

U. S. ARMY'S NEEDS

STRIKING REPORT IS ISSUED BY SECRETARY GARRISON— MUST BE PREPARED.

AN ANSWER TO OPPONENTS

Unsparring in its Criticism of Ultra Pacifists—Arguments of Those Who Would Have No Military Increase Replied To.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Garrison declares in his annual report to the president that if the administration plan for a continental army fails, the United States will face some form of compulsory military service. In what many men in official life characterize as the most remarkable report ever made by a secretary of war, Mr. Garrison passes quickly over the wide-spread routine activities of the war department and devotes practically all his words to the subject of military preparedness, the need for which he sums up by saying: "So long as right and wrong exist in the world there will be an inevitable conflict between them. The right-doers must be prepared to protect and defend the right as against the wrong."

Unsparring in his arguments in answer to those who would have no increase in the country's military preparedness, Secretary Garrison declares that the American people must view their responsibilities and measure up to them and then goes on to take up the various arguments of the opposition separately. Many Ignore the Facts. "There are some who do not feel free to base their conduct upon a consideration of facts or conclusions of reason because of their interpretation of divine injunction," he says. "They do not believe in resistance to physical force; and those whose consciences are so convinced surrender life and all that they cherish and love at the behest of the aggressor. This attitude concerns the individual, and him alone. It cannot be made the general rule of conduct under our form of government without departing from the basis upon which our government is founded. One is impelled to query upon what proper consideration there is based any distinction between the right or necessity or desirability of using mental force to repel error, moral force to repel evil, and physical force to repel wrong. It would seem, if reason were applied, that in each instance the situation is identical; and that if we should properly prepare our minds to be strong so that we can reject error and our moral characters to be strong so that we can reject evil, we should likewise make our physical force strong in order that we may maintain the right as against those who would physically impose the wrong upon us."

Wars Are Bound to Come. "There are others concerning whose clarity of vision we are not advised, and concerning whose soundness of reason we are not informed, because the attitude which they take is admittedly not based upon either vision or reason. They are those who predict that war will never come to this country, and assert that therefore precautions with respect thereto are unwise and needless. Since wars have come upon nations from the earliest date of recorded history to this moment, there is no basis of fact for such a position, but an actual demonstration of the non-existence of such basis. We were early warned that there would be wars and rumors of wars, and that the nation would rise against nation and kingdom against kingdom and the end was not yet; and that prediction has been fully verified. There is no basis and no foundation to conclude that this great evil has been eliminated, and it therefore must be treated as are all other existing evils and must be prepared against. Surely, as between resting upon prediction or upon preparation, wisdom would not hesitate."

Others of Clearer Vision. "There are others among us who are too intelligent and clear sighted not to see the facts and to realize their significance, but who counsel inaction because they mistrust themselves and the nation. Those to whom I now refer do not believe in the doctrine of non-resistance; they do not rest upon the prediction that an evil which has existed since the world began has ceased to exist and been abolished and should not therefore be considered as one to be prepared against; they even point out our potentiality of force, but they counsel against any preparation thereof. They base their counsel upon the expressed fear that if we possess force, we will be induced to use it when we should not. This position ignores the responsibilities which we have undertaken and which we must maintain at any self sacrifice. It ignores the fact that if nations which possess force are likely to use it when they should not, some nation which has such force is likely to use it against us when it should not. It assumes that our nation may not be trusted with force for fear that it may misuse it."

Haters of "Militarism." "The eyes of many are blinded to fact and their minds closed to reason by an abhorrence of what they term 'militarism,' without any actual conception of just what this means or what it would involve. Great Labor Union is Formed. London.—The largest labor organization in the history of England, representing about 2,000,000 men, has been formed for the purpose of offensive or defensive action in matters respecting wages and conditions of work. New York.—The steamship Frederick VIII, left New York for Copenhagen December 8, carrying nearly 3,000 passengers, among them twenty-two persons who intend to join the Ford peace party abroad.

how it should affect the proper consideration of the subject. Those who really fear militarism, or, more accurately stated, those who dread real militarism, should be the strongest advocates of reasonable preparation. The latter is the preventive of militarism. If they unwisely defeat reasonable preparation, they leave the country in a condition where the inevitable result of defeat, humiliation of the people and loss of honor, will be hastened and will be more grievous than if they had advised provisions as to armament far beyond anything which calm reason and wise provision would deem necessary.

"There will be those who assert that the proposed policy opposes the traditions of the people and runs counter thereto. This is mere assertion; it is not the fact, and in truth the fact is to the contrary. The proposed policy is exactly in keeping with our traditions. "There also will be those who will express regret that the policy heretofore pursued, of lack of proper military precautions, is to be departed from because it has been invaluable as an example to the rest of the world and we should not remedy the lack because we would then cease to be such an example. It should be observed first, in considering this point of view, that it entirely overlooks the vital and imperative duty to ourselves which requires that we should protect and defend that which we cherish and hold dear. Furthermore, it overlooks the fact that although we have been just the example that they desire throughout the more than a century and a quarter of our existence, the results existing in the world today do not warrant the belief that our example has had any beneficial effect.

U. S. Should Be Prepared. "There are some who decry taking any precautions or making any preparations of the military power of the nation because they say it will not prevent war, but will provoke it. Men and nations must prepare to meet their responsibilities; if it is inadvisable to develop enough sufficient to repel wrong because such developed strength may be misused, human nature has indeed reached an impasse. Why should it be presumed that a just man or a just nation will cease to be just because it has the power to be unjust? We must either trust others or trust ourselves. "Another stumbling block to some is the suggestion that no preparation should be made and no precaution should be taken because no one can foretell how much we may have to meet and what we will require to meet it. Here again the idea embodied in this suggestion would stay all human progress. There will be some who assert that the devastating effects and the horror produced by the war now being waged make it certain that war will be avoided for a long period of time after the close of the present war. They will argue that the exhaustion of resources and the recollection of the awful suffering will have the effect of deterring nations from entering upon war. What basis is there for such belief? Certainly such basis cannot be found in history—our own or that of other nations. Advocates of Arbitration. "There will be those who believe and assert that the time when war can be avoided by negotiation or arbitration or other like means will be advanced if we refrain from adopting a proper military policy, but will be set back if we do so. It is difficult to comprehend on what basis such a belief can reasonably rest, and therefore it is difficult to reason about it. It seems to rest upon the idea that if we are feeble and weak in action, we will be strong and persuasive in counsel; that by avowedly neglecting to prepare to protect our rights we will be the better able to secure their protection by appeal, by arbitration, or by argument. No one need have the slightest fear that our voice for peaceful settlement of the quarrels of nations will receive any the less attention because we stand for the right and are prepared to maintain it at any proper cost. On the contrary, the voice of such a one is always listened to and usually controls. "If the determination arrived at by those whose knowledge, skill, and experience makes their judgment practically conclusive is accepted, we should have in this country a force of at least 500,000 men ready for instant response to a call in the event of war or the imminence of war. It is surely not necessary to state the many reasons why this force may not be supplied by a regular standing army of that number constantly under arms. There is no legal way that the National Guard can, in time of peace, be governed, officered, or trained by the national government; and there is no legal way, excepting by volunteering, that it can be made available to the nation in time of war to any greater extent than specified in the constitution, which confessedly falls short of the necessary uses to which an army may have to be put in the event of a war with a foreign nation. Plans for Big Army. "It becomes necessary, therefore, to devise some method of making available for the use of the nation in time of war a national force in supplement of that part of the national force, to wit, the regular army, which is constantly under arms; a part of the army, in other words, to be raised and maintained by congress and governed in all respects in accordance with its directions. When this system is devised and made operative the nation would militarily be in this situation: It would have, as the constitution provides, an army raised and maintained by it, composed of a certain number constantly under arms, and a reserve force of 500,000 men, available for use in time of war. Accounting for Prairies. The treeless prairies of Texas, Mexico and Central America are attributed to primitive Indian agriculture. Lands once cleared and afterwards abandoned were prevented by fire from becoming reforested, until all primitive agriculture ended in the age of grass, prairie fires, wandering buffaloes, and nomadic hunters. "Scot" Icebergs. If the wind is in the right direction, a sort of cold smell gives sailors warning of the proximity of an iceberg.

and a very much larger number definitely identified in personnel, provided with equipment and organization, possessed of some training and subject to instant call. The states would have the organized militia, developed with federal assistance to the highest practicable point of efficiency, available for the purposes specified in the constitution, and so circumstanced that in the event of a war with a foreign nation they could, by their own volition, immediately take their place with the other military force of the nation."

The report takes up in detail the plan of military preparation already made public and endorsed by President Wilson, and declares the Swiss and Australian systems are founded on governmental institutions and powers differing so radically from those in the United States that any attempt to adapt either to American use would mean great delay. "Enough has been said to demonstrate," the secretary concludes, "that to get something done now—something that is well worth while—the best course is to recognize and operate under existing conditions. The other course is to imagine a vain thing and accomplish nothing."

300 HOMES BURNED.

Fierce Fire Almost Obliterates Hopewell, Va.—No Lives Lost. Hopewell, Va.—This mushroom town of 25,000 people, grown up since last summer with the great new explosive plant of the Du Pont Powder company, was almost wiped off the map late December 9 by a fire which started in a restaurant and did property damage estimated at considerably more than a million dollars. The Du Pont works outside of the settlement were not damaged, although for a time seriously threatened. Scenes of wild disorder accompanied the fire, and citizens are said to have lynched a negro for looting. There was no loss of life otherwise, however, and only a few minor injuries were reported. Martial law is being enforced by seven militia companies brought to the scene by a special train under orders from Gov. Stuart. While many of the buildings in the eastern section of the town were saved by a strong wind blowing in the opposite direction, some 300 houses were destroyed and thousands of persons left homeless. An oil stove which was accidentally turned over in a boarding house restaurant started the conflagration. Fed by a small stream of oil from the stove, the fire leaped from building to building with amazing rapidity. The arrest of a foreigner in the plant Wednesday on the belief that he was a spy led to the report that the fire was started by conspirators. Officials, however, said there was no foundation for such a theory.

PEACE HOPES DAZED.

Teuton Chancellor Says Allies Must Act if End of War is Desired. Berlin.—So long as uncontrolled hatred of Germany and the belief that Germany is approaching a collapse continues to be the dominant idea of her foes, it would be folly for Germany to take the initiative in proposing terms of peace. Germany, however, is ready at any time to consider a peace suggestion from the countries with which she is at war, does not wish the continuation of the war and dissociates herself, under these circumstances, from any responsibility for its prolongation. This is the substance of the German imperial chancellor's reply in the reichstag to the socialist interpellation on peace, in which he painted a picture of Germany triumphant on all sides and supplied with everything, even if not in abundance, necessary to the continuation of the war.

300 Villa Soldiers Meet Death.

Douglas, Ariz.—Three hundred Villa soldiers were killed, 100 taken prisoners and the remainder of the forces under Gen. Jose Rodriguez dispersed five miles north of Fronteras when Gen. P. Elias Calles rushed in from the south to the rescue of the beleaguered Carranza detachment, under Gen. Angel Flores, according to reports received here.

German Staff Taken Prisoners.

Petrograd.—The entire staff of the Eighty-second German army division was captured by Russian scouts and brought as prisoners into the Russian lines as the result of a daring night raid recently, according to unofficial accounts which have just been received.

Wage of M. E. Pastors.

Columbus, O.—The average wage of Methodist preachers in Ohio is \$24.12 a week and what is true of Ohio is true of most other states, according to a report submitted to the commission on Church and Country Life now in session here.

Harvard Enlists in Preparedness.

Cambridge.—Harvard university officially enlisted in the movement for preparedness when President Lowell announced that a course in military science would be added to the curriculum at the next semester. Exports Breaking Records. New York.—November exports through this port broke all records by exceeding \$130,000,000 in value, customs house officials state.

Austin, Tex.—The Texas supreme court holds that a city has no power to designate a restricted district for houses of ill fame. The decision was in a case from El Paso.

Bird Importations.

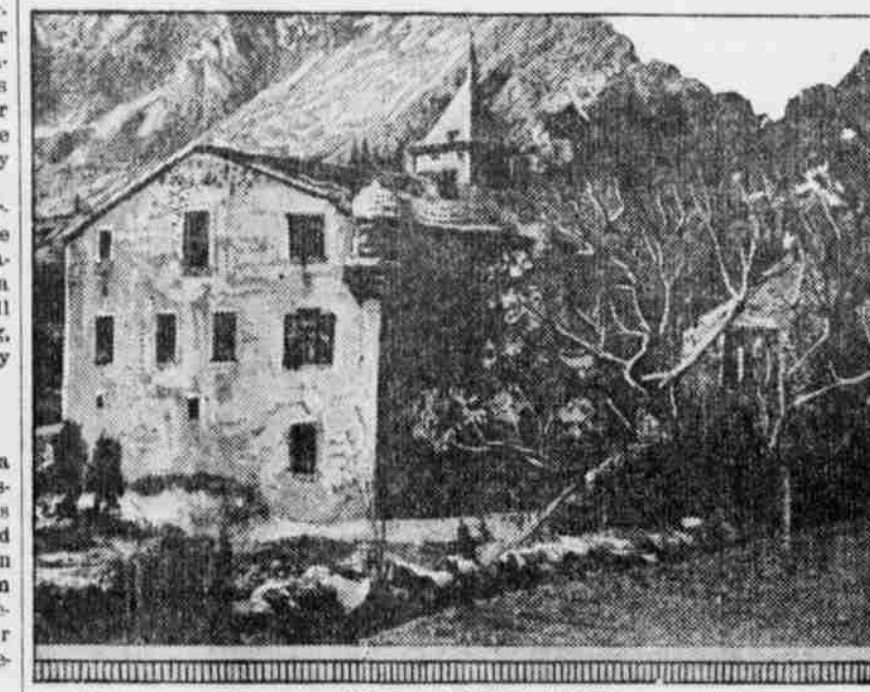
The number of birds imported into the United States annually amounts to about 600,000, and as many as 17,000 have become dwellers in America within one day. The half million feathered strangers represent 1,500 different species, but the greater number of the importations are of canaries, parrots and game birds. The tusks of the African elephant sometimes weigh as much as 100 pounds each and reach a length of eight or nine feet.

IN LITTLE ANDORRA



STREET SCENE IN ANDORRA LA VIELLA.

WHEN the president of Andorra sent a message to President Wilson, many an American was compelled to hunt up on the map the location of the tiny republic in the Pyrenees. "Who has ever been in Andorra?" asked the Chicago Evening Post, and in reply Marion H. Drake wrote: "In the summer of 1913 I tried to reach this quaint, ancient and hidden republic from the Spanish side, but could gain no assurance from any tourist office in Madrid that it was accessible, so I went the long way around, via Barcelona, Perpignan, Carcassonne, Toulouse, Foix and Ax-les-Thermes, in France. Here I was warned that the trip was dangerous, that there were smugglers and brigands and terrible mountain storms, and that a woman who took this trip might not return alive. This only whetted my traveler's spirit, and I bought a pair of hemp-soled shoes, packed a knapsack, strapped a camera over my shoulder and went by post-chaise to L'Hospitalet, where I engaged as guide an Andorran boy, handsome, respectful and neatly dressed in brown corduroy, who was working at the dirty little inn, hired



THE CASA DE LA VALL.

a mountain horse, and with suppressed excitement started out over the rocky pathway back of the rude little church of this far-south town of France. "I walked and rode over loose stones, on narrow and fearsome ledges, at times above and often below cascades, over hard, sharp, cutting, slippery slate, past quaint stone shrines with iron crosses, tiny terraced fields of vegetables and tobacco, perpendicular hayfields amid the wonderful stillness of the lofty Pyrenees and the noisy, rushing torrents. I waded through trickling, cool brooks, where rivers were born, and stopped the first night at Soldeu, where I found good food, white tablecloth and napkins and slept in a room with a rough stone floor, on a good bed, with

WOULD EXTEND GOATKEEPING

English Head of Club Advocates Expansion in the Raising of These Useful Animals.

Goatkeeping by the small holder has increased considerably since the war, and suburban residents, too, have found the ownership of a goat or two less troublesome and more profitable than pigeons, rabbits, or even poultry, remarks the London Times. In view, however, of Rev. A. C. Atkins, founder of the new National Utility Goat club, the keeping of goats for utility purposes should be more largely extended, and with this aim he is taking a census of all the goats in the country. "There are thousands of goats kept for utility purposes in the country," he says, "and everybody who has had one knows their value. They are little trouble; all you have to do is to keep them clean and provide them with a shelter, as they do not like wet. For a trifling expense and a little attention you can 'grow' your own milk, which is delicious for all culinary purposes and makes excellent cheese." Mr. Atkins, in recommending goat-keeping on economic grounds, speaks from experience. At his home at Uckfield, Sussex, he keeps two goats, which save him \$100 a year! The industrious pair provide plenty of milk for a household of six. Mulled Cider. This is an excellent bedtime drink when one feels that he has taken cold or just after coming in from a wetting in the storm. Found half an ounce of stick cinnamon and ten or twelve cloves until bruised. Put into a saucepan with half a pint of boiling water and with a half pint of bottled water and infuse on the back of the stove for 15 minutes. Strain, add sugar to taste and stir into a pint of hot cider. Sympathetic. "I'm sorry you don't admire Mr. Gumpins," said the tactful woman. "His ancestors were very distinguished and estimable people."

GETTING A START

By NATHANIEL C. FOWLER, Jr.

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THE "SURE-THY-ARE-RIGHTERS." "I want you to meet George Lewis," said my friend. "He is one of those fellows who, when he knows he is right, can't be turned or influenced." "I should be delighted to meet him," I replied, "because I know him by reputation and he stands high in his community as a man of the strictest integrity; but, John, I don't think you have given him a very good character." "What do you mean?" "You said that when he knows he is right nothing can change him or influence him." "I meant what I said," retorted my friend. "No, you didn't," I replied, "for, if you did, you could not have any respect for George Lewis." "Explain yourself." "The best of us, John, never claim to know by ourselves, and of ourselves, what is absolutely right or wrong. The noblest man is weak and realizes it. His ability to differentiate between the good and the bad is not vested wholly in himself. He obtains this proficiency—if I may call it such—because of his contact with men of honor and with those of the opposite type. He absorbs public opinion and becomes composite." "You don't mean to say," interrupted John, "that public opinion is always right?" "No," I replied. "The majority is frequently wrong, and the minority is often right, and vice versa." "Then, how are we to decide upon what is right and what is wrong?" "If our intention is to do right, and we are constantly fighting temptation, our actions will usually be what they should be; but when we allow our own individual judgment to prevail exclusively, we may be wrong, even though we intend to be right. Alone we are not able to take care of ourselves; far less able than is the animal, who is guided by instinct, not by conscience. If a man reasons by himself alone, he is as likely to be wrong as right. He combines what he knows with what others know, and allows composite opinion to assist in guiding him, he is not likely to make serious mistakes." "The opinion of others may be wrong," interrupted John. "Granted," I replied, "but the man with a sensitive conscience and a noble character can differentiate with a large degree of accuracy. He will not depend upon the opinion of the mob, even though it may be in the majority. He will consult with intelligent and honest men, and he and they together, not separately, will decide any question which may come up. If his experience is greater than that of those with whom he consults, he will allow his own judgment larger play. If, on the other hand, he is convinced that others know better than he does, he will set aside his own opinion, to a certain extent, at least, or example, a professional man is at variance with the policy of an administration, a matter which concerns business. Probably his opinion is worth practically nothing, and the policy of the administration is accepted by business men of character and integrity, the man is a fool if he allows himself to question it. "Men of ability, of character, of honor or of integrity, seldom know; they think."

JOHN AND TOM.

John and Tom were classmates. For several years they studied and played together. Both were attentive, well-behaved, honest, and neither appeared to be superior to the other. After graduation they entered a wholesale dry goods house, began at the bottom, and were given opportunity to learn the business. During the first year there was no perceptible difference in their work, or the result of it, and both received the same amount of raise in salary. At the end of the second year, however, John was promoted and occupied a position much superior to that held by Tom. Why? Did John possess greater ability than Tom? Was he more faithful? Was he more attentive to his duties? Probably not. He did one thing, however, the importance of which Tom did not seem to realize. He became familiar, not only with those things which pertained to his immediate duties and to his department of work, but he went beyond them. He visited other dry goods stores and studied their methods. He talked with men in his line of work who were connected with other establishments.

CATBIRD AS A HUMORIST

Feathered Songster Seems to Take Delight in Mimicking the Strains of His Fellows. Alluding, of course, to the catbird, he has more whimsies than a minor poet, more streaky humors than a circus clown. He can't even make a cocked one eye and a brookside out in the country, at early morning, his hat over one eye and his head cocked sportily at an angle; so sitting, he whistles love lyrics to his little gray mate busily engaged collecting materials for a nest. The redbird, nor even the mockingbird, has nothing on him in respect to purity of tone, caressing grace or sheer joyousness in range of repertoire. And he knows it. And his little gray mate knows it. And she's proud of it. But he can't behave; just as his passionate love notes have lured her momentarily off the job of nest-building to turn and regard him with pleased eyes, the whimsical rascal

Amending Medical Laws.

In four states new laws and important amendments to laws regulating the practice of medicine have recently been passed. These states are California, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Tennessee.

Keeping Her at Home.

Mrs. Jones—"Young Brown must be awfully jealous of his wife." Mrs. Smith—"Why do you think so?" Mrs. Jones—"Why, they have been married nearly three years and in all that time he has bought her seventeen house dresses and only one street dress."

First Sea Signals.

Richard I, when he set sail for the Holy Land, found his flag and his patron saint provided for him by the church—St. George and his red cross on a white ground. But Richard floated another banner at the masthead—a red flag with three golden lions. The king's ships of those early days carried these two as well as a streamer. Signaling by means of flags gets its very first mention in 1350—"When it shall please the admiral to assemble the captains and masters of the fleet he shall carry high in the middle of the mast of his ship a banner of coucail"—London Chronicle.

Colored Farmer Reasoned That He Had Several Good Causes for Complaint.

In Georgia they tell this one: A Georgian advertised a fine truck farm near Augusta for sale. A retired real estate man of Newark, N. J., without answering the advertisement, decided he would go down and look the place over. He did so without the owner being present. He viewed the farm and returned to Augusta, hunted up the owner, and said: "I thought about buying the farm you advertised for sale, but I don't believe I want the place." "What is the matter? Any misrepresentation?" "No. But, you see, I planned to do a little planting. I find I can't raise crops there?" "Why not?" "Why, ducks eat the crops." "Ducks? What do you mean, man?" "Why, the negro tenant you have there tipped me off."