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The New Home Sewing
Machine Company
San Francisco, California

SEN. LANE EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON PREPAREDNESS IN LETTER TO BANDON MAN

WOULD EMPLOY MILLION MEN
TO BUILD HIGHWAYS AND
BECOME SOLDIERS

Favors Construction of Government
Owned and Operated Plants for
Manufacture of Munitions, Armor
Plate, Vessels, Etc.—Advocates a
Strong Coast Defense.

In reply to a letter sent him by Samuel Wing of this city, Hon. Harry Lane, Oregon's junior senator, expresses himself on the "Preparedness" question in no uncertain terms. His letter follows:

"Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of Dec. 15th, and note your protest against the creation of a large standing army and a large navy as measures of 'preparedness.'"

"In reply I would say that I am opposed to the creation of a large standing army which in addition to being a burden on the people I fear might be used to do policy duty and at times interfere with the liberty and rights of the citizens of this country.

"I would favor a bill however to enlist from one-half to one million men (now idle) for periods of from six to nine months, pay them 'ruling' wages and employ them in building highways across and throughout the country at the same time training them in rudimentary military tactics say two days each week. By pursuing this course we could turn back into private life about a million healthy young men each year who would not have been ruined by life in barracks and we would secure roads which are badly needed.

"In regard to the navy I would say that so many million dollars have been lost by paying extortionate overcharges for armor plate, for battleships, and for munitions of war to private contractors that I am not in favor of expending another dollar in that way.

"I would favor a bill for the construction of government owned and operated plants for the manufacture of all such vessels and other means of defense."

"I believe that we should place the country in a condition to protect

OUR SUBMARINES PUT THROUGH PACES.

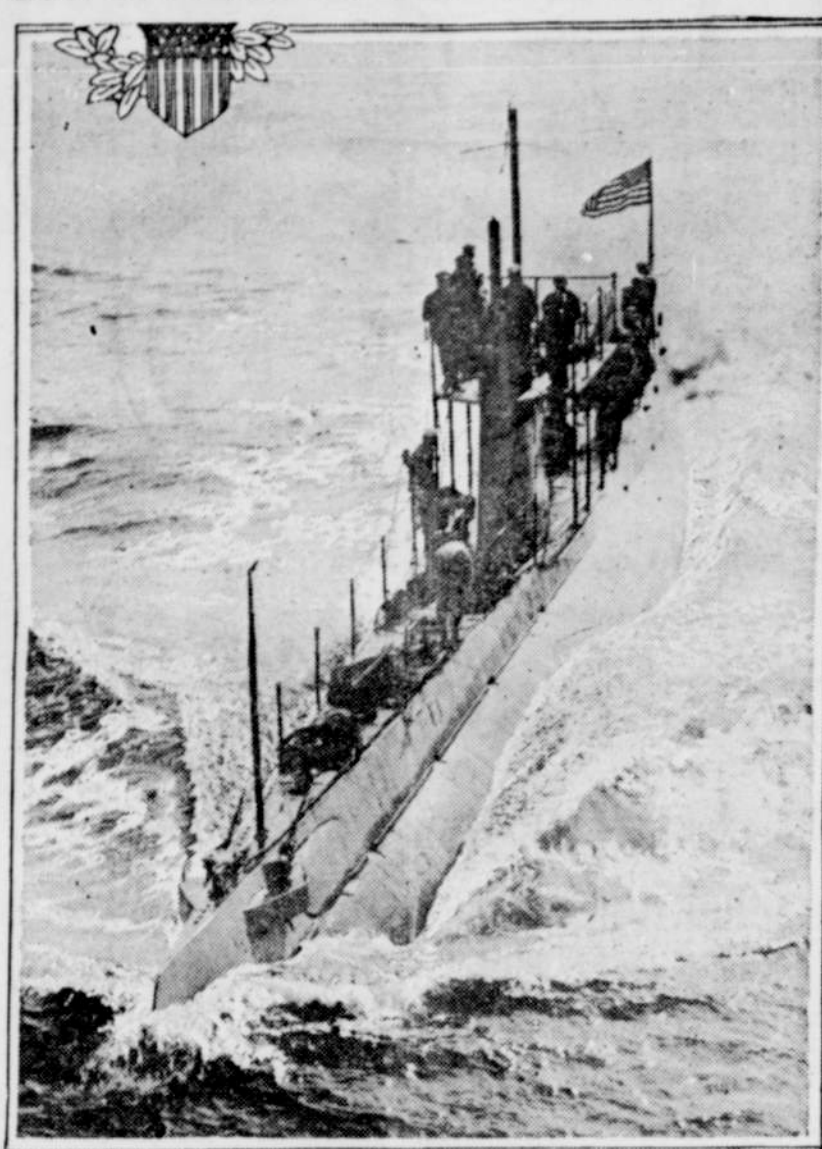


Photo by American Press Association.
Submersible of the E type at the new submarine station, New London, Conn., in a practice run.

itself from invasion but not for aggressive warfare or the invasion of any other country. In order to do this we do not need seventeen million dollar super-dreadnaughts, which become useless in a few years, but should construct powerful coast defense vessels, submarines, submersibles, areoplanes and hydroplanes and mines, and place large guns along our coasts, all of which, as I said before should be constructed in government plants at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer.

"During the present war now raging in Europe we have not been neutral but have furnished hundreds of

millions of death dealing devices to some of the warring nations which have been used to kill the people of countries who are at peace with us. They resent our conduct and I fear after the war is over (if they are in position to do so) will demand an explanation and perhaps reparation from us, and the innocent may be made to suffer for the acts of the guilty.

"The delay in writing you has been due to the rush of mail and the additional fact that I have been ill for the past month.

"Very truly yours,
HARRY LANE."

Army Officers Are Unanimous For Universal Military Service

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10.—The War Department is urging upon Congress the proposition that it is vital that a definite statement of the military policy of the United States be put through, and that the machinery be created for the organization of a citizen army, volunteers to begin with, but based ultimately on universal military service. It has been learned authoritatively that the administration's continental army plan is designed to operate with either the volunteer or the universal service system.

A Preparatory Measure

It is known the continental army plan is regarded in its present form by its framers as a preparatory measure, paving the way to a decision by the people at large for or against universal military service. In determining his plan, Secretary Garrison is known to have consulted every officer of the active army and many officers of lower rank. The virtually unanimous opinion of the commissioned personnel of the army, as well as the civil officials of the war department, is said to be that adequate preparedness can only be secured on the basis of universal service.

Universal Service Favored

While Secretary Garrison has made no public declaration of his opinion, Assistant Secretary Breckinridge has clearly indicated his belief that universal service is the only fair and democratic solution of the military problem confronting the country.

War department officials, however, will devote their efforts at present toward securing a foundation upon which such features as universal service, the general staff idea of scientific control and an extended period of training for the men may be superimposed, fearing that an attempt to secure all at once without sufficiently educating the public would send the whole plan toppling of its own weight.

Watching England's Efforts

In connection with the effort to bring home to the people at large the military situation, the effort of Great Britain to carry on the war without resort to conscription is be-

ing anxiously watched by the war department, because army officers say that if Great Britain decides for conscription a long step will have been taken toward the time when universal service will be generally accepted in the United States as a national necessity. If Great Britain goes on with the volunteer system, American officials feel that nothing short of a crushing military defeat will bring the United States to a realization of the necessity for universal service.

Create Military Divisions

Regulations contemplated by the framers of the continental army plan to put the project into effect include the division of the country into military divisions corresponding generally to the present congressional districts. Each military district would be called upon for 333 recruits annually. In the event that compulsory service is decided upon, it is stated, the only action necessary would be to authorize the war department in any year when the quota of recruits from any district has not been made up voluntarily by predetermined date to draft the necessary men for that purpose from the portion of the population of the district liable for military service.

400,000 Not Sufficient

Advocates of the administration plan say that the 400,000 men with the colors and the 400,000 reserve proposed to be produced within six years will not constitute a force adequate to the needs of the nation, and they do not contend that the proposed two months of intense training each year for three years is sufficient to make a soldier.

Efforts of the department officials first will be directed toward convincing congress that the urgent thing is to get the machinery for a citizen army created, the arms, ammunition and supplies necessary piled up, mobilization points selected and equipped, coast defenses extended and improved—in a word, the foundations laid upon which such features as universal military service, extension of the general staff idea of scientific control and the amount of training necessary for the continental troops may be superimposed later.

Old Paper Tells of Local Jetty Work

Coos Bay News Reprints Article Taken From Files of Years Ago
Which is of Interest.

In the old files of the News we notice where Capt. Charles F. Powell, U. S. engineer, visited the government works at the mouth of the Coquille in December, 1882, and to a reporter who called on him on his return from the Coquille he made the following statement:

Notwithstanding the severe winter season, work has continued without serious interruption at the mouth of the river, and the influence of a short and incomplete jetty has been beneficial in a most marked degree. Formerly the channel on the south side of entrance was tortuous and ran through a nest of rocks. A wall of stone running out from the main shore was built, and it deflected the ebb currents to the opposite side of the entrance, which is free from rocks. An increased depth of two feet has been secured, and where the south channel was two years ago, there is now solid ground above high water mark, washed in by the action of the sea. The results, though plainly showing the efficiency of the jetty, are not so great as they certainly will be when the work is finished. Cost of the work so far done is less than eight per cent of the estimate of the work completed.

The Coquille river is bordered by the finest fir and cedar timber in the state. There is considerable trade with San Francisco, but as the freight on lumber from the Coquille is from \$2 to \$4 more per thousand feet than from Coos Bay, only 20 miles farther north, profits are not so large. When the entrance shall have been improved so that vessels of deeper draft may enter, a large and profitable trade must spring up. Two vessels have recently been launched on the river; the Nora Harkins, built at Parkersburg and owned by Captain Harkins, and another at the Myrtle Grove sawmill. The former is a small but stout and finely modeled craft, and will immediately enter the San Francisco lumber trade. One or two vessels are on the stocks all the time, and there is active business life in every quarter.—Coos Bay News.

Conlogue Bros. to Start Camp

It is reported that Conlogue Bros. intend to start their camp within a short time. Anderson's camp is now running with a crew of eleven men who are engaged in getting out some red cedar. Craine and Sturdevant's camp is putting on a good sized crew of men. Powers' payroll is increasing, and take it all in all, with the price of lumber going up and a good prospect for our local mill to start in a short time, it looks as though 1916 should be a good year.—Coquille Herald.

Sailing Vessels Sold

The schooners Esther Buhne and Bertie Minor have been purchased by Alex. Woodside on terms not made public. They were both built at Fairhaven, Cal., the former having been launched in 1887 and the latter in 1884. The Buhne is of 245 tons net register, with a lumber carrying capacity of 375,000 feet, and the Minor is of 230 tons net register, with a lumber carrying capacity of 340,000 feet. They were until recently in the Coquille river.—Pioneer Western Lumberman.

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