuba and in Mexico we cannot blame her. Twelve representatives of our people gave her the invitation. We have lost the moral effect of bold united action behind the president and given Germany the excuse to proceed with ruthless unlawful submarine warfare against us as well as against others. In other words, we have brought war appreciably nearer while ostentatiously trying to keep out of it.

"Merely a Question."

(From the Des Moines (Ia.) Register.)

It is not a matter of leaving the country without protection for its merchant vessels or unprotected with regard to any of its other rights or duties as a neutral or as a participant in the war. It is merely a question whether new and hitherto undelegated powers shall be conferred upon the president or whether we shall cling to the precedents of the fathers and leave with congress everything having to do with a military establishment, setting ready for war and declaring war.

The People Should Be Heard.

(From the Portland (Ore.) Oregonian.)

The Oregonian believes that the American people are truly represented by the 403 representatives who voted for the armed neutrality bill and by the eighty-four senators who were ready to vote for it, not by the thirteen representatives who voted against it nor by the twelve senators who protested a vote on it. The time has come for the great voice of the American people to be heard.

State "Disowns" Wesley Jones.

(From the Seattle (Ore.) Post-Intelligencer.)

To this commonwealth's disgrace Wesley L. Jones aligned himself with the obstructionists and lifted an untimely voice in extenuation of barbaric acts of warfare. It is his individual privilege to make common cause with outlaws, if he must, but this state, bearing the loftiest American name, disowns him in that role and disavows the sorry part he played.

BIG BILLS LOST BY ADJOURNMENT

Congress Passes Only Two of President's Program.

DEFENSE LEGISLATION FAILS

Five Hundred Million Dollars in Appropriations Do Not Get Through While Railroad, Commercial and Conservation Legislation is Left Untouched.

Congress has adjourned with bills appropriating more than \$300,000,000, with important measures the president had asked for the defense of the country unpassed, without consideration of the railroad and commercial laws he had demanded and without touching conservation bills which are urgently needed.

Of all the president's legislative program only two bills, that to increase the revenue and that conferring citizenship on Porto Rico, got through. Following is the record:

Bills Passed.

On President's Program.—Revenue bill, Porto Rico citizenship bill.

Not on President's Program.—District of Columbia prohibition bill, "bone dry" rider on postoffice bill, immigration bill over veto.

Appropriation Bills.—Navy, \$385,000,000; postoffice, \$330,000,000; invalid pensions, \$100,000,000; legislative, executive and judicial, \$40,000,000; fortifications, \$51,000,000; agricultural, \$28,000,000; District of Columbia, \$18,000,000; Indian, \$12,000,000; diplomatic and consular, \$5,000,000; and urgent deficiency, \$5,000,000.

Bills Not Passed.

On President's Program.—Armed ship bill, to supplement Adamson railway law, to enlarge Interstate Commerce Commission, to legalize joint foreign selling agencies, general dam and water power conservation bills.

Not on President's Program.—Army reform bill, granting president power to commandeer ships, anti-spy and neutrality bills, amendment to federal reserve act to increase reserve bank gold holdings and decrease number of member banks.

Appropriation Bills.—Army, \$270,000,000; sundry civil, \$130,000,000; general deficiency, \$42,000,000; rivers and harbors, \$30,000,000; Military academy, \$1,250,000.

President Busy Signing Bills.

President Wilson was at the capitol during the closing hours of the session, signing bills as they were delivered to his office. Members of the cabinet and Secretary Tumulty, with a staff from the White House, were on hand to assist.

Among the measures to which the president attached his signature were the naval and agricultural appropriation bills, a resolution providing for a \$150,000,000 bond issue to speed up warship construction, a resolution postponing until July 1 the effectiveness of the prohibition feature of the postoffice bill, a resolution appropriating \$3,000,000 to continue work on the Alaskan railroad and more than a score of minor resolutions.

The last measure signed provided a pension for the widow of Major General Frederick Funston.

More Work For the Lawyers.

Section 4 of chapter 181 of the laws of Washington for 1915 is as follows: "An adjudication of invalidity of any part of this act shall not affect the validity of the act as a whole or any part thereof."—Law Notes.

Pure Bred Fowls Most Profitable to Raise

No reliance can be placed upon a fowl that is not pure in blood. There is a downward tendency in the haphazard mixture of breeds. The pure breeds of today not only possess the strong constitution of the crossbreeds, but they combine with it wonderful powers for the production of eggs and the growing of meaty carcasses, qualities that are more or less unsatisfactory in mongrels, says the Farm Journal.

It was pure breeds that solved the possibility of winter egg production. Mongrel hens are not found in the list of phenomenal layers; neither are they a factor in establishing poultry farms.

In fowls that are pure we have habits, abilities and characteristics practically the same. This enables us to feed and care for them more intelligently.

There is ordinarily more profit in a dozen pure breeds than in fifty dunghill fowls. As a rule, mongrels are of a hardy nature. They are not inbred. The continual mixture of blood avoids any bad effects such as come from close relationship.

In pure breeds we also have beauty. The uniformity of marking, color shape and size makes them attractive. What success would the broiler plants have if mongrels and not pure breeds were employed? Uniformity of size and condition is of untold value in shipping carcasses to market, and so it is with eggs, and surely we cannot expect uniformity if we use stock that will produce all sorts of sizes, colors and conditions.

An Episode Of Mexico

By F. A. MITCHEL.

During the presidency of Diaz of the republic of Mexico I went there with a stock of goods and opened a store in the state of Durango. For awhile I did very well. Mexico had long been at peace with herself, foreign capital had come in to develop the country, and it looked as though her prosperity would continue.

The first wreck of my hopes was the revolution that displaced Diaz and placed Madero at the head of the Mexican government. But this was nothing to the accession of Huerta and the turmoil during his administration and fall. The Mexican people, especially those who supported Huerta, believing that their troubles came largely from the refusal of the United States government to recognize him as president of Mexico, turned more bitter than ever against Americans.

I had made a number of friends among Mexicans and was permitted to continue my business without molestation. This was all very well so long as I remained in the location of my home and business. But I was fond of sketching, and I intended as soon as I could get out of Mexico with my capital to go north and study art. The Sierra Madre mountains are not far from my home, and I desired to take as many sketches as possible away with me of the fine landscapes there.

One evening after sketching during the day I went to a house devoted to the entertainment of strangers to pass the night. The place corresponded to the old American tavern of former days. It was not especially clean, and the persons it contained were of a low grade.

About 10 o'clock at night I was sitting in the dining room reading a newspaper. I had gone there for the purpose, since a lamp swung over the table gave the only light that enabled me to read comfortably. I was seated directly under it, with my back to an open door, when, hearing a faint creak of a floor board in my rear, I raised my eyes from my paper. They lighted on a shadow cast on a wall before me. The shadow was not cast by the light over my head, but by one back of the table that produced it. It was not very distinct, but sufficiently so for me to distinguish it as the shadow of a man. The head covering was plainly a sombrero. The owner and shareholders sat next. The left arm was lowered, and since the shadow of the right arm was simply a lump I surmised that it was raised and pointed in my direction.

It required only a fraction of a second for me to see in this shadow what I called in art a foreshortened arm. I believed also that the hand contained a weapon. That it was a pistol and not a knife was evident, since it was foreshortened. Had it been a knife it would have been held in a different grip, which would have produced a shadow. I would have seen some evidence of a blade. In short, a man was standing in a passage behind me and about to shoot me. Expecting to be immediately killed, I was paralyzed. I had not even the power to duck under the table. Naturally my eyes were glued to the evidence of my danger.

Suddenly I saw an increase of the area of the shadow. On either side just below the shoulders, a protrusion appeared momentarily, then merged into the main bulk. The right arm was lowered and hung at an angle with the body. Now I could see that it was an arm and there was a shadow of what it was plain was a pistol barrel.

When we are in danger our faculties become greatly sharpened. I questioned if they do not become rather dulled. I reasoned out the change in this way: Some one had come up behind the man who was about to kill me and thrust a pair of arms about him. What should I do now? I always carried a revolver on my sketching tour, but it was at my hip, under my coat. If I turned now to defend myself while my enemy's weapon was lowered I might be too late, whereas if I sat still, pretending to be ignorant of what was going on behind me, I might be saved.

This consideration flashed through my brain within a fraction of a second. I had scarcely concluded it when I saw the shadow of the arm drawn up to its former position. Evidently the man who had been interrupted was intending to proceed as before the interruption.

Then there was a commotion in the outline of the shadow. I judged it to express a struggle between two persons. The right arm shadow appeared and was drawn near the wrist by a hand.

Now was my time to act. I made four moves instantaneously—I drew my pistol, I rose, I turned, and I covered my enemy.

A Mexican stood before me struggling with a woman, who maintained a firm grip of his right wrist. At my movement both stood still.

"Drop that weapon," I said.

The man replied by an effort to wrench his wrist from the woman. I tried to quiet him by putting a bullet a few inches from his head, but he continued to struggle, and the woman held on. In another moment I saw his head with the pistol in it extended on his right. I put a ball in the hand, and the pistol dropped on the floor. Darting forward, I picked it up.

"Gringo," hissed the man.

I asked him why he wished to kill me, and he said that he hated gringos. This was the only reason he gave. I had been saved from being murdered by the woman who kept the house.