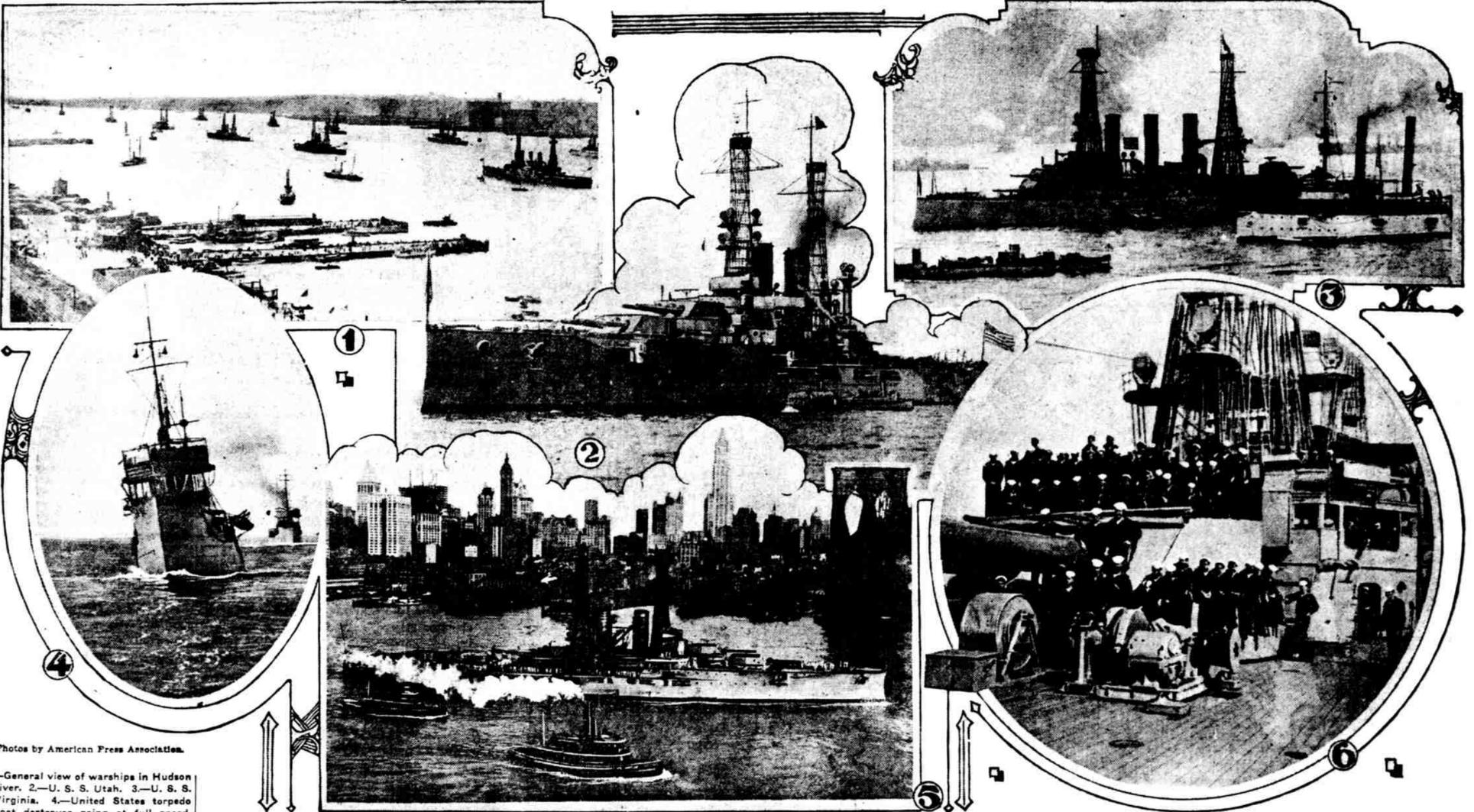




In the Eye of the World



PRESIDENT WILL SEND UNITED STATES FLEET ON BIG WAR GAME



Photos by American Press Association.

1.—General view of warships in Hudson river. 2.—U. S. S. Utah. 3.—U. S. S. Virginia. 4.—United States torpedo boat destroyer going at full speed. U. S. S. Florida, with sky line of New York city in the background. 5.—Sailors aboard United States battleship.

program of the navy department the scheme in view will be something like this. The details have not yet been completed. Indeed, most of the details are to be left to the exigencies of the battle just as they would have to be in a real encounter.

The United States suddenly learns that the enemy's fleet is at sea with a large convoy carrying a landing force. Admiral Fletcher will set out to meet and destroy it. He will be expected to locate it with his scout cruisers, but it is assumed that by the trick of a feint attack upon the Panama canal the foe will succeed in eluding and getting by New York, which will hardly have settled down after cheering the fleet as it left to meet the enemy, will suddenly hear that hostile warships are visible to aviators and from the top of the Woolworth building. It will find itself compelled to rely for protection on its forts and mines, a ring of submarines and a plucky lot of destroyers. The enemy's forces may land somewhere, perhaps in South bay, where the British landed in their successful attack, and their warships may bombard the city while the invaders attempt to work their way up the island, get behind the coast defenses and complete the capture.

That the people of this country are intensely interested in the question of the strength of our coast defenses there is no doubt, and the mimic battle, which is to last several days, will give the army and navy experts exceptional opportunity to determine where, if anywhere, there is a weakness. It will also form excellent practice for the forces engaged, for the men of both sides will be almost as excited as if in real battle. It will give all arms of the service a taste of what actual war is like.

No fewer than 79 ships of war will figure in the review by President Wilson, which will precede the greatest maneuvers the navy has ever arranged. There will be 21 battleships, 21 destroyers, 12 submarines and 25 tenders and auxiliaries. If the Mexican situation permits, the total will be increased to more than 100. President Wilson hopes to be able to make the trip from Washington aboard the Mayflower.

The fleet, which for the first time is under the command of an officer with the rank of admiral, will complete its target practice off the Virginia capes the first week in May and will head for New York. It is expected to appear in the Hudson river the morning of May 9. Never before in the history of the American navy will so powerful an organization of fighting craft have been assembled. The ships will remain at anchor for eight days while the men enjoy shore leave and the hospitality which the city will offer them.

As a special mark of respect for the Empire State Admiral Frank E. Fletcher will fly his pennant on the Dreadnought New York instead of the Arkansas. The Delaware and the Georgia will probably be brought from Mexican waters to join the long lines between which President Wilson will sail. More than 1,500 guns will be fired as the Mayflower glides slowly up the river. This will be the greatest number of guns ever fired by an American fleet in honor of any one.

SOMETHING very like a real naval conflict will be indulged in by the Atlantic fleet after the review of the big ships by President Wilson. In fact, everything will be in the picture except—just one thing. There will be super-Dreadnoughts, Dreadnoughts, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, aeroplanes, hydro-aeroplanes and, above all, some exciting strategy. So far as can be gleaned as to the

F-4 Divers Set World's Record



Photos by American Press Association.

Upper—A scene on the diver's tender, telephoning to diver. Center—A United States submarine steaming on the surface. Lower—Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley in diver's suit about to descend.

ROBABLY no greater feat in deep sea diving was ever undertaken than that of Gunner George D. Stilson, Chief Gunner's Mate Frank Crilley, Gunner's Mate S. J. Dreilishak and their companions in diving for the lost submarine F-4 at Honolulu. Dreilishak started to the difficult task already holding a world's record. In a special test of an invention by Stilson last year Dreilishak went down 275 feet and spent ten minutes on the floor of the ocean. Crilley beat this by going down 288 feet and spent twelve minutes completely surveying the F-4 on the floor of the ocean.

It is Stilson's new power driven air compressor which has brought about the rapid development of deep sea diving in the past two years, but Crilley went down for his first exploration in an ordinary diving suit and the recompression chamber to reduce the pressure of the diver was not used by him. The pressure of the water has been one of the greatest difficulties to overcome in deep sea diving. It amounts to nearly fifty pounds to the square inch of the diver's body for each hundred feet of depth. To neutralize this, compressed air is pumped into the diver's suit and helmet and the pressure is increased as he goes down to correspond with the increasing depth.

Perils Attend Release. With the supply of compressed air comes another danger. The nitrogen of the compressed air is absorbed by the blood in bubbles, which are inflated if the outside pressure is suddenly diminished. This would result in the death of a diver brought suddenly up from a great depth to a normal atmospheric pressure. To avoid this he must be raised very slowly. After Dreilishak had made his record dive he was brought slowly up to within ten feet of the surface and kept suspended at that depth in the water for half an hour before being brought to the surface. The pressure of the air supplied to him was diminished grad-

Let War Here Be on the Mosquito

WITH the approach of warm weather the question of how to guard against the annual mosquito invasion again presents itself. Many communities have already begun to wage war on the flying pests. Anti-mosquito campaigns were formerly considered more or less of a joke. The mosquito itself was no joke, however, but it stung the public for a long, long time in perfect security and with increasing zest before people would begin to take the idea of reprisals on the mosquito seriously. Practically the first mosquito campaign began in Cuba after the Spanish-American war. Yellow fever epidemics had occurred before; New Orleans lost 4,000 people by one in 1878. During the Cuban epidemic it was discovered that the mosquito was responsible for the transmission of yellow fever. Under the direction of Colonel W. C. Gorgas Havana was cleaned up, ponds and pools were treated with preparations to kill mosquitoes in their breeding places and swampy places were drained off. Yellow fever ceased in Havana. Colonel Gorgas Their Foe. Colonel Gorgas cleaned up Panama just as he did Havana. When President Roosevelt made his trip to the Panama canal he recorded that only one mosquito was seen by any member of his party. The mosquito was also fought successfully on Staten Island, New York, by Dr. Alvah H. Doty, then health officer for the port. New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware have laws under which boards of health can declare any mosquito breeding territory a public nuisance. These states have spent enormous sums in fighting the mosquito, but the outlay has been more than repaid by the vast increase which has resulted in the taxable value of property. When Dr. Charles A. R. Campbell, president of the San Antonio Academy of Medicine, built on the shore of Mitchell lake, a large body of standing sewer water a few miles from San Antonio, Tex., a bat roost for raising bats to cure malaria, medical and lay men alike were highly amused by an idea that seemed ridiculous. But the bats ended the mosquitoes and malaria, and the authorities of San Antonio were so fully converted that they passed an ordinance to prohibit the destruction of bats. This is the only legislation of the kind in the world. How to Keep Them Away. People who like mosquitoes can easily breed their own supplies. All they have to do is to leave stagnant water around. Quite a small tin dish will do. A rain water barrel without a top to cover it

is an excellent source. Cisterns and cesspools hardly do any better. Even puddles left for a few days will answer. Those who don't like mosquitoes should see that their door and window screens fit tightly and should paint them pretty regularly with kerosene. Cellars should be fumigated by melting carbolic acid crystals over gentle heat, meanwhile pouring gum camphor over it and then volatilizing the mixture over a lamp. Oil of citronella is one of the best repellents to keep mosquitoes from

left, and yet every evening there are plenty of mosquitoes buzzing about and making life miserable. make a thorough investigation of your premises. The chances are you will find some little thing that contains a cupful of stagnant water. It may be even less, and if it is not about your own home talk it over with your neighbors and get them to look around. Little Willie may have brought home a tadpole from some pond and kept him in captivity in a tin pail and after the tadpole went the way of all tadpoles

Magnifications of the Two Species of Mosquito, Their Pupa and Larva. coming within biting distance. To allay the inflammation due to a bite nothing is much better than dilute ammonia. Rubbing with a stick of styptic is also excellent. If you happen to live in a locality where the health authorities or park authorities, or whatever board or commission it may be, has fought the breeding places of mosquitoes until there are few if any breeding places long in captivity in tin pails Willie may have left this tin pail aquarium standing, forgotten by all except the lively mosquito. Lieutenant J. Warren Welshelmer, U. S. A., dislikes mosquitoes, but still more dislikes being associated with an advertised killer. He is suing a druggist's syndicate for \$10,000 for using his portrait in their advertisement of a mosquito stayer.

