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CHANCE FOR HIGH SERVICE IN ARMY

Always an Opportunity for Enlisted Men to Secure Commissions.

WELL PAID AND CARED FOR

Food, Clothing, Lodging and Medical Attendance Provided—Many Who Have Entered Service as Privates Have Gained High Rank.

By EDWARD B. CLARK, Washington.—"In the regular army, O"

This line is from a song in praise of the regulars which is as old as the army itself. It is the pride of the regulars to say that they are always ready and it would seem to the civilian who reads the history of the standing army that the pride is not misplaced. There seems to be throughout the country a misunderstanding concerning enlistments in the regular army today. The registration of men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one for possible selection as soldiers in the new national army does not in any way prevent the registered man from enlisting today in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is still a chance for a man to become a volunteer and by becoming one to enter the ranks of an army which has made history and will continue to make it so long as American fighting men take the field.

In the regular army the enlisted man is assured of a fine quality of leadership. He is under the command of men who know the war game from its beginning to its end and who understand thoroughly how to instill a strict discipline which is good for the men and for the service because, while necessarily strict, it has for its spirit a kindly consideration and a knowledge of the needs of the soldier. Moreover, the regular army officers know how to care thoroughly for the health of their men.

Thoroughly Trained Leaders.

It must not be understood from this that the new national army will not be well led and well cared for, but in the regular service the entire personnel of the commissioned ranks is that of men who have had the best kind of training with special reference to the guidance of those who shall be under their control. In the national army in each organization there will be some regular officers, whose duty it will be to impart to the newer officers the things which they have learned by long experience. Both services will be of the highest order.

The young man who enlists in the regular service has every chance of promotion. He enters as a private, but there is an opportunity for him while still an enlisted man to secure a position which will pay him \$81 a month in addition to his entire support so far as food, clothing, lodging and medical attendance are concerned. The government gives all these things gratis. There is always an opportunity for enlisted men of the United States army who are mentally and physically alert to secure commissions, and thereby to pass from the ranks of an enlisted man to that of an officer, and be assured of a profession for the rest of his life. Enlisted men who remain enlisted men in the army can re-enter after 30 years service with good pay and allowance.

Pay in the Army.

In order that the young man who desires to become a volunteer through enlistment in the United States army, for probable first service in the field of the present war, may know just what his pay will be, the following table is given by which he can determine almost at a glance what his "monthly money" will amount to, and while studying the table he should remember that the government takes it upon itself to keep him in food and clothing, to give him lodging and medical attendance and, in fact, to provide for him every necessary of life free of cost. Here is the table:

	Per Month.
Private, private, second class, Bugler.	\$39
Private, hospital corps (private medical department).	41
Private, first class.	43
Corporal, artillery, cavalry, infantry, Saddle, Machine, Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Medical Department, Quartermaster, Wagoner.	36
Corporal, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department, Mechanic, coast artillery, Chief mechanic, field artillery, Musician, Third class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers.	36
Sergeant, artillery, cavalry, infantry, Stable sergeant, field artillery, infantry, cavalry, supply sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery, mess sergeant, infantry, cavalry, artillery, Cook, Horseholder, Radio sergeant, Fireman, Quartermaster, Musician, Second class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, Musician, third class, military academy.	35
Sergeant, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, Q. M. corps, medical department, Stable sergeant, engineers, Supply sergeant, engineers, Mess sergeant, engineers, Color sergeant, Electrician sergeant, second class, Band sergeant, Musician, first class, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, Sergeant major, junior grade, Master gunner, Sergeant Bugler, Assistant band leader.	43
Regimental sergeant major, Regimental supply sergeant, Sergeant major, senior grade, Quartermaster sergeant, Q. M. corps, Ordnance sergeant, First sergeant, Battalion sergeant major, engineers, Battalion	48

	Additional Pay Per Month.
Mess sergeant	6
Casemate electrician	9
Observer, first class.	9
Ploter	9
Coxswain	9
Chief plater	7
Chief loader	7
Observer, second class	7
Gun commander	7
Gun pointer	7
Surgical assistant	6
Expert rifleman	6
Nurse	6
Sharpshooter	3
First class gunner	3
Second class gunner	2
Marksmen	2
Ceremonial assistant	2
Certificate of merit	2

On the first re-enlistment each private in the United States army gets \$3 additional pay each month, and this is increased for each succeeding enlistment. It will be seen from the table that men who qualify as good shots, or who, because of their capabilities, are given certain positions, receive an increase of monthly pay. It may also be said that each enlisted man who serves in the aviation corps receives an addition of 50 per cent in his pay while he is on duty that requires him to participate regularly and frequently in aerial flights, or while holding the rating of aviation mechanic.

The regular army of the United States dates back for its organization to the year 1789, when it was a body of men barely 500 in number. Prior to this time there was a force, the units of which were paid by the different states, or it might almost be said colonies, for it was not until 1789 that the United States as the United States came into existence. The federal government took over a part of these state forces and formed the original regular army.

The regulars fought Indians from the very start of their existence as an organized body. They made a fine record for themselves small as were their numbers in the war of 1812. Later they took up the work of guarding the frontier, and the history of the army for years and years was one of self-sacrifice, of devotion to duty, and of achievement in the fields so far removed from civilization that the people never realized what their little force was doing for them. To the fact that the high work of the regulars was done for so many years in remote fields was due the lack of the people's appreciation of the heroism of their standing army.

It was the regulars who suffered in the Fort Dearborn massacre on the site of Chicago over a hundred years ago; it was the regulars under Major Dade who in Florida, hopelessly outnumbered and ambushed, fought until almost the last man was killed, the Seminole Indians under the fine leadership of one of Osceola's chieftains. It was the regulars who went to death in the country of the Rossland under the white chief, Custer; it was a little band of regulars who met Big Foot and his warriors on Wounded Knee creek in 1890 and won the fight after appalling losses. It was the regulars who, fought Red Cloud, Crazy Horse, Chief Joseph, and who followed Geronimo, The Kid, and other savage Apaches, into the mountain fastnesses of Mexico. It was the regulars who from the beginning until the present day have dared everything for their country. Their record is a magnificent one.

Long List of Achievements.

The regular army is now being brought up to a war standard of strength. When the ranks are full there will be following the colors as a part of the regular establishment some 285,000 Americans. Any young American today has an opportunity to become by volunteering a member of this devoted band. It means service, and hard service, but it also means high service, and in all human probability glorious service. Hardships there will be in plenty; dangers, a multitude; but there are the compensations of service that is service, and of a sense of patriotic duty done in a field of life into which evolution to country calls the young American.

Organization of the Army.

The organization of the army today is different from the organization of other days. In the old days there was no aviation service and little or no signal service of any kind. The medical service was crude; the artillery had not become the great factor in warfare that it is today, and there was less specialization along all lines of military endeavor.

Let us take the American army as it is provided for under the law of today, a time when we are in war with a great military power. Of course it must be remembered that in addition to the regular army we shall have the great new national army, the National Guardsmen, the navy and the Marine corps to help us win in the fight for the liberty of the world.

The regular army of the United States upon the present war footing consists of 64 regiments of infantry, 25 regiments of cavalry; 25 regiments of field artillery, a coast artillery corps, brigade, division, army corps, and army headquarters, with their detachments of troops; a general staff corps, an adjutant general's department, an inspector general's department, a judge advocate general's department, a quartermaster's corps, a medical department, a corps of engineers, an ord-

nance department, a signal corps, the officers of the bureau of insular affairs, a military bureau, the regular army reserve, the corps of cadets at West Point, and other smaller organizations used for disciplinary grades, service schools, and record depot detachments and for some other purposes.

How It Is Commanded.

An army is a huge body of men gathered together for fighting purposes in different units of organization. An army when it passes a certain strength usually is commanded by a general. Today there is no general in the United States army, but it is probable that within a few months congress will revive the rank and name some officer, who, taking the title of general, shall have supreme command of all the fighting forces in the field.

An army is composed of army corps. There may be two or three or more corps in an army. Sometimes when there is a huge number of troops in the field one general is put in supreme command while his forces are divided into several armies, each one in command of a lieutenant general. It is likely that congress soon will make Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing a lieutenant general and put him in command of the First corps, consisting of several divisions of troops, to see service in France.

A division of troops is commanded by a major general. It is composed of several brigades, each one of which is commanded by a brigadier general. It is possible for a brigade to consist of a combination of cavalry, infantry and artillery, but frequently each brigade is composed of regiments all of the same branch of the service. The typical infantry brigade, for instance, consists of a headquarters and three regiments of infantry, while a typical cavalry brigade consists of a headquarters and three regiments of cavalry.

Composition of the Regiment.

Each regiment is commanded by a colonel, who has under him a lieutenant colonel, whose duties are rather nondescript, although his chief duty is to take the place of the colonel in his absence or in case he is wounded or killed in battle.

Each regiment is divided into battalions, and each battalion is commanded by a major. A battalion consists of two or more companies, troops or batteries, and each company is commanded by a captain. In each company there is a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, and complete complement of noncommissioned officers, first sergeants, staff sergeants, and corporals.

The company is divided into squads for purposes of instruction, discipline, control and order, each squad consisting of a corporal and seven privates. The corporal is the squad leader, and when absent is replaced by a designated private. It might be said that from the squad, consisting as it does only of a corporal and seven privates, the whole formation of an army is developed and in a sense regulated. The squad is a small base unit from which armies take their growth by a series of developing steps.

Men who enter the United States army as recruits have the same chance that men had years ago not only to become commissioned officers, but to reach the high place of command of all the armies of their country.

Does this seem to be an exaggerated statement? Only recently there died a lieutenant general of the United States army who commanded all the forces of Uncle Sam. He entered the service as an enlisted man of regulars, going to a recruiting office just as any boy of today can go to a recruiting office there to don the uniform of a private, later to enter the ranks, and if it is in him to work his way up to the top.

Private Goes to Top.

On July 22, 1861, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee applied for enlistment as a regular in the army of the United States. There was nothing to differentiate him from other young men who applied daily at the recruiting office. He was assigned as a private to Troop K of the Sixth cavalry, an organization which exists today and in which John J. Pershing, now commanding our forces in France, saw his first hard fighting duty. General Chaffee rose from private to sergeant, to first sergeant, to second lieutenant and through the rest of the ranks until he was made lieutenant general of the United States army, the ranking officer of Uncle Sam's forces.

Chaffee was a soldier of the highest order. His career in the Spanish-American war was markedly efficient. He fought at San Juan and later went to the Philippines. While there he was ordered to take command of the American forces which were to join the allied forces in their march on Peking, the forbidden city. That was one of the most successful and hard-working expeditions ever dispatched by the United States. Chaffee won fame for his service. Within the compass of his years in the army he had served in every rank barring that of corporal.

Of the three living lieutenant generals of the army, all of whom are on the retired list, not one was a graduate of West Point. They all came up, if not from the ranks, at least from the lowest commissioned offices, working their way by merit, until they received the highest military honor possible under then existing law, promotion to command of the army with the rank of lieutenant general.

The fact that all young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one are registered for possible service does not prevent their volunteering for service in the regular army, the navy or the Marine corps. There is a chance for high service "In the regular army, O."


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