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Subject, "Army as a career".
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BURLINGTON, Vt. 189

Article

for the 

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O_ENDPOINT

"With ee credit"

"With ee credit"

"With ee credit"
The Profession of Arms as a Career.

The writer of this article a short time ago opened a volume made up of "Military Gazettes" issued in New York in 1860 and 61, and turning over the leaves, while thinking of the Army, as affording a career to young men, caught sight of Carlyle's caricature of the Army's business.

After his soldiers, French and British, in a supposed battle, had "blown the souls out of each other", Carlisle asked significantly: "Had these men any quarrel? No. Busy as the Devil is, not the smallest. They lived far enough apart. Were they entirely strangers? Nay; in so wide a universe, there was even unconsciously, by commerce, some mutual helpfulness between them. How then? Simpleton. Their governors had fallen out; and instead of shooting one another, had the cunning to make these poor blockheads shoot."

This paragraph, which is an epitome in the concrete form, of the arguments of non-resistants, or as I like to call them "extreme peace men", determined me in the outset to attempt a brief discussion of the rightness of the career itself.

I. The Rightness of the Career.

(a) The object of our Army.

The object of an army with us is not necessarily, in the
The Problem of Value as a Concept

The problem of value involves a consideration of what it means to refer to a thing as valuable, and how this concept relates to other philosophical and economic theories. The nature of value is often discussed in the context of ethics, particularly in relation to utilitarianism and deontology. Value is also a key concept in economics, where it is used to determine the worth of goods and services.

After the concept of value is understood and incorporated into a scheme for judging goods and services, the next step is to determine the interrelations of these values. This requires a careful analysis of the factors that contribute to the value of a particular good or service, as well as the ways in which these values interact with each other.

The problem of value is not only of theoretical interest, but also of practical importance. It is a central issue in the development of economic theory, and it has implications for a wide range of other fields, including philosophy, ethics, and social policy.

The problem of value is complex and multifaceted, and it requires a careful and nuanced approach. It is a topic that continues to be explored and debated by philosophers, economists, and other scholars, and it is likely to remain a central concern for many years to come.
main to conduct campaigns and fight battles, nor to take human life. As the city police must watch over the city and guard it against all sorts of danger, being ready with its weapons of offense or defense, to strike when other devices fail; so our army watches against certain dangers to the republic, giving nerve and strength to the Executive, helping to restrain wild Indians, to capture mistaken herds of tramps, or to quiet mob-violence aimed against the common weal, or, with naval help, to hold back a public enemy; but ready, of course, like the effective city police to strike at command, when the Commander-in-chief, with the sovereign nation behind him, has come to the last resort of human expedients for guarding the Nation's life or its honor.

(b) Is War ever Right?

A few months ago, in a large gathering of strong men and devout women, there was a public discussion of this question: "Is war itself ever right?" The argument of all those who answered "War is never right", took this positive form: War is wrong; wrong in itself; therefore the support given to it by praises of its deeds and peons to its heroes, by public reminders of its glory and its victories, and by enduring monuments raised in its honor, calculated as they are to beget and foster a wrong spirit in the minds of the people, especially of the young, is deceptive and injurious and tends
to block the wheels of genuine progress. We will not hesitate to look this objection to war squarely in the face. Indeed, it will not do, even in self-justification, to uphold a wrong principle. Soon or late the right is bound to prevail.

(c) The Assertions of English Writers.

Jonathan Dymond, an English writer, long ago put his postulates against all war, with at least great clearness. "No one," he asserts, "pretends to applaud the morals of an army, and as for its religion, few think of it at all. A soldier is depraved, even to a proverb. The fact is too notorious to be insisted upon that thousands who had filled their stations in life with propriety, and been virtuous from principle, have lost, by a military career, both the practice and the regard of morality; and when they have become habituated to the vices of war, have laughed at their honest and plodding brethren who are still spiritless enough for virtue or stupid enough for pity." Even the dauntless John Knox condenses his censures thus: "It happens unfortunately, that profligacy, libertinism and infidelity are thought by weaker minds almost as necessary a part of a soldier's uniform as his shoulder knot. To hesitate at an oath, to decline intoxication, to profess a regard for religion would be almost as ignominious as to refuse a challenge."
For the purpose of determining the actual establishment of the proposed facility, it is necessary to have an up-to-date and comprehensive plan of the area. This plan should include a detailed map showing the location and boundaries of the proposed facility. The map should be accurate and up-to-date, and should be prepared by a qualified surveyor. It is also important to have a detailed study of the environmental impact of the proposed facility. This study should be prepared by an experienced environmental consultant, and should include a thorough analysis of the potential effects of the facility on the local environment. It is also important to have a detailed study of the financial implications of the proposed facility. This study should be prepared by a qualified financial consultant, and should include a thorough analysis of the potential costs and benefits of the facility. It is also important to have a detailed study of the legal implications of the proposed facility. This study should be prepared by a qualified legal consultant, and should include a thorough analysis of the potential legal issues that may arise in connection with the facility. It is also important to have a detailed study of the operational implications of the proposed facility. This study should be prepared by a qualified operational consultant, and should include a thorough analysis of the potential operational issues that may arise in connection with the facility. It is also important to have a detailed study of the community implications of the proposed facility. This study should be prepared by a qualified community consultant, and should include a thorough analysis of the potential community issues that may arise in connection with the facility. It is also important to have a detailed study of the marketing implications of the proposed facility. This study should be prepared by a qualified marketing consultant, and should include a thorough analysis of the potential marketing issues that may arise in connection with the facility. It is also important to have a detailed study of the legal implications of the proposed facility. This study should be prepared by a qualified legal consultant, and should include a thorough analysis of the potential legal issues that may arise in connection with the facility.
(d) Charles Sumner's Argument.

On our side of the Atlantic, fifty years ago in Boston on the 4th of July, which he denominated the Sabbath of the Nation, Charles Sumner gave a public oration, subject; "The True Grandeur of Nations." Sumner said concerning this effort: "Men seldom make more than one exhaustive speech, the others become more or less modifications of it; that on "The Grandeur of Nations" was my speech."

Indeed, Clay has none recorded more ornate, and Webster does not excel some portions of this in strength of statement or grandeur of style. Were it not possible to appeal from Sumner's utterances made in peace times to Sumner himself when adding sinews to a gigantic war, we would hardly venture to quote him. Near the beginning of his oration he asked: "Can there be in our age any peace that is not honorable, any war that is not dishonorable?" He proceeded: "The true honor of a nation is conspicuous only in deeds of justice and beneficence, securing and advancing human happiness. In the clear eye of that Christian judgment, which must yet prevail, vain are the victories of war, infamous its spoils. He is the benefactor and worthy of honor, who carries comfort to wretchedness, dries the tears of sorrow, relieves the unfortunate, feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, does justice, enlightens the ignorant, unfastens the fetters of the slave, and finally by virtuous genius in art, literature, science, enlivens and exalts the hours of life; or by generous example inspires a love for God and man. This is the Christian hero; this is the man of
the occasion of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

The date was 1880. With the surveyor's compass and the surveyor's rod, the surveyor marked the corners of the new town of Atchison. The town grew to become a major railroad hub.

Let me assure you, the history of Atchison is a fascinating story of industry and progress.

As for your question about the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, it is a story of resilience and innovation in the face of great challenges. The railway played a crucial role in the development of the region, connecting it to the national network and enabling the growth of commerce.

If you have any more questions about the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway or its historical significance, feel free to ask.

For now, may I measure the length of the Atchison's long journey to the west?
in a Christian land. He is no benefactor nor worthy of honor, honor, whatever his worldly renown, whose life is absorbed in brute force, and who renounces the great law of Christian brotherhood, whose vocation is blood.

Well may old Sir Thomas Browne exclaim: "The world does not know its greatest men, for, thus far, it has chiefly honored the violent brood of battle, armed men springing up from the Dragon's teeth sown by Hate, and cared little for the truly good men, children of love, guiltless of their country's blood, whose steps on earth are noiseless as the angel's wing."

Sumner's picture of the social fostering of the war spirit is this: "The mother rocking the infant on her knee stamps the image of war upon his tender mind, at that age more tender than wax; she nurses his slumber with its music; pleases his waking hours with its stories, and selects from his playthings the plume and the sword. And when the youth becomes a man, his country invites his services and holds before his bewildered imagination the prizes of worldly honor."

Permit one more sketch: "Peaceful citizens volunteer to appear as soldiers, and affect in dress, arms and deportment what is called the pride, pomp and circumstance of Glorious War."

Now, the principle underlying Sumner's graphic phrases, the real basis of his argument against war, is thus stated: "If it is wrong and inglorious when individuals consent and agree to determine
their petty controversies by combat, it must be equally wrong and inglorious when nations consent and agree to determine their vaster controversies by combat."

(e) War is Sometimes Right.

Notice that by this comparison, war is shown as the fault of Nations. Is all this true? Must the soldier blush to wear his uniform, hide his battle flag, and strive to forget the names of the engagements in which he in defense of his country's integrity participated? Must his halting gait and battle scarred body be regarded as a pitiable deformity and his children be taught to reckon him with robbers and assassins? Unquestionably not. In opposition to peace at-any-price advocates, we are not necessitated to assert that war is right. War is a contest—the final arbitration, according to the best existing national agreement—between nations or states, or between parts of the same nation or state, waged for various causes. It is sometimes right and sometimes wrong. One party to the controversy may be right and the other wrong; or each party may be partly right and partly wrong.

(f) When Life may be Taken.

The taking of human life is not necessarily opposed to Moses' law, which our Lord more strongly restated, viz: "Thou shalt
not avenge or bear any grudge against the children of thy people, but thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

The history of the Israelites in peace and war shows its interpretation. All the law and practice always justified the taking of life in self defense. A man without guilt might strike the might robber or assassin. To the government, life was forfeited for many crimes. To Joshua, a princely leader, the same Jehovah who gave the law entrusted a mighty army to seize and possess the land of promise. Behold his commission: "Be strong and of good courage: be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest."

(g) All Law presumes adequate force for Execution.

The rule is that law must have force behind it for its execution. It is common sense to see that a government, to defend its life, may institute a posse comitatus or police force, army, navy or militia. Criminal classes and nations influenced by gross ambition and greed can only be restrained by a proper force from crushing out the life of a government that stands in their way. Bring again Mr. Sumner to the witness stand in war time. May 19th, 1862 on the floor of the Senate he said: "Harsh and repulsive as these rights (of war) unquestionably are, they are derived from the over-ruling instinctive laws of self-defense, common to nations as to individuals. Every community having the form and character of sovereignty has a
The following is a fragment of text that appears to be part of a larger document or letter. It discusses the importance of the National Socialist General Government and its role in maintaining order and security. The text mentions the need for cooperation and adherence to the principles of the regime. However, the full context and meaning of the text are not clear due to the partial and fragmented nature of the provided information.

The original text reads:

"...from respect to the work of the National Socialist General Government. The maintenance of order and the protection against internal threats are essential. Compliance with the directives of the General Government is mandatory.

(Signed)"
right to national life, and in defense of such life, may put forth all its energies. Any other principle would leave it the wretched prey to wicked men abroad and at home." That was Charles Sumner's matured thought, wrought out in the furnace of our fearful struggle for national existence. All lovers of their kind will say to him a glad amen as he adds, doubtless half in reminiscence, the following noble words: "I rejoice to believe that civilization has already done much to mitigate the rights of war, and it is among long cherished visions, which present events cannot make me renounce, that the time is coming when all these rights will be further softened to the mood of permanent peace."

(h) The Army as much a Necessity as the Criminal Court.

When Turks shall be effectually restrained from cruelty and barbarism, and when Japan and China shall be fully taken into the family of civilizations, Sumner's vision of permanent peace will be nearer to fulfillment. Meanwhile, practical statesmen will consider our army and navy, including our national guard, as much a necessity as the courts of our land. When all men actually reach the plain of right doing, surely the criminal courts can be abolished. For the present then, let peace loving men, a priori give no dishonor to the public police, to army, navy or court.
Dear [Recipient],

I hope this message finds you well. I wanted to follow up on our recent discussion regarding the project we discussed in our meeting last week. As you know, the project is progressing smoothly, and we are on track to meet our deadlines.

In light of recent developments, I would like to share some updates with you. We have identified a few issues that need to be addressed in the next phase of the project. To ensure a smooth transition, I have compiled a list of recommendations that I believe will help overcome these challenges.

I would appreciate it if you could review these recommendations and provide your feedback as soon as possible. Additionally, I would like to schedule a meeting with you and the project team to discuss these updates in detail.

Thank you for your continued support and assistance. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

[Your Name]
II. THE ARMY AS IT IS.

(a) Organization.

Neither John Knox of Scotland, Jonathan Dymond of England, nor the extreme peace men of our own land have given fair portraits of our American soldiers. What we call regulars are really bona fide volunteers. Should the reader be desirous of studying the organization of our small army as it is to-day of a peace establishment, he will find all desired information in the Revised Statutes of the United States, commencing "Title XIV the Army."

Section 1115 declares: "There shall not be in the army at one time more than 30,000 enlisted men."

(Here insert Table marked A.)
A Portrait of British Art

From 20th Century Arts Council and one for...

...and 3rd June. If the first 2,000...

...may be held in due form.

The exhibition is to be held on 3rd June. If the first 2,000...

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This number, 30,000 enlisted men, is varied from time to time by the appropriations of Congress. Able officers have often estimated the number of men that could be brought into the field from this force in case of sudden emergency, of course, to mobilize the force without injuring or sacrificing the public property which the army should protect; with an establishment of 20,000, they say, about one-half, 10,000 men, would be available; with 30,000, two-thirds could be called out.

(b) The Career exemplified by the Rank and File.

The main army career is found in what is usually styled the rank and file, i.e., with the soldiers who have come into the service by enlistment. The large proportion of our young men who desire to enter the military profession must come in by the door-way of enlistment; for, in the army, staff and line, less than 3,000 commissioned officers are allowed by law. Herefore the term of service of the soldier has been five years. This rule was modified a few years ago, allowing him to purchase his discharge upon certain fixed conditions; but the last congress swept away all conditions and fixed the period of enlistment at the short term of three years.

A recruit must be "effective and able-bodied". He must be sixteen or over, but under thirty-five years of age. If under twenty-one he requires the consent of parents or guardians. Other prohibitions of law forbid the enlistment of minors under sixteen years of age; insane persons; deserters from the army; and persons
II.

who have been convicted of any criminal offense." Against a second term there is the requirement of "service during his last preceding term of enlistment, honest and faithful." As a matter of fact, in the recent regimental recruiting in the country near where the regiment has been stationed, certificates or other bona fide evidence of good character have been demanded of the applicant. Often as many as a hundred seekers have been turned away to get ten men who came up to present requirements to enter the lowest grade in our profession.

The pay of the "private" of cavalry, artillery, and infantry is $13. per month. His allowances cover his quarters, clothing and rations. A private of the second class in the Engineer and Ordnance corps receives just the same as the above. Here is the starting point for every man who enlists.

(c) Some of his Privileges and Chances for Promotion.

As more than ordinary knowledge is now sought, on account of modern ordnance, especially in the case of rifles and artillery, and more individual character and responsibility needed in the new methods of manoeuvring with extended lines, the recruit is subjected to more than three times the schooling and training of years gone by. Schools and gymnasiaums are maintained at every army post. The soldier now very soon becomes an expert in the handling of his rifle,
Unfortunately, the page is not legible enough to transcribe accurately. It appears to contain text, possibly a report or letter, but the quality of the image does not allow for a clear reading.
his field piece, his heavy gun, his carbine and his horse. Whole
troops of cavalry now show the quickness and elasticity of which a few
years ago a class of West Point cadets would have been proud. If
capable, industrious and obedient, the recruit will soon rise.
In engineers and ordnance, privates of the first class receive $17. a
month with all the allowances. There are ordnance sergeants, first
sergeants, corporals, musicians, trumpeters, saddlers, blacksmiths, hospital stewards, hospital attendants and artificers of
higher compensation, and men detailed to work which will entitle them
to extra pay. Many, many are the openings to skill and good conduct.
The pay itself grades from the $15 up to that of the ordnance
sergeant, which is primarily $34, with the usual quarters, clothing
and subsistence added; and from the third year there is an increase
of one dollar a month.

(d) *Can an Enlisted Man gain a Commission?*

With regard to gaining a commission, can an enlisted man
do that? Very many of our officers, especially during the Civil
War came from the ranks of the Regular Army. Several reached the
rank of field officers in both the line and staff.

The rule of promotion is thus fixed by law, to wit:

"Non-commissioned officers may, under regulations established by the
Secretary of War, be examined by a board of four officers as to
their qualifications for the duties of commissioned officers in the
The long days, the warm sun, the vegetation, and the birds offer a
relaxation of any kind you can find. The scenery is extraordinary and
breathtaking. It is easy to imagine that long days create many joys.

In the evening, as a group of never tired creatures move from place to
place, we decide to have dinner and then return to our tents. We are
excited to explore the附近 wilderness and anticipate the
enchanting night sky.

The night is filled with silence, the only sound we hear is the
whispering of the wind through the leaves. We lay in our tents,
reflecting on the day's activities and the beauty of nature.
line of the army, and shall be eligible for appointment as second
lieutenants in any corps of the line for which they may be found so
qualified."

The number is, of course, limited by the number of vacancies
which graduating cadets have failed to fill. Such second lieutenants
from the ranks may, however, be attached as super-numeraries, provided
the super-numeraries do not exceed one of each company.

III. THE CADET.

The West Point cadet holds the next grade above the enlist-
ment. After his matriculation, he receives a Cadet Warrant from
the War Department, in lieu of a commission. His original title was
a letter of Appointment from the President. Each member of the House
of Representatives had nominated one young man, a resident of his
Congressional District, which nomination the President has confirmed
by a formal appointment. The President himself is entitled to ten
cadets yearly. No other youth can enter the Academy except by special
Act of Congress. The cadet's compensation to cover all expenses, is
"$500 a year and one ration a day." As a rule the members of the
upper sections of a class are, upon their entrance, already fairly
well educated; many are graduates of college. Formerly only about
one-third could master the course of study and get their diplomas. A
larger proportion now get through the Academy. The class of 1854
entered 120 and graduated but 38; whereas the class of 1896 has sent out 52, probably but half of those who joined it four years ago.

IV. THE SECOND LIEUTENANT.

All these fifty-two have been commissioned and will report by September next for orders or assignment to duty to their corps or regiments. Except the Engineer Corps, the staff departments are usually filled from the officers of the army; for the ordnance corps, by a severe professional examination; for the others by selection to fill vacancies as they occur. The Engineer Corps fills directly from a few graduates near the head of each class. The medical department, however, replenishes from young physicians by a most trying examination, and frequently the judge advocates have been lawyers in civil practice, coming in by the President’s nomination and confirmed by the Senate.

Thus commences the commissioned officer’s army career. The lowest pay, that of the second lieutenant of infantry is, $1500 per year, with the common provision of medical attendance, fuel and quarters. Before the 2nd Lieut. are the grades of 1st Lieut., Captain Major, Lieut. Colonel, Colonel, Brigadier General and Major General. But three Major-Generals are allowed by law. The pay is $7,500 per annum with allowances for horses and fuel and provision for medical service and quarters. A second lieutenant on the peace footing can
hardly look for much promotion; in process of time a captaincy, possibly a majority in line or staff, before the sixty-four year law shall retire him.

Methinks, that an enterprising youth would hardly remain in the army simply for money or promotion.

V. WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF ARMY OFFICERS?

The engineers are distributed over the land. They take care of the fort selections and constructions, together with the navy, the shore lighting and the coast survey. They have supervision of plans and expenditures for River and Harbor improvements. They stand with our best civil engineers in all pertaining to roads and bridges, mines, torpedoes, shore batteries, and what not in the line of the defense of cities are committed into their able hands. To pass from grade to grade as with all officers, rigid examinations are resorted to. The engineer officer is remarkable for his unflagging energy. The ordnance is both a scientific and practice corps and covers the furnishing of armament for forts, batteries and men. Its requirements under competition for entrance are difficult to meet. They have charge of the armories and arsenals of construction. They must and they do keep abreast of the world in their practical knowledge of their specialty, by hard study and constant experiment.

So we might take up the quartermaster's department, with
Tenth: The Secretary of War is hereby directed in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and with full power at his disposal, to take such measures in the United States as he may deem necessary for the protection of the United States against any attack by any foreign power, and for the maintenance of the security of the United States within its territory.

A. WHERE THE BULLETIN OF THE OFFICE:

The bulletin of the office is hereby directed to be published in the United States and to be distributed to all military and civil departments, for the information of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, and for the guidance of the public in general.

In pursuance of the above directions, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to prepare and publish a bulletin of the office, containing a statement of the measures taken by the Secretary for the protection of the United States, and for the maintenance of the security of the United States within its territory.

The bulletin is hereby directed to be published in the United States and to be distributed to all military and civil departments, for the information of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, and for the guidance of the public in general.

The bulletin is hereby directed to be published in the United States and to be distributed to all military and civil departments, for the information of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, and for the guidance of the public in general.
its exacting and multifarious work, the subsistence with its administra-
tive completeness, the artillery with its post-graduate school, its scien-
tific knowledge, practical applications to its various engines of 
warfare more or less complicated; the cavalry, intensely active in schools, in drill, in instruction mental and physical, so that 
modern demands of superiority may be met; and the infantry with its 
target practice, new guns, new tactics and gymnastic requirements.

One could go on to carry the reader through the establishment 
letting him see the busy surgeon, the hopeful chaplain, the studious 
judge-advocate, the conscientious paymasters, or the thorough, 
businesslike, administrative hands of Geographical Departments. He 
would find them all to compare favorably with other able and indus-
trious men who are doing well the world's work.

This is but a nucleus? Yes, the nucleus, the frame-work 
if you please, of a large army: but it would be a mistake to impute 
idleness, or time ill spent to the majority of army officers. Except 
the mere campaign and battle, the peace-army has the same functions 
to perform as the war-army; and, in fact, as the school, Academy 
and College trials of mind and muscle are usually harder than the 
life work that follows, so are the trials of mind and muscle of the 
amy men in the days of peace. The law requires the detail of many 
to the West Point, Fort Monroe, Leavenworth and Riley schools, and to 
the institutions of learning everywhere as instructors of the
The preceding section mentioned the importance of the relationship between the economic and political aspects of a nation. It was emphasized that understanding the economic policies and market conditions is crucial for effective governance. The stability of the economy can significantly impact the political landscape and vice versa. The document highlighted the need for cooperation between economic and political leaders to ensure a harmonious development.

The importance of education and the role of technology in modern societies were also discussed. The document stressed the importance of investing in education to prepare the workforce for the challenges of the digital age. It was argued that by fostering a culture of innovation and learning, nations can position themselves for future success.

In conclusion, the document underscored the interconnectedness of economic, political, and social factors and the importance of a proactive approach to address emerging challenges. It concluded with a call for a collaborative effort among nations to ensure sustainable growth and prosperity for all.

The document also discussed the role of international organizations in promoting global cooperation and addressing global issues. It emphasized the importance ofdialogue and partnership to tackle challenges such as climate change and poverty.

The final section highlighted the need for transparent and accountable governance, ensuring that decisions are made with the best interests of the people at heart. The document concluded by stressing the importance of participatory democracy and the role of civil society in fostering a healthy democratic environment.
military art. For one purpose and another lieutenants are taken away from their batteries, troops and companies by order of their seniors. All this throws the duty of discipline, drill, instruction and command upon the few that are left with their organizations.

VI. CONCLUSION.

This is the summary; an honorable profession filled with patriotic men, devoted to duty, with hearts as warm and loyal to all the obligations of a true manhood as are found in other professions. To have a competency, to secure a good name, to defend the flag without fear and without reproach, and to discharge solemn obligations to God and to man during life, are objects above the securement of large wealth and luxurious living. This is the ambition of the best army men from the private soldier to the Major-General.

Signed

[Signature]

[Signature]

Major General

[Signature]