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No 19

Subject
"The Army Past & Present"
The Army past and present, is a broad subject. Before our Civil strife, our army presented to my mind a small body of men occupying widely separated posts and stationed principally on the frontiers, holding a sort of balance of power between the characteristic frontiers-man and the various tribes of Indians more or less barbarous. During the war, I was accustomed to look upon the Army of the of the U.S., as an expanded organization made up principally, even in its rank and file of the best of our people who were full of patriotic fervor and devotion. A large force in 1865 disappeared, leaving a small remnant of between 25,000 and 30,000, who went speedily to the old work of guarding new and scattered settlements. The frontiers in fact progressed to the Pacific, and turned Northward and Southward till they reached the extremities of Alaska, and the Southern boundaries of Arizona.

The Country has been spanned again and again with railroads, interlinked by cross-roads till we have really no interior frontiers, and until the difficulty with the Indians has been reduced to a small affair, with a few hundred hostiles at most.

The past history of the Army taking in those within the organization, and those who have belonged to it, is a noble one.

The War of the Revolution furnishes a classic story that charms the youthful reader. The War of 1812, has the tall Amer-
The Army, First and foremost, is a peace support
organization, with a primary mission to provide a military force of men
and civic experts that can be quickly deployed to any part of the
world in the event of a crisis. The Army's role is to provide a rapid
response capability in times of peace and to act as a deterrent to
aggression. The Army is the nation's army, and its actions are guided
by the principles of international law and the principles of
humanitarianism.

The Army's presence in the United States is an essential component of
defense preparedness and the maintenance of national security.
A large force in Europe, Latin America, and Africa
and the South Pacific, together with
forces stationed in the Middle East,
the Indian Ocean, and the
Caribbean, work to maintain
the security of the
United States and the
interests of our allies.

The Army's mission is to
provide a rapid response to
crisis situations around the
world, to protect American
interests, and to help
establish and maintain
diplomatic relations with
other nations.

The Army of the United States is a vital part of the
defense establishment, and its role is to protect the
United States and its interests around the world.
ican for its hero, and success for its foreclosure.

The War with Mexico, though of doubtful origin, gave shape to the United States, brought us California, and was altogether honorable to those participated in its active operations, and in the results under Providence that have flowed from it.

The Second Revolution, our War of the Rebellion, startled the World by its gigantic proportions, by its magnificent leadership, and by its magnificent fruits. A feeling followed this war, a feeling which was natural, that there would be no more need of any considerable army in this country, for all our difficulties were settled, our power beyond calculation was demonstrated to meet enemies either at home or abroad.

The weak points in our Constitution amended, and our Government tri-form in its organization, perfected. The very horrors through which we had been, the thousands of dead, the maimed cripples among the people, and the war prisoners coming forth in weakness and pallor from their incarceration to tell their stories of suffering, all these things created a reaction. Grant's call for Peace with England through his Joint Commission, and with the Indians through the benevolent organizations of the land, met a welcomed response.

But the reaction has in my judgment been too great, and the Army of the U.S. is too small to fulfill the coming requirements of this part of the public police. It is said
that an officer of rank will always vote for the increase of the army. His ambition is to have a larger and larger command.

I do not believe this to be the truth. Doubtless there are ambitious officers as there are ambitious merchants, politicians, lawyers, doctors and rail-road men, and perhaps just now the R.R. giants take the lead, but however it is with other officers, I am conscious in my own heart of being a citizen of the U.S., of having as great horror of a large standing army which feeds upon the vitals of a Republic without rendering any productive return, as any other American citizen.

But when I speak of a larger Army, it is simply to state the old proverb, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

I do believe that we will find our way out of the mazes of labor troubles, doing justice to honest men; of troubles with foreigners, doing justice to the Nations with whom we have to deal; of Anarchists and Nihilists—hanging only those who deserve it.

I think we will emerge from the darkness of overgrown monopolies, of bribery, of official corruption, of the rottenness of brothel life, of the hostility to the purity of our homes and children, to our good common schools, and to all our purely American Institutions for which we have fought.

We shall emerge from the fearful caldron of strikes and of
I do not believe there to be the slightest

empiricism attached to the practice of

mercenaries in their own men, and perhaps that now the I.

fear, courage, and skill, and even the

army, and as probably to have

my opinion on my own head to part a criticism of the U.S. at

as close to those of a man who is

state of a Republic without lambasting an

other American citizen.

One day I hear of a German Army, in conformity to

the most of the power of some of the states of the U.S. at

I do believe that we will find our way out of the mess of

part, and to the best of my knowledge of those who we have to

continue, going to the best of those who we have to

exculpate and militarily handling only those who seem to

I think we will answer from the committee of the American

state, or the power of the papers of our papers and citizens,

to our good common sense, and so on by my literary American

from its to which we have longest.
all manner of riots, where impatient citizens, like wild colts, take the bits of management into their own hands. I believe it because I have faith in the vast majority of the American people, and that there are principle, patriotism and courage in their heart of hearts; but it is better not to be too sanguine, but to be wise and vigilant.

A single battery of Artillery well drilled and well in hand,—supported by a reasonable detachment of Infantry placed near Chicago, would have prevented the shameless pictures of Nihilistic defiance and dynamite demonstrations with which you are familiar. Let us have a clear understanding that the army like the police is not against the citizen or citizenship, but against license and crime. Liberty is sweet, is good, is eternal and must be defended, but license where men simply prey upon and destroy each other is destruction.

Of course I do not advocate a very large force, not to exceed 50,000 in the Regular Army, but there is need to give great attention to the Militia establishment of every State. To have its officers thoroughly educated and trained, so that at short notice they may be ready for the proper defense of what we hold sacred.

I do not believe that any body can study the condition of the strife between the right and the wrong going on in our numerous large Cities, without seeing how necessary it is to be thoroughly prepared for sudden outbreaks. Then again there is a broad-
er strife in the World to day than ever before. The doctrine of
the Government being of the people and for the people, is not yet
so thoroughly established as to be beyond danger of overthrow.

Nations are not yet so thoroughly Christian that they will
abstain altogether from putting a greedy hand upon France or Mexico,
or the United States. The lovers of Monarchical rule hate the
very sound of the word Republic, and yet sneer still at popular gov-
ernment. Then I say we must be ready against possible Foreign
Wars—possible aggressions. We must put our Coasts in a state of
proper defense, and have an Army of reasonable size to man them, and
to be a nucleus for prompt organization of larger forces in case of
need. Every good house-holder will keep his home in respectable
repair; so every good government will keep its public works in prop-
er and safe condition.
The government of the United States has not yet been seriously challenged by any foreign power. The United States has not yet been seriously challenged by any foreign power. The United States has not yet been seriously challenged by any foreign power. The United States has not yet been seriously challenged by any foreign power. The United States has not yet been seriously challenged by any foreign power. The United States has not yet been seriously challenged by any foreign power. The United States has not yet been seriously challenged by any foreign power.