INCLE SAM'S BLUEJACKETS PRIMED FOR QUICK WAR DUTY

Great Battleships More Than Mechanism in Their Almost Human Capacities—Life Aboard Giant Sea Fighter Described in Detail

This is the first of two articles giving the earliest account of life aboard the United States fleet will appear tomorrow.

By GOUVERNEUR MORRIS

MEWHERE NEAR AMERICA, May 24. on Friday, May 11, I received permision to visit a fleet of United States warships, was told where to find it, how to reach it, and that until Thursday, May 24, must not convey to the newspapers which I represent any of the impressions that it should make upon me, nor all of the impressions until the end of the war.

It may be of interest to the public to know that the fleet which I visited is somewhere in American waters, and that, backed by the proper authority, it may be reached in several ways. More than this I am not permitted to say, nor may I give the composition of the fleet, for the names of the ships composing it, nor of any of the offiers governing those ships

must deal in impositives. If I saw faults or virtues I must not particularize. In short, I must tell about the fleet without telling about it, and give a general impression with most of the impressions left out I shall deal, then, rather with the humanities of the fleet rather than with its mechanics; with its aspects rather than its potentialities. And with one particular ship

rather than with many, BATTLESHIP A MAN

It has been said that a modern battleship a machine. It is not. It is a man. His is a machine. It is not. ares may no longer have the vision of youth, but he sees through a hundred pairs, whose vision is twenty-twenty magnified many diameters by lenses exquisitely ad-justed; his hands may not be large or strong, but they have within them almost god's power to destroy.

It is as if his brain had multiplied his eyes and made telescopes of them, had ingreased his body to an ominous and beautiful abomination, displacing 30,000 tons, and had lengthened his arms and strengthened his hands until they could reach out clear away over the rim of the world, and there much and crush and tear and kill

It was twenty years since I had set foot It was twenty years since I had set foot on a battleship. There was something familiar about him and something strange. It was like meeting a promising friend of your boyhood after he had grown into a man. (I will not be-she warships, nor he her them. They are men.) He had grown bider, wiser, grayer, stronger, broader, taller and swifter. And though neither of us had forgotten the best, nor the worst of those things which we had once had in com-mon, he eyed me askance, and I felt embarrassed and shy.

SEA LIFE NOW MORE KIND The officer of the deck spoke to a seaman, nd by the tone of the voice I knew that friend battleship had not only grown atronger and greater, but so sure of himself that he could afford to be more courteous and more kind. Things happened. A meal came and went. One threw dice for the cigars. One lost. One listened and one talked, and one began to associate in the lack of one's head this face with the right. back of one's head this face with the rightful name of its owner and certain insignia with the office of the wearer.

No two faces of the uniformed men around the long, narrow table of the ward om mess were alike. But they were all fine, clean-cut faces of rigorously educated men is the pink of physical condition. Like all travelers, they were broad-minded, and like all men who have been brought up among true values, they were without affectation of any kind.

No two faces were alike, and no two men, I think, at that long table came from the same city or even from the same State. and yet with certain strongly marked and fine identities the service had stamped

WHAT SERVICE MEANS

These men were a telling and a thrilling answer to those who raise objections to universal service. They were the proof that by training and self-sacrifice sectional lines and jealousies may one day be abol-lahed among us. And that no man, ere his suspicions are laid, will need to inquire whence another man comes.

Let me try to show you what I mean. From the tones of their voices I tried to guess the localities from which they came. If I played this game with civilians I should hit some bullseyes, but here in every instance my shot flew wide of the mark. I guessed that this man was from Bouth Carolina, Lowe was his State. South Carolina; lowa was his State. Another 1 credited to Maine; his birth had done honor to New Mexico.

All this puzzled me, and I sought a solu I could not give Annapolis all the credit, because the chapiain, who so re-sembled the others in breeding, courtesy and common sense, had begun his naval career as an enlisted man, but I gave Annapolis a good deal of the credit, and the rest I gave to the service itself.

The identities were of the sort that I should like to see stamped upon the framework of the average man, upon his face, upon his body and upon his manners. They were the identities which result from learning good habits at an age when the average y is learning bad habits; which result om travel, from standing up straight, from having normal vision and always looking people in the eyes, which result from a common devotion to something which is bigger than any individual; which result from individual responsibilities almost contin-tuously borne so that one infinitely greater responsibility can be borne in common. NO TWO ALIKE

Yet no two of them were in the least alike. The executive officer would command a staggering salary as the head of a depart-ment store; the navigator's passion was for great circles and the stars and clay pigeon shooting; there was one who dreamed of ballistics as all dreamed of their wives and their babies and their sweethearts. And there was another, by no means the oldest, a long, driving man with a face like an eagle's, whose passion was for the ship and for every rivet, screw thread, lens, shell, cannon, torpedo and character that made the ship efficient and terrible—and whom all reverse. whom all revered.

As for the chaplain, if he ever goes to Billy Sundaying in my town I shouldn't wonder if I hit the trail. It was he who when one complained that they had among them nine daughters and but three sons, comforted them by stating that daughters do not come home smelling of liquor and eigarettes.

BATTLESHIP A CITY

BATTLESHIP A CITY

BATTLESHIP A CITY

I have said that a battleship is a man. It is not. It is a city.

That it is a walled city, defended by terrible cannon, every man knows. So I shall not here and now speak of the magic syes with which it sees the approach of the enemy, the thick armor with which it repels his blows, nor of the terrible cannon with which it returns them. I shall speak rather of ships' cooks and bakers, of buglers and blacksmiths, of carpenters and plumbers, of printers and electricians, of surgeons and coppersmiths, of musicians and bandmasters, of barber shops and laundries, of amusements and gossip. And I shall have something to say of justice.

THE GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

thetice to health questions. Due to Rellings in this space will daily give advice on preventive to define, but in no case will be take the risk of making diagnoses of or prescribing for allocate requiring survival freatment or drups.

and viciousness of the usual autocracy. If the admiral who is over all is ambittous he can only rise higher through his righteousness. He cannot gain even a temporary glory by robbing, cheating or exploiting those whom he commands. He cannot use the power of their organization to serve his personal ends. For absoluteness he might be William of Germany, but over him there is a Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The moment that he fails these, they will fall him,

But to return to our city. It differs from and cities in that it recognizes neither night nor day. There are more persons awake in the daytime than at night; but the city's eyes are never closed. And during each minute of his waking hours each citizen knows what he MUST do or what he may do.

VITAL LABORS

From 12 midnight to 4 s. m. is the quiet-est time, but in every part of the city echaes the sound of the watchmen's feet. At 4 s. the assind of the watermen's feet. At 1 a.m. cooking begins, and thereafter through the day until midnight, at intervals of five minutes, ten, fifteen and rarely longer intervals, some new work necessitous to the And all the time things necessary to its

And all the time things necessary to its comfort are going on. There are times when the smoking lamp is iit, then many of the citizens are at their liberty to smoke, to loaf and delight their souls. Out guest the smoking lamp, and half as hour later all bags and ditty boxes have been stowed, the lower decks have been cleared of unauthorized persons, the sick call has sounded and those who half an hour before fell upon all the bright work with rags and polish have left it as good as new. From 12:25 p. m. until 1 the band plays in the public square. But we are in port. The city is on a

But we are in port. The city is on a peace footing. Ours now to sing of shirts washed, of finger nails trimmed, of letters written to wives and sweethearts, of the incoming mail and of the outgoing, of shore leaves and returns to duty, of moving picture shows upon a Sunday night, when the screen is spected upon one grim turret and the fancies of the scenario writer are projected from the frawing summit of anected from the frowning summit of an-

I sing now of shavings and hair clippings I sing now of shavings and hair cuppings, of shampons and tooth pullings, of pills administered and appeadices removed of potatoes peeled and of justice administered, of the little Filipino servants, who have a jolly stringed orchestra of their own; of starry bugle calls and the wig-wagging of flags.

SHOPPING ON BOARD

SHOPPING ON BOARD

I sing of, those who loaf and amoke and
make friends; of yeomen and typewriters,
of paymasters and bookkeepers. And I
sing, too, of him who has money and goes
shopping. If he is for cleanliness he may
buy violet glycerine or naphtha, a cake
of pine tar is his for seven cents; for the
same sum he may purchase natural rose,
or lilac, or violet, or, more delicately, heliotrope or sandhiwood.

With for I sing of what may be hought

With foy I sing of what may be bought pon a battleship; garters that "never bind," talcum powder and mirrors, pen points and dioxogen, embossed writing paper or plain, cay pipes and corncoba and briars. I sing with joy of the baccy that goes in them.

and briars. I sing with joy of the baccy that goes in them.

Rapturously is sing of shoe lares and tomatoes, of sardines, peanut butter, pork and beans and pickles, of chocolate-covered cream cakes, marsimallows, nougatines and peppermints, of maple cream walnuts, of feanut brittle, of fudge, of butterscotch and velvet kisses.

LAW IN THE NAVY

The city has its law court. And then one day I saw justice administered as it ought to be administered in all cities, whether they are of the sea or of the land. Four business-like but very serious young ten took a slim black Bible in their hands and swore that they would do what was right. Thereafter, instead of quibbling and fencing, they went straight after the truth of the matter in hand, called the witnesses, helped them to speak the truth, instead of browbeating them and tricking them, helped the accused to put his excuses in better shape than he was able to put them his and in an extremely short period of time brought-the whole truth to light, found a verdict. passed sentence. ercy and sent their findings up to the

And this one, who has a passion for probation because of the good that he has seen come of it, will be as merciful and sensible as the good of the service will (CONTINUED TOMORROW)

SOCIETY WOMEN AID AT THE BUTLERS' BALL

Serve as Patronesses for Affair at Lu Lu Temple for Allies' Cause

Women prominent in society were patronesses at the Allied Ball given last night at Lu Lu Temple. They worked side by side with English butlers, who composed ne of the committees, headed by Charles

Numerous Englishmen and Scotchmen employed in Philadelphia desired to assist their countrymen shroad, and decided to "do their bit" by giving a ball, the pro-ceeds of which will go to war hospitals in England and France. They interested a

ceeds of which will go to war hospitals in England and France. They interested a number of prominent women in their project, the committee on arrangements including Mrs. Paul Denckla Mills, Mrs. Robert E. Strawbridge, Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Jr., and Mrs. Benjamin Chew.

Among the society women who served as patronesses, and whose butlers were interested in the affair, were Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Archibaid Barkile, Mrs. Theodore Cramp, Mrs. Frank Tracy Griswold, Mrs. Thomas G. Ashton, Mrs. William J. Clothier, Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., Mrs. Stanley Griswold Flagg, Jr., Mss. Julia Berwind, Mrs. William Struthers Ellis, Mrs. George H. Frazier, Mrs. Edward Crozer, Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon, Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mrs. A. J. Antelo Devereaux, Mrs. Arthur R. Spencer, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. John R. Valentine, Mrs. John Wanamaker, Mrs. J. K. Mitchell and Mrs. George McFadden.

A musicale preceded the ball, with Asa

A musicale preceded the ball, with Merrall, assistant organist of St Mark's Church, at the organ. May Chalk was the soloist, and patriotic selections were sung by the Royal Poinciana Sextet.

WILL WARN OF DANGER TO CHILDREN IN WAR

Child Labor Committee Head to Speak at Merion Cricket Club on England's Follies

A strong protest against letting down the bars to child labor, owing to the war, will be made at a public meeting to be held at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, tonight. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee.

and blacksmiths, of carpenters and plumbers, of printers and electricians, of surgeons and coppersmiths, of musicians and bandmasters, of barber shops and laundries, of amusements and gossip. And I shall have something to say of justice.

The Government is the flagship. The admirals are the Governors of States and the captains and commanders are the Mayors of cities and towns. It is a complete civilization, a floating country, to which the devotion of its seamen and firemen is as necessary as that of its admirals, captains and commanders.

It is not, of course, a republic, but an autocracy. It has not however, the fauits ommittee.
Owen W. Lovejoy, general secretary of

By JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, M. D., LL. D.

An Appetite Cure

first things he can do is to eat hard, dry food so that he will have to masticate every bit of it-chew thoroughly. The majority of people who cat too much do so because the hasty manner in which they eat smothers the instinctive reflex which tells us we have eaten sufficient food. When we take food luto the stomach some of it is soon digested and absorbed; it reaches the hungry center and gives notice

before we have eaten too much. One may sit down to eat with so keen an appetite that he feels as though he could eat an almost unlimited amount, but within a short time has appetite is so completely satisfied that he almost feels as though he should never want food again. When the appetite is completely satisfied that sensation of hunger is quite forgotten. What causes the studies change? The food is still in the stomach. It has not been assimilated or digested; but a sumil sample of the food has been digested and taken into the blood directalation, and the body has been notified that its wants are supposed by the control of the stomach in the state of the state

that food has come, so that we stop eating

plied; the stomuch is notified to receive so more food and it refuses to expand to addition of the stomach is that of all empty collapsed peach. As each morsel of food is recoived the stemach relaxes to accommodate it. Often when one has a renestion of fullness and feels unable to take profile mouthful he can eat more after waiting in a few moments he is hungry again.

People who have small appetites must remember this and give their stomachs time to dilate. On the other hand

o dilate. On the other hand, if a pero say enough. It is important to cat lowly, and to cat dry, hard food that equires thorough chewing. The use of se found a very vatisfactory remedy for

something rich and fat at the beginning of the meal, such as a tablespoonful of slive oil, for example. This lessons the

Very

Exceptional

Values

WHAT can one do when he has more appetite somewhat. Oil possesses the propagation than he needs? One of the crip of producing a sensation of satisfact erly of producing a sensation of satisfac-tion sconer than any other element of food, so the taking of fat at the beginning of ment is a good means by which to "take

he edge off the appetite". The remark is often heard, "I do not want to eat anything now-it will spoil my appetite for dinner." This really expiresses a physiological fact. By taking a little food half an hour before meal time te appetite is lessened.

An excessive appetite must be treated an disease. It is probably true that many core people suffer from an excess of food han from a deficiency

Fletcherizing for Acid Stomach

Floresterizing good for persons who have note acid stomach. O. J. J. is as the acid secretion of the stomach stimulated by chewing. That is every-sing caten should be taken in the form f a puree. They should also take considerable fat, that lessens the secretion of the

Precipitated Chalk What is precipitated chaik? It is pure chalk carbonate of lime.

Buttermilk-Fresh Milk to butternilk more wholesome than

Buttermilk is more wholesome than or-linary milk for the reason that it is already curdled, and the curds taken into the stemach are broken up into small particles, whereas when ordinary milk is taken into unds which often escape digestion.

Water After Meals

woon witter a meal may now defin One may drink water whenever he is thirsty, but be should take only a small amount at a time. One way take water quite freely without hours an hour or two after eating.

Another valuable suggestion is to take German-American Subscribes for Bonds emount of gastric junce, and will lessen the for \$100,000 of the Liberty Loan bonds.

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FINE ARTS AND FOX SHOW NEW MOVIES

Wilfred Lucas and Nance O'Neil Seen in Photoplays-Taylor Holmes Joins Essanay

By the Photoplay Editor REGENT-"The Final Payment." For will Name o'Nell and Alfred Hickman. Store and direction by Frank Powell.

Age of plot doesn't prevent this picture

om being impressive in spots, and as a whole fairly human in a fligh-strung, precalculated way. It will remind the veteran photoplay-goer of some of Griffith's onereel seashore Biographs of unhappy love and rengeance. They were 1000 feet long. This s 5000 feet long. The inference is easily drawn. Miss O'Nell is not especially well placed in the part of the Spanish girl. More close-ups at crucial points might have brought out her fine dramatic forcefulness and stressed the acting of other members f the cast. "The Final Payment" depends n two very primitive situations, the pick-ing up by an innocent man of a weapon on two very primitive situations, the pica-ing up by an innocent man of a weapon with which murder has been done and his unfair execution, and the impersonation of the nurdered man by a living woman to terrify the guilty one. The photography is good, but too same; the laboratory work had; there are few vignettes or effects, except a sort of gum-print leader that fades naturally into the ensuing action.

ARKET STREET. "Hands Up!" Fine Aria-Friangle, with Wiffred Lucas and Collect Moore, Story by Al Jennings. Directed by Toll Browning

Wiffred Lucas is always an interesting player. He isn't an actor, for as we all know actors "emote" and "tragede" on all occasions. Mr. Lucas has splendid quietude

In films that aren't intrinsically very important. "Hands Up!" is just that. It is rather deft in plot work, and its deceptions are any to please the fan who doesn't think far ahead. But the direction hasn't done what it should have for the play. Action too far from the camera; some grey, commonplace lighting; lack of pulse and passion, there deflections are not what monpiace lighting; lack of pulse and passion—these deficiencies are not what one expects from Fine Arts with its prestige of rarely beautiful photodramas. Some of the long shots are telling. The real trouble with "Hands Up!" a trouble that no end of warning seems to remedy, is its length. In three parts this would have been a corking little entertainment.

Taylor Holmes, one of the truly amusing farceurs of the legitimate theatre, and linked with Philadelphia through his appearances with the old Bijou Stock Company, has joined Essanay. Mr. Holmes has a mobile and funny face, and if Essanay doesn't get his weight in dollars out of his movies, it won't be his fault.

One day three years ago a young re-porter for a southern newspaper was mean porter for a southern newspaper was mean-dering along the streets of a Virginia city, when an idea popped into his head. It so impressed him that long after he had re-tired that night he lay awake thinking about it. The following day the idea kept about it. The following day the idea kept on growing until he just couldn't keep it to himself. So he took his brother into his confidence and together they capitalized a photograph of a fish which he had in his pocket into a \$190,900 stock company. A group of Virginia millionaires experty pro-vided the money. They saw the possibilities of the idea. In a short while he had in-vented authorizing darker large course. cented a submarine chamber, large enough nodate a half dozen men, attacher it to his father's submarine tubs, an in-vention the United States navy is fully cognizant of, and the brothers went far out into the big ocean.

They took with them a motion-picture

camera, hidden in their submarine char ber. As they went along the bottom of the ocean they kept turning the crank and fearting their eyes on a panorama of wonders, coral reefs and past the wrecks of ships they went, not stopping until they f manner; dignity and naturalness, even | came to the tropics. Here they encountered

marine gardens which are shown in the picture now on view at the Forrest---"25,833 Leagues Under the Sea."

Then the reporter threw up his job on the Virginia paper and with his brother went in for moving pictures under the san The reporter was one of the Williamson brothers.

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Peanut Butter, glass 9c | Sweet Chocolate, Pure Jelly, glass... 9c | cake Pure Jelly, glass . . . 9c Olives, bottle . . . 9-15c Sardines, can . . 6-12c Salad Pressing, large bottle . . . 9c

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