# AMERICA EQUIPPED TO BATTLE FOR VICTORY AS FIRST YEAR OF ENTRANCE INTO WAR CLOSES

## MAKING AN ARMY OF 10,000,000 MEN

### War Department Renders an Account of Its Stewardship

### "ONLY BEGUN TO FIGHT"

### Acting Secretary Crowell Sets Forth Achievements in Face of Obstacles

By BENEDICT CROWELL
Acting Secretary of War in absence of Secretary Baker

One year after our going to war with Germany it is well to pause a moment and look back down the road we have traveled and ahead on the road we must travel. Our starting point of a year ago now seems so remote that it is hard to realize that we have come so far.

We all remember that a year ago our army was a small volunteer army and the minds of the people of the United States were not prepared for any other system. The President, however, saw clearly the new necessities and, recognizing the essential democracy of the selective service system, told us all that by that means and no other could we successfully carry on the burden that had been thrust upon us by the organized banditry of Germany. Fortunately for the world, the people of the United States had confidence in the President to follow where he should lead, and our greatest achievement in the war was accomplished by a word from the great wise man in the White House.

**War Department's Great Problem**

The passage of the selective service law put the problem squarely up to the War Department. The nation is just beginning to see the size of that problem as the War Department saw it from the first. The War Department realized that it must not talk, but work; that mistakes would be made, but mistakes or no we must go on with our work; that criticisms just and unjust would be made, but we must go on; that individuals counted for nothing, but the work was everything. I, first as a junior officer in the army and then as Assistant Secretary of War, have seen the fine spirit of self-effacement in the officers and men of the army and have been thrilled by it.

The problem put up to the War Department was very simple in its statement. It was: Here is an army of 10,000,000 men, of which 1,500,000 will be needed at once. They must be enlisted, selected, called, officered, trained, housed, fed, equipped and transported from their homes and then to France.

The doing of these things was another matter and not so simple. The organization at hand was pitifully inadequate as to numbers, and had it not been of the finest quality the work would not have been done at all. The luxurious slaving at a desk by officers who would have given their soul to go to the front with the troops did the work. There are no medals or records for that work. I sometimes think there ought to be.

How well or how ill the problem has been solved cannot be told now. The department did not begin on one-year plans, but on three-year plans. Nothing will show the success or failure except the history of the war, and the war for us is just beginning. As John Paul Jones said, "We have just begun to fight."

The road we are traveling then is a three-year road, and we must not judge the blazers of the trail by the first third of the journey.

Statistics and dates are dry reading, but some at least are illuminating.

**Army of 10,000,000 Created**

During April, 1917, before the passage of the selective-service law, but when the passage seemed assured, the entire machinery for the selection was worked out in the War Department, and with the cordial co-operation of the Governors and citizens of the States on June 5, 1917, nearly 10,000,000 men were registered. On September 5 the first of these men left their homes for the training camps. The camps, $130,000,000 worth of them, had been built in the meantime. The army, therefore, was actually in the making, because the expanded regular army and the federalized National Guard were already with the colors.

The men were useless without the equipment. The supply bureaus had, in the meantime, been hard at work and on April 30 the estimates of these bureaus had been submitted to Congress in an urgent deficiency bill, which became a law on June 15.

Although no contracts could legally be let until funds were available, every effort was made to have the contracts ready for execution as soon as the appropriations were made. In many cases, because of the urgency of the need, it was possible to make arrangements whereby supplies were manufactured and delivered in advance of the signing of the contracts.

**Obstacles Met and Surmounted**

In July $640,000,000 was appropriated for the aircraft program of the signal corps and contracts were entered into against this fund providing for the production of airplanes in great quantities. Unfortunately, exaggerated estimates of early production were made and published, so that the impression has now been spread that our aircraft program is a failure because we have not been able to live up to the original predictions. Nothing could be further from the truth.

One by one difficulties and emergencies have been met, are overcome and forgotten. First it was rifles. That difficulty has been overcome and is now forgotten. Then it was machine guns, with the same history. The exhibition of the fighting guns at Capitol Heights did it. Then it was clothes and shoes and a stream of other things, which we all had or will have the same course. One that is active just now is ships, and it will take the same course. People do not realize that on April 6, there were just two plants in the United States that could make forgings for ships. Now there are twelve and others were created new, the buildings built, the machinery installed, the organization trained.

The one thing on which the War Department has no complaint has been that under ordinary circumstances the department of the quartermaster's department in successfully and satisfactorily clothing the hundreds of thousands of men in the service would have been considered specially remarkable.

Although the record of the War Department during the last year should increase the confidence of the nation, it must not be viewed with complacency. The goal remaining to be done, much of it can be accomplished only with the hearty co-operation of every man in the country. What has been done so far is but a small part of what must be called upon to perform in the coming year and every year. The war against autocracy is now

## ARMY 1,670,000, NAVY 300,000, YEAR'S ACCOMPLISHMENT IN WAR

Permissible figures showing what the United States has accomplished at the end of one year of the war:

THE ARMY

| April 6, 1917. | Officers. | Enlisted Men. |
|---|---|---|
| Regular Army | 5,781 | 121,797 |
| National Guard in Federal Service | 2,893 | 61,234 |
| Total | 8,684 | 183,031 |
| Grand total | | 191,715 |
| April 1, 1918 (approximate strength)— | | |
| Regular Army | 19,698 | 321,112 |
| National Guard | 16,808 | 431,582 |
| Reserve Corps | *96,210 | 77,360 |
| National Army | ... | 516,839 |
| Total | 132,801 | 1,546,924 |
| Grand total | | 1,679,725 |

*Includes the reserve officers serving with the National Army.

THE NAVY

April 6, 1917—There were about 55,000 men, including reserves, in the Naval Service.

| April 5, 1918—Enlisted strength in regular navy | 192,000 |
|---|---|
| Naval reserves | 78,000 |
| N. N. V. | 16,000 |
| Coast Guard, reserve officers, etc. | 14,000 |
| Total | 300,000 |

These are all voluntary enlistments and virtually all are made for the full four-year period allowed by law.

Since the war began the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy has put into commission more than 1000 vessels of all classes, including battleships, submarines, destroyers, transports, hospital ships, patrol vessels, mine layers, mine sweepers, submarine chasers, cruisers, colliers, supply vessels, converted yachts, gunboats, etc. This has been an immense task, as the increase of the personnel from 66,000 in January of last year to approximately 300,000 at the present time is composed entirely of raw recruit material, which has had to be trained by the small number of regular commissioned officers. The result has been excellent. Every vessel afloat has been and is filled to the maximum complement desired by the commanding officer.

## MILLIONS SAVED IN FIRST YEAR OF WAR BY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE

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should not be changed until the need for such action had been determined by the council, with the steadying influence on industry growing out of such action.

The saving to the Government of millions of dollars through the application by the committee on supplies of the council of the most modern business methods in the purchase of supplies for the War and Navy Departments, largely through the elimination of middlemen.

The work performed by the council's committee on emergency construction and contracts in enlisting the best building and architectural experts of the country for the creation of the cantonments for the National Army.

The successful initiation of a movement to co-ordinate activities on the part of the States of the Union for the national defense and form State councils of defense, brought to a clear and workable focus by a conference of States held in Washington at the call and under the auspices of the council, and which movement has reached a high point of organization under a special section.

The organization of a railroad committee which was sent to Russia.

The enlistment of reserve engineer regiments to aid in rehabilitating the railroads of France.

The creation by the council of the war industries board to assume the duties formerly discharged by the general munitions board and to act, in addition, as a clearing house for the war industry needs of the Government. Under this board are handled vital war matters having to do with raw materials, finished products and priority. A commission of this board also acts in a purchasing capacity for the Allies.

**Scientific Aid for War**

The creation by joint action of the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Council of National Defense of a research information committee in Washington, with branches in Paris and London, for the purpose of working in close co-operation with officers of the Military and Naval Intelligence, and the function of which shall be the securing, classifying and dissemination of scientific, technical and research information especially relating to war problems, and the interchange of such information between the Allies in Europe and the United States.

The designation of the national research council, composed of the leading scientists of the country, as the advising department of science and research of the Council of National Defense. This body is charged with the organization of scientific investigation bearing on the national defense and on industries affected by the war.

The activities of the highways transport committee of the council which has been doing extremely useful work in developing the use of motortrucks for overland transportation, thus helping to relieve the congestion in the freight terminals.

The work of the committee on housing, which during the autumn mapped out a plan for handling the war housing problem, to be handled by the Department of Labor.

The work of the industrial service section, which was largely responsible for the initial plan for a unified labor administration which the Department of Labor is putting into execution.

The carrying on by the commercial economy board of the council with the co-operation of merchants, manufacturers and consumers at all points, of successful campaigns for conserving wheat, wool and other commodities in which there have been shortages and for reducing the amount of capital and labor employed on nonessential services in trade.

The creation by the President, on the recommendation of the council, of a labor commission to aid in the adjustment of social and labor disturbances throughout the country, particularly in the Western States.

**Creates Women's Committee**

The creation by the council of a woman's committee, which is enlisting the woman power of America for the prosecution of the war.

The pronouncement by the council through its chairman of a policy to the effect that all effort should be centered to help win the war, this pronouncement having been made in response to queries as to the attitude which should be taken relative to improvements, public and otherwise, involving large construction work.

The creation in little more than fifty days, through the automotive products section of the council and the Society of Automotive Engineers, in co-operation with the quartermaster's department of the army, of the standardized United States heavy duty war truck.

The mobilization, in short, of the industrial forces of the country for war, the act of Congress creating the council having made it mandatory upon the latter to bring about "the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

In the procurement of iron and steel the council has effected savings amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars to the United States as against the pre-war prices.

Under the commercial economy board of the council, to state only a few of the many instances, there have been brought about the reduction of about 40 per cent in the summer styles for shoes in 1918, and the reduction of from 10 to 50 per cent in the number of men and vehicles employed for delivery in retail stores, thus enabling approximately 15,000 men to enter war work; the saving in flour through this board by the elimination of bread return is estimated by the food administration at 650,000 barrels a year, and the saving in wool cloth by the dealers to the trade through a reduction in the size of samples of more than 220,000 yards. For the entire garment and clothing industry the saving resulting from smaller samples will be no less than 1,500,000 yards, and the saving in clothing resulting from the reduction in yardage per garment will probably amount to at least 25,000,000 yards this year.

### TWO AIDS FOR BAKER

#### Congress Takes Final Action on Authorization Measure

**Washington,** April 5.—Congress has taken final action on the bill creating two additional assistant secretaries of war, and the appointments probably will be announced within a few days. It is understood the men to be selected are Edward R. Stettinius, purchaser of army purchases, and Frederick Keppel, dean of Columbia University, now acting as confidential assistant to Secretary Baker.

With the appointment of the new secretaries, reorganization of the War Department, worked out by Secretary Baker and approved by the President, will be put into full effect. Mr. Stettinius, it is understood, will be in charge of industrial and commercial work, and Mr. Keppel in charge of the noncombatant life of the army.

### SEE PLOT IN SHOOTING

#### "Black Hand" Suggested in Attack on Reading Watchman

**Reading, Pa.,** April 5.—William B. Heller, former city policeman and now private watchman at the Carpenter Steel Company, was shot from ambush on North Front street last night while on his way to work.

The shooting gave rise to rumors of a Black Hand vengeance plot and city police are investigating the affair on this basis. Heller was taken to a hospital. He will recover.

### PREMIER BACK FROM FRONT

**London,** April 5.—Premier Lloyd George is back in London after a visit to the front. The British Prime Minister accompanied M. Clemenceau, the French Premier. They visited Field Marshal Haig and Generals Foch, Pétain, Pershing and Bliss.

## STAGE IS ALL SET FOR LIBERTY LOAN DRIVE

### Series of Demonstrations, Including Parades, Planned for Tomorrow

### PROGRAM IN ALL CITIES

#### Campaign for Third Issue to Be Especially Pushed in Rural Sections

**Boston,** April 5.—A monster "All-America" parade of Boston patriotic and civic organizations in the interest of the third Liberty Loan will take place tomorrow afternoon.

The parade also is scheduled to commemorate the first anniversary of America's entrance into the war. Following the parade a thorough "house-to-house" canvass will be made of every dwelling in Boston by teams of citizens under the direction of precinct and ward chairmen.

A British tank, recently brought to the United States to assist in raising the war loans and other patriotic demonstrations, will participate in the parade.

**Chicago,** April 5.—Chicago is again out to set the pace for the Seventh Federal Reserve District in the third Liberty Loan drive, which starts tomorrow. An organization for the work has been perfected which officials believe is better than any heretofore devised. Every county and township has been completely organized and will be assisted by a woman's auxiliary.

The organization expects to get in touch with every one of 15,000,000 persons in the district. Parts of five States are included in the district. They are: Northern half of Illinois, fifty-eight counties; two-thirds of northern Indiana, sixty-eight counties; lower peninsula of Michigan, sixty-eight counties; southern two-thirds of Wisconsin, forty-five counties, and all of Iowa, ninety-five counties; a total of 358 counties.

**Albany, N. Y.,** April 5.—A monster demonstration in which all the people of the State will participate will launch the third Liberty Loan on its way to success in the State of New York, if suggestions made to the Mayors of all of the cities of the State by Mayor Cornelius Burns, president of the State Conference of Mayors, are carried out. The plan for the great demonstration tomorrow is a direct result of the war conference of Mayors held in Albany early in March. At that time it was decided that the launching of the third Liberty Loan on the first anniversary of the entrance of this nation in the war would be made the occasion of a State-wide celebration of uniform nature.

**Seattle, Wash.,** April 5.—Washington State will start off tomorrow in the third Liberty Loan drive determined to be one of the States represented in the gigantic honor flag to be unfurled in the national capital on the completion of the campaign. In addition to taking its place in the big flag this State is determined to gain the reward of a State flag to contain the names of the subordinate groups which have attained their quota.

It is the plan of the Washington State central committee for the third Liberty Loan to have the insignia of individual subscriptions in every house in the State.

**Cleveland,** April 5.—Cleveland, in line with other cities throughout the country, tomorrow will hold a great patriotic celebration in commemoration of the first anniversary of the entrance of America into the world war. In addition to the anniversary, the start of the third Liberty Loan campaign will be made a feature of the day's celebration and before night it is expected that Cleveland will have subscribed a great part of her allotment in the loan.

**East St. Louis, Ill.,** April 5.—More than 20,000 persons of East St. Louis will participate in a patriotic parade and inspirational meeting which is to be held here tomorrow in commemoration of the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war.

Arrangements for the patriotic day are in charge of Mayor F. W. Mollman and five prominent East St. Louisans.

Every organization, school and society is expected to participate.

**Atlanta, Ga.,** April 5.—Preparations for handling the third Liberty Loan issue in the Sixth Federal Reserve District are being handled on the largest scale undertaken in any of the campaigns. A whole floor in the Chamber of Commerce Building has been taken over by the committee, and a large force of clerks and stenographers is hard at work in preparation for the big drive which will begin tomorrow.

A great celebration to be held simultaneously in every city and town in the district is planned for Sunday. It is expected to press the third bond issue largely in the rural sections, as it is recognized that the southern farmers are more prosperous than ever before and need only to be informed about the bond investment to arouse their interest.

### KING LAUDS RED CROSS

#### Victor Emmanuel Assures Chairman Davison of Appreciation

**Rome,** April 5.—Receiving H. P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross war council, King Victor Emmanuel expressed deep appreciation and admiration for "the manner in which the American Red Cross has shown to Italy the support and sympathy of the American people."

The King said that not only had this in itself been of great value, but the way in which the assistance had been rendered made it doubly valuable. The whole Italian people, he said, had been impressed with the character of the men sent here by the American people to do the work.

"Italy," the King continued, "feels a very warm spirit of understanding and sentiment for America. Italy delights to think of America as the ally of Italy and knows that the American army and navy are rendering great assistance to her allies.

"The American Red Cross is the messenger telling Italy in a very practical way that America is with her heart and soul. The Italian peoples are profoundly grateful for it all. It is a distinct contribution to the winning of the war. It is a supreme expression of international sympathy and good will."

### *War Record of Congress Unexcelled, Clark Avers*

By CHAMP CLARK
Speaker of the House of Representatives

The record of this Congress during the first year of the war has never been excelled in industry, patriotism or accomplishment by any body of men that ever assembled in the world.

We have given the Administration all the men and every dollar it asked for, and Congress stands ready to vote every dollar that is supposed to be necessary to achieve our purpose.

There have been some mistakes, no doubt; there has been some wastefulness, no doubt; in rare cases there has been carelessness. That was inevitable in so large and stupendous an undertaking.

Taken all together, we have worked together for the accomplishment of the main purpose.

### *Marshall Is Optimistic After Year of Strife*

By THOMAS R. MARSHALL
Vice President of the United States

Out of seeming evil good is sometimes wrought. One year ago we assumed that every man who had the ballot was an American. We believed that a mere call to arms was all that was needed in a republic; that in response thereto the fighting man would spring as Minerva from the brain of Jove.

Today we see that it is not the ballot, but the view behind the ballot, that makes the American; and that thought and conservation and sacrifice all are needed to get the machinery going.

The year has precipitated treason and disloyalty. The stream will soon be pure and limpid.

### *America's Greater Navy Only at the Beginning*

By JOSEPHUS DANIELS
Secretary of the Navy

With four times as many men and ships in service as it had a year ago, the greater navy faces the future confident of its ability to perform any task that is before it.

But what we have done is only an earnest of what we yet must do. There will be large additions to our fighting force in the second year of war, upon which we are just entering. We are building more destroyers than any navy possessed at the beginning of the European war, as well as many vessels of other types.

In ships, in personnel, in all that goes to make up effectiveness, we were never so strong as today; but the navy has not yet by any means reached its maximum.


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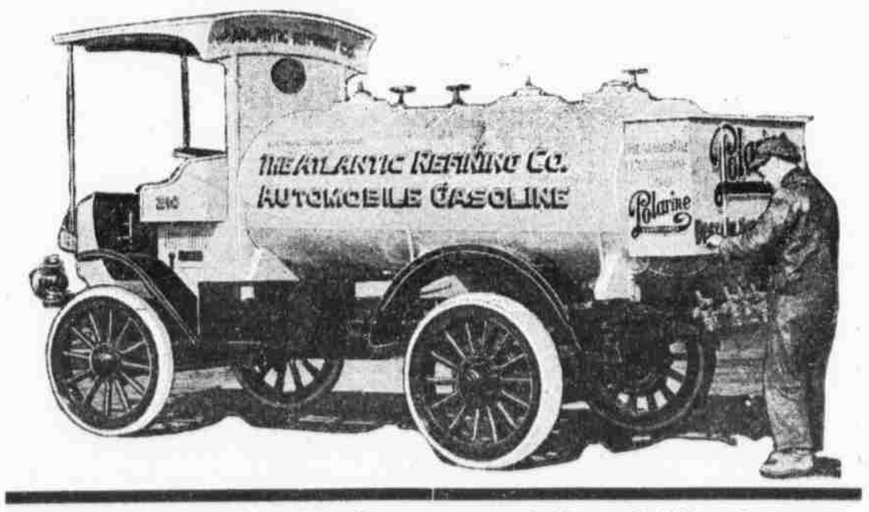


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