

Report Urges Army of 1,500,000

[From The Washington Post, Dec. 11.]

Secretary Garrison made public yesterday 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-year enlistment period	379,000
Total	500,000
Continental army—	
Under training, three months a year for each of three years	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

First Year's Cost Found Too High

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 the 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 \$503,328,786.

It was the cost of the war college plan which led Secretary Garrison to devise a 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 continentals 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 \$319,473,000 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 barrier, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of number, speed and carrying capacity of ocean-going vessels." It declares that the successful outcome of wars in which this country has been engaged has given the public a wrong impression, inasmuch 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 enlistments, undue prolongation of all these wars and, finally reckless expenditure of public funds for continuing pensions."

Never Learned the Lesson

"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 the 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, 827,000 in 30.8 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 result 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."

Figuring Against Combined Attack

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

AS THE WAR COLLEGE SEES CONDITIONS

- Germany might land 827,000 troops in 30 days.
- Japan might land 239,000 troops in 41 days.
- Recommends expenditure of \$500,000,000 first year to raise:
 - (a) Standing army of 253,500 men.
 - (b) Reserve of regulars totaling 379,000.
 - (c) Continental army of 500,000 civilian reserves.
 - (d) Harbor defenses and material.
- Declares organized militia not worth place in first line of defense.
- Recommends mobile army in middle west for any emergency.

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 month's 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 90 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 the war."

Strength of Regular Army

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 Philippines, it says the policy of holding the group is a national, not a military one, but that it must be remembered that unless the navy holds absolute control of the sea no additional troops can be sent there at need. The defense of the Pearl Harbor 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 Porto 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 noncombatant forces necessary, a grand total of 281,000 is reached for the standing army.

OPPOSITION TO LYNCH

A Washington staff correspondent to the Philadelphia Public Ledger, under date of Dec. 11, says: "That bitter opposition on the part of William Jennings Bryan to the selection of Fred B. Lynch, of Minneapolis, as the next chairman of the democratic national committee may result in Lynch's defeat became apparent to

day when details of the fight in the democratic ranks were disclosed. Lynch is reported to be President Wilson's choice, and the President's supporters are preparing to combat the Bryan pressure.

"Bryan has charged that Lynch is affiliated with interests which ought to make him unavailable for the direction of the next democratic campaign. The division of opinion in the committee over Lynch seems to have started with a proposal, said to have been made by Mr. Lynch, that members of the committee raise \$1,000,000 to be deposited in the J. P. Morgan bank in New York. Mr. Lynch's explanation of this is said to have been that if the 'big fellows' in New York knew that the democratic national committee had a million dollars in bank it would keep them in line for democracy. The money was to be returned to the depositors after the election.

"Members who objected to this project are said to have protested that Lynch had been maintaining an office in New York for the sale of munitions, and that as Mr. Morgan is the fiscal agent of the Allies the deposit would have more of an effect in making Mr. Lynch 'solid' with Morgan. The plan was rejected, according to the tale as it is told here.

"Some of the members heard that Mr. Lynch was already engaged in collecting funds for the campaign by assessing postmasters.

"That Bryan would oppose Lynch is not news to well-posted democrats, who know that Bryan people in Minnesota have fought Lynch consistent-

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