

PROMINENT MEMBERS OF UNCLE SAM'S NEW NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD MAKE-UP IS MADE PUBLIC

23 Noted Scientists Will Pass On Inventions to Improve Service.

MEMBERS TO WORK IN GROUPS ON IDEAS

Expected to Revolutionize U. S. Navy by Modifications of Equipment and Methods.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 12.—Secretary Daniels announced today the personnel of the Naval Advisory Board. Expected to revolutionize the navy by modifications of equipment and methods, the members were chosen by eleven scientific societies, and selecting two representatives.

The membership is as follows: Thomas A. Edison, chairman; Dr. F. B. Whitney and Dr. L. H. Baekeland of the American Chemical Society; Frank Julian Sprague and E. G. Lammé of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; Dr. Robert Wood and Dr. Arthur Webster of the American Mathematical Society; Andrew Murray and Alfred Craven, of the American Society of Civil Engineers; Matthew Bacon Sellers and Hudson Maxim, of the American Aeronautical Society; Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt and Thomas Edison, of the Inventors' Guild; Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker, of the American Society of Automobile Engineers; William Lawrence Saunders of Benjamin Bowditch Thayer, of the American Institute of Mining Engineers (metals); Dr. Joseph William Wood and Lawrence Addicks, of the American Electrochemical Society; William Le Roy Emmet and Spencer Miller, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Henry Alexander Wood and Elmer Ambrose Sperry, of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers.

The first meeting of the board has been set for October 6, in the offices of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Edison will preside. At that time the organization of the body will be perfected, and arrangements made for subdividing into convenient groups for the study of the problems that will come before it. Secretary Daniels will make an address, outlining his purpose in forming the board.

Will Pass on Inventions. The Secretary believes that Mr. Edison and his associates will be of immense service, particularly in passing on new ideas that are presented to the department by officers of the navy. Inventions are now passed on by officers of the navy, but these officers have neither the time nor the facilities for making a thorough investigation of the thousands of suggestions that pour into the Navy Department each year. They are also hampered by a conservatism in their prejudices and are often too prone to believe a radical suggestion which might, if sympathetically considered, be of great value to the navy.

Mr. Daniels thinks, too, that the board will be able to originate new inventions, and suggest modifications to the present equipment of the navy which may have a far-reaching effect in the science of naval warfare. He has stated that brains are of just as much value in war as steel and gunpowder, and have by a "mobilization of talent and genius" to secure an advantage over foreign navies. He expressed himself as highly gratified by the selections made by the eleven scientific societies. While only a few of the men are widely known in lay circles, nearly all of them are famous in their own fields of science, and the board, as a whole, it is believed at the department, will command the respect of scientists the world over.

Secretary Daniels made the following statement in regard to the organization of the proposed Naval Advisory Board: "Desiring to make available the latest inventive genius of our country to improve our navy, a short while ago I suggested Thomas A. Edison to be chairman of an advisory board of eminent men who would make up the board. Mr. Edison, with the patriotism characteristic of American inventors, accepted the call to duty. The plan adopted for selecting the members of the advisory board was as follows: I requested eleven great engineering and scientific societies to elect, by popular election, two members each to represent their society on the board. The result has been most gratifying. I have received the nominations of all these societies and have accepted them, and it only remains to have a meeting, organize and determine the method of procedure, in order to utilize to the best advantage of our navy this mobilization of the talent and genius of our great country.

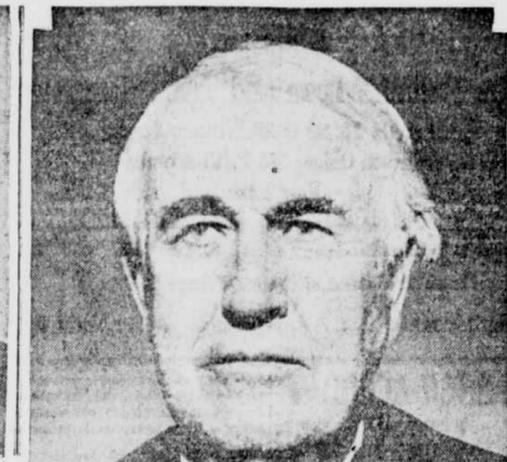
The responses of the various societies invited to co-operate in the great undertaking indicate the patriotic enthusiasm awakened by this call to duty. The following are the societies, with the members selected and accepted, with a brief biography of each furnished by the society concerned: American Chemical Society. DR. F. B. WHITNEY, Schenectady, whose most notable achievement is the research Laboratory of the General Electric Company, in Schenectady. His successes there included the pro-



ELMER A. SPERRY, inventor of arc light and gyroscopic compass.



PETER C. HEWITT, inventor of electric lamps and electric aeroplane appliances.



THOMAS A. EDISON, inventor of phonograph, incandescent light, kinetograph and telegraph appliances.



HUDSON MAXIM, inventor of smokeless powder and high explosives.



W. L. R. EMMETT, inventor of steam turbine and electric ship propulsion.

cess which insured the commercial practicability of the photographic film; the "metalized" filament, or "gem" lamp; the mechanically working tungsten; the gas-filled or half-watt lamp; the magnetite electrode arc lamp, and the X-ray tube.

DR. L. H. BAEKELAND, Yonkers, a Belgian by birth, who invented Velox and other photographic papers, the Townsend electrolytic cell and photographic films and dry plates. He has been awarded medals by four American societies, was United States delegate to the International Congress of Chemistry in London, 1909, has been president of five American scientific societies and vice-president of two others, and holds degrees from Belgian, German and American universities, being an honorary laureate of the four Belgian universities.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers. FRANK JULIAN SPRAGUE, Milford, Conn., a graduate of the United States Naval Academy and later a pupil of Thomas A. Edison, who equipped the first electrically driven trolley in the American navy; built the first electric trolley railways in the United States, Italy and Germany; introduced the electric elevator; invented the multiple unit system of electric train control now used on all elevated and subway roads here and abroad; invented a system of control for automatic braking of trains and is developing high angle fire shrapnel. Mr. Sprague won gold medals at the Paris and St. Louis exhibitions.

B. G. LAMME, Springfield, Ohio, whose 140 inventions include practically all types of polyphase alternating current apparatus, including multiple generators and motors. Mr. Lamme, who is chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company, has been an acknowledged leader in the electrical engineering work of America and Europe.

American Mathematical Society. DR. ROBERT SIMPSON WOODWARD, Washington, D. C., civil engineer, astronomer and geographer, who has held high positions in the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and has been president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the American Academy of Sciences, the American Mathematical Society and the New York Academy of Sciences.

DE. ARTHUR GORDON WEBSTER, Worcester, Mass., a graduate of Harvard University, and fellow of the Royal Society of Berlin, Paris and Stockholm, who is the leading authority on the subject of sound in America and has invented many instruments in connection with the study of sound. He was secretary of the Radio-Telegraphic Conference of London, which made the treaty regulating wireless telegraphy at sea. He was founder and president of the American Physical Society.

American Society of Civil Engineers. ANDREW MURRAY HUNT, San Francisco, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who has covered widely varied engineering activities, including hydro-electric developments, irrigation, steam power plants, gas plants, oil refineries, cement manufacturing plants and heavy civil plants.

ALFRED CRAVEN, New York City, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who has distinguished himself in irrigation work in California, in Virginia; the Croton aqueduct and reservoirs, the Carmel and Titicus dams and reservoirs, the Jerome Park reservoir and in New York subway work, in which he served as chief engineer of the Public Service Commission since 1910.

American Aeronautical Society. MATTHEW BACON SELLERS, Baltimore, educated in France, Germany and America, who has been successfully engaged in aeronautics for fifteen years. He was one of the first to determine the dynamic air pressure on arched surfaces by means of the "wind tunnel," and his "stopped aeroplane" is the lightest ever built and holds the record for the least horsepower.

HUDSON MAXIM, Brooklyn, who has gained world-wide reputation for his work in high explosives and their application to modern ordnance. In 1875 he formulated the hypothesis of the compound nature of atoms, which has recently been accepted as a true theory. Mr. Maxim developed and manufactured the first smokeless powder to be adopted by the American government, and has invented a detonating fuse and a high explosive adopted by this government, a self-combustive compressed air in driving torpedoes, and processes of making calcium carbide and micro-seopic diamonds. He has served as director and president of the Aeronautical Society of America and is the

thor of "Defenceless America," a scathing denunciation of pacifism. Inventors' Guild. DR. PETER COOPER HEWITT, New York City, who is best known as the inventor of the Cooper-Hewitt electric lamp, used for illuminating factories and for photographic work. He is also the inventor of the telephone relay and electric wave amplifiers, wireless telephony and telegraph apparatus, hydroplane, aeroplane and dirigible balloon apparatus and light transformers, changing the color of light rays.

THOMAS ROBINS, Stamford, Conn., who is the inventor of numerous mechanical devices, including the belt conveyor for carrying ore and coal, for which he was awarded a gold medal at the Paris Exposition. He is enrolled in the American Legion, and last winter visited the front in France to study military conditions.

American Society of Automobile Engineers. HOWARD E. COFFIN, Detroit, who was the originator of the movement to standardize component materials and parts for automobiles and whose inventions relating to the design and production of mechanical traction devices have revolutionized the industry. Mr. Coffin produced one of the first steam propelled automobiles.

ANDREW L. RIKER, Detroit, who was the first president of the Society of Automobile Engineers and whose work resulted in placing the American automobile on a more serious world-wide basis. He produced the first toothed armature and among the first electric vehicles, electric trucks, marine lighting plants and racing automobiles. In 1899 he was awarded a medal by the French government for meritorious automobile design.

American Institute of Mining Engineers. WILLIAM LAWRENCE SAUNDERS, Plainfield, N. J., who designed apparatus for the extraction of copper from general use, rock drilling and quarrying devices, track and bar channellers, the radiating system of coal mining and the system of pumping liquids by compressed air now used in Russian oil fields. He is the author of many scientific treatises.

BENJAMIN BOWDITCH THAYER, New York City, president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, whose long experience in the mines of the West has made him thoroughly familiar with their practical operation. He is an expert on copper and high explosives.

American Electrochemical Society. DR. JOSEPH WILLIAM RICHARDS, South Bethlehem, Penn., who is a graduate of American and German universities and mining schools, and is a legal expert in chemical and metallurgy cases.

LAWRENCE ADDICKS, Douglas, Ariz., who is a consulting metallurgical engineer of national reputation, having been a life student of copper properties in Western mines and Eastern refineries.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers. WILLIAM LE ROY EMMETT, New York City, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who has achieved fame as an electrical engineer and inventor. His most important work has been in the development of alternating currents and of the steam turbine. He designed the machinery for the first ships driven by electric motors and invented the oil switch and the varnished cambric cable.

SPENCER MILLER, South Orange, N. J., who invented the rope drive and whose cableways at the Panama Canal speeded the completion of the Gatun locks. He also invented the log-skidding cableway, the marine cableway that made it possible to transship coal under headway at sea, and the breeches buoy apparatus used by the United States Revenue Cutter Service.

American Society of Aeronautical Engineers. HENRY A. W. WOOD, New York City, who is known the world over through his inventions and manufacture of printing machinery. Two of his inventions have increased a hundredfold the rate of speed at which type may be multiplied. In naval aeronautics Mr. Wood is the foremost man in America.

ELMER AMBROSE SPERRY, who perfected one of the first arc light lamps before he was twenty years old and who to-day is one of the world's foremost inventors of electrical appliances. He was one of the first to produce electrical mining machinery, electrical street railway cars, electric motor vehicles and gasoline automobiles; he perfected the gyroscopic compass and was the first to produce entirely practical apparatus for the stabilization of ships and aeroplanes. His achievements have been recognized by the first prize of the Aero Club of France and the medal of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia.

Edison Alone Can Lead, Asserts Hudson Maxim There will be much work for the Naval Advisory Board when it meets for the first time next month, in the opinion of members who could be reached last night. But just how the needed improvements in the navy will be carried out these men could not say. Hudson Maxim, inventor and author, was not certain what course the board would pursue. This, he said at his home in Lansing, N. J., last night, could not be foretold, but would come out at the initial meeting. "As for me," he added, "shall exercise my judgment toward securing the best means that will help this country defend itself if it should be drawn into war. Each member, how-

ever, can only offer suggestions. No man will be able to lead the body, unless the government and I think we will all bow to him." Mr. Maxim said the board's object probably was stated best in the words of Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the Naval War College, in his "Defenceless America." "Admiral Knight expresses my very heartiest sentiments. He says: 'If we are to have a navy should be as efficient as that of the British navy. This is what we shall strive to do—strive for a greater efficiency.' Elmer A. Sperry, chosen as one of the representatives of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, with Henry A. W. Wood, said he took his appointment seriously. "Mr. Wood and I," he continued, "shall present only board of advisers shall direct. What I believe the board will do principally will be to relieve the offices of the department in Washington of much red tape. "I was there recently and saw a line of persons waiting while an admiral's time was taken up by a long-haired inventor. The men of the bureau are extremely courteous, and are consequently overburdened. The plans for improving certain conditions in the navy will undoubtedly be presented to the board and discussed by the members, all of whom have had experience in different lines."

ALLIES' BANKERS TO MEET TO-DAY

First Conference on Great War Loan To Be Held This Morning.

Members of the Anglo-French commission, who will meet this morning with bankers of this country for the first of a series of discussions concerning a plan for extending the credit of the Allied nations on a gigantic scale, spent a quiet day yesterday.

Deserting their quarters at the Hotel Biltmore, where they have stayed since their arrival here Thursday, the six foreign bankers divided into pairs and became guests of American bankers with whom they will discuss the credit schemes. Basil P. Blacket, of the British Treasury, who has acted as spokesman for the commission, and Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, spent the day with J. T. Morgan and several of the banker's friends at the Morgan place at Glen Cove and cruising about the Sound on the Corsair.

Sir Edward Holden, Bart., and Sir Henry Babbington Smith, also of the British contingent, went to Scarsdale, N. Y., Saturday night and remained there yesterday as guests of Frank A. Vandell, president of the National City Bank, of Beachwood.

French Bankers Go to Old Westbury. The French commissioners, Octave Homberg and Ernest Mallet, who will also represent the Russian government in the credit system discussions, went to Long Island, where they were entertained at Old Westbury by Willard D. Straits, of the Morgan firm.

The Chamber of Commerce, in Liberty Street, probably will be the scene this morning of the first of the series of talks. It is said that several members of the Anglo-French commission have separate plans for extending foreign credit so the Allies may buy unlimited war supplies in this country, while certain of the American bankers have ideas which they will expound to-day. The system finally agreed upon probably will be a combination of the ideas of several. At least \$750,000,000 is needed by the Allies, it has been stated.

John Brisbane Walker, president of the Friends of Peace, sent to Secretary of State Lansing yesterday a letter protesting against the proposed extension of practically unlimited credit to England, France and Russia.

Says Money Is Needed Here. "These millions are badly needed in America," wrote Mr. Walker. "The money which Mr. Morgan proposes to lend can only be obtained by making use of the United States Treasury reserve, putting commercial paper upon the government and using the funds thus relieved, or else by deceiving the small investor into accepting a war loan which may yet fall to 58 cents on the dollar, as did our American securities under British manipulation. A flagrant breach of neutrality was the spectre which Mr. Walker told the Secretary of State hovered over any such attempt to aid the Allied nations. He suggested that a telegram be sent Mr. Morgan telling him there was a statute which prohibited his thus "giving aid to the financially distressed Allies."

No message from Washington had been received by Mr. Morgan at a late hour last night. ever, can only offer suggestions. No man will be able to lead the body, unless the government and I think we will all bow to him." Mr. Maxim said the board's object probably was stated best in the words of Admiral Austin M. Knight, president of the Naval War College, in his "Defenceless America." "Admiral Knight expresses my very heartiest sentiments. He says: 'If we are to have a navy should be as efficient as that of the British navy. This is what we shall strive to do—strive for a greater efficiency.' Elmer A. Sperry, chosen as one of the representatives of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, with Henry A. W. Wood, said he took his appointment seriously. "Mr. Wood and I," he continued, "shall present only board of advisers shall direct. What I believe the board will do principally will be to relieve the offices of the department in Washington of much red tape. "I was there recently and saw a line of persons waiting while an admiral's time was taken up by a long-haired inventor. The men of the bureau are extremely courteous, and are consequently overburdened. The plans for improving certain conditions in the navy will undoubtedly be presented to the board and discussed by the members, all of whom have had experience in different lines."

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CARRANZA PLAN COMES UP TO-DAY

Wilson and Lansing to Discuss Proposal for Conference.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Consideration probably will be given to-morrow by President Wilson and Secretary Lansing to the Mexican situation and the proposal made by General Venustiano Carranza that the Pan-American conferees meet with him in some border city, to discuss international questions growing out of the Mexican revolution.

After this conference plans will be made for another meeting of the Secretary of State and the diplomatic representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala to discuss the replies to the recent appeal to Mexican factions for a peace conference. Carranza's rejection and counter proposal, it is said, will be given serious consideration, and some of the conferees propose to urge that his suggestion for a meeting be accepted.

When the conferees meet they will also have before them, in addition to replies from General Villa and his military leaders, accepting their plan for a peace conference, a Villa communication challenging the claims for recognition made by General Carranza in his note to the Pan-American members and denying Carranza's charge that Villa was bribed to desert Carranza's cause.

The military situation in Northern Mexico is being closely watched. Carranza's generals are planning a general attack on Villa's forces at Torreon.

Say Villa Is Planning Escape from Mexico

El Paso, Sept. 12.—Panic, which appears to have become general throughout Villa territory, has spread to foreign residents in Villa territory, and in Chihuahua City foreigners are alarmed over the situation, and in advices to-night a wholesale exodus is reported in progress. Already practically all foreigners have left Torreon. Chihuahua and all are said to be either ready to leave at a moment's notice or already on the way to the border.

To-day's advices discredit the report of Villa's death, but it practically is confirmed that Villa went in person with Pardo to General Urbana's ranch to demand a share of the Durango loot and that Pardo was wounded by Urbana in the fight which followed.

Mexicans Hold Americans for \$10,000 Ransom

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 12.—Edward Ledwidge, manager of the commissary of the Madero Company, Ltd., a Pearson corporation in Mexico, is being held by Mexican bandits near Madero, Mexico, for a \$10,000 ransom. Ledwidge and two other employees of the Madero company, all Americans, were captured near Madero as they were on the way to Juarez. The bandits demanded \$30,000. The three Americans had \$13,000 in Villa money. This the bandits rejected and burned when the Americans gave it to them.

Two of the Americans were sent to the border to get the money for Ledwidge's release, the sum being reduced to \$10,000. Villa soldiers left Juarez to-night on a special train in an effort to rescue the commissary manager, and accompanying the train were Americans with the ransom to pay in case the soldiers failed.

John Lovensbruck, the American cattleman seized by bandits near the New Mexico border and held for \$2,000, has been released by the action of four friends who put up the amount.

Villa Troops Evacuate Last Town in Coahuila. Eagle Pass, Tex., Sept. 12.—Sabinas, State of Coahuila, about fifty miles south of Piedras Negras, was evacuated to-day by the Villa garrison in the face of a strong Carranza force. According to Carranza officials in Piedras Negras to-night. It was stated a fight preceded the evacuation, but the number of casualties was not known. Evacuation of Sabinas, Carranza officials say, clears the State of Coahuila of Villa troops. The Sabinas garrison comprised the remnants of the Villa garrisons at Paredon, Musquiz and other towns south of Alende, it is said.

FOSS URGES HIS RIVAL TO QUIT

Ex-Bay State Governor Denounces the Teutonic Backers of Cushing.

SAYS THEY TRIED TO FOMENT STRIKE

Tells Opponent Debauching of Elections Was Due to Saloon in Politics.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.] Boston, Sept. 12.—Ex-Governor Foss, who sent a letter of protest yesterday to Secretary of State Lansing about the German propaganda carried on to cripple the Foss works, made another attack on the same influences to-day. In an open letter to Grafton D. Cushing, his opponent for the Republican nomination for Governor, Mr. Foss asks that he withdraw.

"I suppose a man may forget his manhood in politics," Mr. Foss writes, "but I put it up to you as an American citizen whether you are willing to get down into the ditch with these political allies under circumstances which I now suggest to you.

"I have good reason to believe that the recent attempted strikes against the plants in which I am interested were fomented by three forces now combined against me in support of you and Mr. McCall—the attempt of certain 'professional' Irishmen to stir up a movement in favor of the German and Austro-Hungarian allies; their Teutonic friends, who represent the liquor traffic and work with its supporters, and the plants in which I am interested manufacture articles used in national defence and war.

"As treasurer of the Republican State Committee you must have suspected

that the debauching of elections in the city of Boston, recently exposed, was, like all other debauching work, the result of the saloon in politics. The revelations of colonization of fictitious voters in disreputable resorts holding liquor licenses must suggest to you the extent to which this and other practices militate against an honest vote. "As my opponent you have read of the attacks on me at Onset and Springfield and Pemberton and elsewhere by agents of the liquor interests. These amount to the claim that no man shall raise his voice against them. You received the proffer of the support of those interested in the liquor business contained in the recent invitation sent you and Mr. McCall to speak at Faneuil Hall and the threat of political extinction, as Mr. Ham termed it, if you dared to favor prohibition. In all this you have seen the purpose of certain corporations to prevent the people from voting on the question of the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor.

"You have seen all this. You as a witness in court were able to observe that wanton attack on industry, opposition to the drunkenness commission, the prostitution of labor and the prostitution of elections to the saloon, the intimidation of candidates, even to the extent of threatening an ex-governor with arrest and imprisonment in the midst of his campaign merely for having the courage to tell the people the truth, all emanating from a single source. In court you were grasped by the hand of Dennis D. Driscoll, secretary of the Trades Union Liberty. You reciprocated his cordiality.

For Cushing and McCall. "You can see that all the indecencies I speak of are practised for the immediate benefit of you and Mr. McCall. The object is to prevent me carrying out my real candidate, Mr. Walsh. The Republican party has never been a party of copperheads. It has stood for economic efficiency and a well trained standing army of honest American workingmen. The first problem for patriots is to protect this army from debauchers and traitors. In making his issue I believe I am serving the Commander in Chief, the President of the United States. Show our loyalty. Fall in behind me. In times like these the true calibre of candidates for public office is of the utmost importance."

"No opinions we have cherished in the past should deter us from protecting our national honor. We ought not to be influenced or alarmed so as to put ourselves on a military footing comparable to the countries of Europe, but a rational degree of preparedness is necessary."

BURTON STANDS FOR U. S. DEFENCE

Ex-Ohio Senator Changes His Views and Upholds Preparedness.

MUST PROTECT NATION'S HONOR

Says Outcome of War May Lead to Perils Which Country Must Be Ready to Face.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Sept. 12.—"No man should be deterred by any opinion as to national defence held before this war befell the world. All conditions have changed and will continue to change. A new condition confronts us." This is the reason why ex-Senator Burton, of Ohio, has changed his attitude on the question of preparedness. In the past Mr. Burton has consistently opposed any considerable increase in armaments, but he now advises America to be on her guard, to sense well the effect that the present European struggle may have on modern democratic institutions, and to be ready to rush to the defence of popular government.

The United States, in ex-Senator Burton's opinion, does not appreciate the vast importance of the present war and the possibilities that issue from it. Either the war will be followed by an era of universal peace and disarmament or the world will be turned into an armed camp. The important problem, the ex-Senator believes, is to discover which of these alternatives will prevail and, if it is to be the latter, to prepare for it.

Mr. Burton's views are received here with the greatest interest because of the promise he has attained as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. It is plain that he has chosen to make his fight on a platform of "National preparedness," and that he believes the country will agree with the deductions he has drawn from the world war.

"I say that steps should be taken for an adequate defense," the ex-Senator declares, "for whatever defence is proper to protect our nation. We are not justified in presuming that there will be a period of militarism; nor are we safe in conjecturing an era of peace. The probabilities are for peace, but the dangers for something else are great and should be given due weight.

"We have millions of men and should not be scared. What should be the exact programme for armaments and I would not attempt to say off-hand, but I do believe in a well equipped navy. Our country is a rich prize. What would be more foolish than to allow its coasts to be so weakly guarded as to attract the possible armed hordes that would seek for brighter fields after the European countries have been devastated?"

"No particular interest in our national life should have control of the question of preparedness. The general patriotic character of the people should decide this. The appeal should be to the patriotism of the people, and in making the decision as to what constitutes adequate defence we should cast aside all considerations except those required by the new world conditions.

"No opinions we have cherished in the past should deter us from protecting our national honor. We ought not to be influenced or alarmed so as to put ourselves on a military footing comparable to the countries of Europe, but a rational degree of preparedness is necessary."

Advertisement for Philadelphia featuring a pocket watch and the slogan "YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE". The watch is labeled "New Jersey Central" and "FINE SCENERY—FINE SERVICE". Text includes "To Philadelphia" and "As Every Hour On the Hour".

Advertisement for Arnheim clothing store. Text includes "Fall Opening", "We now have on display a large assortment of imported and domestic woollens—new shades, new patterns—fabrics the most fastidious will enjoy inspecting.", "Suits and Overcoats, \$20 to \$50", "To measure only. Fashioned in the latest style. Tailored with Arnheim care and skill. At least \$5 to \$15 less than equal values would cost elsewhere.", "Samples and Book of Style Suggestions on request.", "Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim".