

# THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS WAS GENEROUS TO THE NAVY

## Appropriations Liberal and Applied Where Most Vitally Needed—Expenditures Ashore Reduced to a Minimum—Everything Subordinated to Battle Fleet.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—The sixty-third Congress has been more generous than any other in providing for the navy, having authorized in the two naval appropriation bills an entire division of five dreadnaughts which will each cost in the neighborhood of fifteen million dollars, three sea-going submarines which will cost \$1,000,000 each, twenty-three submarines which will cost about \$200,000 each, twelve torpedo boat destroyers averaging in cost about \$500,000 each, and a fuel ship to cost \$1,000,000.

The total appropriation for increase of the navy authorized by the sixty-third Congress is \$66,145,521, showing an increase over the sixty-second Congress by the sixty-third Congress of \$10,250,465.52 for additional ships for the navy. To this should be added \$1,000,000 for aviation and \$600,000 for submarines, reappropriated from savings effected in expenditures ashore over the last fiscal year. This \$1,600,000 of money reappropriated by reason of economies effected should be added to the \$66,145,521, making \$67,745,521 for new construction.

The real question that will be made by the navy as a result of its liberal and intelligent treatment by this Congress cannot be expressed in dollars and cents. Any person or any Congress can spend money, but no other Congress has gone so far to see that its appropriation was applied where most vitally needed and without regard to merely political considerations. Everything has been subordinated to the battle fleet and its efficiency. The increased appropriations of previous Congresses for "unsuccessful" vessels, "unsuccessful" ships, which has been so justly criticized by former Secretary of the Navy Meyer in the public press have been done away with. Expenditures ashore have been reduced to an absolute minimum and in this connection it is pleasant to record the cheerful cooperation of the Democratic members of Congress from navy yard districts who have patriotically risen to the occasion and cheerfully acquiesced in the desire of the department to first of all increase the strength and efficiency of the fleet. Of perhaps even greater significance is the fact that the mere physical additions to the fleet are the steps which have been taken towards increasing the personnel and modernizing the military organization of the navy. The "Pucking Board" which had outlived its usefulness has been abolished and a system of promotion to take its place will be one of the first things taken up by the new Congress when it assembles.

### Comparison of Estimates and Appropriations

A comparison of the estimate of the bill with the recommendations in the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy for the fiscal year 1914, and the accompanying estimate for the fiscal year 1915-16 shows how closely Congress followed the thought and reasoning of this report. The building program recommended by the Secretary was:

- 2 dreadnaughts
- 5 destroyers
- 8 submarines of new type
- 1 to be of sea-going and 7 of coast defense type, with supplementary recommendations for a larger number of sea-going craft, supplementary generally without reducing the appropriation for other classes, and \$1,000,000 for aviation.

- 1 gunboat
- 1 oiler
- The building program recommended by Congress is as follows:
- 2 dreadnaughts
- 5 destroyers
- 2 sea-going submarines
- 16 smaller submarines
- 1 oiler
- 1 million dollars for aviation.

### Naval Reserve Provision

Perhaps the best piece of legislation for the navy in a decade is the provision in the present bill authorizing a naval reserve. It creates a naval reserve composed of only honorably discharged personnel to be on graded pay according to the length of time they have served. This not only provides a reserve of trained and experienced men, ready upon a day's notice to man our reserve ships and to supplement the war complements of ships of the battle fleet, but perhaps the most important feature of which permits men to enter the reserve on graded rates of pay according to the length of service in the navy. This feature will greatly increase the efficiency of the enlisted personnel by inducing the experienced men to remain in the service for longer periods and thus cause the bulk of the navy to be composed of trained and experienced men. Under the conditions of today, only one-third of the entire enlisted force of the navy are men who have had more than four years' service. The other two-thirds are now serving in their first enlistment. This has been the case for many years. It is believed that this feature of the bill will place our enlisted force on a better status than that of any other navy in the world. The bill also provides a new position in the navy to be known as the chief of operations, who, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy will be in charge of the operations of the fleet and will coordinate the plans for its use in war. This new position, it is believed, will coordinate more perfectly the work of the War College, the General Board, the Office of Naval Intelligence and the carrying out of maneuvers by the fleet. The wisest men in the navy believe this provision will make the organization as perfect as it is possible to make any organization and will

centralize in the Navy Department all the utilities which go to make for the preparation for war.

### Admirals and Vice Admirals

For a long time it has been felt whenever there were any joint operations between the navy of this country and of other countries that the American navy has not had the position to which it is entitled because other countries, some of them with much smaller navies, have given higher rank to the commanding officers. We have now in the American navy in command of fleet no admiral. The only admiral we have is the Admiral Dewey who is at the head of the General Board and does not go to sea. The conference committee has agreed upon a provision which will remove this handicap under which our navy has been compelled to operate. It is provided that the commanding officers of the fleet on the Atlantic, Pacific and Asiatic coasts shall be admirals and vice admirals. This rank is not created to be conferred upon any officer permanently, but it entitles him to hold as long as he is in command afloat. The American fleet has become so large that the officers who direct it are entitled to the highest rank given to officers of any navy in the world.

### Pucking Board

The conference following what was the clear direction of Congress to look for the character which had been authorized by some legislation to permit officers to be promoted to the highest grades before they are old men. But there has been such a difference of opinion as to exactly what provisions would accomplish this with justice to the officers and the country that the conference has decided to create the substitution of something in the place of the Pucking Board until the next Congress when the needs of the personnel will be taken up.

### Pay Clerks

The position of pay clerks in the Navy has up to this time been a most unsatisfactory one. Every paymaster's office being detailed to pay, was allowed to appoint his own clerk and upon his detachment the appointment of the clerk was automatically revoked. This was a permanent status to the pay clerks and caused a great deal of confusion in the changing of duties of paymasters. The measure providing for a permanent corps of pay clerks is an excellent one for the general duties to be performed and it at the same time gives an opportunity to the clerical force of the navy to be promoted to paymaster's rank. This provision therefore will promote the efficiency of the corps having charge of supplying the navy in pay matters.

### Naval Construction

The steady increase of the building program and the constant development in naval architecture call for more naval construction and the Secretary of the Navy is given authority to transfer an additional number of engineers to the naval construction corps to carry out the program for the year up to a total not exceeding twenty-four. The necessity for this has been heightened by reason of the changed methods of construction that will be required as the result of the present European war.

### Medals

Heretofore there has been a provision of law by which an enlisted man who showed distinguished conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism can be given a medal of honor, but there has been no such provision for an officer. The bill provides that the President may give such medal of honor to an officer who deserves it.

### Radio

The development that has been made in radio during the last year has demonstrated the great value that radio can render in war and its prime importance as a means of communication. Communication is now readily had between the radio station at Arlington and the small radio station at San Diego, and the erection of the high-power stations at San Diego, Pearl Harbor and Cavite will, it is believed, insure communication between the department and the government's most distant possessions at all times of the day and at all seasons of the year.

### Marine Barracks

The 61st Congress appropriated \$400,000 for the construction of marine barracks in Panama. In view of the fact that the forces of the army will occupy the Canal Zone, the Secretary of the Navy did not authorize the construction of the barracks provided for in Panama, and this bill authorizes the use of the \$400,000 appropriated at Panama to be spent \$200,000 each for barracks at Marj Island and Norfolk.

### Substituting at Navy Yards

Until a year ago none of our navy yards were prepared to build ships except New York and Mare Island. The naval bill passed at the first session of this Congress carried an appropriation for a building ship that would enable Boston and Philadelphia to build ships for the navy. The present bill renews an appropriation to enable Norfolk and Charleston to construct ships in these yards and during the year the Secretary has arranged to construct the submarines at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard. It is believed that if all the navy yards are equipped to do construction of some character, the Government in the yards will be able to better return and that the competition between the yards and the private contractors would insure that the best ships are built at the lowest possible price.

### Aviation School Established

During the last year the Secretary of the Navy has established an aviation school at Pensacola, utilizing the grounds and buildings which had been abandoned when the Pensacola navy yard was established. For the first time in the history of the navy, air craft

were used abroad during the occupation of Vera Cruz, and the navy aviators were able to render valuable service. The war in Europe has shown the great importance of air craft. The conference report makes a new departure in aeronautics in the navy and appropriates \$1,000,000 for the development of aeronautics and the purchase of modern air craft. Heretofore the appropriations for aeronautics have been divided among the several bureaus. It is now concentrated, and with the school at Pensacola and the larger appropriations, navy aeronautics will become a much more effective agency.

In addition, the bill provides for an advisory committee for aeronautics. It is believed that this advisory committee will be the authority given to a group of officers of the army and navy and men skilled in aeronautical engineering and its allied sciences, will bring together the aeronautic services of the government and the military branch the valued results of study and investigation.

The aeronautic service is particularly hazardous and calls for men of enterprise and daring. The bill provides proper compensation for the courageous men who undertake this dangerous service for the navy, and permits the Secretary of the Navy to assign to this service officers of higher rank than has heretofore been available.

### Learn From European Conflict

The conference have voiced public sentiment in favoring a large increase in the fighting power of the navy, and have now recommended to Congress the most effective in time of war. The European conflict has demonstrated the use of submarines, with a speed of 20 knots or more, if possible, but not less than 24 knots, to cost not to exceed \$32,000 each. The first session of this Congress authorized the first submarine of this character which had heretofore been authorized. Up to the present war the largest submarine has been of 800 tons displacement. These three sea-going submarines will have a displacement of not less than 1,100 tons and as far as is readily known the largest projected by any country. Provision is also made for the construction of seven more submarines, 16 cost not to exceed \$250,000 each. Six destroyers are authorized to cost not to exceed \$320,000 each and one oiler to cost not to exceed \$1,000,000. The regular program of two dreadnaughts a year, originally authorized by the general board, is carried out in detail, and a total of eight ships exclusively for armor and armor plate will cost not to exceed \$2,000,000 each. It is estimated that fully equipped they will cost not to exceed \$10,000,000 each. The first session of the present Congress authorized three dreadnaughts, one of which is now under construction. The total appropriation for these three dreadnaughts is \$49,500,000. The total appropriations for the navy in this bill are \$66,145,521, which is \$10,250,465.52 in excess of the \$55,895,055.52 authorized by the 62nd Congress for the navy in this bill. If to the new construction carried in this bill is added the amount for new construction authorized at the last session of this Congress which was \$41,991,734, it will be seen that the increase of the navy authorized by the 63rd Congress is \$107,887,255.52, which is \$21,250,465.52 more than was carried in the appropriation bill of the 62nd Congress for increase of the navy. The total appropriations for the navy in this bill are \$66,145,521, which is \$10,250,465.52 in excess of the \$55,895,055.52 authorized by the 62nd Congress for the navy in this bill. If to the new construction carried in this bill is added the amount for new construction authorized at the last session of this Congress which was \$41,991,734, it will be seen that the increase of the navy authorized by the 63rd Congress is \$107,887,255.52, which is \$21,250,465.52 more than was carried in the appropriation bill of the 62nd Congress for increase of the navy. The total appropriations for the navy in this bill are \$66,145,521, which is \$10,250,465.52 in excess of the \$55,895,055.52 authorized by the 62nd Congress for the navy in this bill.

### The Total Appropriation

The total appropriations for the navy in this bill are \$66,145,521, which is \$10,250,465.52 in excess of the \$55,895,055.52 authorized by the 62nd Congress for the navy in this bill. If to the new construction carried in this bill is added the amount for new construction authorized at the last session of this Congress which was \$41,991,734, it will be seen that the increase of the navy authorized by the 63rd Congress is \$107,887,255.52, which is \$21,250,465.52 more than was carried in the appropriation bill of the 62nd Congress for increase of the navy. The total appropriations for the navy in this bill are \$66,145,521, which is \$10,250,465.52 in excess of the \$55,895,055.52 authorized by the 62nd Congress for the navy in this bill.

### Naval Construction

The steady increase of the building program and the constant development in naval architecture call for more naval construction and the Secretary of the Navy is given authority to transfer an additional number of engineers to the naval construction corps to carry out the program for the year up to a total not exceeding twenty-four. The necessity for this has been heightened by reason of the changed methods of construction that will be required as the result of the present European war.

### Medals

Heretofore there has been a provision of law by which an enlisted man who showed distinguished conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism can be given a medal of honor, but there has been no such provision for an officer. The bill provides that the President may give such medal of honor to an officer who deserves it.

### Radio

The development that has been made in radio during the last year has demonstrated the great value that radio can render in war and its prime importance as a means of communication. Communication is now readily had between the radio station at Arlington and the small radio station at San Diego, and the erection of the high-power stations at San Diego, Pearl Harbor and Cavite will, it is believed, insure communication between the department and the government's most distant possessions at all times of the day and at all seasons of the year.

### Marine Barracks

The 61st Congress appropriated \$400,000 for the construction of marine barracks in Panama. In view of the fact that the forces of the army will occupy the Canal Zone, the Secretary of the Navy did not authorize the construction of the barracks provided for in Panama, and this bill authorizes the use of the \$400,000 appropriated at Panama to be spent \$200,000 each for barracks at Marj Island and Norfolk.

### Substituting at Navy Yards

Until a year ago none of our navy yards were prepared to build ships except New York and Mare Island. The naval bill passed at the first session of this Congress carried an appropriation for a building ship that would enable Boston and Philadelphia to build ships for the navy. The present bill renews an appropriation to enable Norfolk and Charleston to construct ships in these yards and during the year the Secretary has arranged to construct the submarines at the Portsmouth (N. H.) yard. It is believed that if all the navy yards are equipped to do construction of some character, the Government in the yards will be able to better return and that the competition between the yards and the private contractors would insure that the best ships are built at the lowest possible price.

### Aviation School Established

During the last year the Secretary of the Navy has established an aviation school at Pensacola, utilizing the grounds and buildings which had been abandoned when the Pensacola navy yard was established. For the first time in the history of the navy, air craft



Model 80 Controls

# Simplified Driving

On the Overland (Model 80) steering column is a set of electric buttons. By just gently pressing these buttons, the car is electrically started, stopped and lighted.

No other method is as simple, as accessible, as positive or as reliable.

"But"—you say—"other cars have this advantage."

Certainly—but only those cars that sell at a much higher price.

Why pay more? Buy an Overland and save money.

<b>Model 80</b> 5 Passenger Touring Car <b>\$1075</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Model 81, Roadster 8798</li> <li>Model 80, Roadster 11050</li> <li>Model 82, 7 Pass. Touring Car 11475</li> <li>Model 80, 4 Pass. Coupe 11600</li> </ul>	<b>Model 81</b> 8 Passenger Touring Car <b>\$850</b>
---	---	--

All prices f. o. b. Toledo

**W. H. DAIL, JR., Distributor.**  
Greenville and Charlotte, North Carolina  
**The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio**

## A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY

Mrs. D. G. Whittinghill, of Southern Baptist Mission, Tells of Heart-Rending Scenes—Baptist Union of Chile—Faith of an African Courier.

By Southern Missionary News Bureau, (L. C. Clark, Editor.)

"Mrs. D. G. Whittinghill, of the Southern Baptist Mission in Italy, gives this graphic account of the recent earthquake in Italy. A week ago Rome was shaken by an earthquake. Since then the shocks have been coming frequently but much slighter. The walls of our rented house swayed and rocked, the beams of the ceiling moved, and then, with a grinding noise, slid into place. Everything seemed to be swinging back and forth. My husband and I thought every moment that the whole building must go. To leave the fifth floor, with little children, was impossible. The square below us was filled with whole families moving up and down to keep warm. We alone remained in our flat, in spite of cracks in the walls and sagging doors. As soon as my husband realized the extent of the damage and the need of help in the villages in the Abruzzo he decided to go at once.

"Finding to reach Avezzano by motor was out of the question on account of the snow and expense, he organized a prayer meeting at our little chapel a party of men to go by train, carrying bread, first aid to the injured, stimulants, etc. Among others were Dr. Bell and son, the Panchetti brothers, and some masons who help build up the poor sufferers from the ruins of their homes. Several of the brethren came that night to our home, where, spirit lamps, coffee, tea, and shawls were gotten in readiness for the early morning start.

"When the party reached the station it was found that S. Benedetto del Merisi was in great need of immediate help, and little or no succor had reached the town, so they decided to go there.

"The party returned yesterday, weary of limb and sore at heart at

stayed and La Habra drifted into the trough and, as she was deeply laden, the seas, which were very high, washed over her.

The chief officer and five men were in a boat towing astern when the launch of the tank was blown off and cascades of blazing benzine shot over her sides and stern. The boat's pointer was burned off and the chief officer and his men were drifting down the blast, being without oars or sail and disappeared. The other boats were threatened with destruction by the burning benzine, which spread out all around La Habra, making her look like a fire ship in a lake of flame.

The skipper of the tank expected her to be destroyed utterly before his boat could be saved. He was a giant, a member broke aboard her, dousing the fire almost completely. Other sea-horses in the work, and all hands except the chief officer and those in the scuttled boat went back on their ship. They found that all charts, books and instruments of navigation had been destroyed.

The largest tree in the United States is said to be the "Mother of the Forest," a giant redwood in the California big tree grove in California. It is supposed to contain 149,619 board feet of lumber.

The engines had been

## REGULATE A CHILD'S BOWELS WHEN CROSS, BILIOUS OR FULL OF COLD

Any child with a cold, who is cross, bilious or full of cold, should take Candy Cathartic. It is a gentle laxative, and it will regulate the bowels, and it will give the child a good appetite. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it will give the child a good appetite. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and it will give the child a good appetite.



CASCARETS WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

## CALOMEL WHEN BILIOUS? NO! STOP!

ACTS LIKE DYNAMITE ON LIVER

I guarantee "Dodson's Liver Tone" will give you the best Liver and Bowel cleansing you ever had

Stop using calomel! It makes you sick. Don't take any more work. If you feel lazy, sluggish, bilious or constipated, listen to me. Calomel is mercury or quicksilver which causes necrosis of the bones. Calomel, when it comes into contact with your bile, causes it to break up. This is when you feel that awful nausea and cramping. If you are "all knocked out," if your liver is torpid and bowels constipated, or you have headache, dizziness, coated tongue, if breath is bad or stomach sour, just try a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone. Here's my guarantee: Go to any drug store and get a 50 cent bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone. Take a spoonful tonight, and if it doesn't straighten you right up and make you feel fine and vigorous by morning, I want you to go back to the store and get your money. Dodson's Liver Tone is destroying the sale of calomel because it is real liver medicine, entirely vegetable, therefore it can not sicken or make you sick. I guarantee that one spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tone will put your sluggish liver to work and clean your bowels of that sour bile and constipated waste which is clogging your system and making you feel miserable. I guarantee that a bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone will keep your entire family feeling fine for months. Give it to your children. It is harmless; doesn't gripe and they like it. Pleasant taste.—adv.