

BAKER FOR CHANGE IN ARMY SYSTEM

Reorganization of War Department Also Advised.

TRAINING PLAN FAVORED

Secretary Advocates System of Schools in Connection With Military Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—War experience plainly shows the necessity for fundamental reorganization of the army and of the war department itself, Secretary Baker declared today in his annual report. He recommended that the emergency organization, retained to the peace-time size, be made permanent, and approved the general staff bill for a regular establishment "adequate in size to be the nucleus of any great military mobilization the country may be called upon to make," and backed up by a system of universal training.

"In such a policy," Mr. Baker said, "the accent is upon the citizen and not the soldier; the officers becoming a permanent corps of experts and the men a body temporarily devoting a portion of their time to military training in order that they may enter civil life with a sense of national service and with superior equipment for success."

"It is difficult to believe," he said, "that any danger of militarism, that an army could be formed of Americans, educated in our common schools, raised in the free and democratic atmosphere of our institutions, which would still be hostile to those institutions and liberties. The world war has shown quite clearly that armies reflect the spirit of the people from whom they are drawn rather than create a spirit of their own, so that the size of the army is not so important from the political viewpoint as under consideration as the kind of an army."

Educational Feature Argued.

The selective service law accepted as a fair means of assigning men to military service in time of war, Mr. Baker said, but compulsory service in time of peace would be a poor substitute for the volunteer principle properly applied. Raising a standing army by financial inducement is too costly to contemplate, he added, leaving only the method of making enlistment in the army an educational opportunity to furnish the troops.

The recommendation for an increased standing army, he declared, should not be taken to indicate a disinclination toward the prospect of armament.

"Those who know the spirit of the American army," the secretary said, "will not sacrifice to any provocative temper. There is glory left in the career and the sacrifice of the soldier, but the mild and spectacular contests of an earlier age have become a stern and cruel business, and while there is cheerful willingness to encounter the privations and make the sacrifices which war demands, the men of the American army are abreast with enlightened men everywhere in the hope that more humane and rational processes of adjustment will supersede the waste and suffering of the battlefield. They are, however, of the belief that so long as it is necessary for us to maintain an army at all we are not justified in having an inefficient army, and their recommendations are to be viewed everywhere in the hope that men who, by reason of their experience, are qualified to speak upon the provision which should be made for the common good and the common protection should the test of war become unavoidable."

Plan Is Unfolded.

The plan recommended, Mr. Baker said, looks to the establishment of systems of schools teaching the former branches of adding to them the skilled trades, "so that at the end of a term of enlistment, the young man entering in his nineteenth year will go back to civil life with the physical set-up which the open, athletic life of the army gives, and with the education and training which will make him more valuable in civil pursuits than he could otherwise have been." Social and recreational opportunities also must be supplied, he said, so that the graduate from the army "will bring back with him the social virtues which result from education of mind and hand acquired in an environment made stimulating by the presence of a high purpose and sense of service, and generous association with his fellows."

"The military policy recommended by the war department, therefore, involves a new army created with a new spirit, having wide civil usefulness, and of such size and origination as to be an adequate reliance in case of need," the report said.

Mr. Baker said the operations in France would be dealt with in the special report being prepared by General Pershing. Not even the allied war council, he said, had realized the effect upon Germany of the accelerated movement of troops and supplies from the United States, and all plans had been prepared for a vigorous campaign in the spring of 1918.

Saving Is Cited.

"Had not the great troop movement of the summer of 1918 been carried out," he said, "the practically continuous battle on the west front from March to November would not have been possible. The saving to the world in this shortening the war was incalculable alike in life and treasure."

"The text of the initial order to General Pershing, which is quoted, shows he was instructed to keep the American army separate and distinct component of the combined forces, the identity of which must be preserved." The method of co-operation with the allies was left to his discretion and, Mr. Baker added, that the authority thus conferred "was never in any particular modified or diminished."

"There were elements in the problem, which might well have caused grave apprehension," the report said. "The armies of France, Great Britain and Italy had borne for three years the furious and deadly assaults of the great German military machine, the toll levied by battle upon the man power of these nations had been appalling, and it was becoming increasingly difficult for them to maintain their divisions at full strength. The submarine peril menaced the supply of munitions of war and of foodstuffs to great civil populations."

"Meanwhile the German armies had crushed long-planned offensives by the allied armies with apparent ease, and by the collapse of Russia were daily being strengthened by divisions of trained soldiers brought from the eastern front until the menace of superior numbers and apparently inexhaustible supplies of the munitions of war haunted the councils of the allied powers."

Small Army Useless.

"But those who visited General Pershing's headquarters during the war knew that from the beginning

there was resolution and a clear-sighted knowledge of the size of the task. It would have been idle to plan for a small American army. On the other hand, it required imagination and daring to plan for a large one—to take a million American men to France, separate them from home by 3,000 miles of ocean and subject them to the hazard of the uncertain and diminishing food supplies of Europe. And there still remained the further question: If these difficulties could be overcome, could they be overcome in time?"

CALIFORNIA SENATOR WHO FRAMED AUTOMOBILE LAWS OF THAT STATE



F. L. Eskward.
Senator F. L. Eskward of the California legislature, father of the California automobile law, will address the members' forum of the Chamber of Commerce December 8 on "Uniformity of Automobile Laws in Pacific Coast States."

Senator Eskward has completed a tour of Washington state, where he addressed civic bodies in Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma and other centers. He has toured Arizona and was in Salem the past week.

Discussing his theory, Senator Eskward said: "It has been my thought in advocating uniformity in motor vehicle laws for the Pacific coast states that with such a system the motorist who complied with the law of his home state would know that in other states the law is substantially the same and that he would find greater pleasure in touring. Every man is supposed to know the law and ignorance of it is no excuse. Much damage, financial loss and even the taking of human life would largely be avoided if automobile owners and drivers were better informed as to the laws and acted in accordance with them."

He pointed out wide variance in headlight laws of the Pacific coast states, necessitating changes in lighting systems on cars used on tour. He also cited the lack of standard rules of the road and explained laws designed to prevent auto theft and other matters concerning which he holds the Pacific coast states should get together.

The United States and Great Britain did surpass all previous estimates and landed 2,000,000 men in France, the arrangements made for their reception and their maintenance were found adequate; and had the war gone on and the 80-division program been carried out, the imagination and daring of these early plans would still have been adequate.

"It is a wonderful story and exhibits at its best the confidence in their institutions which Americans may justly have."

Separate Air Force Opposed.

Mr. Baker opposes creation of a department of the air because of the undeveloped state of the industry, necessitating "federal regulation," as well as because of military considerations. It would be just as fatal to separate forces from the army, he maintained.

Since June 30, 1918, the report shows, it has been found necessary to use federal troops on 16 separate occasions to preserve law and order. The incidents listed range from Industrial Workers of the World activity

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operating in Seattle, announced yesterday that the company will begin manufacturing airplanes in its new plant here about December 19. Most of the machinery is here and the balance is on the way. Much new equipment has been purchased. The company's factory is located on East Main street and offices have been opened in the First Guaranty Bank building.

Ethel Mill Gets Improvements.

CHEHALIS, Wash., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—The daily capacity of the sawmill formerly owned by Walter Flanagan of Ethel is being increased to 25,000 feet daily by the installation of improvements by the new management. Recently this plant was taken over by the International Mill & Export company of Portland. Included in the improvement is a new engine and other equipment. The mill is located at Ethel, 16 miles east of Chehalis and ship by way of the Emery & Nelson logging road making a short haul by wagon.

Plane Factory to Start Soon.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 30.—(Special.)—F. Angeles, of the Angeles Aircraft corporation, which has been



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To move a company the size of ours — MORE THAN 50 WONDERFUL MUSICAL PLAYERS—to Seattle would cost \$500 for fares alone. Hundreds of dollars more to transport wardrobe and scenery.

The jump to San Francisco would cost \$1500, with more hundreds of dollars for scenery and wardrobe. AND THESE GREAT JUMPS FOR A TWO-DAY OR THREE-DAY SHOWING.

That's why THEY have to charge \$2, \$2.50 and \$3, while we can produce these fine, just as new, more tuneful productions with our fresh, untired people for \$1, 75 cents (500 seats) and 50 cents (the entire balcony).

So you may realize how GOOD a production we can give, we shall be glad to welcome you this week—every day, with Wednesday and Saturday matinees—to "FANTANA." Sincerely yours,
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P. S.—To get the BEST seats, please visit us tonight, Tuesday or Wednesday. We often have no seats at all on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, because of the tremendous demand.

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