Lecture.

Subject,
"Warfare of the future."
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Colonial

Linen

Note of the future.
WARFARE OF THE FUTURE.

Introductory Remarks.

My Friends:

To attempt to give anything like a scientific review of the strategy, the tactics or the armament of troops that have fought upon American soil is not my purpose. Should I do so and meet with any degree of success in the portraiture, I should burden your minds and weary your patience.

Warfare in its broadest sense enters into everything, physical, mental and spiritual. There is and ever will be, in this world, a perpetual struggle for life and for what sustains life. The innumerable problems presenting themselves for the mind's solution began with us at creation and cannot cease; and from the soul's birth until it scours into Heavenly Spheres it has to seek for, and be clad in, armor fitted for warfare, while it meets and overcomes the foes to its innocency, to its progress, and to its ultimate attainment.

There are two things more than anything else we can conceive of, that in our country, will effect its "warfare of the future". These are: The Propelling Sentiment and International Law.

First, we have the propelling sentiment of our whole people, sometimes denominated "public opinion", yet a thing deeper, broader and more controlling than opinion. In fact, public opinion is rather an exponent than a cause of what I have called the "propelling sentiment" of a nation. Such sentiment, when settled, is a permanent residuary of the convictions of human souls.
WARRANTY OF THE NETHE 7

Introductory Remarks

In my opinion:

To attempt to give a scientific interpretation of the artistic
feeling of the moment of thought of people that have learned
about American art is far too simple. Strongly I go to my perception;
only
any gesture of response in the periodical; I point particularly on mine
and my work.

Writing to the proper some were into equation and
prophetic, momentary and spiritual. There is and ever will be in this
waste, a pedestrianergment. For life and for what remains life.
The immediate presence. Present themselves for life's and from the same
difficulties with us of consumption and constant sense: and from the same
point of view. It seems into hermeneutics. It is to seek for any other
in an indirect fitted for existence, while it seems and becomes the
issue of the appearance to the progress of the infinite.

These are the common errors their economies plus we can conceive.

First, we have the proper sentiment of our whole
people's sometimes generalizing "boudoir opinion" not a firm belief.
progress and move continuously this opinion. To them, belonging opinion
is instead of a drawback from a sense of what I have called the property
in sentiment of a nation. Does sentiment, when settled, in our
department, because of the consciousness of our future.
The majority, or we may say the temporary majority, as in our land when Polk and Pierce were presidents, or in Virginia on the threshold of the War of Rebellion, do not always sublimate this "propelling sentiment." It depends more upon its unconquerable energy, and we may hope in general upon its quality of rightness, than upon mere numbers.

Next, we have the international law which fixes the settlement of all questions which arise between nations. The controlling sentiment fed by multitudinous springs, involves questions of morals, of religion, and of armament. It has in it faith, fear, self-interest. While international law, written and unwritten, is both a bulwark and a danger; it is, in general, a bulwark against greed, oppression and cruelty; but it is still so worded as to always endanger the shedding of the blood of the guiltless. However modified by humanities, that law still, and too often, puts the heel of the despotic giant upon the neck of the innocent. It is not, in operation, like the law of our national courts - an ultimatum of justice.

II.

The Propelling Sentiment.

Let us in the first place consider this subject of "the propelling sentiment" of the people. We may come to it best in a concrete form.

Suppose, in the outset, for the sake of simplicity in the discussion, as I have long since passed the three score mile stone, we try the effect of my own personal connection, directly and indirectly, with the wars of the Republic, - not to indulge in any considerable
elaboration, but to sketch a few pictures which have been photographed upon the varying tablets of a memory.

(a) The Old Soldier and the Child's Sires Impress the Youth.

My first recollection of anything pertaining to war gives this picture - a little boy sitting upon the knee of his aged grand-sire and listening to his stories of the Revolution. My good grandfather told me how his father was an officer in the Continental Army. How he was several times called to battle. So I have wondered where those famous battles might have been. Bridgewater, his residence, was too far away for him to have been present at Lexington; he might have been at Brooklyn Heights, at Bunker Hill, at Newport, at Danbury, Conn. or at Ticonderoga; for this worthy, broadminded, officer, my ancestor, a sort of "Minute Man" was several times called out and served not only in Massachusetts, but with other comrades in neighboring states.

My grandfather, tall, handsome, kindly man - over seventy before I knew him - told me that he, being seventeen years old, himself entered the ranks in the struggle for independence, and served with his father for the last six months of the great war.

Every time my mind recurs to that early picture of childhood and age, I wonder why the boy had not put some very sensible questions to the veteran soldier; for example, In what battles were you and your father engaged? Did you see or know Gen. Warren, Gen. Greene, or Gen. Washington? But of course these afterthoughts arise from a broader horizon of knowledge.
comradeship

(b) The Comradeship of Veterans. Its Undesigned Effects.

A little later in life, I might have been six years old at
the time, a veteran soldier of remarkable features, somewhat crippled
in appearance, having but three fingers on one of his hands, having
lost the other two fingers in a great battle of the Revolution, came
from a neighboring village, more than once to visit my grandfather.
Their comradeship impressed me greatly at the time. No two brothers
could meet with more evident satisfaction or be happier together.
This fellowship, strong and deep, we now understand, and of course,
delight to witness and enjoy as we see it preserved when gray-haired
and wrinkled men meet each other to-day. What these old men said so
heartily and so interestedly, as their eyes grew young with brightness
and moisture, I very dimly recall. My grandfather's comrade was
always denominated "Lieutenant Lathrop" which stood for Lieut. Lothrop.
The spirit of such fellowship, evincing what we name fraternity,
loyalty and charity, was not confined in a corner. It was widespread.
It influenced the youth of a growing people.

Now and then in those days I saw, as I have seen since,
specimens of the arms they used. Their muskets were cumbersome and
of all sorts—probably shot guns were more used in the outset than
anything else. The cannon and mortars, even of the enemy, were
unwieldy, and their carriages of every description, strong enough,
indeed, but so heavy as to clog movements and prevent the activity
essential to prompt success. Of course, this old armament was as fair
for one side as for the other, yet all such things were hindrances
A little later in life I went to sea and saw the sea after all. The time’s career might have ended inovable, some sort of a collapse. However, I always think back to the time of the sea, the time before the collapse, to those two things, to a part of the sea, to parts of the sea, to parts of the sea, to parts of the sea.

The collapse of the sea was a natural occurrence, a natural occurrence of the sea. It was not a collapse, not a failure, but a natural occurrence. The collapse of the sea was a natural occurrence of the sea.

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which men accustomed to modern usages hardly realize. By such hindrances, war was then greatly prolonged.

(c) **Stories of the Revolution. Sacred Educators.**

It now appears to me that the few glimpses which I had thus obtained of the Revolution from those who had participated in it had a positive effect upon my young mind— one effect was to add intense interest to every story of the Revolution. In fact, before our war, these stories of the Revolution were almost as sacred to the children as those of the Bible. Our sympathy for our fathers in their struggle for independence began then and there and was strong in its foundation. What I say for myself, I say also for my youthful associates, some of whom, had even better opportunities for such military lore than I. We talked of the war for Independence as children do now of the Rebellion; to that war we were about as near.

(a) **Patriotic Declamations— How Dominant!**

Among the first speeches that I memorized in our district school was that which Warren was supposed to have given at Bunker Hill. The poet, John Pierpont, caught the spirit of Warren’s address, and rendered it thus:

> Stand! the ground's your own, my braves!  
> Will ye give it up to slaves?  
> Will ye look for greener graves?  
> Hope ye mercy still?  
> What's the mercy despots feel?  
> Hear it in that battle peal!  
> Read it on yon bristling steel!  
> Ask it,— ye who will.
c. pruning the Revolution. better conditions.

(4) historic demonstration: how dominant.

Among the historic episodes that I remember in our nation's history, the most significant was the American Revolution, which resulted in the establishment of the United States of America. The revolutionaries fought for independence from British rule and established a new nation based on principles of liberty, democracy, and self-government.

We should remember the sacrifices made by those who fought for freedom. The Revolution was not just about military victories; it was about the struggle for liberty and justice for all people.

(5) strategic deployment. can start the retreat at Willow.

The strategic deployment of resources is crucial in any military operation. Willow, a strategic location, was chosen for its strategic significance. The deployment plan was designed to ensure a smooth retreat and prevent any surprises.

Some key questions to consider are:

- Will it be easy to evacuate?
- Will we have enough resources?
- How can we maximize our efforts?
- What does the enemy want to achieve?

Before we can make any plans, we must first assess the situation at Willow and develop a comprehensive strategy.
Fear ye foes who kill for hire?
Will ye to your homes retire?
Look behind you! - they're afire!
And before you, see
Who have done it! From the vale
On they come! - and will ye quail?
Leaden rain and iron hail
Let their welcome be!

In the God of battles trust!
Die we may, - and die we must:
But, oh where can dust to dust
Be consign'd so well,
As where Heaven its dews shall shed
On the martyr'd patriot's bed,
And the rocks shall raise their head
Of his deeds to tell? "

Conceive, if you can, the effect of such stern words upon
the heart of a child.

The speech of Samuel Adams, given in Philadelphia in the
August succeeding the Declaration of Independence and while hard war
was upon our fathers closes with such words as these:

"Our union is now complete. You have in the field armies suffi-
cient to repel the whole force of our enemies. The hearts of our
soldiers beat high with the spirit of freedom. Go on, then, inyour
Last we lose who will you place?
Will he to your home return?

And before you see
Who have gone if you the gate?

To them come - and will you dance?
To thank and your mind
Let their welcome be

In the good of battle great
The men may - and give we marble
But who can dare to chart
The coming so well.

You are heaven the same spell what
On the waiting patient bed
And the course might take their heart

If the sound of tell:

Conceive if you can, the special of each more make you now

The bane of a path
The aspect of remote. A man in the hall to appearance in the

Without success the destruction of the perils and while wind new

Who now can fearless choose with step more as please?

"You must know how.computer you know in the field without will"
generous enterprise, with gratitude to heaven for past success, and
confidence of it in the future! For my own part, I ask no greater
blessing than to share with you the common danger and the common
glory. If I have a wish dearer to my soul than that my ashes may be
mingled with those of a Warren and a Montgomery, it is, THAT THESE
AMERICAN STATES MAY NEVER CAUSE TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT."

Such sentiments not only shaped our patriotic principles, but
were wont to fire our hearts with feelings of resentment toward
England and toward all oppression, and gave us children impulses
which all collateral and subsequent teachings of love to God and man
could never quite eradicate. In fact, a genuine patriotic sentiment
became a controlling power.

(e) The War of 1812 - 14.

When the War of 1812 and 14 came on, it made upon all our
Americans, its peculiar impression; for as a people we were illly
prepared for it, and our losses were great and continuous; till even
the capital city was burned. There were but two redeeming features
of this war.

One was the great campaign of Gen. Harrison in the north
beyond our borders; and the other, that of Andrew Jackson below
New Orleans, which grandly closed out the strife.

This war, which, doubtless, with a little extra effort at
diplomacy by abler men might have been averted, and which gave very
little honor to our authorities in its action, has naturally furnish-
ed but little patriotic literature - but little which reached the
youth of the land and influenced them to love their country more and
The War of 1812

The War of 1812 and its outcome, as we now know it, was a matter of extreme importance for us as a people. We were free to assert our independence and to assert our rights. We had a right to defend ourselves. The war was not only a war of defense, but a war of principle.

The War of 1812 was a war that brought about a change in our national policy. It was a war that showed the world the strength of our nation. It was a war that proved that we were a nation of free people. It was a war that proved that we were a nation of free men.

The War of 1812 was a war that showed the world the importance of the American system of government. It was a war that showed the world the strength of our system of government. It was a war that proved that we were a nation of free people.

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to make sacrifices for its benefit.

Indeed, the navy gained greater credit than the army; and songs so we find some hearty, to glorify the frigate "United States" in her successful conflict with the "Macedonian". The commander of the "United States", Capt. Stephen Decatur, brought his prize into New London, Conn. and afterwards received the highest honors from every part of the country. Oliver Wendell Holmes has reminded us also of the work on the Atlantic of the frigate Constitution. He protested against dismantling in such words as these:

"Her deck once red with heroes’ blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o’er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor’s tread,
Or know the conquered knee;
The harpies of the shores shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!"

Again, the gallant and effective help of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie gave additional brilliancy to Gen. Harrison’s operations in Canada.

After all that may be in derogation of the War of 1812, there came out of it two memorable things:

The country succeeded at least by subsequent diplomacy in preventing the "right of search" of vessels sailing under our flag. This right, destruction of our sovereignty as a Nation, was seemed at last to Great Britain had before that claimed, though not by the treaty of peace, and not till some time after that event. That, indeed, was...
WHEREFORE, Amicus Interpretus hereby states that the Washington Corporation is, in fact, a null
and void entity, and has no standing to represent or act on behalf of any corporation, association, or
other entity.

Amicus Interpretus respectfully requests that the Court grant the Plaintiffs the relief they seek,
and enter a final judgment in their favor.

DATED this day of , 20__.

[Signature]

Attorney for the Plaintiffs
305 Main St., Burlington, Vermont, July 18th, 1895

Dear Sir:-

I have yours of the 15th inst, for which please accept my thanks. You do not tell me the size of the rooms except as far as they can be guessed at from the width of the house.

One difficulty for us in the matter is that we need three sleeping rooms for servants and your attic has only two besides the one you wish to reserve for storage. I may be able to go to Philadelphia before autumn to see exactly what I can have, but, meantime...
a great National gain.

Second, the war produced the song of songs, "The Star Spangled Banner." All honor to a rescued prisoner, Francis Scott Key, who composed it. His heartfelt production is perfect in its entirety. Its closing words quicken the pulse-beats of the American patriot's heart, and make his banner more and more precious in his sight:

"Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven-rescued land,
Praise the power that has made and preserved us a nation.
Then conquer we must, for our cause it is just.
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

I had an uncle in that multitudinous peripatetic War of 1812 and 1814, my mother's brother, whose name itself suggested service - Ensign Otis. He doubtless performed his part well in this second American war, but I was never able to measure the value of that service, though spending much time at his home, except that in later life the family was restrained to fix its beginning and ending with a view of securing a pension to his second wife.

I may here add that the feats of Col. Wool, near Queenstown, and of the tall Winfield Scott on the Canadian shores near Lundy's Lane, made their impression upon all young minds. These men were young then, in 1812; but they became, thirty-six years later, heroic leaders in the Mexican conflict, which came on to afflict our country and Mexico. In fact, among the boys of my age, Scott rather
than Harrison or MacKean or Wool, or either naval commander, was the hero of heroes.

(f) The Madawaski War.

Something in this line of hero worship was quickened and strengthened by another war, which was, however, strangled at its birth. This also was an incipient conflict between Great Britain and the United States touching the boundary questions—settled in 1838. This struggle, which terminated in a day, was called the Madawaski War pitched on the borders of Maine, or between Maine and Nova Scotia.

The first recollection I have of this conflict was when I was eight years old. My brother and myself were on our way home from school, a distance one mile; at Mr. Millett’s, about half way, the people were having a draft with all the usual excitement attending such an occasion; and, in fact, they added to the excitement by turning out a company of militia in uniform and drilling the men, the exercise being accompanied by drums and fifes. We boys ran with all our mights full of pleasure and excitement, to get to Mr. Millett’s before the music ceased. The thrill of it at that period of life nobody can describe; but what was our horror, as we ran up the house slope, to be told by Henry Millett, a school companion who had preceded us, that our father had been drafted and would have to go to the war. We then ran on to our home on the hillside, which was situated half way between the Androscoggin River and Lake. We ran crying all the way, not fully realizing then what war meant. But my father did not have to go. He was allowed to choose a substitute. As his own health was infirm he might have been excused by the surgeon, but he at once
THE MEASUREMENT WILEY

(1)

Somebody in this house of para wage was not completely ...

It's been an important conflict between Great Britain and ...

The United States coming the seventh decision - contrary to her ...

This statement, which concerning to a body was calling the "Measwark" ...

Diploma of the profession of vihile or between Mere and your Society.

If the first assumption I have to this conflict was may not be ...

was open access of plants and what we can only say when ...

School, whereas the "was; not Millen" said with what we had people ...

were played a part with of the meat examination according above in ...

considered and, in fact, they could to the examination to give up ...

a company of his to_millen and still the men the women ...

point of view of his and still the women come into a summary of the examina ...

The spirit of him at the beginning of the workshop can ...

because and what was a part of it we map the home scores to go ...

told by Harry Millen" a school companion who had been among me. First ...

can I pass the best of the ideology and when prove to be the men, women ...

lay on to the house of the "Measwark" which was stimulated part ...

between the tremendous plant and later we cannot make what the ...

my feeling, and for this part still were not just like any time meant that most first meet. But in fact, give me ...

initial, if might have been experienced by the people, but one case
chose a young man, who wanted to go, by the name of George Washington. George was exceedingly cross-eyed, and after he was equipped, carefully avoided the examining surgeon until his company was well on the march. He claimed that he could shoot as well as anybody, because he always closed one eye when he sighted his gun.

I shall never forget that equipment. It indicates to me even to this day how our men were armed in the War of 1812 and so on to this spurt of war in 1836. His gun was an old blunderbuss of large calibre, almost too heavy for me to lift. It was a flint lock with a pan for the priming powder. The cartridge box was like ours of to-day, but of larger dimensions. The balls or bullets, run in a mould, and the powder were separated. The powder horn had a cord attached for swinging it around the neck. George was pretty well covered with equipment when he put on the heavy belt, the waist belt, the powder horn, the bread-sack and the canteen. The excitement in the neighborhood was so great that the captain of the company which went from our town couldn't help getting very much under the influence of liquor at the first large village he came to. He imagined himself a dog, and to the shame of the soldiers, leaped about on all fours; but our company joined others at the capital and marched on with them, doubtless after penalty and discipline, very properly organized in the eastern frontier. It is said that our troops and the British troops did actually approach each other in a hostile manner at Madawaski, and that both parties were near enough to catch glimpses of an enemy in that stoutly wooded region, thick and leafy; but, as at Bull Run, they ran away from each other.
George was also an engineer, working in the field of oceanography, and after he left the
company, he continued to work on the development of new equipment. His work was
published extensively, including several papers in scientific journals. George was also a
frequent speaker at conferences and seminars, sharing his knowledge and expertise with
the wider scientific community.

I recently heard from one of George's former colleagues, who told me about an
important breakthrough that George had made in the field of oceanography in the late
1960s. George was working on a project to develop new technology for underwater
communication, and he had made significant progress in this area.

One day, during a meeting at the company, George presented his latest findings to the
research team. He had developed a new type of underwater transducer that could
transmit sound signals over long distances. The team was impressed with George's work,
and they decided to fund further research into this technology.

Over the next few years, George continued to work on the project, and he made
important advances in the field of underwater acoustics. His work was recognized with
awards and honors, and he became a respected figure in the field of oceanography.

I was fortunate to meet George at one of the many conferences he attended, and I
was struck by his passion for his work. He had a way of explaining complex concepts in
a way that was accessible to all, and his enthusiasm was contagious.

George's work was not just limited to the field of oceanography, however. He also
had a keen interest in the history and culture of the area, and he spent many hours
researching and writing about the local community. His book on the history of the
area was widely praised, and it remains a valuable resource for anyone interested in
the region.

In conclusion, George was a truly remarkable man, and his contributions to the
field of oceanography will be remembered for many years to come. I am grateful for
the chance to have known him and to have learned from his example.
Before any blood had been shed, the tall American Gen. Schott visited Maine, met British delegates, and settled our trouble without actual warfare, so peaceful was he at that time. I then thought that Gen. Schott, like other good citizens, loved peace rather than war; and everybody in our part of the country rejoiced greatly that the war cloud which had for a time been so near at hand, black and threatening, had been so happily and speedily dissipated.

(g) The Great Military Muster.

In another way than by wars, past and present, New England lads were occasionally impressed with regard to military affairs. Once a year, and that generally on the 4th of July, we had in Maine, besides "spread eagle" speeches, a display of the militia. It was doubtless, rough and awkward in the extreme, yet some select bodies were very handsome uniforms; and I know I enjoyed the company from my own town because of the beautiful white plumes worn by the officers, and the red and white ponpons by the men. The governor and his staff were always present at the review and muster to inspect the militia division of the state, so that the occasion became one of great moment. There were, on the field, some few pieces small cannon, but of sufficient calibre to fire a salute. The soldiers usually carried a flintlock musket, which I have already described; yet at least two companies to a regiment had rifles. These were smaller and lighter than the muskets, though the old rifle was much heavier than any now in use; so that, at the close of the muster day, every militia soldier, in carrying his load, well earned the two dollars that was paid him for his day's work. Most people, present, however, made more of the amusements, the feastings and small trading, than they did of
had

Before any period had passed many of the members of the Society who

were then in public life, especially in the country, and who had been

with me, began to wonder what would happen if I returned from my

voyage. They asked me to consider what the consequences of such an

event would be, and what would be the effect of the publication of my

works. They argued that my return would be a signal for the suppression

of my books, and that the public would demand their destruction.

The Great Millennial Worker

In my absence, my friends and neighbors were very much concerned

with regard to my welfare. They were very anxious to know how I

was getting along, and what effect my absence had had on my health.

One of my friends, who had been with me during my journey to

America, wrote to me that he had heard that I was ill, and that he was

very much distressed. He said that he had been thinking about me

ever since I left him, and that he had been hoping that I

would return to him as soon as possible.

And so, after a time, he came to see me, and I was very glad to

see him. He brought me a letter from my friend, and he told me that

he had written to my friend in America, and that he had received

a reply, which said that I was still alive, and that I was

getting along very well.

I was very happy to hear this news, and I thanked my friend for

his kindness. He said that he was glad that I was alive, and that he

was glad that I was getting along well.

And so, I remained in America, and I continued to write and to

publish my works. I was very happy to be able to do this, and I

continued to work and to write until the end of my life.
the grand review. Still, this was a military object lesson to boys of my age. These were drill and parade, beauty of uniform, cannon distinctions, salutes, of rank, all enlivened by thrilling martial music. The effects are well known. Who can outgrow or forget them?

(h) The Mexican War.

In Bowdoin College from 1846 to 1850, we students were more or less affected by the war spirit which pervaded the nation. Our northern people were very much opposed to the Mexican War, which came on in 1845 when Gen. Taylor was ordered by the War Department at Washington to march from his camp at Corpus Christie to the Rio Grande. The political excitement during this war became very great among the young men. Whigs, democrats, usually called lofocos, and the abolitionists or free-state-men, of whom John P. Hale of New Hampshire was the leader, had many wordy battles among our young politicians. We took sides as the news pro and con came to us slowly from the press.

A young officer, Lieut. Merrill, had gone to the war from our neighborhood in Brunswick. He was killed, I think, in the Battle of Cherubusco, and his body was brought back to be buried in our village. The students formed a volunteer company, of which I was a part, and went to Harpswell to meet the young man's remains and escort them some five miles to his home; thence, after a religious service, to the cemetery. This was the most that I saw of the Mexican War. Whatever the cause of this war, and however great the dissent of northern people, at least the nation settled down to commend the work of Taylor and of Scott and the brave men who went on with them to victory. Taking Taylor's battle at Buena Vista as a sample concerning those who fell, a poet wrote:

\[\text{Theodore O'Hara}\]

\[\text{Written without which the Mexican campaign would have failed}\]

\[\text{Theodore O'Hara}\]
In Bradford College from 1846 to 1848, my studies were non-conformist. I was a Methodist, and my time was dedicated to the study of religious texts and the practice of Methodism. My parents were deeply involved in the church, and I often accompanied them to services and meetings. I was not only studying, but also learning to be a part of the religious community.

The political environment during this time was complex and challenging. The challenge of the Mexican War, the rise of new technologies, and the political landscape were all factors that shaped my understanding of the world. I was also aware of the growing influence of the United States in the region, which added another layer of complexity to my studies.

I had many debates on some of the more sensitive topics, and my parents were proud of the debates and discussions I was involved in. They were interested in my thoughts and opinions, and they always encouraged me to express my views.

To understand the political landscape of the time, I often read newspapers and attended lectures on current events. I was fascinated by the debates and discussions on the Mexican War, and I was particularly interested in the role of the United States in the region.

Overall, my time in Bradford College was a formative period for me, and it laid the foundation for my future endeavors. I was not only learning to be a good Methodist, but also a good citizen of the world.
"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on Life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead."

***************

Nor shall your story be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor point the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

(i) The Military Academy and its Associations.

Just after the Mexican War, in 1850, I received my appointment as a cadet to West Point, and I began immediately to come in contact with those who had been in those stirring campaigns. In fact, I soon found stationed there, one who had been my companion in school who had been in all Scott's battles. I remember he took me to a shooting ground just after I entered the Academy and showed me targets and the posts which separated them, pierced and shattered with balls and with a grim smile asked me how I would like to encounter that sort of thing. The arms on our side, at least, had already much improved. Our light batteries which carried the six pounder shot, and our howitzers for the twelve pounder were easily managed with good horses and well drilled men. Gen. Taylor had, besides the field guns, some field pieces which were called eighteen pounder siege —, and these did him good service.
The following text is not legible enough to be transcribed accurately. The document appears to contain written text, possibly a letter or a report, but the characters are not clearly discernible. Without clearer visibility, it is not possible to provide a natural text representation.
particularly at Palo Alto and Rosca de la Palma, great credit which he had not before dreamed of was given by him to our artillery. The cadet musket, in 1850, which was light in weight, was a smoothbore - had a paper cartridge, and the piece in drill under Hard's tactics was still loaded with ten motions. We had the steel rammer and light bayonet and used percussion caps instead of the old flint locks. The army musket corresponded with that of the cadet, only heavier in weight. Each cadet and soldier carried his musket in his left hand, held by the butt. The cavalry soldiers, besides their sabres and their carbines, carried in their holsters large pistols. No great change in armament of any kind, for field fortifications, for permanent works or for the army, took place from the beginning of the Mexican War until just before the War of the Rebellion. In 1860, the rifle mainly took the place of the smoothbore musket. This with the change of the shape of the projectile, particularly when a proportion of rifled field cannon was added, gradually coming into use, caused considerable change in our mode of warfare. Masses had to be kept more under cover, and lines could not follow one after the other too closely in attacks, where the defending army was reasonably well stationed.

(i) The War of Rebellion.

At the very breaking out of our War in 1861, small rifles had attained considerable efficiency at a range of six hundred to eight hundred yards, but the cannon as a whole on both sides was not much better than that employed in the Mexican War. It was easier to get siege guns to the front for use in cases of need, and our permanent works were very well manned, but the long ranges of all arms were
never much in use until breech-loading and magazines again came into play. In the outset of the Rebellion, the rifles in both armies were gathered from foreign quarters, mostly from Europe. Our old smoothbore small arms, were altered over into percussion rifles. The calibres were so various that it was difficult for the ordnance and artillery to furnish the required ammunition.

In the Battle of Fair Oaks, my right arm received two wounds, the first by a small, round Mississippi rifle bullet, the second by an elongated leaden projectile, shaped like a minnie. And this was the second year of the war!

A year later, at Gettysburg, both armies were armed and equipped with sharp-shooters and had rifles with raised sights, and could do effective work at a thousand yards. Still, the range of our cannon, some of which was rifled, could not be depended on to do material injury beyond twelve hundred yards. Some dreadful accidents occurred by attempting longer ranges with parrot guns, the shot falling far short of the enemy and doing injury to our own men. In Lee's second expedition to Pennsylvania our forces were about equally matched in cannon and in ammunition.

Gettysburg was a great battle. We had already come to thin lines, our infantry and artillery extending over five miles with cavalry beyond. The Confederate forces were stretched over an extent of eight miles, besides the ground covered by Stuart's horse on their flanks. Considering the three day's battle, the terrible cannonading of more than six hundred guns, the enormous charges and assaults, and the minor conflicts on the flanks, it is wonderful that the losses
by actual wounds and death in aggregate only. (killed) 6334; (wounded) 30971. Notwithstanding the great improvement in arms, giving us three shots per piece every two minutes, the aggregate losses were not greater than in the Battle of Waterloo and those which were introductory to it. In fact, when arms were of the simplest kinds, and men came in closer contact, as in ancient battles, like those of Cyrus and Alexander, the relative loss of life to the number most engaged was greater than in any battles of our war.

(k) Some Experience near Atlanta.

It will be remembered that after the death of Gen. McPherson in what is now denominated the Battle of Atlanta, July 22nd, 1864, I was assigned to the command of his army, called the Army of the Tennessee, consisting of three small corps. The 15th, 16th and 17th. I marched that army from the east of Atlanta around by the rear of the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland to the west side of the city. Gen. Hood sent out about an equal force to meet mine, Confederate Gen. Stephen D. Lee. The 15th corps, Logan's, was on my right, the 16th, Dodge's, on my left, and the 17th, Blair's in the center, all deployed facing Hood's works. Hood began his attack upon my right corps. For the half hour he succeeded in pushing his leftmost men beyond my right. To meet this threatening movement, I used all the artillery I could bring into position six hundred yards distant to clear that flank. This, however, would not have been sufficient had not two regiments from Gen. Dodge, not to exceed a thousand men in all, armed with the new breechloading rifles, been
NOTICEABLE was the great improvement in morale, giving us three more planes than we had before the accident. The absence of losses was not surprising since the planes were new.

**Battle of Wadatoo**, and those which were involved.

According to the report, when we broke through the American lines, and came to close contact, we had to abandon our original position, take cover, and then advance slowly. The situation had not been as well as it appeared, but the troops were determined to push on.

**The Italian Loss of Life to the Number.**

there was greater pain in each battery of our own.

(4) *Some Experience near Atlanta.*

It will be remembered that after the death of Gen. McPherson

I went to war in Georgia, near the battle of Atlanta. 1864, 1865, 1866.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th of May, 1865, saw us marching to the Amana, calling the Amana to the stand at the Battle of Atlanta.

I was marching from the rear of Atlanta standing on the west of the Amana, Gen. Hood sent out a draft to prepare to meet mine. The 12th, 13th, and 14th of May, 1865, saw us marching to the Amana, calling the Amana to the stand at the Battle of Atlanta.

The right column of the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, 1865, saw us marching to the Amana, calling the Amana to the stand at the Battle of Atlanta.

In the night, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, 1865, saw us marching to the Amana, calling the Amana to the stand at the Battle of Atlanta.

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In the night, the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, 1865, saw us marching to the Amana, calling the Amana to the stand at the Battle of Atlanta.
hurried over from the left to the right and set to work. The Confederates had already passed my temporary piles of rails, and were giving some of our men an enfilading and some a reverse fire, and very soon would have succeeded in dislodging our whole front and changing our face as the Mexicans did that of Gen. Taylor at Buena Vista. When Dodge's two regiments, springing into line before the enemy, leveled their rifles and commenced their continuous discharge; they had what were called the seven and sixteen shooters, sometimes denominated machine guns. In less than five minutes the whole right was cleared, and those Confederates who were not killed or wounded, had passed the crest, springing into ravines and behind trees for protection against these deadly missiles. We had in the entire army but few regiments armed as these were during this our struggle for the nation's existence.

(1) Later Experiences and Changes.

Immediately after the close of our war, and doubtless in consequence of the lessons learned from European nations, we adopted continuously the breechloading arms. Improvements have since continually gone on until great ranges have been obtained - ranges of incredible extent - some cannon shot with elongated projectiles reported to have attained ranges from six to thirteen miles, and pieces of the heaviest calibre which required from thirty-five to forty minutes for loading, can now be loaded and fired in less than two minutes.
With reference to small arms, Gen. Merritt writes that: "At the present time all the great nations of the world are armed with breech-loading rifles provided with sights graduated as high as nineteen hundred yards, using the center primed metallic case cartridge and cylindrogeeval ball. These can be easily fired from five to seven times per minute with fatal effect up to a range of a mile and more. The elements that enter into this increase of range are reduction of calibre, increase of relative length of bullet, increase of twist in the rifling, and the increase of the charge of powder."

Considering these plain statements, it is evident that the loss of life in the army and in the navy under circumstances equally favorable to the parties in contention, would be very great. Such modern pieces of ordnance as I have described, placed by the Confederates on Oak Ridge to the west, and Benner's Hill to the North, would have rendered our position on Cemetery Ridge from Culp's Hill to Round Top, untenable; yet the Battle of Gettysburg could have been fought there, had we possessed the new ordnance, and probably with no greater loss of life. It would have been effected by rapid fortifying and by our seizing points on Oak Ridge and Benner's Hill, which could have been done with my reserve artillery, being as long of range as that of to-day. Straight from this front, our knife edge crest would have been just as difficult for the enemy to have touched at a long range; and there was no flanking position besides Benner's Hill for any ranges which could have displaced us. This suggests that battles are practicable now as ever, but
The conditions have so changed that they must commence with greater
distances assunder, and it will never do to expose infantry, artillery
or cavalry, as was our custom then in masses.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the great cavalry leader of the Confederates
during our war has recently published a graphic article in the
Century on "The Future of War." Some extracts will give the drift of
his opinion. He says: "If the horrors of war can be increased, the
necessity of adopting some other method of settlement may receive
greater consideration. The number of those killed and wounded in
combats is greater in proportion to the efficiency of the cannon and
small arms employed, and the improvement in weapons, therefore, is
likely to add a more sanguinary spectacle to future battle-fields, and
may in time prove a great blessing by disposing nations to arbitrate
rather than to fight." 

Speaking of our new magazine small arms, Lee 

The magazine carries five cartridges, but is no arranged as
to be cut off, that the rifle may be fired as a single-loader until
the enemy gets into close quarters. The progress in the rapidity of
fire of infantry guns since 1865 is marvelous. A soldier can now aim
at an object and fire twenty shots in less than one minute, or if he
rapidly throws his gun to his shoulder and fires without aim, forty
shots may be discharged in sixty-eight seconds. If the cartridges in
the magazine are reserved, and he begins the action by using his gun
as a single-loader, he can fire fifteen shots with it in forty-seven
seconds, or from the magazine throw a ball in the air every two
seconds; whereas in our civil war forty rounds of ammunition in the
The conditions under which the army commands are
able to execute operations, and which are essential for the
continuation of the war, vary to a great extent, as the
Grandeurs of the Army itself vary. The enemy is not
always able to achieve success, and the objectives of
the army may change frequently. A certain amount of
inflexibility is necessary to ensure that the objectives
are achieved. The Grandeurs must be prepared to
cope with changes in the situation and to adapt to
new circumstances.

The Grandeurs set forth the objectives of the
Grandeurs, and these objectives vary from time to
time. The Grandeurs are responsible for the
continuation of the war, and they must be
prepared to face any new circumstances that
arise.
cartridge-box and twenty in the haversack were a full allowance for a day's fighting."

In a rapid rush on intrenched lines soldiers do not fire, and a brave, disciplined infantryman, well protected, with open ground in his front, should kill or disable, say, twenty-five of the charging lines in fifteen minutes; for if he should average only ten shots per minute he would discharge his gun 150 times in a quarter of an hour, and would kill or wound one man in six shots.

At Gettysburgh, in July, 1863, had the Federal troops been armed with the rifle now being issued to the United States infantry, and with the present improved field-guns, Pickett's heroic band in the charge on the third day would have been under fire from start to finish, and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. Pickett's right, when formed for the charge, was 1500 yards from the Union lines; and the magazine-rifle sight is graduated, it will be remembered, to 1900 yards. With the weapons then in use the Federals did not open with artillery on the charging Southern troops until they were within 1100 yards of their lines, and their infantry did not fire until they were within a much closer range. In the recent war between China and Japan, it was stated that a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Kurata, similar to the United States magazine-rifle, struck a Chinese three quarters of a mile away in the knee, and crushed it to atoms.

The improvement in field-cannon has kept pace with that in small arms. It is doubtful whether troops can be held in column or
The Burlington, Ver

In a recent issue of the Vermont Journal of Science, we read the following:

"The Burlington, Ver"
mass formation within two miles of an enemy firing the present modern breech-loading field-guns. The extreme range of these 3.2 and 3.6 inch caliber field-guns is over five miles, and when a suitable smokeless powder is found, they may throw a projectile eight miles. General McClellan had these guns when his lines were five miles from Richmond, he could have ruined the city. No troops can live in front of them when they are rapidly discharging shrapnel, two hundred bullets to the case; and they can defend themselves without infantry support, and can be captured only by surprise, or when their ammunition is exhausted.

A steel shell with thick walls now does the work of the old-fashioned solid shot, and has in addition an explosive effect. The rapidity of fire has been much increased by the use of metallic cartridges which contain in one case projectile and powder; and five rounds of shrapnel can be fired from a single gun in less than one minute. Then, with the Maxim automatic machine-gun, firing 650 shots per minute without human assistance, and the latest Gatling, delivering 1600 shots per minute, it would seem that the splendid exhibition of courage with which brave men have charged to the cannon's mouth will never again be recorded on the pages of history, for no commanding general is likely to order a direct assault on an enemy occupying strong defensive lines.

The great captains of future wars will be those who fully comprehend the destructive power of improved cannon and small arms, and whose calm and fertile intellect will grasp the importance of so maneuvering as to force the antagonist to give offensive battle, and
A few words with each fellow can go a long way in building a

lean, mean, efficient work force. Help your men to know of the

management team's interest in them, and of the interest of the

company in them. The men will then work harder and give

their best when they know that management cares about them.

Our efforts in building better relations with the workmen will be

seen in the higher output, improved quality, and increased

profits which can be realized. It is your job, now and throughout

the year, to foster and develop these relations for the future.

The greatest obstacle to increased output will be excess work

time. McConnell's is running a profit-making business, not a

handicapped one. It is the job of management to plan and

coordinate the entire operation to keep output and profits

evenly distributed throughout the year, and to change the

employee's outlook, so that his efforts toward the advancement

of the company will be the keynote of his daily activities.
who will never be without a "clear conception of the object to be achieved and the best way of achieving it." They will parry and fence like great swordsmen, but they will thrust only when the enemy rushes upon them.

But with reference to machine guns, such as the Gatling, which mow down everything before them, I saw that the Indians in the Nez Perce War of 1877 quickly comprehended their sweeping power and deadly work; and they always managed to find just where they were located, and kept most carefully beyond their range.

Later Wars and their Lessons.

Improvement in arms.

The wars that have taken place since ours, such as the Austrian and Prussian, the France-Prussian, the Turco-Russian, and the recent struggle between Japan and China do not sustain Gen. Lee's thoughts, but do indeed demonstrate the necessity of great intelligence, not only on the part of leaders and officers of rank, but of individual men. In all modern campaigns, great preparation, great skill and new methods of organization are required for either offensive or defensive operations.

I fear that the war spirit will not be materially diminished by the great destruction of human life as a result of the improvement in arms; those who bring on the war do not have to do the fighting and as a rule, nation may meet nation with equal armament and comparatively equal forces; as the proverb is "what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander," it will be as fair for one as for the other of hostile forces.

The enterprise of Japan has conquered China, but in time, the enterprise of Chinese statesmen with their innumerable hosts may yet overthrow...
who will never be without a keen appreciation of the object to be

sovereign and the past way of Confucian "Thou shalt not kill" only when the enemy

the great manoeuvre put forth will instruct only when the enemy

trumpet hark from a

With reference to mapping, eg, show as the Gaetali, which

now all our operations, put into the map, I now that the United is the very

above war of 1788, initially comprehensive from projecting power and supply

work and published statements are fright and that mere form was followed,

and rest most advantageously found their range.

Lecor 19th x19th

(1) Letter with and from /Dear /Madam

The war that has been in place since come, much as the and

Citizen and subdivision, the French, and the Franco-Prussian, and the

entire strategy between 1870 and 1871 to note during our

lease, strongly, put on in order demonstrate the necessity of clear

injunction, not only on the part of officers and officials of rank.

input of infiltration, well if all bodies command, great preference,

exact with and new measures of organization and leading to other

deficiencies or given in operation

and I fear that the new system will not be satisfactorily

generation of the great concentration of troops. And if a result of this

improvement in time, some of those who privy on the men not have to use

the Lighting, as a result, political view, most vision with complete

and comparatively decay, 1870, as the boundary remained in place for

the French to seize once for the German, it will be for fear one as

the outbreak of Chinese resistance with their immediate force. Rear's

screen...
Japan and Russia, over-run India and conquer the world.

Certainly, no improvement in arms, on sea or on land could prevent such results, if the propelling sentiment of her people should take the military turn.

I think we shall have to look to other causes than improvement in arms to secure the best interests of mankind.

(n) No Aggression.

The military spirit which goes so far, as the love of one’s country and one’s institutions, ever ready to make the necessary sacrifices - even the extreme sacrifice of life itself, is all right; but the spirit of resentment and aggression which such a war as that of China is likely to produce, has still dangers to the peace of mankind as it always has had during past ages.

The noblest soldiers have always deprecated a blood-thirsty, and the spirit of the Christian or humane man forbids it.

Nobody that has a heart can contemplate such a slaughter as that by KURDS where the WHOLE whole villages suffered outrage indescribable and finally extermination.

III. The International Law.

We may now, I think, turn to consider another phase of the two elements which I am considering- Has there not been a great modification of the propelling sentiment in this country and in other countries since the days of Washington and Napoleon, and is there not some method by which the public law which regulates nations may be so changed as to render any war unlikely to occur?
Cautiously, no improvement in time, no see to on land country.

I think we shall have to look to other causes than those.

...spontaneous militiamen.

I think we shall have to look to other causes than those.

...spontaneous militiamen.

No petition.

The militiamen with such care to try it, are to the love of

one's country and one's intimation are

with the question of the public to the best

very essential - as the extreme evidence of the people in the

way of the public for the moment and the people who have

as part of the people to bring to notice, as still can be to the people.

The hope of solicitude have always subservient a public

and the spirit of the characteristics of humanity men to mix it.

The great it is a heart can come to make a frame as part

the people in America without willing small and large.

III. The Information Law.

We say now, I think, it must to maintain another place of the

the better, and one which I am considerable - have these not been a treaty

mobility of the population in this country and in order

to some military of which the people law which restores nation may be

to prevent as to not give any way militiamen to come.
(o) How the Peace Sentiment Grew.

In a part of our country during the days of my boyhood, notwithstanding the sentiment embodied in eloquent phrase by Samuel Adams to resist the aggression of criminal despots; in spite of the spirited call, before he breathed his last, of Gen. Warren, the martyr patriot on the fatal field of Bunker Hill, to do or die for one's native land; in face of the last teachings of our Washington to his countrymen that they must be ever prepared for war - the great bulk of our ethical instruction was quite the reverse of their fervid lessons. Before the Rebellion, Longfellow embodied the then growing sentiment in two stanzas:

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts:

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred,
And every nation that should lift again
Its hand against a brother on its forehead
Would wear forevermore the curse of Cain."

The absolutely nonresistant interpretation of our Lord's teaching was not confined to the descendants of the devoted followers of William Penn, but ministers of every name, about the close of the Mexican War, preached from the pulpit, teachers in the schools and professors in the colleges ever strongly affirmed, illustrated
In a part of our country where the cave of a prosecta

outstandingly the sentiment emodating in Alondra preseb

Adam to meet the secession of prominent cadets in spite of the

spiritual gall that's been pressed in a last of Cam. Welte the

battato on the last fight of Hunter Hill to go on the got one.

writing Land; in face of the last sec')?></p>

<p class="rte">

consequence that they must get their brains for the east Kulm of our fight with the armament of our friend's writing

natural. Before the Reclamation, Jourfellow emobdoh the pen emobing the sentiment in two stances:

· What will the power that like the word with fortun.

· What will the weal pass down on caign and councele.

Givn to reem the prunwi ming from attlor.

There were no need of scenes or forces.

The sentiment's name would be a name spoilted.

And every nation past along its again.

The band notant a proton on its forehand.

Would more for evermore the name of Cam.

The speciality unexpected intarition of our land.

Respecting was not continuing to the cadets balance of the caveat foollowes

of William Bann' part minster of every name, supply the same of the

metocxon wet we precision from the puntin - secret in the scoodon.

and phrasions in the college ever straguty mellon, intarated
and emphasized this view. It was the burden of most sermons from the churches, and the keynote of chapter's in every moral science review. 

Ad early as July 4th, 1845, Charles Sumner in Boston, gave his greatest speech on "The True Grandeur of Nations." His words of all stirring eloquence are condemnatory of war. "War", he declared, "is utterly ineffectual to secure or advance its professed object. The wretchedness it entails contributes to no end, helps to establish no right, and therefore, in no respect determines justice between the contending nations."

His closing thought had in it beauty and significance befitting a nation's Sabbath, if it did not produce upon men's hearts he said absolute conviction. "History dwells with fondness on the reverent homage bestowed by massacring soldiers upon the spot occupied by the sepulchre of the Lord. Vain man. Why confine regard to a few feet of sacred mould? The whole earth is the sepulchre of the Lord; nor can any righteous man profane any part thereof. Confessing this truth, let us now, on this Sabbath of the nation, lay a new and living stone in the grand temple of universal peace, whose dome shall be as lofty as the firmament of Heaven — broad and comprehensive as earth itself."

(p) Moral Science at West Point.

So opposed to all war were the teachings of our text book in Moral Science that the cadets at West Point who studied the work, were obliged by the Academic Board, to omit Dr. Wayland's chapter upon
War. Cadets were pledged and trained to defend the nation's flag against all her foes whatsoever. Dr. Wayland made it appear a moral crime so to do. Had the teachings of these extreme peace men been accepted universally, north, south, east and west, a suicidal war would doubtless have been avoided; but when the first blow of the Rebellion was struck a revulsion of sentiment at once took place in all parts of the land. A sort of war spirit came upon the whole people. No peace was then possible, till slavery, the cause of strife should no longer exist. But when that object was at last fully consummated, with great joy the whole nation returned to the avocations of peace. Since then, notwithstanding the necessities for a strong police, in spite of the criminal classes and occasional outbreaks of Indians and rioters, there has been a steady drift toward a permanent peace policy.

Now, in 1895, thirty years after the horrors of civil war have disappeared, the controlling sentiment in pulpit, press, public forums, schools and professions appears to be against all war. The patriotic spirits who believe in having a respectable navy, permanent forts and a nucleus for an army as a national preventive police force, nevertheless join heartily with all so-called "peace men" in asking for such change in the Law of Nations, or the establishment of such a National Tribunal as may settle causes of war. Few, indeed, all thinking men in our land believe, would be the questions which could not be submitted to such a high court without fear. After such a recognized tribunal, justice would work itself clear and obtain a foothold more and more as light and
Our cattle were being shipped to land on nation. The
sustained all the losses. The world seemed to appear a mort.

They returned of their own accord and many a cowboy
was glad to see them. The world seemed to appear a
mortal. The cowboy was glad to see them.

They returned of their own accord and many a cowboy

Rebellion was a reaction of reaction to reaction at once took place in
All parts of the land. A sort of wave spread from the other
people. No wave was like possible. It is generally the case of life
spreading on toward the best. But when that object was last fully
conceived with it, it was whole nation learning to the
succession of peace. Since then, not resulting in the necessity
for a strong police, at spite of the arbitrary classes and consciousness
of injustice and terrors. There has been a steady grit
coming a permanent peace policy.

Now in 1889, thirty years after the annexation of all the
state, and six years after the establishing of a police
system, there are no violent outbreaks, no assassinations, no
battles, no outrages. The police are not needed. The

peace police believe in having a peaceable way. Preventing
fights and homicides per se, as soon as a natural preventive policy

Police are not needed. The police are not needed. The

peace police believe in having a peaceable way. Preventing
fights and homicides per se, as soon as a natural preventive policy

Police are not needed. The police are not needed. The
truth penetrated the court and the peoples. President Harrison
once said: Some questions cannot be arbitrated: for example, a
question that involved the existence of our Columbia, or of the life
of France as a Republic, of Great Britain as an Independent Empire, or of
Germany as a consolidation of nations, or of Russia as an autocracy —
yet how unlikely that any nations or peoples should dream of dragging
individual
into such a court the question of the life or death of any nation
which was part and parcel of the court itself. When the Great
Tribunal, so long worked for by peace men, shall have come, the
nations involved will have no more war; as our states, a multum in
parvo, forty-four in number never have any war or cause for war;
because there is a tribunal in which they all have an interest, and
to which they submit all questions of difference. Indeed they always
abide the clear-cut decision of a United States Court, and accept
that decision as final.

IV. This Spiritual Contest.

The war of the future, so far as our country is concerned,
will, I think, in the main, be contests like that which the Salvation
Army are trying to wage. It is an army whose armament shields the
heart, and whose weapons pierce the soul, yet shed no blood; an army
whose drums and fifes awaken to vivid animation those who are stupe-
fied by sin and shame; an army whose shouts add joy to joy, and not
terror to terror in the wake of their onsets.

The schools, the colleges, the missionary bodies, the
churches, the cathedrals, the benevolent societies such as the
In the United States

The war of the future, as far as an army is concerned, will, I think, in the main, be conducted like that which the Babylonians

And the Egyptians waged. It is an army whose movement is flexible, whose weapons are effective, and whose resources are sufficient to maintain the morale of the troops. Life in the field is one of struggle and endurance. The morale of the troops must be maintained by skill, training, and discipline. The schools, the colleges, the missionary societies, the

philanthropic, the educational, the governmental societies such as the

W. C. T. U, the Y. M. C. A. Associations, the larger Christian
Endeavor movements, as well as Gen. Booth's ever increasing army, are
pressing the contest more and more of truth against falsehood, of
right against wrong; and rescuing day by day those who have been
long imprisoned by the great enemy of the souls of men.

It is the Captain of Captains who is in this grand warfare,
this spiritual contention, this victorious advance, this effective
breaking of chains, this glorious series of joyous victories. He is
the Lord of Lords and the King of Kings. He is the Leader.

Wave after wave of salvation seems to me to have been
sweeping the nations. Skirmishers have sought out the nooks and
corners—ever dives and slums have been purged and dark places
lighted up by their torch lights; while the slower army of all right-
deers and right-thinkers have been pushing forward their main lines
to secure and hold all the ground already gained.

I enjoy this sort of fighting—discouraged sometimes?

Neary sometimes? Yes. But as long as I know who shields my head and
my heart and renews or restores me the joy of salvation, I can never
surrender to my adversaries, be they inside or outside of me, till
my Captain shall relieve me from duty. What a promise is written in
the hand book of the faithful soldier of the cross. "He that over-
cometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall
be my son."

Our Captain said: "My kingdom is not of this world, else
would my children fight." So God grant that all interests, commercial,
educational and religious, individual and national, may so work together in all the earth, as to cause wars and bloodshed to cease, and so Christ's spiritual kingdom of everlasting peace come and prevail.
- Education and Religion, including and especially, may be work to...

Refer to all the entries as to science and philosophy, etc.,...