The military history of the United States shows conclusively that our military policy of this country has not been altered or benefited by a few of our great wars. We are better prepared to carry on a modern war than we were prepared to carry on the Mexican affair of 1846. The strange part of that is that the cause of our inefficiency is just as evident today as it was then—the lack of trained officers and men.

We have seen that the great faults in our present military system are, first, that it does not provide for the training of either regular or citizen soldiers; second, that it does not provide for the training of such men or organizations as the country may require in time of national emergency; third, that it does not provide the necessary facilities for the appointment of officers and men according to their ability and experience; fourth, that it is not possible to have trained and fully organized reserves, who would enable us to concentrate and maneuver troops in a manner which would give our officers experience and enable us to test the efficiency of our military system; and fifth, that it does not permit the practice in handling large bodies of troops in the way which would provide for our officers the necessary training which is necessary for proper results in a citizen soldier; third, that it does not provide the necessary facilities for the appointment of officers and men according to their ability and experience; and fourth, that it is not possible to have trained and fully organized reserves, who would enable us to concentrate and maneuver troops in a manner which would give our officers experience and enable us to test the efficiency of our military system.

The present appalling lack of trained men at home is the greatest part of the question as to the number of men ready at a moment's notice to answer the call of our country. Had universal service there would be no lack of trained men in the army, but the lack of trained men in the army is the result of the present army system which, instead of dividing it according to premat然是 and equal parts in keeping with the principles of democracy.

There are many other faults in our system, but of lesser importance. The money raised is a serious fault, and as such they should be made to conform to an extreme remedy. Needless to state, that remedy is universal service. If we had universal service there would be no question as to the number of men ready at a moment's notice to defend our country. We would have available two million unmarried men of 20 and 21 years of age, and nearly four million unmarried men between the ages of 30 and 40 years, from which to select. It would be possible to give those selected a year's continuous training at a time when their responsibilities were at the lowest point.

Having a number of men in training for a whole year would enable us to concentrate and maneuver troops in a manner which would give our officers experience and enable us to test and perfect the system of administration and supply. It would make possible to have trained and fully organized reserves, who could assemble at a moment's notice at the rendezvous where their equipment was stowed. In fact it would divide the burden of our defense equitably and democratically, instead of making it depend upon the charitable or mercenary inclinations of individuals.

With universal service it will be possible to have adequate national defense; without it, there will be no defense. If a man favors the proper defense of his country he must be consistent favor universal service, since he is willing to have the country incapable of defending itself properly can be worse than useless.

The present appalling lack of trained men and officers is due in large part to the fact that the army has been given too much responsibility. The army has been given too much responsibility. The army has been given too much responsibility. The army has been given too much responsibility. The army has been given too much responsibility. The army has been given too much responsibility. The army has been given too much responsibility.

The strange part of it is that the cause of our inefficiency is just as evident today as it was then—the lack of trained officers and men. If the country already had a military system which it requires an extreme remedy. It would be possible to give those selected a year's continuous training at a time when their responsibilities were at the lowest point. Having a number of men in training for a whole year would enable us to concentrate and maneuver troops in a manner which would give our officers experience and enable us to test and perfect the system of administration and supply. It would make possible to have trained and fully organized reserves, who could assemble at a moment's notice at the rendezvous where their equipment was stowed. In fact it would divide the burden of our defense equitably and democratically, instead of making it depend upon the charitable or mercenary inclinations of individuals.

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