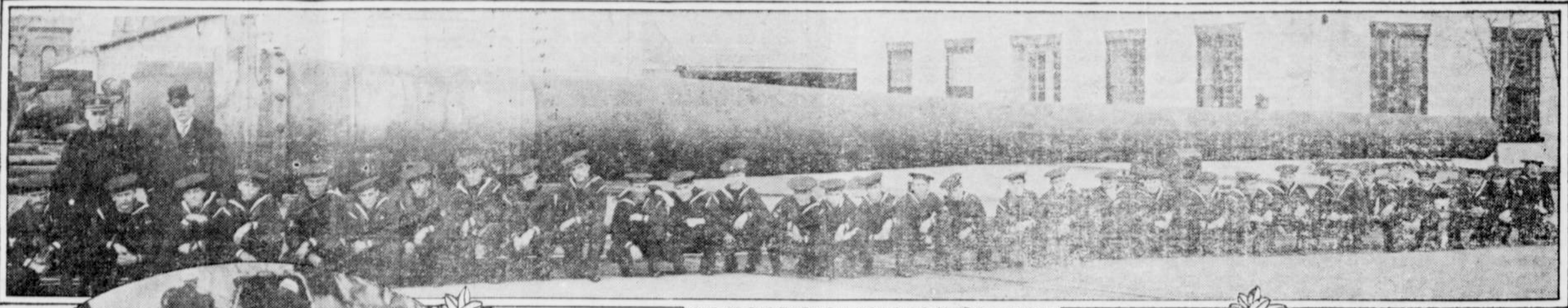


THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

Its Organization Has Been Authorized by Congress and Is Now Progressing—Adds Attractive Feature to Naval Career, Providing For Graduated Retirement, and Has Proved Impetus to Re-enlistments



ONE OF THE TWELVE 14 INCH GUNS OF THE ARIZONA



THE ARIZONA'S 14 INCH ARMOR PIERCING PROJECTILES



SUPERDREADNAUGHT ARIZONA, LAUNCHED JUNE 19, HEAVILY ARMORED AND CARRYING TWELVE 14-INCH GUNS

By an act approved March 3, 1915, Congress created a law which has more far-reaching effects on the efficiency of the navy than any legislation enacted within the memory of any one who may chance to read these lines.

By this is meant the clause in the Naval Appropriation Bill creating a naval reserve and making provision for the qualification of its members.

It has been customary for the people of our country to measure the strength of the navy by the number of Dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines and other fighting craft. They either take for granted that the most necessary part of the navy—a trained, personnel—already exists or that it will be forthcoming from somewhere when the alarm of war is sounded.

Trained Men Necessary.
It is true now as ever in the history of this country that there would be no lack of patriotic men to respond to a call in defense of its institutions, but without training in discipline and without previous experience with and an intimate and accurate knowledge of the mechanical appliances so essential in the operation of the guns, the torpedoes and the mines, as well as the motive machinery of the modern warship, they would simply be offering themselves as a sacrifice upon the altar of the country's honor.

For many years the navy has been radiating into civil life annually from 5,000 to 4,000 well trained and well disciplined men—men experienced in every mechanical art and use of in the modern man-of-war. This is no doubt a valuable contribution that the navy makes to the economic development of the country. At the same time these men represent a great potential value for the nation's defense if properly reclaimed and organized. They are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. Many of them are following the same trades they learned in the navy, and it may well be said that there is no mechanical art applicable to civil pursuits that may not be learned on a modern man-of-war.

A Twofold Purpose.
It was for the purpose of making these men an asset in the nation's defense account that the Navy Department proposed and Congress passed the bill creating a naval reserve. The operation of the law is twofold in its benefits to the navy and the country. By offering substantial inducements for re-entraining into organizations these valuable well trained men who have already left the navy to engage in civil pursuits, as well as those who will do so in future, the law automatically operates to encourage these same men to return to the regular service and those who are still in the service to remain for longer periods.

This is accomplished by basing the pay of the reserves on a sliding scale increasing with length of service in the navy.

In addition, the law places a substantial value upon honorable, efficient and faithful service, for no one unless entitled to honorable discharge upon the completion of a period of enlistment can partake of its benefits.

Under the operation of the law a man with an honorable record has the option of remaining in the regular service or of entering the reserve at stated intervals.

His Only Duty.

While in the reserve he is free to engage in any occupation and live where he chooses within the United States. He only obligates himself to be amenable to the navy regulations and respond to a call for active service in time of war. While active service in time of peace is entirely voluntary on

the part of the members of the reserve, the government encourages them to perform a limited amount by making two months of such service a requisite for re-enlistment for a subsequent four year period in the reserve. This requirement is made in order that the reserves may keep in touch with the duties of the regular service. They may select any time to perform this voluntary service that will suit their convenience and while so engaged will receive the full pay of their rating in addition to their pay in the reserve as well as traveling expenses and subsistence to and from home.

A Reservist's Compensation.
The compensation given members of the reserve is, for those who go in the reserve within four months after leaving the regular service—\$30 a year for men who have had four years' experience, \$60 a year for those who have had eight and \$100 a year for those of twelve years' experience. All that is necessary for a member of the reserve to do in order to obtain this pay is to keep the Bureau of Navigation informed as to his address and to report at some designated place in his own community once every quarter for muster and inspection and to sign the pay-roll. For this simple and not inconvenient act he will receive \$7.50, \$15 or \$25, as the case may be, according to whether his experience in the navy has been four, eight or twelve years, respectively.

Organized by Sections.
This is the retaining fee the government pays a man of experience in order that it may count upon having his service in time of war.

The reserves are organized by sections in the various communities in which they live and come under the command of the recruiting officer of the district in which the community is situated. There are some thirty recruiting districts throughout the United States. The recruiting officers keep the muster rolls of the members of the reserve in their respective districts and keep in touch with them.

Orders and other correspondence between the bureau and members of the reserve pass through the recruiting officer.

By this organization the department can on short notice and with a minimum of correspondence mobilize the reserves at any place on either coast.

May Transfer to the Reserve.
Another feature of the law which is of great importance in increasing the efficiency of the navy is that which permits a man to transfer to the reserve after sixteen or twenty years' service on one-half and one-half, respectively, of the total pay he was receiving at the time. This is a great inducement to retain many desirable men in the service.

The most of our men enter as boys of an average age of eighteen or nineteen, and after sixteen or twenty years later, if they so desire, they may transfer from active service to the reserve.

Service Annuity.
At this time, at an age of thirty-four or thirty-five years, for the service they have already given the government and for that which they stand ready to give in a time of war they will receive from \$25 to \$50 a month for the rest of their lives. The amount mentioned is that which should come to a chief petty officer, a rate which any worthy man is able to obtain in such less time than sixteen years.

part of the members of the reserve. Lately, however, he has been taking stock of things and realized that a trained and efficient personnel is equally as important as Dreadnoughts, and, although it comes high, he has decided to go down in his pockets and pay the price.

The wisdom shown by Uncle Sam in arriving at this conclusion will be made clear when we review with him the situation in regard to the enlisted personnel which has existed for many years.

Not Vicious and Unruly.
The first thing that impresses us is the fact that two-thirds of the entire enlisted force is composed of men serving in their first enlistment.

Less than one-half of these terminate their period of enlistment with an honorable discharge, which entitles them to re-enlist in the service. Of those entitled to remain in the service 58 per cent avail themselves of the opportunity. The remaining 42 per cent go into civil life. Those who fall by the wayside are not all by any means vicious and unruly men. All are specially selected by the recruiting officers, which is obvious from the fact that only one out of six applicants is taken. The natural question is, Why do so many selected men fail to continue through their first four year period and qualify for re-enlistment? Of course some are found to be undesirable characters whom the navy will not have at any price. A great majority of the others, however, are really good men, but the navy has heretofore offered little inducement for a future career, while it demands much in the way of hardships and separation from home. In consequence many of these young men become disheartened and leave the service by desertion, by discharge, by purchase or by sentences of courts martial for offenses against military discipline.

Something to Strive For.

Now that the law places a substantial value upon the honorable discharge by providing that men who are entitled to such may at stated intervals elect to leave active service for the reserve on practically a pension basis with a substantial rate of pay graded according to length of service in the navy, we may hope to see a great change in the unfavorable conditions referred to. There is something to strive for—a reward for every one who proves faithful to his trust. We can look forward to an improvement in discipline, a higher standard of morale and a resulting increase in efficiency due to a greater number of men striving for and receiving an honorable discharge and to a greater number of these re-enlisting for longer periods in the navy. For every re-enlisted experienced man in the quota the government saves the expense of enlisting and training a recruit, and the navy gains in efficiency in due proportion.

The law has been on the statute books only a few months and can hardly be said to be fully understood, yet the reports of enlistments indicate that it is bringing the expected results. Ordinarily recruits on first enlistment outnumber the re-enlistments of experienced men in the proportion of two to one. Since the passage of the law, however, the reports show that the percentage of re-enlistments and extended enlistments to first enlistments was for the month of March 61 per cent, for the month of April 73 per cent and for the month of May 82 per cent.

Official Regulations.

Navy regulations, governing the naval reserve, have just been approved by Secretary Daniels. Being based upon the law creating the reserve, the following extracts will convey in a general way its scope and purpose and the benefits it was designed to effect alike

for the greater efficiency of the navy and the patriotic men who volunteer their services:

The naval reserve shall consist of citizens of the United States who have been or may be entitled to be honorably discharged from the navy after not less than one year term of enlistment or after a term of enlistment during minority.

Men enlisted in the naval reserve are not required to perform active service in time of peace except at their own request.

Enlistments in the naval reserve will be made in two classes. Class one consists of those men who enlist in the naval reserve within four months from date of their last honorable discharge from the navy. Class two consists of those men who enlist in the naval reserve after four months and within eight years from date of their last honorable discharge from the navy.

On and after March 4, 1915, any enlisted man of the navy, upon voluntary application at the expiration of an enlistment or extended enlistment for which he is entitled to an honorable discharge and after completing service in the navy or marine corps of six or twenty or more years, may be transferred to the naval reserve by order of the secretary of the navy. Men so transferred will, however, be treated by the department, particularly in respect to the permanency of their status in the naval reserve as enlisted men on the retired list of the navy, except they may be called on for active duty in time of peace as hereinafter provided.

Members of the naval reserve of Class one who have served less than eight years in the navy will be paid at the rate of \$5 per annum, and those who have served eight years or more and less than twelve years in the navy will be paid at the rate of \$5 per annum, and those who have served twelve years or more in the navy will be paid at the rate of \$10 per annum.

All members of the naval reserve of Class two will be paid at the rate of \$10 per annum.

Members of the naval reserve who have when transferred to the naval reserve, completed service in the navy of sixteen or twenty or more years will be paid at the rate of one-third and one-half, respectively, of the sum of the base pay and permanent additions thereto, which they were receiving at the close of their last service in the navy.

For computation pay in the naval reserve all previous service in navy or marine corps counts, whether continuous or not. Men not in civil life who have had previous service in navy or marine corps can enlist in navy and have all benefits of prior service counted in computing pay in reserve.

When actively employed with the navy members of the naval reserve are entitled to the rate of pay they were receiving when last honorably discharged from the navy (base pay plus permanent additions thereto), and, in addition, their regular pay in the naval reserve.

Members of naval reserve when actively employed with the navy receive subsistence and travel allowances to and from home.

Members of the naval reserve of Class one who re-enlist in the navy within four months from the date of their discharge from the naval reserve are not entitled to a gratuity of four months' pay, but their re-enlistment in the navy shall be held and considered to have been made within four months from the date of discharge from the navy for the purpose of continuous service pay.

Members of the naval reserve who have been discharged for the purpose of re-enlisting in the navy, when so re-enlisted in the navy within four months of the date of discharge from the naval reserve they are not entitled to a gratuity of four months' pay, but their re-enlistment in the navy shall be held and considered to have been made within four months from the date of discharge from the navy for the purpose of continuous service pay.

not to exceed the term of enlistment in the case of those enlisted in the naval reserve.

In the case of men re-enlisting in the navy after service in the naval reserve the period of time they were actively employed with the navy while enlisted in the naval reserve will, for the purpose of retirement, be counted as active service in the navy.

A naval reserve button, which may be worn with civilian dress, will be issued to all members of the naval reserve.

Large Body of Trained Men.

It may therefore be safely predicted that the net creating a naval reserve and making provision for the qualification of its members will operate to provide a large body of trained and experienced ex-service men now in civil life, organized and ready upon short notice to man our fighting ships in reserve and at the same time to increase the efficiency of the regular enlisted force by inducing more experienced men to remain in the navy.

The naval reserve feature of a naval career is, therefore, of great interest not only to men already enlisted, but to prospective recruits as well. It is, however, only one of the many attractive features of the service, concerning which the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, and any naval recruiting station will furnish upon request such additional information as may be desired.

It is in general more profitable to reckon up our defects than to boast of our attainments.—Fayolle

Size of the Earth.

The diameter of the earth from pole to pole is 7,890 miles, the equatorial diameter being 7,925 miles. The slight difference of diameter is owing to the flattening out of the poles.

No Doubt.

"I wonder if surgeons don't feel somewhat cheap when they have to be operated on themselves?"

"I dare say they do feel rather cut up about it."—Baltimore American.

To make laws complete they should reward as well as punish.—Goldsmith

Summons.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF JACKSON.

Frank W. Sexton, Plaintiff,
vs
Margaret Sexton, Defendant.

To Margaret Sexton, the above named defendant:

In the name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled Court and cause, on or before six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, said first publication being on the third day of July 1915. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint, for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the above entitled Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, to-wit:

That the bonds of matrimony heretofore and now existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, and that the plaintiff be released therefrom and for a decree of this Court forever annulling and dissolving the said bonds of matrimony, and for a decree of absolute divorce from the defendant hereon. For such other and further relief as to this Court may seem just and equitable.

This summons, by order of Honorable F. L. Touvelle, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Jackson County, regularly made in open court in Jacksonville, Or-

regon, on the 26th day of June 1915, is served upon you by the publication thereof for a period of six successive weeks in the Jacksonville Post, a newspaper published regularly once per week at Jacksonville, Oregon, and of general circulation in said County and State, the date of the first publication of this summons being on Saturday July 3, 1915, and the date of the last publication thereof being on the 14th day of August, 1915.

NEWTON W. BORDEN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

Hans J. Holmer, Plaintiff,

vs
D. B. Russell and Altha H. Russell, his wife, and Albert Hill, made defendant upon order of Court, Defendants.

By virtue of an Execution and an Order of Sale duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, in and for Jackson County, dated the 8th day of July 1915, in a certain cause therein, wherein Hans J. Holmer is plaintiff in the above entitled case on the 5th day of June, 1915, recovered a judgment and decree against the defendant D. B. Russell and Altha H. Russell, his wife, for the sum of Ten Thousand Six Hundred (\$10,600.00) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 21st day of July 1913, at the rate of 8% per annum, and including decree for the sum of \$202.08 taxes for 1913, paid by plaintiff, with interest thereon at the rate of 8% per annum from February 9, 1915, and \$64.55 taxes for 1914, with interest from March 31st 1915, at 8% per annum until paid, and \$1000.00 attorney's fees and the further sum of Eleven (\$11.00) Dollars costs, which judgment and decree was enrolled and docketed in the Clerk's office of said Court in said County, on the 5th day of June, 1915, and is of record in Volume 23, of the Circuit Court Journal at pages 58 & 59.

Public notice is hereby given, that in compliance with the commands of said Execution and Order of Sale I will on Monday the 9th day of August, 1915 at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, subject to redemption as is by law provided all of the right, title, and interest that the defendants D. B. Russell and Altha H. Russell, his wife, and Albert Hill had on the 12th day of August 1913 or have since acquired in and to the following described real property, situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon, and being more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The Northwest quarter of section 13, Township 35 South Range 2 West, and the Northeast quarter of Section 13, Township 35 South, Range 2 West, and the West half of the Northwest quarter of section 18 Township 35 South, Range 1 West of Willamette Meridian, situated in Jackson County, Oregon.

All of the above described real property will be sold at said time and place in the manner provided by law for the sale of real property under execution foreclosure to satisfy the judgment, costs, attorney's fees and the accruing costs of this sale.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1915, at the office of the Sheriff in the Court House at Jacksonville, Oregon.

W. H. SINGLER,
Sheriff of Jackson County Oregon
By E. W. WILSON,
Deputy.