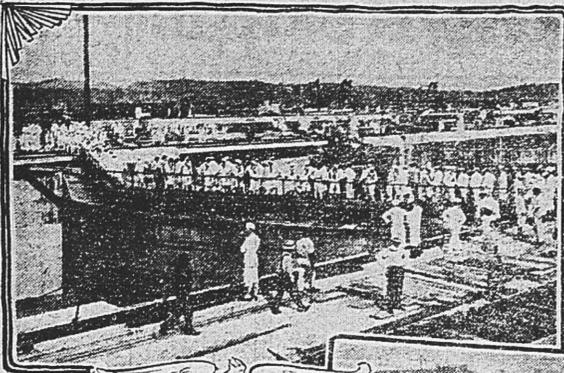


What the Canal Means to the Army and Navy



Battleships from U.S. Battleships at the Gatun Locks

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How the Canal With Its Splendid Fortifications Will Become a Naval Base and Military Reservation -- Inestimable Value In Case of War.

At this time war and the preparedness of a nation for war are the expected topics of discussion. Differences of opinion exist and these cause a great diversity of judgment as to the wisdom of the saying, "In time of peace prepare for war."

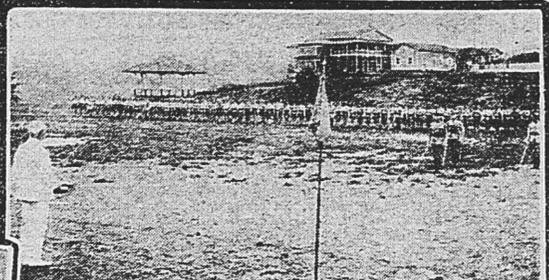
The United States has a long sea coast both on its Atlantic and Pacific borders and with its increasing international trade, the upbuilding of its merchant marine and its growing importance as a world power, it must be in a position to take its proper rank as a military and naval power. Its seacoasts must be adequately protected and patrolled, and in normal times its feet is likely to be scattered in both oceans. But necessity, urgent necessity, may require a rapid mobilization of its navy on one sea coast or the other and the Panama Canal will be an important factor to that end.

Fortifications Planned.
When the Canal was nearing completion the question of fortifications arose, and Congress talked for days over that question and the pros and cons from every point of view were threshed out. One side contended that to fortify the Canal would be a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.



Types of Gun to be Mounted at Each End of the Canal

They declared that the United States was under a solemn obligation to recognize the principles of neutrality as applied at Suez and cited the express terms of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty as evidence of their contention. Those who favored the fortification project asserted that the Canal zone belonged to the United States and that our Government had a perfect right to set up a defense of our own territory; also that by failing to fortify the place we would lose the military advantages for which the Canal had been constructed. Just what diplomatic pressure was brought to bear on England has not been given out; however, that country waived its rights in demanding a



General G.W. Goetz Reviewing the US Marines at Cristobal



US Marines Giving a Wall Scaling Exhibition at Ancón

neutral canal and the fortification bill passed.
The great forts, when completed, will make the Panama Canal the American Gibraltar. It will become a naval base of the greatest value. For here our ships may coal and repair, for great coal storage basins, machine shops and dry docks are being built. In time, with its splendid fortifications at each end, the Canal will become of the greatest importance from a strategic point of view and will become the center of operations of our fleets of the East and West and the sole gateway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The great importance of maintaining a naval base there can be readily understood when one considers the present war, which has proved beyond all doubt that the strength of nations rests upon a military basis.

Radio Station.
Another thing of value especially in time of war is the navy control of the big radio station now nearly completed at Darien in the Canal Zone. It was built under the direction of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, while the installation of the operating equipment was performed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
The aerial of the Darien station will be attached to the tops of three steel towers, each six hundred feet in height. The towers of the other two stations at Balboa and Colon are about three hundred feet high. These stations will be used to transmit messages to and from vessels in the adjacent canal waters and within a radius of about three hundred miles from the Canal. The equipment of the Darien station is second to none in the world.

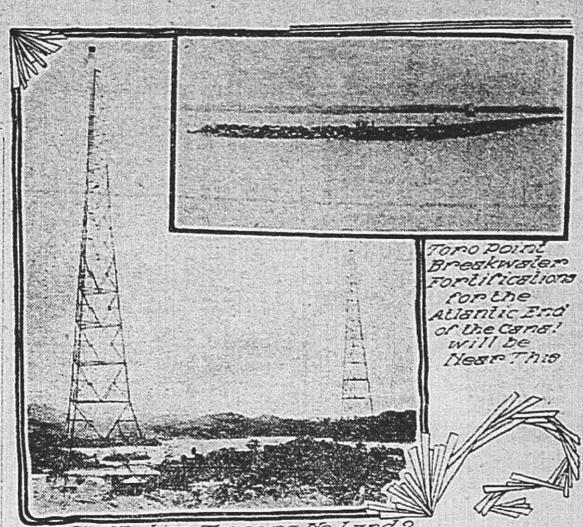
It will be capable of communicating with points at a distance of three thousand miles. It is so near completion that before this story goes to print it is very likely that Darien may talk with Washington.

About fifteen thousand troops will be stationed on the Zone. At present they include the Fifth, Tenth and Twenty-Ninth Infantry and several companies of Coast Artillery. The majority of them will be stationed at Miraflores where quarters and barracks are being erected at the cost of \$3,000,000.

Biggest Gun Ever Made For This Country.

As to the fortifications, they will be practically impregnable. They consist of large forts at each end of the Canal with fields for thousands of mobile troops. The Pacific Coast defense will be somewhat stronger than that on the Atlantic side and have been erected on both sides of the channel. They consist of one sixteen-inch gun, six sixteen-inch guns, six six-inch guns and eight four-and-seven-tenths inch howitzers. The sixteen-inch gun shown in the accompanying photograph, made while it was on its way from the Watervliet arsenal, is the largest ever built for this country. It is mounted on Perico Island, one of the three islands which rise precipitously out of the water on the east side of the Pacific Coast entrance. Naos Island is connected by a breakwater to the mainland, while Perico and Flamenco are connected with Naos by a stone causeway. Perico is an ideal site for heavy defense, and when this gun rests upon the top it is very doubtful whether the warship of any nation would attempt to enter the Canal, for a single shell from this terrible engine of destruction would put any battleship yet built out of commission. The gun can hurl its projectile weighing more than a ton a distance of twenty-one miles and do what seems almost incredible—hit a target with accuracy at a distance of seventeen miles. The shells are filled with high power explosive, and it makes one shudder to think of the destruction they could cause. All the guns are mounted on disappearing carriages so they are exposed only for a moment when firing.

On the Atlantic side of the Canal the defense consists of four twelve-inch guns, sixteen twelve-inch mortars, six six-inch guns and four four-and-seven-tenths inch howitzers. These guns will be divided between Toro Point on the west side of the channel and Margarita Island on the east side. They will be so arranged as to sweep the entire channel toward the entrance from the Atlantic. The mortars are designed for use against the enemy both on land and sea, in case of a hostile force coming overland they could be loaded with



Radio Station Towers on Naos Island Controlled by the U.S. Navy

shrapnel and fired at a distance of four miles. The howitzers could be used to protect the locks or moved from place to place whenever they were needed. Eight of these will be permanently stationed at Gatun.

\$2,000,000 Of Ammunition.

About \$2,000,000 worth of ammunition will be kept at the Canal at all times, for Uncle Sam does not intend to be caught napping with an empty powder house. This includes at least seventy rounds for the big gun on Perico Island. Some idea of the amount of smokeless powder used can be understood from the fact that the fourteen hundred pound projectile fired from a fourteen-inch gun requires a charge of over three hundred pounds of smokeless powder to propel it through the air. Every time a gun of this type is fired it costs the Government \$700.

The land about the sea level ends of the Canal will be platted off just like city squares, and should an enemy's troops come into any one of these squares the mortars can be so turned as to hurl their deadly missiles upon the very square they are occupying.

Named In Honor Of Generals.
The fortifications at each end of the

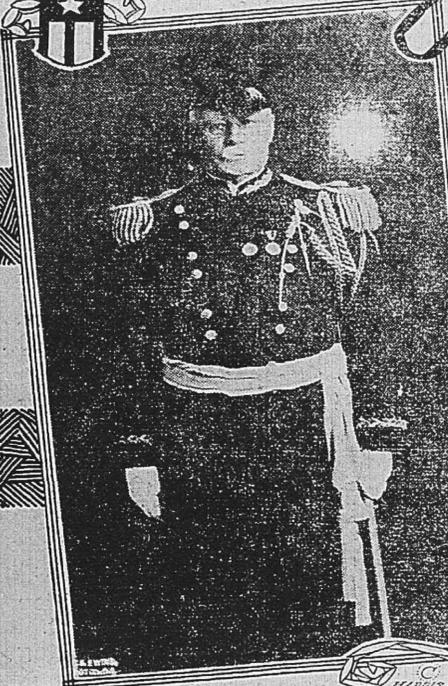
Canal have been named in honor of some of our great generals. For instance, the fort at Toro Point is named in honor of General William T. Sherman, and the one on Margarita Island in memory of General W. F. Randolph. The battery at Manzanillo, Point Colon, is called Fort DeLesseps, so named to perpetuate the memory of Count De Lesseps, while the three great forts on the islands of the Pacific have received the name of Grant in honor of that valliant hero of the Civil War. At Balboa the battery has received the name of Anandor, so called to honor the first President of the Republic of Panama. The batteries of the different forts and the army posts along the Canal have also been named after our military heroes.

The most recent post to be occupied by the Twenty-Ninth Infantry has been given the name of "Camp Galliard" in memory of the late Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Galliard, who died in 1913—a well deserved honor for the man who gave his life for his work. Colonel Galliard was a member of the Canal Commission and was in charge of the Central Division from 1907 until his death.

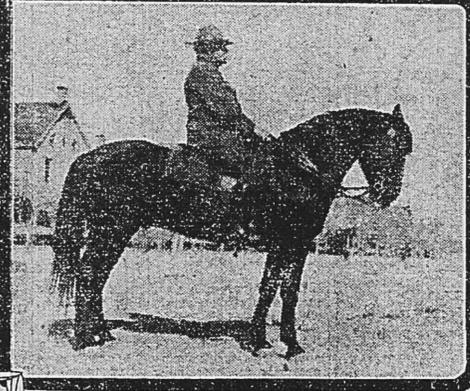
All this description of the fortifications and plans in case of war may seem out of order at this time when the American nation are praying for peace, but even the most peace loving citizen knows that a big army with plenty of fortifications and a big navy with gunners who know how to shoot are comfortable things to have around even though they may not be needed. The Panama Canal is a military necessity as well as a commercial one.

General Hugh L. Scott

The Peacemaker of the Nation



Gen. Scott Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army



Gen. Scott ready to go on a tour of inspection in the South-west



Gen. Scott's favorite horse waiting for his master



Gen. Scott as he appears when on active duty

An Intimate Sketch of the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and How He Has Adjusted Delicate Situations Without the Use of Arms.

GENERAL HUGH LENNOX SCOTT, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is one of those who believe that peaceful means, if possible to be used with honor, should be exhausted before rushing into the settlement of trouble through the arbitrament of the sword.

Son Of A Kentucky Preacher.
The son of a Kentucky preacher, General Scott inherited a love of fairness for men under all circumstances and a determination to hear both sides of the story before he acts. Coupled with this he has a patience and forbearance found in few military men—a trait which has served him so well in his dealings with the Indians, who have come to know him as their "Good White Father." But it is not only with the Indians that General Scott has settled matters but with the wild tribes in the Philippine Islands and with the Mexicans. His whole military career has been one of peace making under the most remarkable conditions.

Descendent Of Benjamin Franklin.
Always affable and easy to approach,

he listens patiently to what is being said and answers with a frankness which puts the most timid at ease even though his reply may not be favorable to the case of the speaker. Like his great ancestor on his maternal side (for his mother was a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin) his consideration for others is one of his strongest traits and he deems nothing which concerns the interest or happiness of mankind unworthy of his attention, and rarely does he fail in obtaining good results and bringing order out of chaos in any matter which he attempts to settle.

He was graduated from West Point in 1876, at the age of twenty-three. Thirty years later he became the Superintendent of the Military Academy, which under his regime turned out many young officers whose efficiency shows the stamp of General Scott.

Early in his military career his duties led him among the Indians, and for more than twenty years he was almost constantly at work among the "original Americans." He learned their sign language, and is recognized as the man who really knows the

Indian. It has been no uncommon thing for him to squat among the braves of the Indians of the plains and in the sign language talk over matters which concerned their welfare with as much ease and understanding as if he had been brought up among them.

In Charge Of Geronimo.
Few men have seen more of Indian life. As a young officer he fought the Sioux and Cheyennes, but the fights soon gave way to councils and many times the Indians left the war path and went quietly back to work after one of these meetings. One of his greatest achievements was the reorganization of a tribe of Apaches, among whom was the savage Geronimo. These warriors General Scott turned into farmers, and peaceful American farmers, who after a time preferred to play baseball to going on the war path and killing the pale face. His experience has been with many tribes such as the Kiowas, Nez Percés, Navajos, Comanches, Apaches and the Hopis, and recently with the Plutes when he brought the four men of this tribe who were wanted by the United States Government to Salt Lake City a few weeks ago. They were not handcuffed or shackled in any way, and came voluntarily after General Scott had convinced them that they would be treated fairly and that he

was their friend. This seems to be the keynote of the situation, for in General Scott's own language, "The man who would deal with the Indians is the man who proves truly their friend; the man who will not had better keep away from them."

Even the most patriotic citizen must acknowledge that the Indian has not always received his just deserts and their rights in many instances have been ignored, and it is surprising that more uprisings do not take place.

In Cuba And The Philippines.
When General Wood became the Governor of Cuba he made General Scott, who was at that time a captain, his Chief of Staff. Here again the peacemaker's personal influence was felt, for the Cubans, like the Indians, trusted him. There was plenty of work to be done on the island and the bulk of it fell upon the shoulders of the Chief of Staff who had charge of the military part of the island government.

A little later General Wood moved his office to the Philippines and a short time afterwards General Scott was made Civil Governor of the Sulu archipelago. He remained at this post from 1902 to 1906. It was during his administration there that his methods of reposing confidence proved a failure for in one instance he was wounded by a treacherous Moro whom he had trusted. According to the records, this man, named Hassen, had been brought to camp to be interrogated by General Wood and his Chief of Staff, and after promising to be good and obey the law the man asked that an escort be sent with him to a nearby jungle where his family was hidden. Against the advice of General Wood, General Scott and half a dozen infantrymen followed the man and just after they had forded a stream the man with a low growl slid into the underbrush and a shot rang out. General Scott who was holding his revolver in both hands received the shot and his hands were so badly mangled that when aid came he was weak from the loss of blood. They had been led into ambush. General Scott even determined that the Moros must be taught a lesson and although his hands were useless and bound up in slings he determined to run down this man. For three months they searched, General Scott riding a pony which was led by a soldier. At last they found the traitor and killed him. The Chief of Staff will carry the marks of this one mistake for the rest of his life.

While General Scott was at Jolo he abolished slavery and cleaned out the slave trade in the Sulu archipelago. In 1906 he came to West Point, the Military Academy was at that time in

the process of construction and General Scott, then ranking as colonel, laid the cornerstone of the beautiful Gothic chapel which overlooked the Hudson, and dominates the group of artistic buildings which constitute the new West Point.

At the end of his term there he was again sent to the Southwest, where he once more settled an Indian disturbance. Later he was given command of the brigade sent to patrol the Mexican border.

At Fort Bliss.
After the battle of Ojinaga several thousand Mexican soldiers and refugees came over the border and were sent to Fort Bliss to be interned. General Scott suddenly found himself in charge of a lot of alien people who were almost helpless as well as penniless. He met this problem in his usual way—without the least bluster, and pretty soon a model camp arose on the Texas plains.

Splendid Type Of American.
When General Wotherspoon became Chief of Staff General Scott was brought to Washington to become the Assistant and in this capacity his knowledge of Mexican affairs has proved invaluable to both the Admin-

istration and to the War Department.

In November of last year, on the retirement of General Wotherspoon, he became the Chief of Staff. His last act of peacemaking prior to his bringing in the Plute Indians was to visit Naco, Arizona, and persuade the Mexicans to cease firing across the border. In this he succeeded and since that time there has been no more trouble on that score except that recently reported from Brownsville, which seems to be purely accidental.

General Scott is now within three years of retirement. He has served his country well, and when that retirement comes he will probably finish his book on the sign language, for he is not a man who will give up his work especially where the Indian is concerned. Always serious in his work, calm in manner, honest and upright in his decisions, and possessing a personality which inspires confidence, General Scott is best described by paraphrasing the words of the immortal Shakespeare:

His life is gentle, and the elements So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world—
This is a man.