

The SEMI-MONTHLY MAGAZINE SECTION

A Magazine for your Reading Table

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS' PAGE



Major-General Leonard Wood

NEEDED—MORE THAN A FALSTAFFIAN ARMY

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A SOUND military policy for the United States calls for a military establishment sufficient to meet the needs of the hour, and one capable of such immediate expansion as will render it adequate to meet the first shock of war with a first-class power. The spirit of our people and our traditions are against a large standing army. The question before us is: the establishment of a military policy that will give us, in peace times, an army sufficient to meet our peace needs, namely: the garrisoning of the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, the Panama Canal, Porto Rico, and a reasonable force of mobile troops within the continental limits of the United States.

At the same time, the battle power should be so elastic as to permit its quick expansion to full strength and, in addition, the formation of new organizations, so that, in conjunction with the militia, we could organize a force of 600,000 men and officers to meet the first demands of a war with a first-class power.

Our present regular army has an authorized strength of 100,000 men. Our militia consists of about 120,000 men, of whom not over 80,000 men are efficient in the sense of being reasonably ready and prepared for field service. Of our regular army, a large portion is on foreign service: 20,000 in the Philippines, several regiments in the Hawaiian Islands, one at Panama, one in Porto Rico, and one in Alaska; leaving in the United States only about 35,000 mobile troops—cavalry, infantry, and field artillery—and, in round numbers, 20,000 coast artillery. This means that we must provide a source from which to draw 465,000 instructed men in case of war with a first-class power which threatens military occupation of any portion of our territory.

Our Far Flung Frontiers

OUR seacoast line is very extensive, and the mobilization of considerable bodies of troops will be required at more than one point. These bodies of troops will be called upon to perform certain local duties, such as protecting the seacoast defenses from attack by naval raiding parties, and at the same time furnish an adequate mobile force to meet any landing in force. This body of instructed men can only be secured through the adoption of a system of short service—by short service I mean service limited to the time necessary, under concentrated instruction, to train men properly to discharge efficiently their duty as soldiers in time of war. This system applied to the regular army would result in the army becoming the training school through

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which the greatest number of men should be passed, consistent with proper instruction. The men, on completing their active service in the army, should be sent into civil life, on a status of furlough, to be held for a number of years as members of a reserve whose residences are known and who, in turn, know to what organization they are to report and where, in case of mobilization.

In order that they may enter upon their occupations without fear of disturbance, they should be assured that they will not be called to the colors except in case of actual war, and for instruction at maneuvers for not to exceed ten days every other year during their period in the reserve. This period in the reserve should be several times the length of the period with the colors, thereby affording a reserve several times stronger than the force actually with the colors. Under this system the organization commander knows exactly what reservists are coming to him in time of war. The reservists know exactly where they are to go, and their letters of assignment should be so drawn as to embody a draft upon any railroad company for transportation. The same general policy should be adopted by the militia.

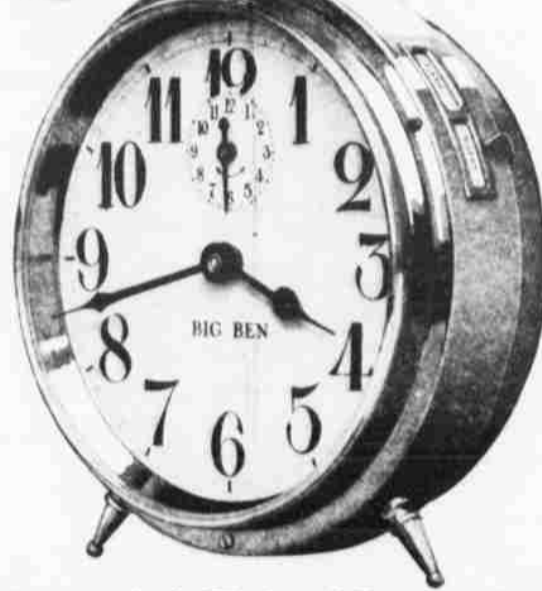
Citizen Soldiers for War Only

THIS, in a much broader form, in which all men of military age are included, is the system in vogue in European countries. We can not apply it to all our people, but we can apply it to an extent sufficient to give us the necessary number of men in time of war. The principle which should guide us should be the instruction of the maximum number of men with the minimum of interference with their economic and industrial careers.

Officers will have to be provided for this reserve, which, when mobilized, will require about 15,000 officers. One method of providing these officers, and I believe it a feasible one, is by taking the graduates of the military schools at which we have officers of the regular army as instructors (these schools have about 25,000 students) who are recommended by the military instructors, giving them a temporary commission for one year as second lieutenants in the various arms of the service—coast artillery, field artillery, cavalry, infantry, etc.—with full pay and allowances of second lieutenants. Their status to be that of second lieutenants junior to all second lieutenants of the regular establishment. At the end of the year they would be discharged with certificates of proficiency in the various arms, in case their records so justified, with the statement of what grades they would be competent to fill in time of war. This would give young men just finishing up at the various schools and colleges where military instruction is maintained \$1,700 in money, with certain allowances, making a yearly compensation of about \$2,500. With reasonable economy they ought to be able, at the end of the year, to leave the service with from \$600 to \$1,000.

Wars come with great suddenness. Undeveloped and unorganized military resources are of very little value. Time is required to develop them, and peace alone gives the opportunity for preparation.

Big Ben



The Sunrisers' Club of Successful Men.

EVERY morning—about the land—there is a bunch of get-there men who are off the mattress at the first crack of a bell.

They swing down to their work with cheek aglow—with grit afresh—with eye alight—they're the Sunrisers' Club of Successful Men, most are acquainted with Big Ben.

They've left it to him to get them up in the world—and he's done it so loyally, so cheerfully,

so promptly, that he's already sleepmeter to two millions of their homes.

Big Ben's the clock for get-there men. He stands 7 inches tall, massive, well-poised, triple plated. He is easy to read, easy to wind, and pleasing to hear.

He calls just when you want and either way you want, steadily for 5 minutes or intermittently for 10.—He's two good clocks in one, a dandy alarm to wake up with, a dandy clock to tell time all day by.

Big Ben is sold by 18,000 watchmakers. His price is \$2.50 anywhere in the States, \$1.00 anywhere in Canada. If you can't find him at your jeweler's, a money order sent to *Wentz, La Salle, Illinois*, will bring him to you attractively boxed and express prepaid.