BIG TRAINED ARMY NEEDED FOR DEFENCE---NEW ARMY BILL FALLS SHORT

(By H. S. H.)

MODERN machinery of war is, in the present day, so essential to the successful conduct of a modern war that no army, however well trained, large in numbers and valiant, can win without it against a properly trained and equipped adversary. But equal in importance, is the necessity for having a large and efficiently trained army in readiness at the outbreak of hostilities.

These are some of the salient observations presented by Maj. Edward Sigerfoos, Seventh infantry, a member of the Army War College faculty, in a paper entitled "Personnel versus Materiel in Plans for National Defence," prepared as a supplement to the war department's statement of a proper military policy for the United States.

The document gains interest from the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization bill just passed by congress and signed by the president. An interesting point of comparison is that whereas the new army bill provides a regular army at war strength of only 261,500 regular troops, with approximately 457,000 militia, more or less trained, the Army War college, through Maj. Sigerfoos's writing, declares a highly trained army of 1,000,000 men is essential for the United States in the first 90 days of war.

The memorandum is chiefly devoted, however, to an explosion of the old American cock-sure theory that, in case of war, a huge volunteer army can be readily organized to defeat the highly trained military forces of a first class invading power.

It also takes issue with the assertion of various men of prominence in public life that howitzers, smaller field guns, machine guns and the other machines of war are all-important in modern warfare to the exclusion of efficient personnel—that to place the highest type of weapons in the hands of a sufficient number of men of whatever kind is to win a war.

Admitting frankly, however, that it is essential to equip the United States with the most modern appliances of war, Maj. Sigerfoos estimates that an army of 1,000,000 men should have, at the beginning of a campaign, reserve supplies as follows:

Five hundred thousand rifles; 2500 machine guns; 2,250,000,000 cartridges; 3000 field guns and 10,000 rounds per gun ammunition for field guns. It is estimated that all these reserves of equipment will be exhausted in the first four months of war and must be replaced by new reserve supplies.

Supplies with troops for mobilization, he estimates as follows:

Eight hundred thousand rifles; 5000 machine guns; 1,020,000,000 cartridges, 6000 field guns and 2000 rounds per gun ammunition for field guns. All the estimates for rifle cartridges are admittedly low.

These figures do not take account of certain other material essential to modern mobile armies, such as airplanes, motor transport, and big guns. It is the theory of the War college that airplanes are vitally essential but that heavy howitzers and the .42 centimeter guns used with such dramatic effect by Germany in smashing huge fortifications are not likely to be in great demand in warfare such as the United States is likely to wage. In other words, what the war department of this country must prepare for is an "open" campaign much like that in Servia, with little of the siege warfare of France and the Dardanelles.

But emphasizing the essential features of trained personnel in conjunction with adequate supplies, ready for use, of the most modern machinery, Maj. Sigerfoos says in his memorandum:

"A study of the above figures (in part, those just quoted) shows the vital importance of materiel in modern warfare and the hopelessness of any war in which we might be engaged with any country having a trained army, should we fail to be amply provided with such materiel.

"But many people believe that, if we are well supplied with the modern machinery of war, there will be no need of trained personnel. There can be no greater fallacy nor one likely to bring greater disaster to the country if acted on to the extent that some influential men believe possible.

"It must not be forgotten that an army is itself the most marvelous and at the same time the most complicated machine connected with the carrying on of war, and to the degree of perfection with which it is organized, trained and equipped in every part and detail will depend victory or defeat."

In other words, William Jennings Bryan spoke with the bragging of ignorance when he said that in the event of war being declared against the United States, "the sun would go down upon a million men in arms," meaning volunteers. As our nation is at present prepared, the sun might go down, some days after the declaration of war, upon a million American volunteers, but they would not be armed volunteers, nor uniformed, nor trained, nor physically fit, nor provided with ammunition, machine guns, field guns, motor transport, or even hospital supplies. Only a large, splendidly trained, officered and equipped army could be equal to such an onslaught as a firstclass power would deliver.

Showing further the need of a large trained army in anticipation of war's opening, Gen. Cherfils of the French army writes:

"The war of 1914 has cruelly proved to us that between the preparation of the attack by the artillery and the execution of this attack by the bayonet a period and a zone intervenes where the infantry should be supreme if it knows how to deliver a fire that kills. This (trained) man is the king of the battlefield; he rules it through his intelligent fire, his aimed bullets which the accurate rifle has cured of being wild; he rules it by the work which completes and continues the preparations of the artillery and which will make easy the effect of the bayonet against an enemy already three-quarters annihilated."

In this connection it is well to explain that the theory of war contemplates the use of artillery to shell the enemy's position in order partially to destroy the works and the defenders and to demoralize the remaining effectives; infantry to carry the positions and rout the last of the defenders; and cavalry to pursue and destroy the fleeing hostiles.

The War college paper declares the whole military history of the United States proclaims the truth of the fact that a trained army is a most vital requisite in all warfare, past and future.

It says:

"During the revolutionary war the colonies depended almost entirely on untrained or partially trained men. (The volunteers we shall have for our next war will be the untrained men; the militia the half trained men, so it appears). During the entire course of this war Great Britain employed not more than 150,000 men, yet the total number of British troops in the colonies at any time was very much less; while the colonies themselves used 395,858 men, notwithstanding which the largest force that Washington was ever able to assemble for battle at one time was about 17,000.

"During the war of 1812 the United States employed 527,654 men, of whom only a small proportion were regular soldiers and most of these were regulars only in name, for the majority of regular regiments were organized after the beginning of the war, while Great Britain employed only 67,000 men and never at one time had more than 16,000 men opposed to us on any field of battle. That we did not suffer a great disaster was undoubtedly due to the fact that Great Britain, during this entire war, was engaged in her gigantic contest with Napoleon and used only the odds and ends of her military forces against us."

And now comes a paragraph which throws a new and most significant light upon the civil war, from the effects of which we are still suffering.

"The civil war was fought by volunteer troops on both sides and it was not until the United States had spent several fruitless years in training her new armies and had suffered great losses in men and money that we had any real military success. Competent critics are of the opinion that had the United States had at the first Bull Run a brigade of Grant's veteran army that brought about the surrender of Lee at Appomattax, there would have been no civil war.

"The confederates were almost as badly demoralized by their victory in this battle as were the federals by their defeat, but their victory gave time, priceless beyond anything else in war to an unprepared nation, to train and equip their armies.

"The money that was spent during that war and has been spent since on the aftermath of it (pensions, interest on the national debt, etc.,) would have maintained and would now maintain an army that would insure the United States an adequate defence."

Evidence that an army cannot be trained for warfare in a few weeks or even months, is afforded by the British experience in raising and training new armies for the present war. None of the volunteer armies have been allowed to go into the war with less than six months of the most arduous training, and lately the period has been extended to nine months. It was found, as nearly as we can learn because of the censorship, that troops with six months training still lacked the physical stamina necessary for the tremendous exertions of battle, advance and retreat; lacked the military knowledge which must come to be instinctive; and, above all, lacked the morale which alone goes far toward determining the course of battle.

Great Britain's regular army was virtually wiped out in the first few months of war. The new armies, it has been remarked, have not been successful in completing a single sustained offensive.

Conclusions from this War college manuscript, and from other data available, point out conclusively that:

For adequate defence against aggression the United States must have a larger and better supplied regular army of highly trained men, commanded by skilled officers, than we at present have a prospect of securing.

That the United States cannot organize and train armies after the outbreak of war unless we have allies whose well trained armies can stand in the enemy's path and give us time. We have no such allies and the policy of the United States is against alliances.

That the United States must have on hand, at the outbreak of war, materials for the complete equipment of all troops to be mobilized within the first three months.

That, other things being equal, the United States will win its next war, and only if, it is in a position to supply for the longest period of time, reserves of adequately trained and disciplined officers and men.

Hannibal Struck Out On a Waist-High Ball One Of Many Brigadiers Aching To Fight

By HOWARD L. RANN.

HANNIBAL was one of a long procession of military chieftains who tried to disrupt the Roman empire and struck out on a waist-high ball. Europe used to be full of brigadier generals who wanted to whip Rome as a stepping stone to a seat in congress, and practically all of them died in the attempt, wearing a look of deep disappointment.

Hannibal was born in Carthage about 247 B. C., or within gunshot thereof, and came from an aristocratic family. Before he was 18 years of age Hannibal had learned not to fold his napin, but to roll it carelessly into a ball and throw it into the finger bowl. Hannibal's mother kept a maid and an electric washer, and belonged to everything from the Lady Maccabees to the Child's Conservation league. His father was a military genius, and when Hannibal was nine years old the elder Hannibal made him promise that the first time he met the Roman empire he would knock its block off, or words to that effect. If Hannibal could have read the future, he would have remained at home and gone into truck gardening on a small scale.

In pursuance of his promise Hannibal got together an army consisting of 90,000 soldiers, carrying their own feet and other luggage, 12,000 horses and 37 elephants. Before the army had reached the base of the Alps several of the foot soldiers wanted to put their feet in the elephants' trunks, but Hannibal would not allow this, which caused disaffection and chilblains to spread throughout the ranks. The journey across the Alps was a painful one, and no doubt produced almost as much anguish as the graduating oration which begins with "Beyond the Alps Lies Italy." On the way Hannibal won several important victories, and finally reached a point where he could see imperial Rome roosting on her seven hills and issuing moist saloon licenses at the rate of seven a day.

From this point Hannibal's star began to decline faster than a fat boy falling into an open drive well. He was repeatedly defeated and driven hither and yon, the yons being in the majority, and was finally compelled to return home and live with his wife, who was a plain woman with an acidulous temperament. Becoming dissatisfied with the outlook, he poisoned himself in the stomach and died in a slow and unostentatious manner.

The life of Hannibal teaches us that when a man goes a long ways from home to look for trouble he usually finds it.

(Protected by Adams Newspaper Service)

The elder Hannibal made him promise that the first time he met The Roman empire he would knock its block off.

WASTE WATER CANNOT BE APPROPRIATED SAYS COURT

Phoenix, Ariz., June 5.—There is no such thing as waste water in an irrigated country. This point has been settled by the supreme court of Arizona.

Joseph Lambeye, who owns a ranch south of Phoenix, constructed a ditch to catch water flowing from the farms of several neighbors and convey it to his own land.

Then the Western canal was built to serve Lambeye's neighbors and a lateral was built to conduct their waste water back into the canal, for the irrigation of project lands farther down. Lambeye, it is claimed, regarding that water as his own, cut the bank of the lateral. This resulted in an altercation with Ramon Garcia. Lambeye brought action for an injunction restraining Garcia from interfering with his use of the water. The superior court, and later the supreme court decided that the canal company and its patrons could do with the water as they saw fit.

Elks Could Raise Rough Rider Regiment Everyone To March in Flag Day Parade

"AN invincible volunteer regiment of rough riders could be easily raised by the Elks lodgemen, if such a body of soldiers should be needed for foreign service," said George E. Wallace. "My plan which is, of course, tentative, would be to call on the 1500 lodges in the United States to furnish, each, one picked man, financially and physically able to make a striking appearance and endure hard service in the field. Out of that number naturally there would come hundreds who have been well trained in marching clubs. Officers already efficient would be numerous. No time would be lost whipping the regiment into a dependable fighting machine. The Elks lay important emphasis on their Americanism. It is one of the few intensely patriotic lodges in the county. No lodge is ever opened without the start and stripes unfurled in the hall. There would be no difficulty in enlisting unusual personnel for the Elks Rough Riders."

* * *

"Sixteen years ago I passed through an entirely arid country as I was approaching El Paso," said R. K. Harafourde, director general of the Soil Products exposition. "Friday afternoon I came through the same land and saw an agricultural country that is wonderful. The irrigation has enriched the El Paso valleys to a large extent. Our exposition will be very helpful to the valley farmers. We believe the 1916 exhibitions from all parts of the globe will be greater than ever."

* * *

"The rush of June brides is unprecedented this year, and I think that more marriage licenses have been issued during the past few days than in any previous length of time," said Chris Aranda, deputy county clerk. "Hardly a day passes now but there is from eight to 12 licenses issued, and one day since the first of June there has been a total of 14. As a general rule there is a great deal more marrying in June than any other month. Anyhow, there certainly has been a rush, and I presume that it will continue for some time."

* * *

"Every El Paso citizen should observe Flag Day," said mayor Tom Lea. "I shall proclaim this day a holiday and I ask every business establishment to not open that day, but rather to devote the time to marching in our big preparedness parade."

* * *

"As contrasted with other Texas cities, the amount of money spent for amusements in El Paso is enormous, and it is a good indication of the prosperity of the city," said R. O. Donaldson, of Galveston. "Take Fort Worth. There is very little money spent there on Sunday, as everything is closed very tight, except the confectionaries. In El Paso there is baseball, the moving picture shows and many other kinds of amusement to attend."

ON THE ROAD TO ARMAGEDDON

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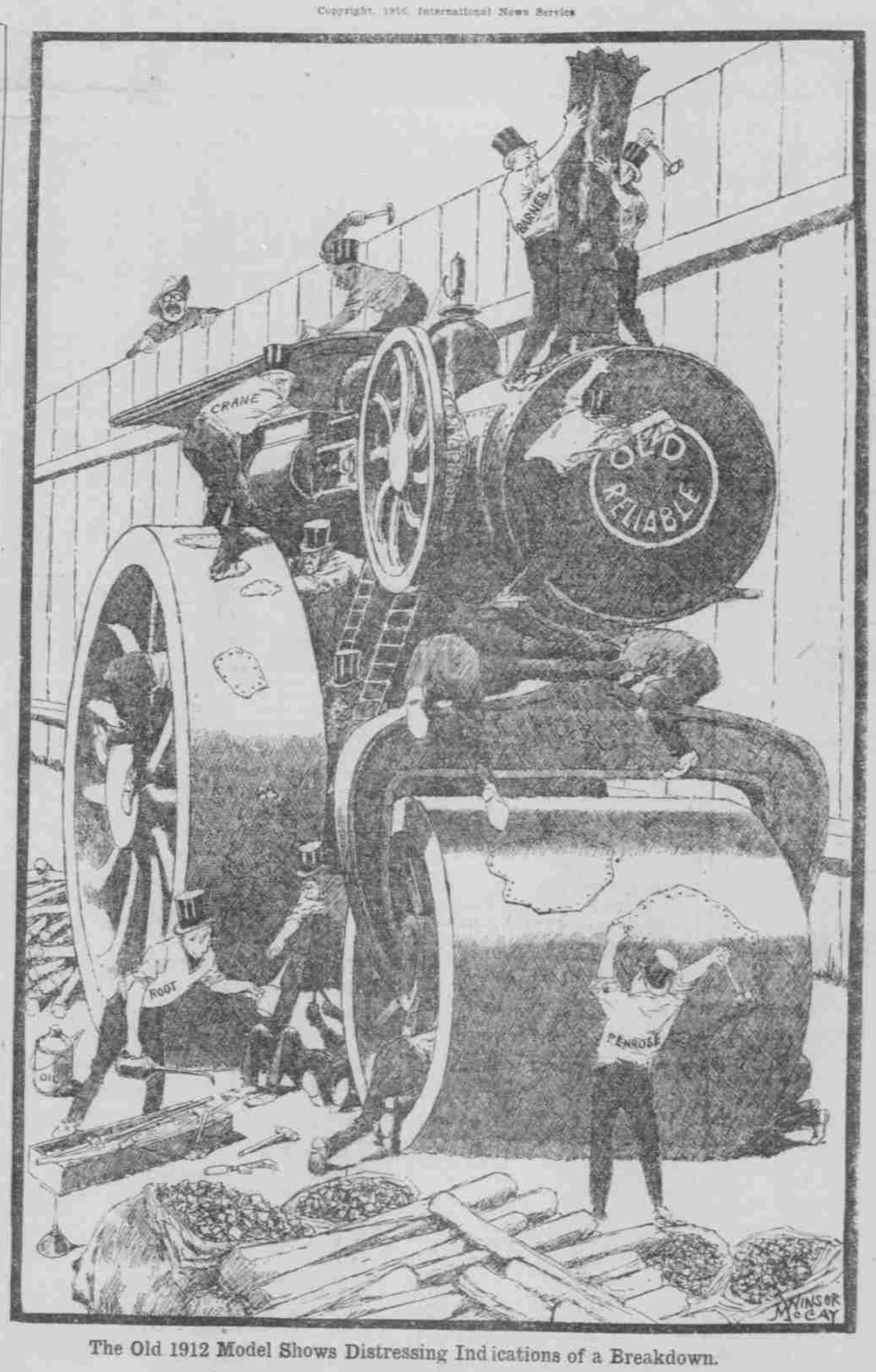

The Old 1912 Model Shows Distressing Indications of a Breakdown.

BRANDEIS TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

Washington, D. C., June 5.—Louis D. Brandeis of Boston today took his seat as an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, the 62nd citizen to rise to that high distinction.

Chief Justice White privately administered the oath of allegiance to country. At noon the court marched to the bench. The new justice took a seat beside the clerk of the court. When Mr. Brandeis's commission had been read, the clerk administered the judicial oath. Mr. Brandeis was escorted to his seat on the extreme left of the bench where he received the congratulations of the colleague nearest him, justice Pitney.

ABE MARTIN

If it didn't rain once in a while farmers wouldn't have any time t' pick out ther new autos. Mrs. Tipton Bud is slowly recoverin' from havin' a bed room papered.

(Protected by Adams Newspaper Service)

Girl Workers Who Win Out

The Seamstress Finds That Money and Idleness Are Not Everything.

By JANE McLEAN.

SHE wasn't a fashionable dressmaker. Not at all. But she made little children's dresses if they had to be made very plainly indeed, and she mended innumerable tears in fine lace, and she freshened jaded frills, but, most of all, she darned stockings. She was a plain little woman of an indefinite age. She might have been young, but her patient air of long endurance made her look years older than she was.

In her dreams, woven out of the hours when she was free and might persue an occasional novel she imagined herself possessing the name of Mannering or something as musical and pretty. But she answered to the name of Miss Jane, and her last name was just Brown.

Sews For Several.

Miss Brown had several families on her list. She sewed a day or two a week in each place. Sometimes she was given a silken evening gown to mend, and on that day she was sublimely happy and her fingers would stroke the silk lovingly. And on other days she sewed long seams all day long or hemmed table napkins or did hundreds of odd jobs that no one else enjoyed doing at all.

At the Van Deventer home there was a debutante of this season. Miss Brown had seen her flit about the halls and had heard through the servants tales of her long string of admirers. Miss Brown spent three days of her week keeping Miss Gladys Van Deventer's clothes in order. There had been a poetry about doing this that plain Miss Brown loved. She wished that the girl might come into the room some time to ask her about her gown or the bit of torn chiffon on her petticoat.

One rainy day when Miss Brown sat sewing the door of the room opened and a girl looked in. She had auburn hair and a sweet, high bred face. Her mouth was petulent, and she said:

"Are you the seamstress?"

Miss Brown's hands beneath the spotless white cuffs trembled a little and she looked up and smiled.

"Yes. Are you in a hurry for your dress? I hoped you would come and ask me for it."

The Girl Is Interested.

The girl came in and shut the door. She stared a little curiously at the plain little dressmaker, who was very different from bustling Madame Julie, who fitted her more fashionable raiment.

"You did?" she queried. "Why?"

"Because I have always wanted to talk to you," Miss Brown explained simply. "I thought it might give me lots to think about when I go home at night."

She raised her eyes and met the clear blue ones of the girl. "I thought perhaps you might tell me of your parties," she continued. "I hope you won't think me impertinent."

The girl crossed over impulsively and sat down in a low chair near the little dressmaker.

"I don't suppose you have much in life, do you?" she said, thoughtlessly. "Of course, I will talk to you. I'll try to come in for a moment every day. It will be such fun. I'll talk and you can sew. I shall just love to look at you, you seem so peaceful. And Miss Brown, how would you like to have that brown dress you fixed yesterday? It doesn't suit me at all. I get so bored with life sometimes, you just can't imagine how much so."

And Miss Brown lifted her eyes to the girl's charming face and smiled a little dubiously. She could hardly believe that, and yet she realized that perhaps she filled a place in the scheme of things after all.

Morning on the Farm

GET up, my lad! The sun is rising, it is a majestic day; Aurora's beauties are surprising, you should be glad to quit the hay. Get up, get up, the dew is gleaming, like priceless jewels on the grass; it is a sin to lie here dreaming, while morning's transient glories pass. Get up, my son, the light is stealing athwart the summit of the hill, and I can hear the porkers squealing for buckets of refreshing swill. The oriole's already soaring, the mocking bird begin to mock, and you, O sluggish youth, are snoring, although it's nearly 4 o'clock! When I was young my sainted father ne'er had to rouse me from my bed; I thought it shame to cause such bother—I rose before the east was red. Before the wren began its carols, or catbird raised its solo fine, I went and carlabors singing, as I would see you do, my son; and when the breakfast bell was tied seven barrels of slop to feed the humpbacked swine; I went about my ringing, the morning chores were already done. Get up, get up, the world is waking! The morn is grand, but soon it fades! And in three shakes I will be breaking this slat across your shoulderblades!

(Protected by the Adams Newspaper Service.) WALT MASON.

EL PASO HERALD

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H. D. Slater, editor and controlling owner, has directed The Herald for 18 years; J. C. Wilmarth is Manager and G. A. Martin is News Editor.

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