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MILITARY POLICY FOR UNITED STATES

Prepared by the War College Division Under Direction of War Secretary Garrison.

[By Associated Press.]

Washington, Dec. 10.—Secretary Garrison made public today in connection with his annual report, the special national defense report prepared at his request by the war college division of the general staff. It shows that the army itself considers that as a proper military policy to secure Continental United States from attack, it is necessary to have a mobile army of 1,500,000 fully or partially trained men. It makes the following specific recommendations for the organization it believes necessary:

Regular Army—

With the colors.....	121,000
Reserves at end of eight years enlistment.....	379,000
Total.....	500,000

Continental Army—

Under training, three mos. a year each of three yrs....	500,000
On furlough, subject to three months additional training before taking the field.....	500,000
Organized Militia—	
No provision beyond annual appropriation of \$7,000,000 and repeal of all acts requiring state soldiers to be received into United States service in advance of any other force in time of war.	
Grand total, regular and continental, 1,500,000.	

In estimating the cost of this establishment the report figures as follows for the first year:

Regular army.....	\$258,960,000
Continental.....	87,500,000
Militia.....	7,000,000
Total.....	\$353,460,000

In addition to these figures, Secretary Garrison points out in a digest of the special report, an annual expense of \$20,000,000 for each of four years would be necessary for harbor defenses and reserve material would cost for the first year alone \$129,768,786, making the grand total for the first year \$503,228,786. It was the cost of the war college plan which led Secretary Garrison to devise the modified plan which has been presented to congress with the backing of the administration. Under that plan the first year's expenditure would be \$182,717,036 and a force of regulars, militia men and continental of 670,843 would be produced within three years, which would be

more than doubled by including the reserves of each branch which would be created within the first six-year continental enlistment period. The annual upkeep cost of the war college plan after the system is in full operation is estimated as \$219,473,000, as against \$182,234,559 for the administration plan.

Secretary Garrison's statement shows that the war college has been asked to renew its consideration of the subject in order that certain of its estimates may be more fully worked out. The report opens with a consideration of the military problem confronting the United States from which it reaches the conclusion that "The safeguard of isolation no longer exists," since "the oceans, once barriers, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of the number, speed and carrying capacity of ocean going vessels." It declares that the successful outcome of the wars in which the country has been engaged has given the public a wrong impression, in as much as careful study of these wars reveals "a startling picture of faulty leadership, needless waste of lives and property, costly overhead charges augmented by payment of bounties to keep up voluntary enlistment, undue prolongation of all these wars, and, finally, reckless expenditure of public funds for continuing pensions."

"But we have not learned our lesson," the report adds. "It has never been driven home by the bitterness of defeat. We have never known a Jena or Sedan." Turning to "Our abiding national policies," the board finds these to be Monroe doctrine and the policy of avoiding "entangling alliances." To maintain these, it says, a co-ordinated policy of land and sea defense must be evolved.

The report contains a table of the military strength of the seven leading foreign powers as of August, 1914, and also an estimate of the available shipping for a military expedition to the United States. It says a "reasonable estimate" shows that Austria-Hungary, with a total trained force of 4,320,000 men, could send 180,000 men with all necessary stores and animals across the seas within 40.7 days in two expeditions; France, with 5,000,000 men, 404,226 in 30 days; Germany, with 5,000,000 men, 327,000 in 30.3 days; Great Britain, with 695,000 men, 170,000 in 27 days; Italy, with 2,600,000 men, 227,000 in 35 days; Japan, with 2,212,000 men, 238,367 in 41 days, and Russia, with 5,000,000 men, 104,074 in 40 days.

The qualities of these troops, with the exception of the Japanese, who proved themselves in the Russian war, are now being tested, the report declares, and finds that the results is to show "an example of resultant efficiency of any nation that has developed a sound military policy; the soundest policy being the one which insures a successful termination of the war in the shortest time." Presenting the military problem of the country the report continues: "Without superiority on the sea or an adequate land force there is nothing to prevent any hostile power or coalition of powers from landing on our shores such part of its trained and disciplined troops as its available transports can carry. The time required is limited only by the average speed of its vessels and the delay necessarily consumed in embarking and disembarking."

The report then makes this statement of the military problem: "From what has been stated, we are forced to the conclusion that we must be prepared to resist a combined land and sea operation of formidable strength. Our principal coast cities and important harbors have already been protected by harbor defenses which, by passive method alone, can deny to an enemy the use of these localities as bases for such expeditions. "The enemy being unable to gain a foothold in any of these fortified areas by direct naval attack will therefore be forced to find some suitable place on the coast from which land operations can be conducted both against the important coast cities and the rich commercial centers in the interior. Long stretches of coast line between the fortified places lie open to the enemy. The only reasonable way in which these localities can be defended is by providing a mobile land force of sufficient strength, so located that it may be thrown in at threatened points at the proper time.

"It has just been shown what the strength of these expeditions might be, as well as the time required for any one of them to develop its whole effective force. Hence it can be seen, when we take into consideration the possible two months' delay provided by the navy, that our system should be able to furnish 500,000 trained and organized mobile troops at the outbreak of the war and to have at least 500,000 more available within ninety days thereafter. Here, however, it must be pointed out that two expeditions alone will provide a force large enough to cope with our 1,000,000 mobile troops, and consequently we must at the outbreak of hostilities provide the system to raise and train in addition, at least 500,000 troops to replace the losses and wastage in personnel incident to war."

In its recommendations for the regular army the report contemplates a mobile force of 121,000 men with the colors in Continental United States, 27,000 coast artillery, with reserves to bring the corps up to 60,000; one reinforced division in the Philippines, one division in the Hawaiian Islands and one in Panama. Of the Philippine garrison it says the policy of holding the group is a national not a military one, but that it must be remembered that unless the

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navy holds absolute control of the sea, no additional troops can be sent there at need. The defense of the Pearl Harbor or naval base can be accomplished properly, the report continues, only by adding a mobile force to the garrison to meet attempts at landing and a similar situation exists in the Panama Canal Zone, and the situation of the Guantanamo naval station, of Portico Rico and Alaska are also pointed out as requiring permanent army garrisons.

The report reviews the situation in Continental United States to show that because of geographical conditions mobile forces must be maintained in each of the Puget Sound; California, Atlantic and Middle West areas. The first three are described as the "critical areas." Puget Sound should have, it is stated, one division of troops, less the divisional cavalry, and a brigade of three regiments of cavalry; California and the North Atlantic States one division and a brigade of cavalry each; the Middle West, a division less its cavalry and a brigade of cavalry. Two brigades of cavalry are assigned to the Mexican border.

Under this distribution there would be 82,000 regulars of all arms on overseas service and 148,000 in the United States, or a total standing army with the colors of 230,000 men and officers. Adding non-combatant forces necessary, a grand total of 231,000 is reached for the standing army.

WHEN A GOOD CHANCE COMES SEIZE IT.

In the November American Magazine Carl Mattison (Chapin) writes a remarkable story entitled "Destiny," in which he portrays two men of widely different character who are living together on a desert island. The shrewdness and cleverness of one of these men is expressed in the following extract:

"In six months where was your 45 and I'm worth ten millions or more. A year ago your father died and left you a good live trading business. You'd been sailing him around in this sloop for years, and losing here under the awning while he sweat blood out in the sun with his agents. You thought all there was to do was drift round and collect profits."

"I six months where was your business? On the ragged edge of nothing. I told you the straight truth—there was just about an even chance of saving it. And I advised you to roll up your sleeves and get to work, didn't I? If you'd been elected to do this particular job you'd have rolled 'em up without any advice from anybody. But you threw up your hands and fainted at the mere mention of work, didn't you?"

"What was I to do—sit by and let a valuable industry go to pot? Hold back the development of society by just that little bit, simply out of sentiment? Do you think it was luck that sent me out here from the states just at that particular minute, when there was work to be done and no one willing to do it? I don't think it was luck, Stoughton. I was sent here to do that job, and I've done it. You thought you were lucky to get \$50,000 and leave the thing off your mind. I took the chance and I am \$500,000 richer for it. You've got no kick. It wasn't your fault nor mine; it was Destiny."

THE UNREALIZED HOPE OF AN AGED MOTHER.

In "Our Own Page" of the November Woman's Home Companion appears a very interesting but yet pathetic, story written by an aged mother whose life was ruined by the last great war. Following is an extract from her article:

"I am an old woman, and I live in a little country town. Perhaps no one will be very much interested in the thoughts of a plain woman of seventy-three. But there is one subject that I know more about than my children, and more than any of the brilliant young men who are running the world today. That subject is war."

"I married a soldier who came back from the civil war. He died only ten years ago, forty years and more after the close of the war—but it was the war that killed him. In his last years he used to tell the same stories over and over again, so that after a while I didn't need to listen any more."

"And what I thought was this: Isn't there some way that this country can be sure it will never, never have another war?"

"There are only a few thousand of us old women and men in the country now whose lives were ruined by the last war. Mine was ruined; that is what gives me courage to write this. But there are only a few of us. We do not count."

"What counts is this: In 1940, say, will there be several hundred thousand women in America like me, whose lives were blasted by war? Or, will we few remaining old women be

the last war widows this country will ever have?"

"I think we may be, if the men of this country do what they ought to do. Don't be content just to pray for peace. My mother prays for peace; I prayed for peace. It wasn't enough. If we had had as much influence as women have today, I think we could have prevented the war. Perhaps I am wrong."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Hardened hands are the real trademarks of labor.

Take the consequences—if you are entitled to them.

But the hen that sits on a china egg is better off.

New flannels and small boys shrink from washing.

Gossip is always short lived, except when properly ventilated.

The stronger a man's love for liquor the greater his weakness.

Naturally a red-haired girl is expected to have a little fire in her disposition.

Instead of trying to dodge temptation some people worry because it dodges them.

Time improves most things, except women; they, of course, have been perfect from the beginning.

Advice is about the only thing the average man will give freely without money and without price.

A magazine poet says: "It is hard to be poor." Well, perhaps it is, but we always imagined it was easy to be a poor magazine poet.

Although a married woman may have everything that money can buy, she will not be happy unless she is permitted to have her own way.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLE

Houston and Texas Central North-bound.

No. 5.....	2:30 a.m.
No. 15, Hustler.....	1:30 p.m.
No. 17, Owl.....	2:30 a.m.

South-bound.	
No. 6.....	3:05 a.m.
No. 16, Hustler.....	3:53 p.m.
No. 18, Owl.....	4:10 a.m.

The Hustler now operates between Houston and Denison.

No changes except in trains 15 and 16. The day trains known as Hustler now make all stops and are local trains.

International & Great Northern North-bound.

Day.	
No. 14—Northbound.....	11:10 a.m.
No. 15—Southbound.....	4:21 p.m.
Night.	
No. 16—Northbound.....	1:35 a.m.
No. 17—Southbound.....	4:00 a.m.

Bryan & Central Texas Interurban.

Arrives Bryan.....	9:52 a.m.
Leaves Bryan.....	3:00 p.m.

BRYAN & COLLEGE INTERURBAN RY. Effective Sept. 15, 1916.

Lv. Bryan for College.....	Lv. College for Bryan.....	Lv. Bryan for V. Marie.....
7:15 a.m.	7:35 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
8:15 a.m.	8:35 a.m.	7:55 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	9:35 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
10:15 a.m.	10:35 a.m.	9:55 a.m.
11:15 a.m.	11:35 a.m.	10:55 a.m.
12:15 p.m.	12:35 p.m.	11:55 a.m.
1:15 p.m.	1:35 p.m.	12:55 p.m.
2:15 p.m.	2:35 p.m.	1:55 p.m.
3:15 p.m.	3:35 p.m.	2:55 p.m.
4:15 p.m.	4:35 p.m.	3:55 p.m.
5:15 p.m.	5:35 p.m.	4:55 p.m.
6:15 p.m.	6:35 p.m.	5:55 p.m.
7:15 p.m.	7:35 p.m.	6:55 p.m.
8:15 p.m.	8:35 p.m.	7:55 p.m.
9:15 p.m.	9:35 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
10:15 p.m.	10:35 p.m.	9:55 p.m.
11:15 p.m.	11:35 p.m.	10:55 p.m.

Arrives Bryan..... 9:52 a.m. Leaves Bryan..... 3:00 p.m.

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