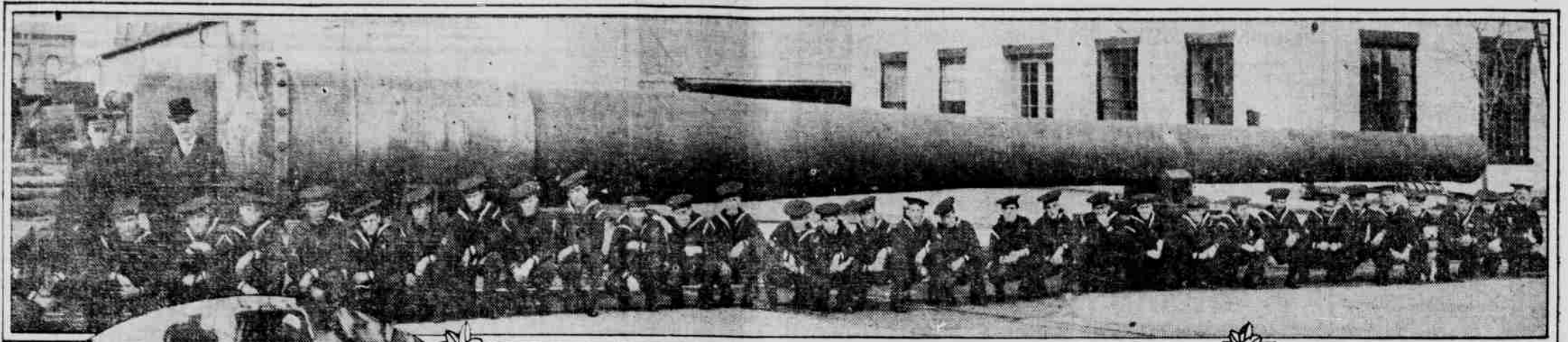


THE UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

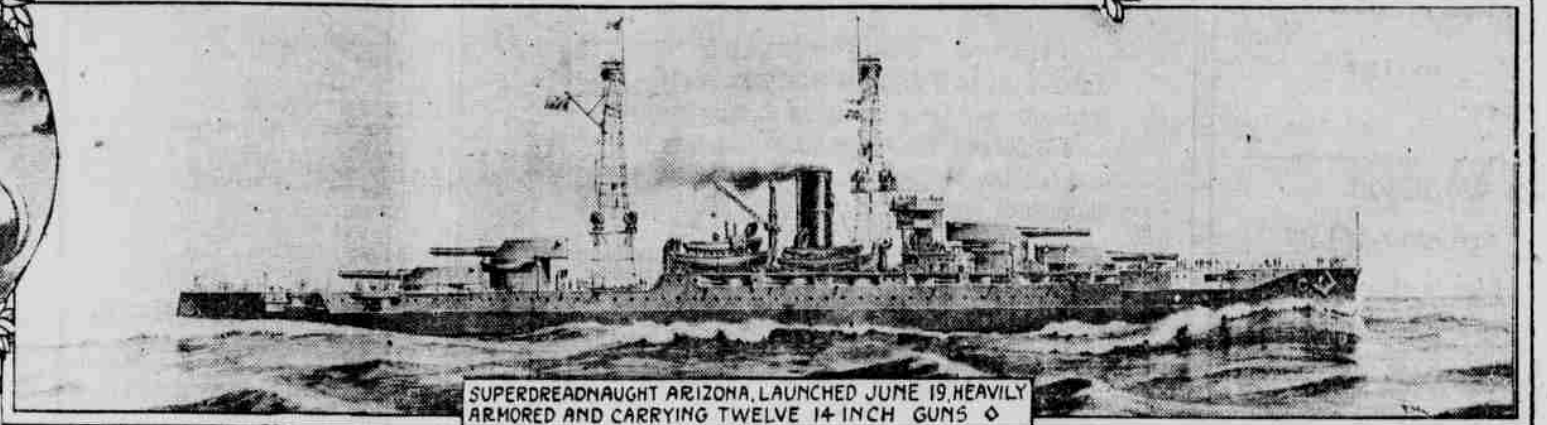
Its Organization Has Been Authorized by Congress and Is Now Progressing---Adds Attractive Feature to Naval Career, Providing For Graduated Retirement, and Has Proved Impetus to Re-enlistments



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 graduating into civil life annually from 3,000 to 4,000 well trained and well disciplined men—men experienced in every mechanical art made 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 recruited 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-enlisting 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

terms in the various communities in which they live and come under the cognizance 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

any worthy man is able to obtain in much less time than sixteen years.

If there is any civil occupation in this country that will insure to the average young man after sixteen or twenty years so great an annuity for life it does not appear obvious to the casual observer.

For many years Uncle Sam has been paying more attention to the material part of the navy than to the personnel.

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

these 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 79 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 the rating in which last honorably discharged from the navy and for a period of four years, unless sooner discharged by competent authority.

No man will be first enlisted in the naval reserve after eight years from the date of last discharge from the navy, nor unless he be found to be physically fit to perform all the duties of the rating in which last discharged.

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 sixteen 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 \$20 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 \$30 per annum, and those who have served twelve years or more in the navy \$40 per annum.

All members of the naval reserve of Class two will be paid at the rate of \$12 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 computing pay in the naval reserve all previous service in navy or marine corps counts, which is continuous or not. Men now 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 plus permanent additions thereto, and, in addition, their regular pay in the naval reserve.

Members of the 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 for 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 transferred to the naval reserve may be 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.

In order to be eligible for re-enlistment in the naval reserve a man must have had not less than two months' active service on board a vessel of the navy during the period covered by his last enlistment in the naval reserve.

Men transferred to the naval reserve will be required to perform two months' active service for each four year period of service in the naval reserve subsequent to the first four year period unless such service be waived by the bureau of navigation.

In time of war members of the naval reserve may be required to perform active service with the navy throughout the war, not to exceed the term of enlistment in the case of those enlisted in the naval reserve.

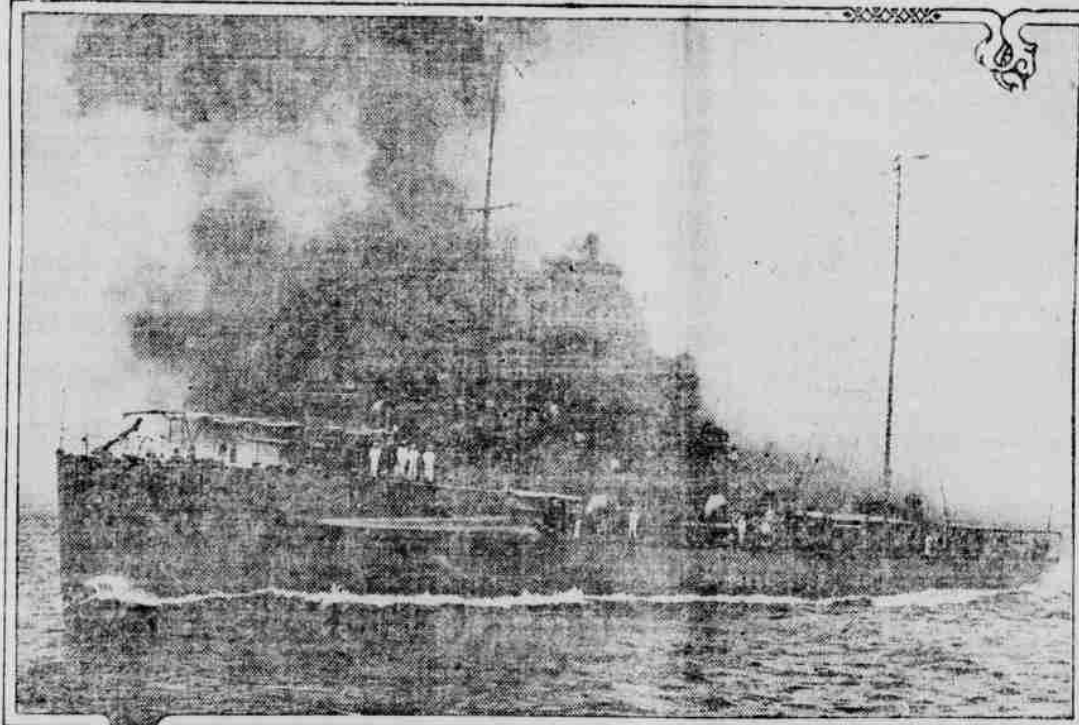
In the case of men re-enlisting in the navy after service in the naval reserve the period of time they were actively employed with the navy while enlisted in the naval reserve will, for the purpose of retirement, be counted as active service in the navy.

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

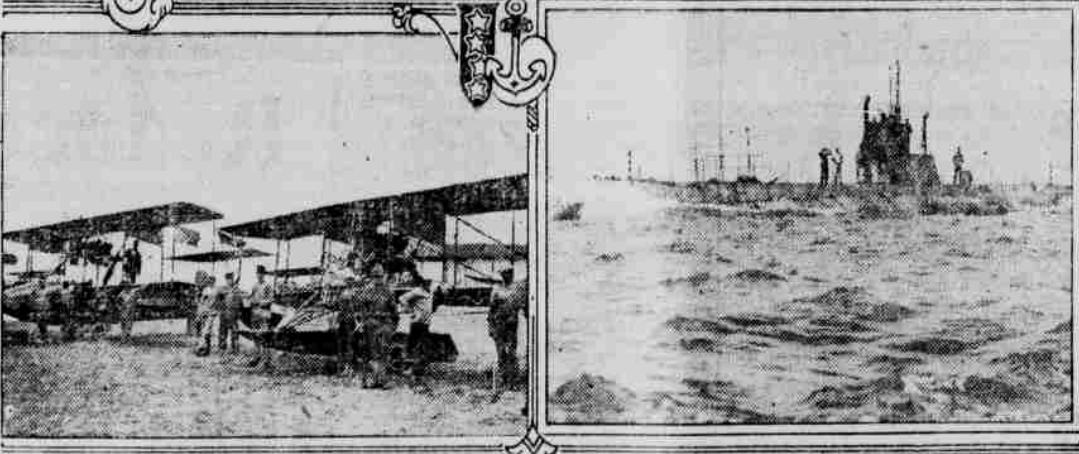
Large Body of Trained Men.

It may therefore be safely predicted that the act 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.



The DESTROYER "McDOUGAL" MAKING 30 MILES AN HOUR.



A SECTION of the NAVY AVIATION CAMP ESTABLISHED AT VERA CRUZ A YEAR AGO. The K-7, ONE of UNCLE SAM'S 37 SUBMARINES NOW FULLY COMMISSIONED in ACTIVE SERVICE.

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 payroll. 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 sec-

efficiency of the navy is that which permits a man to transfer to the reserve after sixteen or twenty years' service on one-third 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 at an average age of eighteen or nineteen. Sixteen or twenty years later, if they so elect, they may transfer from active service to the reserve.

A Fine Annuity.

At this time, at an age of thirty-four or thirty-eight years, for the service they have already given the government and for that which they stand ready to give in case of war they will receive from \$33 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

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 53 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 con-