

AMERICA'S NAVY FIT; TO STRIKE ITS BLOW IN LIBERTY'S CAUSE

Personnel Beyond Criticism, Says Winston Churchill, and Even Britain Has Copied Its Methods

Following is the second of a series of articles by Winston Churchill, noted American author, on the world-war, its meaning and the preparations America is making to wage it.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL

Author of "Richard Carvel," "The Crisis," "The Crossing," "Coniston," "Mr. Crew's Career" and "The Inside of the Cup."

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MORE than twenty years have passed since I was graduated from Annapolis, and in that time a new world has been born and a new navy. I know the difference between a bowline and a blackwall hitch; I could still lash a hammock with seven possible turns.



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Then the officers of our navy no better Americans exist. In that personnel are represented all parts of the country, all elements of our population.

Among certain American minds the fiction undoubtedly exists that naval officers do very little work.

There is the comfortable wardroom with its silver service given by the State after which the ship is named, the quiet Filipino servants in white, the gay talk and laughter.

He shows you about, and, if you are a woman, you may be struck by the fact that the galleys that prepare food for a thousand men is as clean as your own kitchen.

If you are a man, you will perhaps be interested and impressed by various devices, simple or complicated, that have tremendously increased the efficiency of our service.

Competition is the rule—or rather that finer element in democracy which is expressed by the word emulation.

Late one evening after we had come to anchor I was sitting in the cabin with the captain of the battleship when a lieutenant appeared in the doorway.

"Then you're not going ashore?" asked the captain. He shook his head.

"If that youngster doesn't make his way in the service it won't be my fault," said the captain to me.

I remember the day I first saw the fleet, stretching away in what seemed an endless line across waters, silvery under the mist.

These modern monsters of destruction from which it flies have the grace of a greyhound. Twelve are already afloat—I wish there were more.

On the battleships I am greeted by old friends, many of whom I have not seen since they were midshipmen.

The most striking change I see in the navy is a change from age to comparative youth.

But my captain, whose cabin I shared, is forty-four, with many cruises ahead of him and a chance to make a name for himself.

And only two weeks have passed since first he stepped aboard her quarterdeck at a navy yard that need not be mentioned.

Now this, to a landman, would seem something of a feat, even if the ship had had a trained crew and a complement of efficient officers in her wardroom.

MORE THAN PATRIOTISM NEEDED TO WIN WAR. There was plenty of patriotism; but, however important, patriotism—especially

In this mechanistic age—is not the sole equipment of a sailor. More than half her enlisted force was composed of raw recruits, national volunteers and young farmers, clerks and mechanics who had passed, like ducks through a kitchen, through the Chicago station, to arrive aboard ship supplied with blankets and little else.

Those blankets, by the way, were as varied in hue as Joseph's coat, and when the bedding was spread out to air across the forecastle the ship resembled a rainbow.

Ordinarily our young men are hardened and prepared for service by spending six months in a naval training station, such as that at Newport or Norfolk.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy of December 1, 1914, declares that: "Our naval legislation in the past has often been criticized as lopsided and unbalanced—material provisions being unaccompanied by the necessary personnel provisions. This criticism does not apply to the legislation of this year (1914)."

But it was not until 1917, when the prospect of our entrance into the war became certain, that the number of enlistments began perceptibly to grow; and now the navy has suddenly been called upon to swallow, constrictor-like, more than one and a half times as many men as it contained before the declaration of war.

The new Federal merchant marine must be supplied with gun crews, with engine drivers and firemen, while every available fighting ship must have her complement ready for action.

On my visit to the fleet I talked with many officers on many ships, and I heard no word of grumbling or complaint. They are setting their hands courageously to the task confronting them, and they, at least, realize that we are face to face with a desperate and costly war, the responsibility of which now rests mainly with the American republic.

LACK OF FUNDS HOLDS UP WIRELESS WORK

Money Needed to Pay Rent of Offices Where Instruction Is to Be Given

Instructions for wireless operators in Philadelphia who will be placed aboard vessels plying between Atlantic and European ports as well as on ships in the coastwise trade is held up by lack of funds with which to rent offices in the Parkway Building.

Lieutenant R. Y. Cadmus, United States radio inspector in charge of the Third and Fourth radio districts, taking in the Atlantic States, is accepting recruits through the naval coast defense reserve in the Mayor's reception room, City Hall.

The Philadelphia Radio School, which has its offices in the Parkway Building, has turned over its entire equipment to the Government, and the only thing which is necessary is the payment of the rental for the office.

Lieutenant Cadmus plans to start instruction of the first classes within the next week, the total number of men starting to be 100. These will be divided into classes attending from 9 to 11 o'clock in the morning, 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon and 7 to 9 o'clock in the evening.

"Craven Cowards," Judge Calls Two Men Convicted of Conspiring to Block Draft

NEW YORK, June 12.—Louis Kramer, the first man to be convicted and sentenced for opposing the conscription laws and falling to register, was given maximum sentence by Judge Mayer in the United States Court today.

On the charge of conspiracy to block conscription Kramer was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Morris Beck, arrested with Kramer on the conspiracy charge, was sentenced to eighteen months.

The Italian mission given ROYAL WELCOME SOUTH Commissioners Review 2500 Reserve Officers and Troops, While German Prisoners Watch

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—Atlanta today gave a royal welcome to the Italian mission and every minute of its brief half-day stop was full of interest.

Man Meets Death in Power Plant MAHANOEY CITY, Pa., June 12.—Patrick Sean was found dead in the Schuylkill Railway power station at Girardville.

Engagement Rings 25 diamonds of fine quality, artistically mounted on new design. \$225.00. C. R. Smith & Son Market Street at 18th

No Fireworks in Lancaster's Fourth LANCASTER, June 12.—Mayor Trout has placed a ban on the use of explosives and pyrotechnics on the Fourth of July.

Give a Book to Your Soldier. Here's One! The Lifted Veil

"Balm in Gilead, fellow sufferers of fiction! A serious novel that unsparingly holds the attention that descends to no remotest hint of the questionable or meretricious."

Heal your child's sick skin with Resinol. The minor skin troubles to which infants and children are subject—itching patches, bits of chafing, rash or redness—so easily develop into serious, stubborn affections, that every mother should have Resinol Ointment on hand to check them before they get the upper hand.

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FUSEMAKER SURPRISED BY GUNNERY ACCIDENTS

John B. Semple Tells Probers Perhaps Casing Caps Were Too Heavy

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee renewed its effort this afternoon to establish the blame for the gunnery accident which killed two Red Cross nurses on the Mongolia and to get to the bottom of the charges of defective ammunition in the navy.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, who instituted the inquiry, attempted to obtain an explanation for the premature explosions of shells fired from the Mongolia.

John B. Semple, inventor and manufacturer of fuses and tracers, said he was greatly surprised at the accidents, and said, "Really I don't know," when asked for an explanation.

URGES CHRISTIANITY TO MAKE TROOPS FIGHT Christianity does not make soldiers too tender-hearted to fight, according to the Rev. J. W. Weddell, of Woodbury, today in urging the Camden Baptist Association, in session at Merchantville, N. J., to adopt resolutions favoring a big evangelist movement in the army.

First Slacker Gets Maximum Under Law "Craven Cowards," Judge Calls Two Men Convicted of Conspiring to Block Draft

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U.S. CONTROL OF PRINT PAPER URGED

Federal Trade Commission Asks Senate to Take Drastic Action

WASHINGTON, June 13. The first step toward the practical seizure by the Federal Government of all news print paper mills in the United States and the appointment of a paper dictator to control supplies was taken today when the Federal Trade Commission recommended to the Senate that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency and equitably distributed at a price based upon cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton.

That all mills producing and all agencies distributing print paper and mechanical and chemical pulp in the United States be operated on Government account; that these products be pooled in the hands of a Government agency and equitably distributed at a price based upon cost of production and distribution, plus a fair profit per ton.

That pursuant thereto some Federal agency be empowered and directed to assume the supervision and control thereof during the pendency of the war.

That, by reason of the fact that approximately 75 per cent of the production of news print paper in Canada comes into the United States, proper action be taken to secure the co-operation of the Canadian Government in the creation of a similar governmental agency for the same function, which shall be clothed with power and authority to act jointly with the governmental agency of the United States for the protection of the consumers and manufacturers of print paper and the public of the United States and Canada.

That in case the Canadian Government shall not join in such a co-operative enterprise, then importation of paper and mechanical and chemical pulp into the United States shall be made only on Government account or through the Federal agency charged with such supervision and distribution.

PRICE-FIXING SCHEME FAILS In a letter to the President of the Senate today the commission, which has been investigating the news-print paper situation for more than a year, states that these exceptional harsh measures must be adopted as war expedients because of the failure of the commission by arbitration to settle the long-standing controversy between newspaper publishers and manufacturers of print paper.

The commission frankly announces complete failure of the scheme under which it sought to fix prices. It states that four of the manufacturers signatory to the price-fixing agreement have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York in anti-trust proceedings brought by the Department of Justice.

Upon indictment these manufacturers rescinded their participation in the arbitration agreement. It has generally been understood in Washington that the manufacturers considered the Government had broken faith in seeking the indictment when the arbitration agreement had been reached.

In its letter the commission states that in 1916 news-print paper consumption amounted to 1,775,000 net tons, valued at more than \$78,000,000. At prevailing prices, the commission says, this paper would cost consumers \$105,000,000, an increase of \$27,000,000, or 50 per cent.

Under the plan for Government operation, the commission says prices to publishers would be based on fair costs of production and distribution and a reasonable profit. The commission says a similar plan has worked successfully in England and if put into operation here will increase production and diminish cost to consumers.

COTTON AT HIGHEST FIGURE SINCE 1871

25-Cent Mark Has Been Reached and Staple May Yet Reach 30 Cents

NEW YORK, June 13. Bulls, who for months have been predicting 35-cent cotton, can now assume the attitude of "I told you so."

The new high point might be emphasized by pointing out that it is the best figure for the staple since 1871. It is eleven cents the pound over the low level of this year and compares with a price of between five and six cents the pound which the staple brought during the period when the local cotton exchange was closed after the beginning of the European conflict in 1914.

There has been some talk of possible curtailment of local operation to prevent speculation, but some of the most influential members of the exchange assert there is less speculation in cotton today than ever before in its history.

That the opinion is general in the trade that cotton will be difficult to get later on is clearly indicated by the buying by these interests recently. The higher prices have not restrained the activity of the mills in covering for their future requirements and this buying is expected to continue.

Just how cotton goods have been advanced in price may be seen from a canvass of the wholesale district. One instance might be cited which will give an indication of how finished products have risen. Reference is made to "Fruit-of-the-Loom" muslin. It is only a comparatively short time ago, two years, when the retailer could sell this product over his counter at seven cents the yard. Today he is forced to pay sixteen cents the yard for the goods wholesale, and can only purchase in limited lots.

Cotton goods manufacturers in this country have been busy for some time, and the entrance of the United States in the world war has brought them additional contracts which they are now filling and making preparations to fill. These trade interests are the actual buyers of cotton today, as only they are able to purchase the staple

SMALL CROP FACTOR When it is considered that the lowest estimates of consumption range from 15,000,000 bales in the growing sections of this country, which has put the crop so far behind that it is doubted by the best students if a crop of as much as 12,000,000 bales can be picked, and the abnormally large demand from trade interests, both domestic and foreign.

NEAREST NEIGHBOR TO THE NORTH POLE. The mills must have it, and as they are operating on a larger basis than ever before at profitable prices they will pay higher for it. In my opinion, the grower as a general rule is not gambling on what Providence will send him in the next few months. He is doing the best to increase his production, but even with a 15,000,000-bale crop there would not be enough cotton to go around.

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LIVERPOOL'S INFLUENCE

One of the governing influences in the local advance has been the continuous rise in Liverpool. Private cables received almost every day state that there has been trade buying abroad with a pronounced scarcity of contracts. This is believed to be due to the fact that shipments of the staple from this side have fallen off because of the lack of bottoms, and some of the vessels which have been carrying the staple to England have been sunk by German submarines, thus removing additional cotton from the consumption markets.

rumors of German buying have been heard in some quarters, but these are doubted by those who watch affairs closely.

However, if there has been buying for German account, it can mean only one thing—that those making the purchases are desirous of securing peace than any other believe possible.

Economic conditions of the cotton industry justify the present quotations, and those doing business for the mills of this country make the assertion that there will be continued buying by these interests if the market advances materially from its present level. Of course, no one doubts that there will be temporary reactions and the prices ruling are now on a basis where many southern growers will be tempted to dispose of their future pickings.

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