

YEAR'S NAVAL PROGRAM NOT DEFINITELY FRAMED

Secretary of Navy and His Advisers Still Have Matter Under Consideration.

WILSON TO HAVE FINAL WORD

Officials Hope for More Information From War Zone Upon Which United States Can Build With Profit and Safety.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The naval program to be presented to Congress, in the light of the lessons of the European war, has not been definitely framed, notwithstanding the fact that Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his advisers have had the subject under consideration continuously for months.

The building plans for the coming year will not be completed until the last moment, when, probably, President Wilson will say the final word as to the number and type of ships the Navy Department will request. Meanwhile, Secretary Daniels hopes for more information from the war zone upon which the United States can build with profit and safety.

So far, little information has been received to aid the naval constructors. All the belligerents are maintaining the strictest secrecy as to their plans or the lessons they have drawn for themselves from the few sea battles. American naval attaches at London, Paris and Berlin have had little opportunity to furnish enlightening reports, and there have been no foreign observers aboard any of the war fleets at sea.

It is said that the American attaché at Berlin has had opportunity to see considerable of the work going on in German yards, but, so far, he has been under the strictest injunction not to reveal what he has observed, even in official reports, during the continuance of the war.

The greatest question that has come out of the war is considered by many American naval officers to be the future of the Dreadnought. So far as is known, not a single capital ship has been engaged in the value of those enormously expensive fighting machines is still as problematical as it was when England launched the first all-big-gun ship, the Dreadnought, the Queen Elizabeth, has bombarded the forts at the Dardanelles; but, so far as Navy Department advisers go, she is the only ship of her class to have fired a shot so far.

The reason for that, navy officers say, is the full realization of predictions made for submarines when the first undersea boat was constructed. Against those small and comparatively inexpensive weapons no adequate means of defense has been found, and the first-line ships of the fighting navies are behind mine fields or screens of torpedo-boats and destroyers leaving the active work of the war to the older pre-Dreadnought battleships, the battle cruisers and lighter and less expensive craft.

SUPERIORITY OF SUBMARINES PROVED BY EUROPEAN WAR

When the first maneuvers of the American navy in which submarines participated took place, some officers declared the day of the battleship had passed. In theory, every big ship which approached shore during those operations was destroyed. Events of the European war, so far as they are known, apparently bear out that assumption of the superiority of submarines, and that is proving a vexing problem in deciding what shall be the future American policy of naval construction.

Navy engineers now are deeply engaged with experiments looking to the discovery of some practical defense against submarine attack. Should they find a solution of the problem, the big-ship program will be vindicated. While nothing has been revealed of their experiments, it is assumed that questions of greater subdivision of hulls and stronger bulkheads, of armor to extend above the waterline and capable of resisting the blow of a modern torpedo, and also the location of submarines at a considerable distance and their pursuit by swift, light, easily handled craft, such as destroyers, are being considered. The latter defense is the only practical one which seems to have met with any success abroad, so far as is known, yet officers here point out that, at best, it is like searching for a needle in a haystack, and that the destroyer defense does not meet the problem in anything like an adequate way.

Location and destruction of submarines by aeroplanes also is considered impractical in any but special cases where weather, depth of water and other conditions make it possible. Bomb dropping from aeroplanes, even the far-reaching land fortifications and other easily visible stationary objects, has not proven so successful as to give much promise where a small, dimly visible shape beneath the surface of the water is the target.

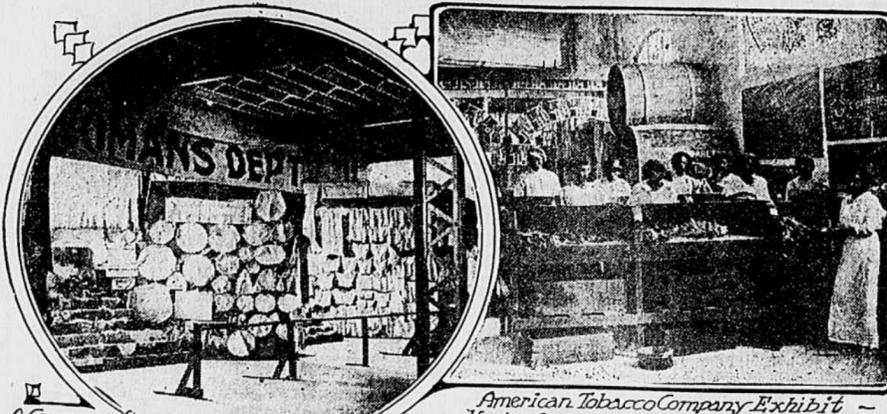
COMMANDERS NEED POWER OF UNDERWATER VISION

Similarly, submarine against submarine is not considered a possible development of undersea warfare unless some new startling device to give submarine commanders the power of underwater vision is discovered. A submarine is a blind thing, once its periscope is below the surface. One of the novel exploits of the war, however, was the sinking of an Italian submarine by an Austrian underwater boat. The reports of the encounter, however, were not sufficiently complete to indicate the value of that sort of warfare.

The result of the development of the submarine with widening range of action, mounting disappearing guns for surface action, and with increasing numbers of torpedo tubes, as shown by reports from Europe, has been to create a school of navy officers here who are said to be urging the abandonment of the dreadnought building in favor of a huge submarine fleet. Other officers declare the backbone of a navy must always be in first-line battleships, and are urging larger and more heavily armed Dreadnoughts than ever. Some place between these two schools of theory, it is said, the course of the department will lie in its recommendations to Congress.

Officers who advocate the submarine navy say that it is thoroughly practicable for the United States, because the mission of the American navy is to defend the United States from invasion, not to prepare the way for an American invasion of any enemy coun-

Art and Craftsmanship of a Race Risen From Slavery

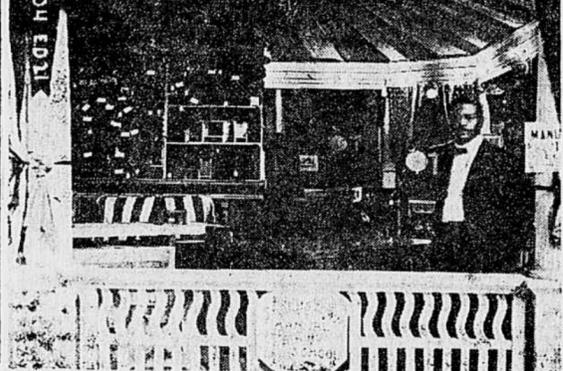


Corner of the Women's Department

American Tobacco Company Exhibit - Negro Quartet Singing as They Work



Art and Needlework Exhibit - Colored Citizens of Hagerstown, Md.



Craftsmanship Exhibit - Hagerstown Manual Training School

try. That, they declare, has always been the theory of the Navy Department, and accounts for the fact that no great efforts have been made to obtain appropriations for swift battle cruisers such as those employed by the British and German navies. Lacking a merchant marine to be protected, and being a self-contained nation, fully able to support itself with the resources within its own borders, they argue that battle cruisers have not been considered a necessity to the United States Navy, and the attention has been concentrated upon getting the greatest possible number of heavy battleships, floating fortresses to defend the coasts.

FLEETS OF SUBMARINES STATIONED ALONG COASTS

With fleets of submarines stationed along both coasts and with navy yards equipped to care for them, those officers argue that even the battleships could be spared from the defense line, and that no enemy would dare approach with ships and transports a coast well mined and defended with land guns as well as submarines. The risks would be too great, the chances of overwhelming disaster too many.

It is certain that Congress will be asked to provide liberally in auxiliary ships for the present navy, particularly as to parent ships for submarine flotillas. Navy officers are obtaining all possible data on German and British submarine tenders, and may propose the construction of several of those vessels so designed as to be able to raise sunken submarines or even to take aboard and transport for considerable distances several of the little fighting ships. Reports have reached the United States of several such ships in the European navies.

It is also probable that a number of swift scout cruisers will be recommended, and that a consistent program will be proposed, designed to give the navy an ample fleet of these ships within a few years. As yet, however, there is nothing to indicate the recommendation of battle cruisers at this time. The department, it is intimated, probably will content itself with laying before Congress a full presentation of the arguments for and against that type.

AUGUSTINE YTURBIDE WEDS

Grandson of Maximilian Takes Washington Girl as His Wife.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Augustine de Yturbide, adopted heir and grandson of Maximilian, for a brief time Emperor of Mexico, was married this morning at St. Matthew's Catholic Church to Miss Mary Louis Kearney, of this city. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Brigadier-General James Kearney, is twenty-nine, and Yturbide's age, as given to the license clerk, is fifty-two. Father Godfrey, of the Franciscan Monastery, near the Catholic University, this afternoon denied the reports that Yturbide had been living at the monastery and studying. It was admitted that he was an occasional visitor. Yturbide formerly was very prominent in Washington society, but in recent years has devoted himself to his studies. It was said that he was taking a course in theology. The wedding was private.

IN PURSUIT OF MEXICANS

United States Cavalrymen Go After Men Who Looted Texas Ranch.

HARLINGEN, TEX., July 5.—Eighty United States cavalrymen left here late today in pursuit of a band of forty Mexicans who crossed the border on Sunday night and looted a ranch near Lyford, Tex., thirty miles from here, killing two men.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

LOST suitcase on Main Street car last night. Picked up through mistake by unknown person. Reward if returned to Miss Ethel Hill, 1 South Mulberry Street.

MAYOR OPENS BIG NEGRO EXPOSITION

(Continued from First Page)

being taken in the exhibition by the white people, to set aside Thursday as a special day for white visitors. Members of the City Council and all city and State officials will be invited to be present, and all the courtesies of the grounds will be shown them.

The Oklahoma Wild West show, one of the principal attractions at the exposition, will parade through the principal streets this morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, and will thereafter take up its stand on Midway. A large and attractive show has been provided for the grand stand. It is one of the main features of entertainment.

It was announced last night that the entrance fee, day and night, would hereafter be only 25 cents.

THURSDAY SET ASIDE FOR WHITE VISITORS

Many white people were present yesterday, and Giles Jackson was inspired.



Library Bureau will help you do it

Now is the time—with business somewhat slack—to transfer old letters and reports.

Get them out of your "current" files, but put them away so that you can find anything you may want later.

This means Library Bureau transfer cases—steel unit drawers that stack as high and as wide as your needs require. Protection for valuable papers, and, with the aid of the L. B. Automatic Index, everything always findable.

If you prefer wood transfer cases, we make them, too. Also all kinds of transfer supplies.

Library Bureau equipment will enable you to put your filing on the quick-accurate basis for the fall business boom. Our booklet, "What to do with old letters," tells the story. Want it?

Library Bureau Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel. W. T. FARQUHAR, Manager Room 1219, Mutual Building, Richmond

GERMAN ADMIRAL WARNS AGAINST BREAK WITH U. S.

Tells His Compatriots Not to Underestimate Danger of Breach With America.

REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION

Asks Careful Consideration Whether Value of Submarine Warfare is Great Enough to Justify Continuance at Expense of Such a Rupture.

BERLIN, July 5 (via London).—Admiral Oscar von Truppel, at one time Governor of Kiauchau, warns his compatriots in an article in Der Tag not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States. He asks careful consideration whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare is great enough to justify its continuance at the expense of such a rupture.

The article is regarded as remarkable, not only for its open statement regarding the far-reaching effect participation of America in the hostilities might exercise, but also as a contribution from a naval officer. All German naval publicists hitherto heard from have devoted their energies to accelerating public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign. The campaign between the advocates and the opponents of a compromise still is intense, and delivery of the note probably will be delayed several days. It is known to those who favor a compromise that additional consideration will produce a change in the attitude of the naval party, which has been bringing heavy pressure to bear.

WOULD SERIOUSLY INJURE GERMAN PROSPECTS

Admiral von Truppel, in his article in Der Tag, writes: "A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the effect of which would virtually be as great as a German-American war, would seriously injure German prospects though America at first would be able to contribute little to the military strength of the entente allies, except by an acceleration of the munitions supply, it could in time co-operate with considerable land and sea forces and with first-class submarines and aeroplanes in the complete isolation of Germany. It also could exercise such pressure upon few remaining neutral countries that they probably would be arrayed actively or passively in the ranks of our enemies."

Admiral von Truppel discounts the stories of earlier existing American agreements with Great Britain against Germany, explaining that this is most improbable, owing to American diplomatic traditions. "But it is undeniable," he says, "in spite of President Wilson's unquestionable desire to reach a peaceful solution of problems, that the sympathies of a majority of Americans are on the side of England, and that only a spark might be necessary under certain conditions to kindle this feeling into a hostile outbreak."

KERNEL OF PROBLEM REVEALED BY QUESTION

The kernel of the problem, from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral von Truppel, is contained in this question: "Can we hope, so far as we are able to foresee, to force England to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?"

"If the answer is in the negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case should be modified or abandoned to obtain a more favorable neutrality from and the friendship of America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war."

"If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us in the situation which England has forced upon us in using to the fullest extent our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all the consequences of it."

The Kreuz Zeitung, in its weekly review, says that limitations upon submarine operations would cause widespread and deep agitation among the German people. It is probable, however, the newspaper adds, that in the forthcoming note to America form will be found which will offer a prospect of settling the question, so far as passengers are concerned.

GERMAN ADMIRAL WARNS AGAINST BREAK WITH U. S.

Tells His Compatriots Not to Underestimate Danger of Breach With America.

REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION

Asks Careful Consideration Whether Value of Submarine Warfare is Great Enough to Justify Continuance at Expense of Such a Rupture.

BERLIN, July 5 (via London).—Admiral Oscar von Truppel, at one time Governor of Kiauchau, warns his compatriots in an article in Der Tag not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States. He asks careful consideration whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare is great enough to justify its continuance at the expense of such a rupture.

The article is regarded as remarkable, not only for its open statement regarding the far-reaching effect participation of America in the hostilities might exercise, but also as a contribution from a naval officer. All German naval publicists hitherto heard from have devoted their energies to accelerating public opinion against any modification of the submarine campaign. The campaign between the advocates and the opponents of a compromise still is intense, and delivery of the note probably will be delayed several days. It is known to those who favor a compromise that additional consideration will produce a change in the attitude of the naval party, which has been bringing heavy pressure to bear.

WOULD SERIOUSLY INJURE GERMAN PROSPECTS

Admiral von Truppel, in his article in Der Tag, writes: "A German-American war, or even a rupture of diplomatic relations, the effect of which would virtually be as great as a German-American war, would seriously injure German prospects though America at first would be able to contribute little to the military strength of the entente allies, except by an acceleration of the munitions supply, it could in time co-operate with considerable land and sea forces and with first-class submarines and aeroplanes in the complete isolation of Germany. It also could exercise such pressure upon few remaining neutral countries that they probably would be arrayed actively or passively in the ranks of our enemies."

Admiral von Truppel discounts the stories of earlier existing American agreements with Great Britain against Germany, explaining that this is most improbable, owing to American diplomatic traditions. "But it is undeniable," he says, "in spite of President Wilson's unquestionable desire to reach a peaceful solution of problems, that the sympathies of a majority of Americans are on the side of England, and that only a spark might be necessary under certain conditions to kindle this feeling into a hostile outbreak."

KERNEL OF PROBLEM REVEALED BY QUESTION

The kernel of the problem, from a German standpoint, concludes Admiral von Truppel, is contained in this question: "Can we hope, so far as we are able to foresee, to force England to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?"

"If the answer is in the negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in the hunting grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles and the Suez Canal. Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case should be modified or abandoned to obtain a more favorable neutrality from and the friendship of America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war."

"If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us in the situation which England has forced upon us in using to the fullest extent our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all the consequences of it."

The Kreuz Zeitung, in its weekly review, says that limitations upon submarine operations would cause widespread and deep agitation among the German people. It is probable, however, the newspaper adds, that in the forthcoming note to America form will be found which will offer a prospect of settling the question, so far as passengers are concerned.



Victrola for outdoor entertainment

The portable styles of the Victrola make it easy to take it wherever you want it—and just now you'll likely want it outdoors.

On your porch, on your lawn, anywhere out in the open, the music of the Victrola is sure to be enjoyed.

Come in and see our \$15 and \$25 Victrolas. Take one on your vacation.

Easy monthly payments. Walter D. Moses & Co. 103 E. Broad. Oldest Music House in Va. & N.C.

Uric Acid Poison Undermines Health

Rheuma Drives it from the System and Eliminates Rheumatism.

Ever since Rheuma has been sold in this vicinity, the sale of this marvelous rheumatism remedy has been steadily on the increase. This is due to the fact that Rheuma is guaranteed to eliminate rheumatism or money back. It cleanses the system of uric acid poison.

Read this proof: "After treatment by three doctors, without result, I have been cured of a very bad case of rheumatism by using two bottles of Rheuma. It is now two years since I used the remedy, and I am still as well as ever. Previously I was a cripple, walking with crutches."—Judge John Barhorst, Fort Loramie, Ohio.

Rheuma is sold by Tragle Drug Co. and all druggists at 50 cents. Get the genuine—in liquid form for internal use only.

Virginia Baptist Summer Encampment at Virginia Beach, July 5-16

For the above occasion the Norfolk and Western Railway will sell round trip tickets from Richmond to Virginia Beach, on July 6th to 14th, inclusive, at rate of \$3.50, good for return passage until July 22d. Fast train leaving Richmond 3 P. M. daily, connects in Union Depot, Norfolk (except Sunday), with train direct to Virginia Beach, thus avoiding transfer of passengers and baggage across the city. C. H. BOSLEY, District Passenger Agent.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE New Method Gas Ranges

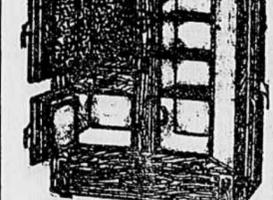
AT PETIT & CO.'S

Comfort Porch Chairs

You get them for less at M. Rosenbloom & Son 150 EAST MAIN STREET

Prices Reduced On all Refrigerators and Ice Chests.

Purchase now and save money.



Rothert & Co.

Fourth and Broad.

WHISKEY AND MORPHINE

ADDICTIONS CAN BE CURED

Our proposition: "No Cure, No Pay." We will take any case of liquor or drug addiction and guarantee a cure in from ten days to three weeks, according to physical condition of patient. You don't pay us a penny until you know that you are cured. We administer the original Devine treatment, which is the last word that science has to offer for the cure of these diseases. Write for confidential information and references.

Dr. H. L. Devine Sanitarium Highland Park, Richmond, Va.

Advertisement for The Cohen Co. Store Closes Daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 6 P. M. The Store Opens This Morning. Many Helpful, Interesting Sales On.

Special July Sales!

The store inaugurates this morning unusually interesting and helpful sales in nearly every department. Come this morning—early—and share in the savings afforded.

Sale of CREX Floor Coverings

We find too many on hand for this season. Out they go in a sweeping Clearance Sale, beginning this morning.

Reductions on our entire stock, which includes all styles and sizes of the famous Crex Grass Rugs and Matting.

Crex Rugs Assorted style borders in reds, greens, blues and browns, at these reductions:

18x36 inch size, for.....25c 24x48 inch size, for.....55c 27x64 inch size, for.....00c 36x72 inch size, for.....\$1.00 6x9 foot size, for.....\$2.00 9x12 foot size, for.....\$5.75

Crex Matting 36 inches wide, yard.....35c 27 in. wide (bordered), yard 40c 36 in. wide (bordered), yard 50c 54 in. wide (bordered), yard 75c Third Floor.

Special 7-day Only Sale of NEW WHITE GOODS

Your choice of the following fabrics, Tuesday, July 6, at the one price—18c yard:

25c Galdine Skirting ..... Choice at 18c 25c Palm Beach Skirting ..... 18c 35c Seid Volle ..... 18c 25c Chiffon Volle ..... 18c 39c Crepe Waistings ..... 18c 25c Diagonal Serge ..... 18c White Goods Department—Main Floor.

\$1.00 Skirtings, 58c Big assortment to select from, including 6 different qualities and styles, all the most popular cloths of the season; 40 to 50 inches wide; extra quality.

19c Mercerized Poplin, 12 1/2c 27 inches wide, made of select thread, full mercerized in the yarn; extra value at 12 1/2c. Especially suited for middy blouses. Main Floor.

95c Antiseptic Diaper Cloth, 76c 10-yard pieces; all perfect cloth, in sealed package; 100 pieces only at this price. Main Floor, Rear.

The Art Department Summer House Needs

Classes in Embroidery for children to 16 years, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Free instruction by experts when materials are purchased here.

TO-DAY'S SPECIAL. New! Beautiful \$5.00 Japanese Luncheon Sets (Centre and 5 Dollies), elaborately embroidered in gold on silk bolting cloth; see them! Set, at \$2.50.

Stamped Gowns; the 68c ones for 50c. Stamped Centre Pieces; 36 inches; new designs, in cross-stitch and crocheting; special value at 25c. Second Floor.