

# ANTI-SUBMARINE FLEET HAS BEEN MOST EFFECTIVE

## CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS TO ANTI-U-BOAT FLEET NEEDED

**Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Says British Anti-Submarine Craft Have Brought Under-Sea Menace Down To Its Present Less Formidable Dimensions--Situation Much More Favorable Than a Year Ago.**

London, July 30.—The British anti-submarine fleet has brought the submarine menace down to its present less formidable dimensions, Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, declared in the House of Commons today, but he added: "We still have considerable additions to make to the fleet before the margin of safety which we must have will be obtained."

Sir Eric gave the house a review of the naval situation and particularly defended the policy of starting national shipbuilding yards, in discussing the shipbuilding program in connection with the navy estimate.

### Vast Change in Year

The first lord compared the situation today regarding tonnage with that of a year ago. Then the net loss in tonnage he said, was about 550,000 gross tons monthly. Submarines then were not being destroyed as fast as the Germans were building them, while the merchant ship yards were short of men and material. Four hundred thousand tons net loss monthly was the British deficit. Every yard that could take naval work had been put on naval building.

Gradually during the year, Sir Eric continued, the positions had changed in many directions. Instead of losing tonnage the world's net result in the last quarter had been a gain roughly of 100,000 tons a month. The allied and neutral world was as well off on June 30 as on January 1, 1918. This result, he declared, had been obtained by reducing sinkings and increased shipbuilding.

The reduced sinkings had been arrived at, said the first lord of the admiralty, by a greater productive effort devoted to warships and small craft of anti-submarine character. Nothing was included of commandeered or acquired tonnage in this result.

### Anti-U-Boat Craft

"The problem of a year ago was considered by many almost insoluble and insoluble," Sir Eric continued. "Mercantile carrying power was being sunk at a rate which soon would have meant inability to continue the

war and there was no tried recognized means of combatting the campaign. It was necessary to provide a building program of anti-submarine craft, mines, other appliances and merchant ships on a greatly increased scale.

"The total increase in labor last year in shipbuilding yards and marine engineering works was 35,000. The original demand a year ago was for 80,000 additional, part of them skilled. Owing to events on the western front and the great demands for technical men for the air force and the army, it was impossible to obtain the proper quota of skilled men by their withdrawal from the army. Unskilled men were offered freely but they could not be absorbed because of the lack of skilled men."

### \$6,392,040,000 HAS BEEN LOANED ALLIES

**United States Advances More Money To France, Belgium and Serbia.**

Washington, July 30.—Loans to the Allies totalling \$118,000,000 were announced today by the treasury department. France received \$100,000,000; Belgium \$9,000,000 and Serbia \$3,000,000. This brought the total of loans to the Allies to \$6,392,040,000.

## FOLLOWS BRITISH INTO JERUSALEM

**New England Boy Writes Home of Strange and Beautiful Things in the Holy City—Reminders of Kaiser's Visit.**

Louis A. Freeman of Belfast, a graduate of the Lynn, Mass., English high school, and now a student at Bates College has been receiving very interesting and instructive letters from his cousin, Samuel Freeman, now with the 74th Casualty Clearing Station of the Egyptian expeditionary force. He was a student at a London England college, when he entered the British army, a youth of 18 years.

### Kaiser Closed Gate.

His references to home and relatives show that he is keenly alive to what this war means to them and is willing to do his part. The following extracts are from censored letters:

"Dear Cousin—In my last letter I told you that I could not find time to write in regard to my visit in the Holy City, but I am now quite well and safe, having left Jerusalem, and am back with my old unit, the 74th C. C. S. in Palestine and will write at night."

"In company with a party of 12 we were sent to the Holy City under the direction of the Pardo. We entered by the Jaffa gate, so called but the original gate was blocked up by order of the Kaiser some 10 years ago. The reason he gave was that it was neither high nor wide enough to allow him on his white charger, dressed as a Crusader, to enter the city. As a consolation he had a beautiful clock tower erected and presented it to the city. This clock tower on one side and David's tower on the other form the two pillars of the new Jaffa gate."

"Passing through the gateway, one is at once struck by the poor drains and the filthy state of the city. Its inhabitants are composed of the people of all nationalities—Jews and Egyptians in the majority."

### Sights in the City.

"I will not dwell upon the customs of the people, but will enclose a picture of a group of native women showing their method of transporting water. David's Tower is a beautiful old building, pretty tall, but now in a state of decay. It was built in the 10th century, so that it still account for its decayed condition."

"Proceeding along the narrow streets we came to the St. James Chapel Convent, which was built to commemorate the martyrdom of St. James. The chapel is a beautiful little place. It seemed very strange to see innumerable Jewish eggs suspended from the ceiling. Tradition here says that when an ostrich sees his buried head in the sand so as not to have any disturbing thoughts. The inference

is that worshippers should follow the ostrich's example, and keep all but holy thoughts from their mind. Around the walls are very old oil paintings of the crucifixion and martyrdom of its patron saint."

### Doors of Pearl.

Leading to the altar are two doors made of one-half inch pieces of mother of pearl; a really beautiful piece of mosaic work. Another part of the chapel contains three stones in a box which are said to have come from Mt. Sinai, Mt. Tabor and the River Jordan."

"Passing from this chapel we came to Zion gate on Mt. Zion. This gate is in the old Gothic style of architecture—very beautiful and antique."

"We next visited the Tomb of David. It is on the first floor of a very old building in one of the two rooms. It is about 8 by 10 feet and 1 foot high. It is covered with a colored cloth and looks very much like a piano case (if one may be allowed to say so). The room containing the tomb was locked, and always is, for only those who clean up and change their clothing are allowed to enter the room. The tomb can be seen through small barred windows of the other room; the white-washed walls of which are covered with millions of names, written with pencils by those who have visited the place."

From here we passed to the city walls, from which we had wonderful views of the Mount of Olives, of Mount and the surrounding country. From the wall we could also see the Garden of Gethsemane, where Christ was betrayed."

### Most Wonderful Building.

"Leaving the walls and coming back to the city, we visited the most wonderful building I have ever seen, the Mosque of Omar. It was commenced by the Moslems in the year 688 A. D. on the site of Solomon's Temple. It took 400 years to build the tower, and the name given it was the 'Dome of Rocks.' The reason you will see as you read on."

"The dome is 12 pillars of marble, collected from every part of the world. The pillars are placed so as to form a circle and are joined by gates. In the circle is a huge mass of rock, supposed to be the plateau of Mount Moriah—the rock on which Abraham was to have offered up his son, Isaac. Under the rock is a cave-like apartment, where Moses, David and others prayed to the Lord."

"Much interesting history centres around this rock. The dome is built of pieces of mosaic, none of which is larger than one-half inch, so you can imagine the work of that alone. The floor is covered with very costly carpets and is very beautiful. We hired cloth slippers of little Arab vendors for 2 1/2 cents."

### Where Kaiser Prayed

"From the ceiling hang a larger number of chandeliers of the finest of cut glass, and all combine to make the most beautiful building I have ever seen."

"Situated in the same grounds is another mosque known as the El-Akasa. This is a square and simple, yet beautiful building. There is nothing gorgeous, but everything seems to fit. This mosque has a place partitioned off where the Kaiser prayed a special prayer when he visited the city some years ago. As in the Mosque of Omar, the floor is covered with carpets presented by the Sultan of Turkey. In it are semi-circular recesses for worshippers. The best piece of work in it is the pulpit of cedar and lavender wood, beautiful, indeed. It also has its share of mosaic work."

"We then proceeded to the Golden Gates. The archways can be seen, but not the gates, as they have been walled in by the Moslems, who have a tradition that at the resurrection to come Christians can only enter by the Golden Gates, so by walling them in they feel safe that Christians will find it impossible to enter."

### Prayer in 86 Languages.

"Our next visit was to the Pool of Bethesda. This is a square, none of its porch ways. In the first one are hung 86 frames, with a prayer in 86 different languages. It was here that Christ bid the cripple take up his bed and walk. It was here that the first person to enter the waters of the pool when they were troubled would be healed of his ailments. The pool is now dry. We then began what is known as the Via Dolorosa, or the Stages of the Cross. It is said that when Christ carried the cross he halted eight times from exhaustion and the halting places are known as the Stages of the Cross. The first stage was the Church of Condemnation. This was the spot where Pilate, the Roman Governor of Jerusalem, washed his hands after his sentence, and it was here also that Christ was scourged by lashes. In this church are tableau pictures, very beautiful and realistic, showing the history of the Crucifixion."

"The second stage is known as the Convent of St. Peter. It is of French architecture, with a handsome chapel with a gilded altar. Above the altar is a statue of Christ wearing a crown of thorns and kneeling at his feet are two angels bearing a golden crown to crown him. King of Kings, when he shall return to earth."

### In Christ's Footsteps.

"Along this same way Christ passed on his way to Calvary. Here is the Church of St. Anne. It is a small building dedicated to the French in honor of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, the mother of Christ. It contains a beautiful altar and a statue of the virgin. In the crypt of this church can be seen the shroud of

the virgin's parents, and the cradle in which as a child she lay.

"At the sixth stage is the house of his disciples, who wiped Christ's face with her handkerchief, and they say here that Christ was so pleased with the act that he left the imprint of his face on the handkerchief. We could not enter this house, so cannot describe its interior. Its exterior is pretty old, and poor looking, with pictures of the dead on the walls."

"The final stage is the most holy place to Christians—the church of the Holy Sepulchre. The building is very old. The chimneys in the towers can be seen quite old and green with age. They are only rung on Good Friday. The entrance is through large wooden doors. A panel of one is missing and is supposed to be in Paris or Rome. On entering the first thing one sees is the kissing stone. This is the anointing stone and it was being so worn with the contact of many lips that a marble slab is kept on it."

### Where Virgin Mary Stood.

"Overhanging the stone are a large number of lamps, presented from various churches. About 30 feet away is a small raised-in spot, where the Virgin Mary stood and watched the crucifixion. The next scene is the Holy Sepulchre itself—a small square but about 20x14 feet and 12 feet high, surrounded by lamps, which are lighted only on Good Friday."

"Inside the Sepulchre is seen first the stones on which the angel sat. The tomb is marble and marks the exact place where Christ was buried. Over the tomb are hung 48 large silver lamps, presented by different nations. These are continually burning, in addition to many large candles. The people, on leaving this church, kneel before the Sepulchre."

"We then went to Mount Calvary, where the crucifixion took place. In the ground is the hole where the cross stood, and here can be seen the seam in the rock through which the blood flowed. Nearby is a bust of the Virgin Mary, so realistic that the eyes glisten with tears. The bust is covered with jewels and gold, presented by different nations. A good many of the jewels are hidden for fear of the Turks pilfering them."

"In the Greek church is a stone which is the centre of the world, and you can rest assured that I touched it so that I can say I have touched the world's centre."

### In Christ's Prison.

"I also saw the prison in which Christ was a captive. Many bones of the prisoners are over its floor, and it is a most evil and rank smelling place. I also saw the Jew's Walling wall. It is about 100 feet long and 70 feet high. Large stones from its base and gradually smaller as they reach the top. All the stones bear Hebrew characters."

"Here our co-religious pray and weep on Friday and Saturday for the restoration of the city to them. It is a custom of visitors to drive nails in the wall cracks. 'Well, cousin Louis, I think I must ring off at present. In my next letter I will describe the Garden of Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives. At present our C. C. S. is not very far from the first line, and the guns on both sides can be heard barking night and day. We have had many visits from the Turks. You'll will understand this visit to the Holy City was a hurried one, with not much time to ponder over things, but just look and dash away. You will also understand that the details of the city are given as Christians view it, and as the Padre explained them to me—a Jew.'"

### AUCTION SALES.

The schooner Domain was sold at auction yesterday and was purchased by Capt. John Stewart for \$1700. Two gasoline engines, which are part of the schooner's equipment, were purchased by John McGoldrick for \$155.



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