

DANIELS'S PLAN MAKES U. S. NAVY PARTY ADJUNCT

Conferrees' Agreement on New Bill Opens Service to Politics.

PROMOTION SYSTEM MEANS PATRONAGE

Cushing Stetson Points Out the Baneful Effects of Changes Made in Secret.

By CUSHING STETSON.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 9.—What was described yesterday as "the culmination of the Daniels system in the Navy" will be made public when the report of the conferrees of the House and Senate on the naval appropriation bill is called up for consideration by Congress on Tuesday.

On the strength of this agreement all of the conferrees, with one or two exceptions, have left Washington. It may be stated, however, that if the present bill, as amended in secret committee, becomes a law, the organization of the navy will have received a far worse setback than the army received even under the Hay bill.

Personal legislation, that is to say, the provisions of the act under which officers are to be promoted, has been inserted in this bill without any notice whatever to the House of Representatives that such a course was contemplated. As one officer expressed it: "I do not believe that seven naval officers even at the department knew that personnel legislation was under discussion by the conferrees."

Daniels Tightens Grip. Secretary Daniels has tightened his grip on the naval service. He has done more than that. Through his personal representative, Rear Admiral Blue, he has devised a system of promotion of naval officers which, in case the Democratic party is returned to power, will make the naval service a mere adjunct of the Democratic party machine.

Mr. Daniels did not himself appear before the few hearings held by the conferrees. He has been subjected to too much criticism; the limelight of publicity is upon him. It was through Rear Admiral Blue, who did appear and testified and wrote a report, that the Secretary of the Navy achieved his ends.

Mr. Daniels's scheme is as follows: Nine rear admirals are to be appointed by the Secretary, in whose hands the promotion of every officer in the service will ultimately rest. The plan works out this way: These nine rear admirals, sitting as a promotion board, will select a certain number of captains from the captains' list who are eligible for promotion.

Changes Without Warning. In none of these revolutionary changes in the naval service was the opinion of naval officers—of those naval officers doing actual work on the fleet—either desired or asked. The changes will overtake the service without warning from any quarter.

One other innovation remains to be recorded, which is strictly in line with the Secretary's mania for further "democratizing" the service or "Danielizing it," as the saying goes. It is further provided that all warrant officers—that is to say, enlisted men who through exceptionally good service have been given a warrant and rank of ensign, including gunners, electricians, carpenters, etc., and pay clerks—shall in future, and after six years' service, receive the full pay as lieutenants in the service.

Officers Under Control. The above plan does not stop with the captains. It includes also the ranks of commander and lieutenant commander. In other words, every officer of command rank in the service has been brought under the personal control of the civilian Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary doubtless calculated that the public would be blinded to these provisions of the bill by the fact that the bill will provide for the building of eight capital ships. Eight capital ships is the greatest number that any one in authority has advocated, and for providing for so large a number the public and Congress might not notice the political features of the bill. And this guess is borne out by certain other measures of the bill which partake of the nature of patronage and graft, pure and simple.

It is further provided in the amended bill that thirty civilian engineers every year, for ten years, 300 engineers in all, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy and assigned to duty, with the rank of ensign. Think of it! Three hundred civilians, knowing nothing whatever of the navy, to be appointed naval officers, with the responsibility of an ensign's rank! This section of the bill goes on to provide further that after two years' service on any battleship above and including the "cruiser type," one year at Annapolis and an examination these 300 engineers shall become full officers of the line in every respect.

Ranks Needlessly Padded. Naval officers point out that there was no need whatever of thus padding the ranks at this time. By enlarging the capacity of the Naval Academy a class could be graduated in ample time to officer the new ships, which will take three and four years to build, when placed in commission. The 300 engineers are simply so much more patronage placed in the hands of the politician Secretary of the Navy.

This provision of the bill does not stop with the engineers. A body of civilian aviators are also to be chosen by the Secretary and assigned to the ranks of ensign, lieutenant, and commander. These civilians are also to be appointed to full rank as naval officers, not as aviators, but with full responsibility as naval officers on the bridge or elsewhere.

No more desperate innovation than the above has ever been attempted against any military organization, in the opinion of those few naval officers who have learned what is about to be done. How, they ask, is a civilian engineer, with two years' experience in an engine room aboard ship and a year at Annapolis, in any way qualified to take the bridge of a battleship and to manage her as navigator? Or how would he be qualified to go into a 16-inch gun turret on the new ships and command the gun crew of eighty men and petty officers? And under what possible conditions would an aviator be qualified to perform any of these duties?

William H. Hotchkiss, former Progressive state chairman, had a long talk with the Governor. Several other Progressives were said to have assured him that he would have the support of the New York Progressives.

Adjutant General Louis W. Stotesbury called on the Governor and left the itinerary of his trip to the Mexican border, which he began yesterday. He will superintend the payment of the New York troops, and when he returns he will make a report on the conditions under which the troops are camped. The Governor will remain in New York to-day for several important conferences.

TO RUSH WORK ON DREADNOUGHTS

Daniels to Ask Bids Within a Week After Navy Bill Is Signed.

PLANS WILL CALL FOR 16-INCH GUNS

All Capital Ships Likely To Be Built and Armored in Private Plants.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Within a week after the navy bill passes the Senate and is signed by the President, Secretary Daniels announced to-day, the Navy Department will advertise for bids for the capital ships for which it provides. Plans for the four dreadnoughts are already drawn, while those for the battle-cruisers will be ready in October.

BILL AIMS BACKSLAP AT BRITISH BLACKLIST

Senator Thomas Would Deny Clearance to Offending Shippers.

Washington, Aug. 9.—British shippers will have to forget their government's blacklist or stay out of American ports if an amendment offered to the government ship purchase bill by Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, should be adopted.

WHITMAN, IN TOWN. MEETS MOOSE LEADERS

Feels Confident of Re-election in the Fall.

Governor Whitman came to this city from Albany yesterday and conferred with several state Republican and Progressive leaders at the St. Regis. It is understood that the state situation, as far as the Governor's chances for re-nomination and re-election are concerned, was discussed. The Governor is said to feel confident of being returned to office in the fall elections.

It is doubtful that many of the new ships will be built in government yards, although money is provided in the bill to increase the number of ways available for dreadnoughts. The two battleships authorized in March, 1915, more than seventeen months ago, and which have been awarded to the New York and Mare Island navy yards, have not had even their keels laid yet. As these are the only two yards at present available, no further ships can be built in them for at least two years.

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Senate Passes Measure Appropriating \$267,597,000 by Vote of 81 to 9.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Congress carried national defense legislation by other step forward to-day by finally perfecting the army bill. Only perfection of the navy bill now remains for completion of the programme behind which President Wilson has put the full force of the Administration in an effort to defeat attempts at reductions.

Although the Senate conferrees permitted the House to reduce the total appropriations of the army bill some forty-six millions from the Senate figure of \$273,597,000 to \$267,597,000. Its final passage was not without evidence of disagreement within the Democratic ranks. Democratic Leader Kitchen and Representative Dies, of Texas, the latter one of the pacifist group, announced that if there was a rollcall they would vote against the bill as finally framed. But there was no rollcall, and the bill went ready for President Wilson's signature without a record vote.

BOYS WIN PRAISE IN MILITARY DRILL

Parents Watch Brooklyn Youngsters' Manœuvres at Fort Hamilton.

The Boys' Camp at Fort Hamilton gave its first public drill yesterday to a gallery of 300 fathers, mothers and friends. In the absence of General Leonard Wood Captain Charles E. Kilbourne, of the general's staff, reviewed the drill, after which he expressed himself as pleased with it.

Starting with a few individuals interested in the National School Camp Association, who instituted drills in the armories last winter, the idea grew at Fort Hamilton, where was established a camp for all ages and conditions of Brooklyn and neighboring districts have been there since July 1.

The experiment has been so successful that "The Brooklyn Movement" was started yesterday for military and industrial training of boys, with the hope that it will become national in scope. About 18,000 boys from New York next summer is the ambition of the organizers, and they hope to enlist 2,000,000 more in similar camps throughout the country.

Training to Fill a Want. "Switzerland has a system and Australia has a system, and one of the men most interested in it yesterday, "but we have none. The idea is to build a truly American system, including proper industrial and military training during the winter months. We hope to train boys so they will be able to work better both for themselves and for the nation."

Among those pledged to aid the movement who were present yesterday were: Herman A. Metz, former Controller; District Attorney Harry E. Lewis, Borough President; J. H. Pounds, Jacob C. Klink, president of the Brooklyn Civic Club; James T. Holle, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association; Charles E. Murphy, counsel of the State Excise Board; General Thomas Hunter, head of the Boys' Brigades; and Mrs. August Dreyer, president of the Long Island Federated Women's Clubs.

RAISE IN BREAD PRICE THREATENED BY BAKERS

Say Use of 10-Cent Loaf Is Becoming Universal.

Milk jumped a cent a pint in price because independent New York housewives refused to have a care for the bottles. They threw them in the garbage and sent them down the dumb-waiters by the thousands every day. Milk route drivers customarily brought back several cases less of pint bottles than they took out each morning. Bread now threatens to take the same jump.

"An almost universal use of the 10-cent loaf will prevent the necessity of cutting the size of the five-cent loaf," say the bakers. "Yet, if they insist on having the five-cent loaf we will have to raise the price to six cents or cut the size of the loaf to meet the increased cost of flour and labor. To all practical purposes it costs the baker for labor and baking as much to make a five-cent loaf as to make a ten-cent loaf, and the cost of material is more than half."

Commissioner Hartigan, of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures and secretary of the Mayor's committee on food supply, predicted yesterday that the women would have their five-cent loaves.

BOYS AT BATH LASHED WITH WHIP, IS CHARGE

Five Complain Against Attendant at Betsy Head Playground.

Five little boys, all bearing evidence of a lashing received the day before outside the Betsy Head Playground, East New York, appeared as complainants in the New Jersey Avenue court, Brooklyn, yesterday against John Kenny, an attendant at the Betsy Head Playground. Batsis, Kenny, they charged, struck them with a snake whip. He was hailed by ex-Alderman Michael Carberry.

D CLASS SUBMARINES TO BE OVERHAULED HERE

Anti-Aircraft Guns Shipped to Navy Yard.

Navy Yard Officials Expect the Four Submarines of the D Class which are attached to the Atlantic fleet to come to the navy yard within a short time for an extensive overhauling.

They will not be in shape for a year's work in addition to getting new periscopes. The officers hope to have the D boats finished before the battleships begin to put in an appearance at the reservation about the first of next month.

Will Carry Monster Guns.

All the new dreadnoughts will carry eight 16-inch guns of a new pattern designed by Rear Admiral Straus. The results of the Juland battle, where effective hits were made by the British in a range of 17,000 yards, determined the navy experts in favor of this weapon instead of the 14-inch gun used on other ships. The range of the latter weapon is nearly 2,000 yards less, but twelve of them instead of eight, owing to their lighter weight, can be mounted on a ship.

The vessels in general will be similar to the California and Tennessee class, of 29,000 tons displacement, using oil fuel and electric propulsion. It is the Administration's plan, Secretary Daniels announced, to restore the navy to its former position of second in the world. It is thought that the new building programme will accomplish this. While only the barest details are known to the department regarding new construction going on in the British, German and French navies since the beginning of the war, officials feel that this tonnage has been largely offset by losses. The Japanese navy also has embarked on expansion, but not on as extensive a scale as that planned by Congress.

Work for Private Builders.

That the boys have learned military responsibility, honor and health from their work under the army officers, two physicians have been in constant attendance, but have had nothing to treat except minor bruises.

Army officers yesterday praised the sanitation of the camp grounds. That the boys have learned military ways was evidenced when a belated reporter tried to enter by the rear way. "You are not allowed to go there," said the corporal. Then he called for the corporal of the guard, and delayed the reporter until the corporal came to give the desired permission.

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CENSOR BARS CRITICISM

U. S. Also Prohibits Articles on Aero Squadron.

Columbus, N. M., Aug. 9.—Army headquarters here handed to correspondents to-day a memorandum on the censoring of press messages filed for telegraphic transmission. The memorandum provides that all news of comment is prohibited in regard to the following subjects:

"Everything pertaining to the operations of the aero squadron, or any of the aeroplanes, their condition, numbers or intentions with regard to reconnaissance flights or the result of flights."

"Information concerning the location of headquarters of the expedition, or of any organization or movements of troops."

"Criticism of any department or corps."

"Decisions of the censoring officer may be carried in appeal to the commanding officer of the base."



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Advertisement for Sunny Virginia's gift to cigarette smokers, featuring Piedmont cigarettes. Includes text: "Sunny Virginia's gift to cigarette smokers", "All the warmth and charm of Virginia's mellow sunshine are wrapped up in every Piedmont cigarette you put a light to.", "Because Piedmonts are the highest-grade Virginia tobacco—ALL Virginia! Lively and golden—Virginia is 'the tobacco man's tobacco'." "If you like life and character in a cigarette, you'll be delighted with what Piedmonts have to offer you." "A package of Piedmonts, please". Logo of Loyal & Myers Tobacco Co. An ALL Virginia cigarette—Piedmont The Cigarette of Quality 10 for 5c Also Packed 20 for 10c NOTE:—A package of ten cigarettes made of all Turkish tobacco costs the smoker 10 or 15c. A package of ten Piedmonts made of highest-grade Virginia tobacco costs the smoker only 5c. Why the difference? Because Piedmonts pay no duty, no ocean freight, no marine insurance, no expensive importing charges.