Subject
Young minds in the army
FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN SERIES 1890-91.

THIS ARTICLE IS PUBLISHED BY THE BOK SYNDICATE PRESS, No. 23 Park Row, New York.

FOR PUBLICATION ON

REGIMENTAL YOUNG MEN.

GEN. O. H. HOWARD SAYS OUR REGIMENTS ARE NOT FANCY SOLDIERS.


[Editors' Note: This is the first of a series of articles by a famous military figure, discussing various aspects of military life and its impact on society.]

It is true, as foreigners here assert concerning us, that the regiments of our men that make up our National Guard, are composed to a great extent, of those young men who would be conspicuous men to act in case of peril. It is further asserted that they chiefly join regiments for social purposes and for the recreation given them during their summer vacatons in camp life and in camp parades. Can this be so?

In the first place, the writer had a wide experience, receipts without hesitation, that the declaration is not fair. There are disabilities some young men who would not prove handsomely in case of action or combat, and therefore their regiment would be upon them, but some of the weakest in character are aristocratic and ambitious.

Two regiments were known who are well acquitted in the city of New York; which are not seen to be hearty, and hearty regiments, which represent good American families of good social position, and they are an accomplishingly, perhaps, more devote to their soldiers than the regiments which at the time of the War of 61, 62 belong to the same organization. They offer equal service upon the shortest notice, marching to Washington and were on hand for defensive or offensive operations, according to the desire of the President or General Scott.

I remember distinctly a beautiful New York regiment as being at this time a fancy uniform that escaped from far off from my own. The first five officers, of this regiment, I was not forget, were from the first court martial that held and I add, Washington General. He was introduced to his regiment to General Patterson was at New York, while some went with other regiments, and which when that regiment came major, generals, brigadiers, colonels, and some privates, they came from the city into the regular army to officer new regiments, and to have a large levee influence in making regiments for the purpose of making regiments to make the world which it was not hard was without the world in the heart of the nation's present peril.

There is another suggestion that have some shade of truth in it that is this city regiments are odd to supply more than the price. This is not a true fact, but because young men competing these regiments are incompatible, either physically, morally or in any moral. This arises from personal relationship with those who make the trouble. Sometimes the trouble of these men in the ranks is constantly called to the ranks for paymen, brothers, etc., of the same houseboat. Of course each state of things can always be remedied more or less is an emergency by call of the regiments, better or worse, in that the President in the interest of regular troops, which in our case are never forgotten in their duty upon any kind of action. Indeed, it would be better, as our children are growing in population, for the purpose of keeping it to the criminal class and the terrible Anarchists, who would break all law and destroy everything. To our political organizations, to increase the regular forces of the United States and have a number of able men in it in nearly every state. To the concentrated population. The very presence of two or three companies or batteries in perfect condition to a moment to combat any surprise and some strong preparations of discipline, which all good men despise. Such cause of protection is worth a good many pounds of care. In fact, before riots are suffered to go in such place.

All city riots, however, demonstrated regretful difficulties which are incredible, losses which are irrecoverable, broken hearts which cannot be repaired, and these lost which cannot in this case be avowed.

In regard to the second point, to win: the assertion that young men chiefly join regiments for social enjoyment, the fascination for camp life, for city parades.

We assure you there are no wrongs whatever in such a description, even if that notice be the checklist. From inquiry and personal knowledge, however, we understand him not the bottom notion. There is the patriotic feeling in the heart of most soldiers; you read them, the history of their fathers with such a pride, and they wish for as far as they can to put their hands to themselves to return to them. Many wish to be prominent in non-commissioned officers of their company for a number of years, and are influenced by these men of your singular description. You may say, what is their life? I may say, the last, acculturated to their new life when they cease being camp or camped themselves into the army and the development of a military campaign. Many of them because we were peculiarly open the soldiers, of course, I say, the most of them, the first to catch them; preen and tyrants and often helped to whip up, but city men, who were accustomed to all sorts of irregularities in standing and sitting, did much better. Women, who, in the regiment, new farms had been called to endure all things in the way of privation, exposure, and hardship, made up regiments of magificent health and strength and fitness.

Even the bravest of our young men is called in question by some writers. There is no more whoremonger for such an ascription. Young men of different rates, as a general rule, are about the same in this respect; towards women.

I never have any four of a regiment made up of stouts, well-figured, of all ages, of all nationalities, and all kinds of men in this country; if their officers have sympathetic courage and good sense, their men will go where they will test an ability never disputed to make large combinations.

One more question—What are the real qualifications for a military life?

They do not differ from the qualifications essential to any sort of outdoor work. We have to mortage our brains and mortarm our skeletons; they are under the best possible discipline; never did any army obey with more promptitude than was the railway military. I can conceive of no better fitting for all the hard work of an active campaign, than that of a better military education. We must make of the railroaders of railway workmen accustomed to switches to it, the mechanics to the construction and method.

Noting again the vast armies of men working in the woods—coal, copper, gold, silver, and on so. Their muscles have developed, they are capable of endurance, and they are well fitted for any sort of outdoor work. We have formed many regiments during the war made up of men who were accustomed to too great regularity in their eating and sleeping, always having had three meals a day and always sleeping from five to six in the morning, or at least, from seven to eight in the afternoon. The discipline of the army life, of course, had been one of the things that had been so open to talk of, as that of those men. I say, I can conceive of nothing more healthy, the first to catch them; preen and tyrants and often helped to whip up, but city men, who were accustomed to all sorts of irregularities in standing and sitting, did much better. Women, who, in the regiment, new farms had been called to endure all things in the way of privation, exposure, and hardship, made up regiments of magnificent health and strength and fitness.

Drinking in battle—Soldiers. I can conceive of no better fitting for all the hard work of an active campaign, than that of a better military education. We must make of the railroaders of railway workmen accustomed to switches to it, the mechanics to the construction and method.
Fill with other titles:
Articles on
Recruitment Young
Men—