

# WASHINGTON IN PRIVATE LIFE

## Was Typical Country Gentleman on His Superb Estate of Mount Vernon.

### DIRECTED WORK OF SLAVES

Father of His Country Actively Superintended All Farm Labor—Open-Handed Hospitality a Feature of the Daily Life.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S home life at Mount Vernon was divided into three periods: (1) From 1752, when as a youth of twenty he inherited the family estate, to 1775, when he left to take command of the Revolutionary army; (2) from Christmas eve, 1783, when he returned home after peace had been made, until 1789, when he became president; (3) from 1797, when he retired from the presidency, to 1799, when he died. During the war and during his presidency he visited the place occasionally, but only for a few days at a time.

Some delightful glimpses into this happy home life are given by Paul Wiltach in "Mount Vernon," published by Doubleday, Page & Co.

WHEN George Washington became master of the Virginia mansion it was not nearly so large as it is today, for he built the banquet hall on the north, the library on the south, the third story, the verandas, colonnades, piazza and tower, the great barn and many of the other outbuildings, besides laying out and planting the gardens.

It was not until after his marriage to "the charming widow," Martha Dandridge Custis, in 1759, that the family life really began.

With Mrs. Washington came the two children of her former marriage, Martha and John Parker Custis.

"These four were the nucleus of a busy and extensive life on the estate. The gradual accumulation of shoemakers, tailors, smiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, masons, charcoal burners, farmers, millers, hostlers, house and outside servants, and overseers, all with their families, constituted an army of several hundred. Everything and everybody that had no relation to the 'big house,' as the master's dwelling on a Virginia estate has always



After Breakfast He Rode Out to Overlook the Laborers.

been called, fell under the direct jurisdiction of Colonel Washington. . . . The house servants and all those connected with the domestic side of life in the big house were the responsibility of Mrs. Washington.

AFTER the fashion of most old Virginia homes, the kitchen was in a detached house next to the big house, and processions of pickaninies carried the heaped dishes across the lawn into the family dining room. The modern or even the now old-fashioned cookstove was unknown. The altar of this temple was a great fireplace with an opening which would accommodate half a dozen grown persons. Here andirons held wood cut to cord size, and often oak logs which strained a brace of black backs to lift into place. Cranes of iron, wrought in the blacksmith shop over the hill, swung steaming kettles above the glowing coals. Quarters of beef, young suckling pigs, and rows of fowl, game and domestic, were roasted on spits. Corn pone and sweet potatoes nestled in the ashes.

They refurnished the house almost throughout, ordering the goods from London, where the Virginia colonial dames did most of their shopping, though it was then more distant than is Japan today.

THEY both were early risers, though breakfast was not early for all the household. Washington in winter often made his own fire in his library, and there, over his correspondence and accounts, did an immense amount of work in a few hours. Mrs. Washington rose when he did and directed the beginning of the day's domestic duties into easy and ordered channels. After breakfast he rode out on one of his horses to overlook the laborers on the various farms into which he divided Mount Vernon estate, and returned, according to Custis, 'punctual as the hand of a clock, at a quarter to three . . . and retired

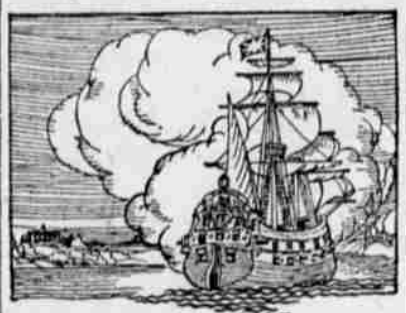
### A GROWING CHILD



George Washington didn't have no children, did he? "Naw; he was too busy being the father of his country."

to his room to dress, as was his custom. Mrs. Washington chose the first hour for religious devotion in her own room, an unfeeling custom her life long. Dinner was a mid-afternoon meal after the Southern tradition. Washington rarely ate any supper, though it was always spread for his household and guests. When at Mount Vernon it was his habit to retire at nine o'clock.

BEFORE the Revolution Mount Vernon bore its share of the open-handed hospitality which distinguished Virginia colonial life. The brief call of visitors, whose home base is near by, was practically unknown. Distances were great, travelers came with their own coach and horses and servants, and an arrival meant additional places at the master's table and in the servants' hall, additional beds, and stabling and feed for from six to twelve horses. It was part of the flexible, cordial social system, and the hospitality and provision was on a large scale. Everyone was welcome: brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces, and cousins to remote degrees; friends passing north and south, crossing from Maryland to lower Virginia, or only on their way to the plantation



In 1814, When the British Fleet Sailed Up the Potomac, They Saluted Mount Vernon Instead of Destroying It.

next beyond. Not least welcome were strangers, with and often without letters.

"Rainy days, or the early winter evenings, were devoted to cards. Washington's account books indicate that playing cards were quickly used up. The profit and loss columns record his winnings and losses, which at times mounted to nine pounds at a sitting. It was a liberal age. Not only was gambling on a moderate scale considered a fashionable diversion, but the family at Mount Vernon patronized the lotteries on various occasions."

HERE are some extracts from the diary of John Hunter, a London merchant, who spent a day and a night at Mount Vernon in 1785:

"The general came in again, with his hair neatly powdered, a clean shirt on, a new plain drab coat, white waistcoat and white silk stockings. At three dinner was on the table, and we were shown by the general into another room, where everything was set off with a peculiar taste, and at the same time very neat and plain. The general sent the bottle about pretty freely after dinner, and gave success to the navigation of the Potomac for his toasts, which he has very much at heart. . . .

"We had a very elegant supper about that time. The general with a few glasses of champagne got quite merry, and being with his intimate friends, laughed and talked a good deal. Before strangers he is generally very reserved, and seldom says a word. . . . At twelve I had the honor of being lighted up to my bedroom by the general himself. . . .

"When the general takes his coach out he always drives six horses; in his chariot he only puts four. . . . I fancy he is worth 100,000 pounds sterling and lives at the rate of 3,000 or 4,000 a year. . . .

IN the final period the life at Mount Vernon was livelier than ever—the good, old-fashioned life of a Virginia country gentleman; open house to all; many guests, both American and foreign, but both George and Martha Washington restricted certain time for their own.

"After dinner he spent an interval talking with them, 'with a glass of Madeira by his side,' and then withdrew to his library again, where he made a hasty survey of the newspapers, of which he received a great many, and retired for the night at nine o'clock, if possible without appearing at supper.

"When the gentlemen of the Alexandria assemblies sent their polite invitation to the general and his wife for their winter dances he replied that his dancing days were over. But he drove up to town frequently for visits that included a duck dinner at Mine Host Gadsby's City hotel, a review of Captain Piercy's Independent Blues, and the casting of his last vote. The polling place was up a flight of outside steps, so rickety that when the huge form of the general approached their foot, the bystanders, apprehending danger to him, with silent and spontaneous accord braced the stairway with their shoulders as he mounted, and waited there until he descended."

IN 1814, when the British fleet sailed up the Potomac, they saluted Mount Vernon instead of destroying it. The place was bought in 1859 by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the United States. At that time the only objects in the house that had been associated with its immortal owner's life were the key of the Bastille, the clay bust which Houdon modeled, a plaster bust of Lafayette, the old globe in the library and some camp equipment.

During the Civil war Mount Vernon was by spontaneous consent of both sides the only neutral ground in the country. Soldiers left their arms outside the gates and "men in blue and men in gray fraternized before the tomb of the father of their divided country."

# WILSON WARNS CENTRAL POWERS

## Answers Hertling and Czernin By Declaring It War of Emancipation.

### ADDRESSES THE CONGRESS

## Shows Willingness to Give and Take Somewhat.

Washington.—There can be no peace based upon the German position outlined by Count von Hertling, the German chancellor, in his recent address to the Reichstag committee, President Wilson today told a joint session of Congress.

The President reiterated in the strongest language that the German position makes for continuation of the war. The Austro-Hungarian attitude is directly the opposite of that of Germany, the President declared, and he praised the address of Count Czernin, but made it plain that Germany's control and dominance of Austria has prevented Austria being as frank as it must be.

The President's address follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress: On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our principle conceived them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 5th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th and Count Czernin, for Austria, on the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world.

"Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address of the eighth of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statements a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government to justify him in believing that it furnishes a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments. He is represented to have intimated that the views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand, and that I was aware of them at the time he was uttering them, but in this I am sure he was misunderstood. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no reason why he should communicate privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

Hertling's Reply Confusing.

"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and leads it is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin, and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conferences at Brest-Litovsk. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions. He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement.

He is jealous of international action and of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined, at any rate in this case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 23 states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general council, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but looks askance at any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms.

"He seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objections to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate. He will discuss with no one but the representatives of Russia what disposition shall be made of the peoples and the lands of the Baltic provinces, with no one but the government of France the conditions under which French territory shall be evacuated, and only with Austria what shall be done with Poland.

In the determination of all questions affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, to Austria and Turkey; and with regard to the agreements to be entered into concerning the non-Turkish peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish authorities themselves. After a settlement all around, effected in this fashion, by individual barter and concession, he would have no objection, if

### RUSSIA OUT OF WORLD WAR.

Orders Complete Demobilization of Forces On All Fronts.

Amsterdam.—Russia has declared the state of war to be at an end and has ordered the demobilization of Russian forces on all fronts, according to a dispatch received here dated Brest-Litovsk on Sunday. The dispatch follows:

"The President of the Russian delegation at today's (Sunday's) sitting

I correctly interpret his statement, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbance.

"It must be evident to everyone who understands what this war has wrought in the opinion and temper of the world that no general peace, no peace worth the infinite sacrifices of these years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot and will not return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon broad and universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches. Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that; doesn't grasp it; is, in fact, living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of the 19th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? They spoke of the conditions of a general peace; not of national aggrandizement or of arrangements between state and state.

The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the several problems to which I adverted in my recent address to Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that those problems each and all affect the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes, the natural connections, the racial aspirations, the security and the peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will have been attained. They cannot be discussed separately or in corners. None of them constitutes a private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. Whatever affects the peace affects mankind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled at all. It will presently have to be reopened.

"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind; that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world? The Reichstag resolutions of July themselves frankly accepted the decisions of that court. There shall be no annexations, no contributions, no punitive damages. Peoples are not to be handed about from one sovereignty to another by an international conference or an understanding between rivals and antagonists. National aspirations must be respected; peoples may now be dominated and governed only by their own consent.

"Self-determination" is not a mere phrase. It is an imperative principle of action, which statesmen will henceforth ignore at their peril. We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference. It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powerful states. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it; because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice, rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

"The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes. She would disdain to take advantage of any internal weakness or disorder to impose her own will upon another people. She is quite ready to be shown that the settlements she has suggested are not the best or the most enduring. They are only her own provisional sketch of principles and of the way in which they should be applied. But she entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization. She cannot see her way to peace until the causes of this war are removed, its renewal rendered as nearly as may be impossible.

"This war had its roots in the disregard of the rights of small nations and of nationalities which lacked the union and the force to make good their claim to determine their own allegiance and their own forms of political life. Covenants must now be entered into which will render such things impossible for the future; and those covenants must be backed by the united force of all the nations that love justice and are willing to maintain it at any cost. If territorial settlements and the political relations of great populations which have not the organized power to resist are to be determined by the contracts of the powerful governments which consider themselves most directly affected, as Count von Hertling proposes, why may not economic questions also?

"It has come about in the altered world in which we now find ourselves that justice and the rights of peoples affect the whole field of international dealing as much as access to raw materials and fair and equal conditions of trade. Count von Hertling wants the essential basis of commercial and industrial life to be safeguarded by com-

mon agreement and guarantee, but he cannot expect that to be conceded him if the other matters to be determined by the articles of peace are not handled in the same way as items in the final accounting.

"He cannot ask the benefit of common agreement in the one field without according in the other. I take it for granted that he sees that separate and selfish compacts with regard to trade and the essential materials of manufacture would afford no foundation for peace. Neither, he may rest assured, will separate and selfish compacts with regard to provinces and peoples.

"Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He sees that an independent Poland, made up of all the indisputably Polish peoples who lie contiguous to one another, is a matter of European concern and must, of course, be conceded that Belgium must be evacuated and restored, no matter what sacrifices and concessions that may involve; and that national aspirations must be satisfied, even within his own empire, in the common interest of Europe and mankind.

If he is silent about questions which touch the interest and purpose of his allies more nearly than they touch those of Austria only, it must, of course, be because he feels constrained, I suppose, to defer to Germany and Turkey in the circumstances. Seeing and conceding, as he does, the essential principles involved and the necessity of candidly applying them, he naturally feels that Austria can respond to the purpose of peace as expressed by the United States with less embarrassment than could Germany. He would probably have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassment of Austria's alliances and of her dependence upon Germany.

"After all, the test of whether it is possible for either government to go any further in this comparison of views is simple and obvious. The principles to be applied are these:

"First, that each part of the final settlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most likely to bring a peace that will be permanent;

"Second, that peoples and provinces are not to be bartered about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were mere chattels and pawns in a game, even the great game, now forever discredited, of the balance of power; but that

"Third, every territorial settlement involved in this war must be made in the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned, and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise of claims among rival states; and,

"Fourth, that all well-defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world.

"A general peace erected upon such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, these principles that we regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative, except among the spokesmen of the military and annexationist party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected the objectors have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible.

"The tragical circumstance is that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just.

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not say once more that we entered this war upon no small occasion, and that we can never turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety.

# 170 SOLDIERS LOST ON THE TUSCANIA

## Not More Than That Number Believed to Have Perished

### VICTIMS REST IN SCOTLAND

Countryside Is Raising Funds For Permanent Memorial—Villagers Pay Tribute At Funeral.

Washington.—War Department advisers indicate that very few American soldiers lost their lives in the destruction of the liner Tuscania in addition to the 164 reported as buried on the Scottish coast. The latest reports place the American loss at not more than 170 of the 2,179 who were on board the ship, although the list of rescued still is far from complete.

Seven additional survivors were officially reported, reducing the department's list of those not recorded as saved to about 260.

The War Department is exchanging daily long cablegrams with the embassy at London in an effort to complete the survivors' roll and untangle names garbled in transmission. In spite of the fact that only some 260 of those on the passenger list are officially unaccounted for, the department has more than 270 names of survivors which it has been unable to decipher. About 40 of these are supposed to be duplications and as many more are names of men of whom there is no record.

Of the 16 Americans buried in Scotland it was not possible to identify 33 who were disfigured beyond recognition.

Praise for efficient co-operation by the British War Office in the rescue of survivors is given by General Pershing in a cablegram received at the War Department. The Young Men's Christian Association and the Red Cross also are cited for valuable assistance.

Last 17 Are Buried.

A Scotch Seaport—Up to Tuesday night, a week after the disaster, 171 victims of the ill-fated Tuscania had been laid to rest at different points on the Scottish coast. These were divided as follows: Americans, 131 identified and 33 unidentified; crew, 4 identified and 3 unidentified.

The last 17 bodies, all Americans, were buried Tuesday afternoon, villagers again coming many miles in a downpour of rain to pay their simple tribute to the American dead. The bodies were brought to the burial place on one big motor truck, which was followed along the route several miles long by the squad of 25 khaki-clad American survivors and the village mourners. One of the villagers carried the Union Jack, while an American soldier held aloft the Stars and Stripes.

At the graveside the Americans sang the "Star-Spangled Banner," followed by the natives singing "God Save the King." The usual military salute was then fired, ending the ceremony.

DRYS GAIN 86 COUNTIES.

2,374 In U. S. Now Bar Liquor And 615 Still Wet.

Washington.—The Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Church announced that a survey it has just completed shows that there are 2,374 dry counties and 615 wet counties in the United States, a dry gain for the year 1917 of 88 counties. The District of Columbia was made dry by act of Congress, while New Hampshire, Utah and Indiana were added to the prohibition states by legislative action and New Mexico by vote of the people. New York added 127 towns to its dry list and Illinois closed saloons in its state capital.

100 POUNDS PER MAN A DAY.

That Is What It Takes To Keep A U. S. Soldier in France.

Chicago.—To maintain the American Army in France one hundred pounds of gross tonnage a day must be landed at French ports for each man, according to Captain Earl J. Zimmerman, executive officer of the depot quartermasters' department here. "The American people have no conception of the quantity of supplies needed for the men 'over there,'" said Captain Zimmerman, "nor of the difficulty of getting it to them. For example, it takes 23,000,000 pounds of frozen beef each month to feed a million soldiers."

U-BOATS MAKE BIG HAUL.

Thirteen British Ships Over 1,600 Tons And Six Smaller Sunk.

London.—Nineteen British merchantmen were sunk by mine or submarine in the past week, according to the Admiralty statement. Of these 13 were vessels of 1,600 tons or more and six were under that tonnage. Three fishing craft also were sunk.

TO INTERN ARMY SERGEANT.

Accused Of Stealing And Copying Important Papers.

Seattle, Wash.—Sergeant-Maj. Thomas Helmut Ritter, held at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, and interned for the duration of the war, United States District Attorney Clay Allen announced. Ritter, a native of Germany is charged with stealing and copying important papers from the headquarters of the Three Hundred and Sixty-first Infantry

# SUSPICIOUS OF TROTZKY "PEACE"

## Germany Worried Over Latest Move By the Bolshevik.

### DEMOBILIZATION STOPPED

Order For Russian Demobilization Said To Have Been Canceled And Berlin Fears Trick—War Prisoners.

Amsterdam.—Judging from the latest indications in the German press, much dissatisfaction and suspicion has been aroused by the latest move of Foreign Minister Trotsky. Important political and military leaders are said to be conferring busily to find the best solution to the puzzle.

The Kreuz Zeitung, of Berlin, on Tuesday declared "on reliable information," that Trotsky's proposal is in no circumstances to be regarded as a peace offer, while it is pointed out by other papers that the Russian war theatre was mentioned especially in the official army report of Tuesday. A Berlin telegram to the Koellenische Volkszeitung of Wednesday says:

"The Government is not willing to continue relations with Russia on any basis whatsoever unless the present Russian Government signs a regular peace treaty. As, however, it must be reckoned, for the present at any rate, that Trotsky does not think of signing any formulated peace declaration, a situation is created which makes necessary a thorough discussion between the Government and the supreme army command."

The correspondent in an apparently inspired passage adds:

"The Chancellor is resolved under no circumstances to conduct further negotiations in any neutral centre, and it will be the affair of the Central Powers to determine where such negotiations may best be held. The recall of the economic commission from Petrograd is under consideration. On the other hand, it is evidently realized that the question of the big army of Austro-German prisoners of war in Russian territory still controlled by Petrograd cannot be overlooked."

A telegram from Vienna to the Tagesschau Rundschau says:

"It is pointed out in well-informed quarters that the confusion and uncertainty of internal conditions in Russia demand that the Central Powers adopt a cautious and waiting attitude, and that in spite of the absence of a formal conclusion of peace, there be no hindrance to the exchange of prisoners."

All German newspapers note the fact that three hours after a message was sent out announcing the issuance of a demobilization order to the Russian Army, another Russian message was issued ordering that circulation of this communication be stopped. It is suggested that this indicates that the Bolshevik government no longer thinks of adhering to the declaration of Foreign Minister Trotsky.

The Zeitung Am Mittag goes so far as to say that there are proofs that Trotsky's promise of a Russian demobilization is a sham manoeuvre. It declares that reliable reports represent the Bolsheviks as energetically forming a red guard army out of the remnants of the Russian army in the hope of raising 1,000,000 men to establish Bolshevik power in the border states.

The line of demarcation along the eastern front must be maintained, in consequence of the Russians' refusal to sign a peace treaty, a Vienna dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says. Turkish troops will take possession of all Turkish territory which hitherto has been occupied by Russians.

FOR ENEMY ALIENS ON ROADS.

State Highway Officials Want Interned Germans To Work.

Washington.—The executive committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials met here to discuss a program of road building and maintenance as a means of assisting in the successful prosecution of the war.

A joint resolution pending in the House authorizing the Secretary of War to provide regulations for internment camps and to employ the prisoners as agricultural laborers on public highways was approved by the highway officials, who said the problem of labor for road work virtually would be solved if the Government authorizes the employment of convict labor.

35,596 ENEMY ALIENS IN N. Y.

Number Considerably Below Federal And Police Estimates.

New York.—When the time limit for German enemy aliens to register expired here 35,596 had filed their affidavits in New York City. This number is considerably below estimates made by Federal and police authorities, who calculated that from 47,000 to 60,000 were liable for registration here.

POLISH TROOPS REACH WARSAW.

Arrive Secretly On Special Mission To The Cabinet.

Amsterdam.—The Tagesschau Rundschau, of Berlin, announces that a detachment of Polish troops from Russia has arrived secretly at Warsaw on a special mission to the Polish cabinet.

"Weems" is the correct pronunciation of the last name of Sir Roehly Weems, new first sea lord of Great Britain.