

PLAN MOBILIZATION OF CIVILIAN ARMY

War College Heads Prepare for
Handling of Great Vol-
unteer Force.

RAPID TRAINING PROPOSED

Special Attention Given to Selection of
Officers Qualified by Experi-
ence to Lead Men
Properly.

Washington.—The war college division of the general staff of the United States army has complete plans prepared for the mobilization of a citizens' army. These plans were completed some time ago in anticipation of the time when the United States might be called upon to enter into hostilities against a first-class power. These plans were based, it is said, upon the possibility that the first call for volunteers might be for 1,000,000 men. The war college recently prepared an official paper dealing with the raising of a volunteer army.

"Under existing laws and under contemporary conditions therewith," says the war college, "it has heretofore been assumed that in the event of a war with a first-class power the United States would require not less than half a million of men for the first line, behind which could be prepared the greater army of citizen soldiers upon whom our main reliance for national defense is conditionally placed."

Subject to President's Call.

The organization of volunteer armies can only be undertaken following the presidential proclamation stating the number needed, and on this subject the war college says:

"Volunteer forces may be raised, organized and maintained only during the existence or imminence of war, and only after congress shall have authorized the president to raise such forces. Congress could, however, by legislative enactment, authorize the president to raise such forces in time of peace."

"When so authorized, the president will issue his proclamation, stating the number of men desired for each arm, corps, or department, within such limits as may be fixed by law. It is probable that the proclamation will also recite the causes that make the call necessary and will state that the enlisted men shall be taken, as far as practicable, from the several states, territories and District of Columbia in proportion to the respective populations thereof."

"Following the call of the president for volunteers, the secretary of war notifies the governors, etc., as in a call for militia, informing them of the quota for their respective states, the existing militia organizations that will be received into the volunteers, the new organizations that it is desired to raise, and the maximum and minimum strength of organizations."

All terms of enlistments, it is pointed out, "will be the same as that for the regular army, exclusive of reserve periods," and no person can be enlisted for the volunteer forces "who is not effective and able-bodied," and who is not within the ages stipulated for that service under the law as it exists at the time of the president's call. Neither can any man be enlisted who does not speak the English language, while persons under eighteen years of age can be accepted only with the signed approval and consent of the parent or guardian of that person.

Recruiting, Rendezvous and Depots.

The war college continues:

"With a view to recruiting and maintaining all organizations of the land forces as near their prescribed strength as practicable, the necessary rendezvous and depots will be established by the secretary of war and will be directly controlled by him. Here the recruits will be enlisted and trained. For the purposes of instruction and discipline, the troops at the recruit depots may be organized into companies and battalions, at the discretion of the secretary of war. The noncommissioned officers and privates will be of such grades and numbers as the president may prescribe."

"It is apparent that the recruits at the rendezvous and depots are intended to form a reserve battalion for each regiment or equivalent thereof of regulars and volunteers only; for the act also provides that in order to maintain the land militia organization at their maximum strength the recruit rendezvous and depots in any state or territory may, at the request of the governor thereof, enlist and train recruits for land militia in the service of the United States from such state or territory. All the officers required for such recruit rendezvous and depots will be volunteers of the proper arm of the service."

Appointment of Officers.

"All volunteer officers are appointed by the president, but the number and grade of such officers shall not exceed the number and grade of like officers provided for a like force of the regular army, and they will be subject to such assignment to duty and transfers as the president may direct."

"In order that the lives of those patriotic citizens who may volunteer for service may be safeguarded and conserved and not risked under persons lacking in experience in the care of soldiers in camp and in battle, the

war department has decided and announced that the appointment to volunteer commissions will be made from those classes of our citizens who have had such experience, and that from those classes the selections will be made in the following order:

(A)—Persons who have had experience as commissioned officers in the regular army of the United States and ex-officers of volunteers of proved experience and efficiency.

(B)—Non-commissioned officers of experience in the regular army.

(C)—Persons who have had experience as officers in the militia.

(D)—Persons who have qualified according to law under prescribed examinations to test their fitness to command and control men in the field.

(E)—Graduates of educational institutions of military standing to which regular army officers are detailed as professors of military science under the law.

(F)—Should the necessary number of volunteer officers required not be furnished from the above classes, the war department will give civilians lacking in actual military experience an opportunity to appear for examination to test their fitness for commissions, before boards which the war department proposes to create in the several states.

Begin Training at Once.

Under the caption "Training of Volunteers" the war college pamphlet reads:

"The training of volunteer troops must begin without delay after their induction into the service. No time must be lost. It should begin at the company rendezvous, without waiting for complete mobilization. Under our traditional policy of relying principally for defense upon citizen soldiers, the larger part of our land forces will not be fully trained on the outbreak of war. It is more than probable that we shall have to employ some of them with little or no training as soon as they can be assembled in suitable units."

"The amount and character of the training will at first be directly proportional to the time consumed, provided a rational scheme be followed. How much time will be available it is impossible to predict. It is reasonable to assume, however, that in the event of a war with an overseas enemy it will be the time required for our enemy to establish at least a partial control of the sea sufficient to open the way for landing of expeditionary forces."

"Any system of training, however, good in itself, will fail to bring the desired results unless there are available a sufficient number of trained instructors, officers and noncommissioned officers. The blind cannot lead the blind."

Referring to the mobilization of the volunteer armies, the war college points out that all points of mobilization have been selected, one in each state of the Union, and that these preliminary arrangements have been approved by both the federal and state authorities. These plans provide for the necessary buildings, for water supply, and all other essential needs which will arise.

Arizona Mightiest of All Fighting Vessels.

The Arizona, the newest addition to the United States battleship division, not only is the biggest of Uncle Sam's sea fighters, but no other naval power has a fighting vessel that can reach it in size.

It is larger by 200 tons than the Pennsylvania, the flagship of Admiral Mayo, of which it is a sister ship.

It will be a damaging foe for an enemy to meet. Its twelve 14-inch guns fire a broadside of 20,000 pounds of steel, which can be directed accurately at a mark 15 miles distant. The broadside is 6,000 pounds more than the combined broadsides of the Kansas, Vermont and New Hampshire, ships that have been placed in the reserve fleet.

The displacement of the Arizona is 31,600 tons. It is propelled by oil-burning engines, which drive it at a speed averaging 20 knots an hour.

WAITS IN SILENT GRIEF FOR NEWS OF LOVED ONES

Plight of Bereaved Englishman in New
York Brings Home to Watchers
—Tragedy of New Warfare.

New York.—It took the silent grief of John M. Little, Englishman, to bring keenly home to the officials and clerks of the Anchor line offices the loss of the California, one of the liners sunk as a result of Germany's new submarine campaign.

Modestly, almost diffidently, Little, a spare, slight man, asked for news of his wife and four children, staterage passengers. The latest cable, he was told, reported his wife and one child missing—the others had been saved.

"But the wife and baby," he pleaded. "Can't you give me a word of hope?" No one dared reply. Tears welled from Little's eyes and rolled unrestrainedly down his cheeks. The bustling activity stopped and heads were bowed.

Straightening himself with an effort Little squared his shoulders and walked away, the tears still streaming down his face.

Not a word was uttered as the work of the busy office was resumed.

AMERICAN CANDY SUPPLANTS CHOP SUEY IN AFFECTIONS OF THE CHINESE

When you were a kid, did you ever steal your mother's keg of best sirup, grab a handful of peanuts, start a fire in the kitchen and make what you considered the best molasses candy ever tasted? Well, if you did and were successful, it might pay you to re-learn the process in a modern way, because there is a new and big market for candy these days.

It's a long jump to Peking or thereabout, but if you are a manufacturer of candy it might pay you to maneuver an Atlantic voyage, out of the track of undersea craft, then dodge the wanton bullets that are singing dirges on European battlefields and cross the steppes to scale the ageworn wall that girds the western frontier of China.

The Chinese have diverted their taste for chop suey to confectionery, it appears. They have an insistent sweet tooth and American candies are required to satisfy their craving, according to reports received by Uncle Sam.

British-made candies are fast being supplanted by the more toothsome bonbons of American manufacture and an unprecedented demand for these articles is expected to launch United States confectioners in a great competitive race for Mongolian business.

Trade reports show that the Celestials consume more chocolate than any other kind of candy, but they are developing a fondness for mixed and fancy goods.

The story is told that the Chinese were first attracted to candy by the colored paper and other decorative material used to wrap the boxes. A bite or two must have convinced them that the contents of the pretty package were well worth digesting, because they have been smacking their lips over the sweets ever since the first trial bite.

It is said some of the Chinese have deserted the traditional rice dish for the American dainty.

FOOD SUPPLY SMALLER ASKS MANY QUESTIONS

Fails to Keep Pace With the
Growth of Population.

Uncle Sam's Figures Show Decline in
Per Capita Production in Most
Items of Nation's Diet.

The nation's food supply has not kept pace with the growth in population, figures furnished by Uncle Sam show. The statistics cover the last 16 years, during which the population has grown about 33 per cent and disclose that in foods constituting about 75 per cent of the country's diet there has been a decline in per capita production.

Officials believe that despite this showing there is no danger of a food shortage.

Secretary Houston in a statement said:

"With all three agencies now available for improving agriculture, there is ground for optimism as to the ability of the nation not only to supply itself with food, but increasingly to meet the needs of the world."

The output of meat and dairy products, which furnish 37 per cent of the food that goes on the American table, fell from 248.2 pounds for each person in 1899 to 219.6 in 1915. Cereals, which supply 31 per cent, declined from 43.9 bushels to 40.2. Fish fell from 12.5 pounds to 11.6 in 1908, with no figures given for 1915. Potatoes remained at about the same ratio of production, but sweet potatoes increased about 50 per cent per capita. Poultry products made slight gains.

Production and consumption of fruit and vegetables has increased rapidly within the last few years, and they constitute a larger and more important part of the permanent diet.

FERTILIZER SOURCE FOUND

Uncle Sam Will Encourage Develop-
ment of Bone Deposits on the
Pribiloff Islands.

A new source of fertilizing material has been found in the bone deposits on the Pribiloff Islands. These represent the accumulation of a century or more and have resulted principally from the slaughter of seals on the killing grounds. They are probably the largest bone deposits in the world, and their commercial value has been recognized so that Uncle Sam is sending circulars to persons interested in utilizing them.

It is stated that there are at least 5,000 tons in sight on one island and 1,000 tons on another, while it is probable that much larger deposits will be found below the surface. There will be some difficulty in removing the bones, for there is no good landing place on any of the islands, and it is necessary for vessels to anchor half a mile or more from the shore. Government supplies are landed in native skin boats capable of carrying five tons, and scows of similar capacity have been introduced.

INDIANS WERE STONE MASONS

Excavations in Mosa Vero National
Park Disclose Masonry at Least
600 Years Old.

There were stone masons and brick layers, somewhat different from those of the present day, in Colorado 600 years ago, according to Dr. J. Walter Fowke of the Smithsonian institution, who has been engaged in excavation work in the Mosa Vero National park. Evidences of buildings fully 600 years old, constructed with a form of brick, with stone foundations, were discovered by the excavators, says Doctor Fowke. The North American Indian became a stone mason because of his life in the cliffs and science believes he is responsible for many of the relics found today in the park.

"The prehistoric masonry in this region," says Doctor Fowke, "is a development that occurred before the advent of the white man."

Relics of the buildings were taken to Washington and placed in the institution.

Uncle Sam Starts Living Cost
Probe in Washington.

Seeks All Kinds of Intimate Informa-
tion Regarding Household Ex-
penses, Income and Savings.

What is your salary?
How much rent do you pay?
What did you pay for that suit?
What did your wife's last hats, gowns and coats cost?
What do you pay for coal?
How much do you pay your maid-servant?
What is your monthly grocery bill?
How much money do you have left over—if any—each month, after all your bills are paid—if you pay them?

Those are some of the intimate questions asked of Washingtonians by Uncle Sam through agents of the labor statistics bureau of the department of labor. The agents worked under an appropriation recently granted by congress.

On the result of the probe there, will rest whether congress will carry the queries into other sections of the country.

The agents visited specified sections of Washington, leaving a schedule of questions to be filled out by the housewives of the district. Later other agents called at these houses and collected the schedules which were filled out with the desired information as to the amount of money expended annually for rent, clothing, food, light, and the other necessities of life, and the quantity of each commodity received for the money.

Dr. Royal Meeker, head of the bureau of labor statistics, said everyone connected with the inquiry realized the intimate and personal nature of the questions propounded, and for that reason absolute secrecy would be maintained as to the information given the agents.

Besides studying families, the bureau investigated what are the incomes and expenses of single women who board or who room and prepare their own meals or eat in restaurants.

ALL EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN

Value of Shipments From United
States in 1916 \$2,000,000,000
Greater Than in 1915.

American exports for 1916 reached the unprecedented total of \$5,481,000,000, Uncle Sam reports. According to a statement issued by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce, this exceeds the total for 1915 by \$1,928,000,000 and the total for 1913 by \$2,997,000,000.

Imports in 1916 aggregated \$2,392,000,000, also a record total. For 1915 the total was \$1,779,000,000, and for 1912, the previous record year, \$1,818,000,000.

The year's export balance was \$3,089,000,000, as compared with \$1,776,000,000 for 1915, and \$2,456,000,000 for the five-year period from 1910 to 1914 inclusive.

The net inward gold movement for the year was \$530,000,000, also a new record. It compares with a net inward gold movement of \$421,000,000 in 1915 and a net outward gold movement of \$165,000,000 in 1914. Gold imports in 1916 aggregated \$686,000,000, against \$452,000,000 in 1915 and \$57,000,000 in 1914. The corresponding gold exports were \$156,000,000, \$21,000,000 and \$223,000,000 respectively.

U. S. Leads in Wireless.

That the government wireless stations of the United States are better equipped than those of any other nation, and that with the completion of several new stations now in process of construction the United States will be able to cover the greater part of the globe with communication over its own wireless lines, are facts brought out recently. The new stations giving American wireless a range that almost circles the earth with the present long-distance transmission instruments are those built at the Canal zone, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Do You Know That—

The COLORADO STATESMAN

IS PREPARED TO DO
ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

Commercial, Fraternal,
Church, Book and
Stationery Jobs
A SPECIALTY

Ball and Concert Programs, Bill
and Letter Heads, Calling Cards,
Wedding Cards, Envelopes and
Everything in the Printing Line
Turned Out in the Neatest and
Best Style Promptly on Short
Notice.

We Have Supplied Our
Office with New Job Press
& Type of Up-to-Date Style
and Our Work Will Be on
a Par with the Very Best.

Give Us a Trial
and We Will Give
You
Satisfaction

Prices as Reasonable
as Those of Any
Job Office in Denver

The Colorado Statesman

1824 CURTIS STREET

Room 25

Phone Main 7417