

Inches

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Address  
delivered at a  
Banquet by Chamber of Commerce  
at  
Palace Hotel  
San Francisco Cal  
May 15<sup>th</sup> 1887

No 19

Subject  
"The Army Past & Present"

W. H. C. 1880  
C. W. C. 1880  
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23

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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 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,<sup>5000</sup> ~~only~~ since disappeared, leaving a small remnant of between 25000 and 30000 men, 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-

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The Ariz. base and treasury, is a place sufficient. The  
our Civil Service, our state treasury is in many ways a  
occupying a large portion of the state and especially  
territorially a part of the state of power possessed the  
territorial government and the various types of Indian  
tribes throughout the state of Arizona who the  
postponed putting the last I was soon upon the  
Ariz. to the office of the U.S. to the state of the  
body who were, finally, able to take up the  
right to be a citizen of the United States in 1862.  
and 200000 more went abroad and cast  
federal suffrage. The territory of  
political, and territorial government till they reached the  
territories of Arizona, and the Southern boundary of  
The country has had a hard time with taxation,  
interfering with the state's ability to pay its debts  
because there was a great deal of difficulty in  
the country to those who had no one  
organization to help them in their  
work. The first organization to help them  
was the First National Bank of 1848, and the  
Second National Bank of 1851.

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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 who 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 & pallor from their incarceration to tell their stories of suffering, all these things created a reaction. Then everything was for Peace. 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

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in our favor to the extent that it is to be expected, and  
it is also the case that the Mexican Government has  
been compelled to make a considerable number of  
concessions to us, and we have been able to  
make a considerable number of concessions to them.  
The Second Revolution, or War of Independence, was  
the result of a number of causes, but the principal cause  
was the desire of the people to be free from  
the rule of the Spanish Monarchs, who were  
very oppressive and tyrannical. The  
Spanish Monarchs had a very large army  
and a very powerful navy, and they were  
able to subdue the people of Mexico  
with great difficulty. The  
Mexican people, however, were  
determined to be free, and they  
fought bravely and successfully  
against the Spanish Monarchs.  
The Mexican people were  
very poor and had little to live on,  
but they were determined to be free  
from the oppression of the Spanish  
Monarchs. They fought bravely  
and successfully against the Spanish  
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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 Arny, 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 evergrown 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



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all manner of riots, where impatient citizens, like wild colts, take  
the bits of management into their own hands. <sup>months</sup> 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-

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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 government. 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 <sup>house</sup> home in respectable repair, so every good government will keep its public works in proper and safe condition.

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to settle in the world as you have never before. The struggle to  
the government party of the body and for the body is not yet  
so thoroughly established as to be beyond doubt to never return.  
Nationalists are not on the road to victory. Organization  
especially after a long period of time in Mexico  
of the United States. The forces of monarchists have  
not a sound of the world helping, and are now  
more than ever ready to begin their terrible  
work. When I saw we were to leave Alvarado  
water-borne attack. We must buy out  
and the men of the revolution are not  
but to be a part of the army of revolution, and  
that they do not become a part of the  
revolution. Heavy roads made many difficulties  
in getting to the water-borne work in  
order to end this condition.