American people,

(1) public spirit of

that sacrifice for the

(2) national safety, and

because pur of

pride.

VI 10 20

Uncle

To H. y. well
ARTICLE.

Published in New York World.

No. 1, Vol. 10.

SUBJECT.
American people, Public Spirit of, what sacrifice for the National Safety, and secure our National peril.
Plan of Article

Subject

Some considerations of the lack of public spirit necessary to the sacrificers needed to secure our national safety in time of peace and a plan for individual striving to increase it.

1. The sudden need with which war comes.

No practicable preparations after a close strain when creating a nation purely military Japan.

Contrast between Americans of a century ago with rifles near the fire place, accustomed to alarms from Indians or the valor nationalities making this continent and people of today who rarely hear the sound of a gun's discharge. Steaming ships and rails transported troops. Space and marching supplying supplies along rivers in battalions. Rapidity of movement has come out of the need of men could be collected into armed battalions, the prime requisite to make a civilized man, the ordinary individual, into a good soldier is to subdue and overcome fear and to cultivate courage.

Modern needs. Dictated after reading 1935. 11-14.
2. This courage is to be developed in new organized masses up to a military spirit only by discipline by a learning process.

This remains necessary in a nation a trained military force read before dictating part 8 pages of William Addis. Page 1 Vol 81.

3. Illustartion of how men given to military force in time of danger. This personal incident.

Discouragement to the military force of the nation by expiring encouragement of the citizen armed as an officer or non-disciplined, citizen for training, being for officers for fancy duty.


Origin:

Facacy - Historical

Early at end of 17th Century
A Kings Army 17th Century
A people's Army 18th Century

The army as precursor of existing laws.
Illustration: Quote from President Grants Telegram from Paris in 1876.

Jealousy of easy life of officers by those struggling to earn a livelihood, tendency to the deceiving of enlisted men because they have to acknowledge superiors. Discipline of large civil organizations the same as in that respect & everyone not protected from wrong or persecution by assurance as in an army by law.

The less an uneducated or unreader man is one of narrow experience because of another trade the easier he thinks it is to exercise it.

Even Naval officers frequently fancy an attempt at retirement to be far more merely wishful than of any given training. Often think they could tell a President or Secretary of State exactly what to do in a vast tricky international complication.

So men who know the heat of military affairs think they could wear uniform and return saluting – therefore they could with perfect skill organize, feed, elect, train and dispose to receive or make an
attack, a military command. If they could once see under a head of bullets the difference between political speech making, leadership and the confidence giving enthusiasm of a soldier, which animates fear and puts courage in the breast of every man, they then would acknowledge the difference.

A little study of a book of tactics often gives a plain soldier a clear idea of his military purpose. Many of the Russian Generals who recommended during the wars that a percentage of rifles be loaded with blank cartridges to teach men real war. Page 356, loc. 86.

Unfortunately erroneous notions of peace advocated by active members of the International Peace Societies.

They try to create various prejudices, dishonest, military success and military glory, tending thereby to diminish danger of war.

Preservation of peace of people, their civil
leaves, the newspapers and public, have working, made the conditions which made war inevitable.

Extracts from the Broad Arrow. Page 669. No 61.

an illustration

Military men as such and rarely where acting as civil officials have ever had any thing to do with bringing on a war. They will expose and often give their lives to make peace. General Stanley and the Usward.

Neither the prussian nor French Armies had anything to do with the political complications which brought about a state of affairs wherein before peace could be considered the popular feeling in each nation forced their armies to come to blood.

Our relations with Spain are strained. I have seen newspaper paragraphs about daily growing actions which means war. I have yet to learn of the occupation of a single army officer supremely to Spain. I have seen newspaper articles saying the military men arriving from home.
are strongly urging recognition etc. but in an Army there whose advice is asked and taken are those already at the top and as to the junior or company officers some of our manufactured they are old enough to be conservative and the advice and effort of all such to take the responsibility of leading men to inevitable death will be for peace as long as it can be maintained by wounding our own business and with honor when threatened.

Primarily mismanagement of finances and pillaging by Spanish civil officers caused unrest in Cuba. There came danger to property of Americans and destruction of trade. Their libelous agitation. Criticism in public speeches. Refusals in Cuba by the maltreatment and death of American citizens. Then comes popular favoring public vilification of Spain. Our executive calls on Spain to allow us to intervene in the internal affairs of Cuba, a part of the Spanish kingdom as much as possible. Humanity changed—denied. Better treatment demanded for our citizens and their property than Spain can
accord to her own who are not in pursuit of peace.
Spain's armed forces wounded and an entire people demand a declaration of war.
Spanish Government though without resources cannot resist.
New Armies and Navies must be raised at each other.

War with Spain is preparatory because we feel that we are so much bigger and stronger. We are in the long run irresistible. Let us compare conditions for the final blow.

While all talk some 40 vessels of all classes, Spain is ready if both navies could be united for a battle.

But we have an extensive coast and coast to sea of all origins, trade and settlements. Spain reduced them memorable centuries since upon our coasts, in its towns, our expanded villages and shipping. The enemy cannot be everywhere. Spain has nothing for auto plebeians of a like character. This danger, that would be all an ever ride. She might want be worse than the actual love.
The Spanish troops now under arms are

In Cuba before this present war... 25,000

National Guard... 60,000

Sent to Cuba since Dec 15, 1895... 187,282

In Puerto Rico... 60,000

In the Philippines... 367,740

In Spain

Infantry 44,190
Cavalry 14,846
Artillery 15,774
Engineers 5,394

Total... 112,790

427,832

Of our Regular Army of 28,318

1,232 officers and 1,232 men or more than half would be absolutely necessary in the fortifications or posts now occupied. They cannot practically be replaced by volunteers but the process would be slow.

The total number of organized State Troops is 112,790 of which but a small portion would be available.
beyond their own stores. Organizing, equipping and raising to war a large force of Volunteers meanwhile.

The claim is that Spain is bankrupt.

The debt was as that of Turkey; itself lyfts assistance & even if it should be entirely repudiated a war can still be carried on by a people willing to make the necessary sacrifices.

bristles the Confederacy during 1844.

Note italic paragraph at bottom of page 469 #. 41

Pride in Navy a recent development.
Admiration of beautiful machineries.
Newspaper press at personnel and circumstances.
The saving of life by levanon of waters described.
This receives no more attention than the launching of a ship on the rock in a channel mapped as safe.

9

creation of public spirit (now!)

National Armies of Europe.
Office permanent. (im. 185 years)
with the colored from the age of twenty
or at call thereafter where
needed.
A good solution for the young
men drawn by the conception.

Our short enlistment of three
years according to our limited
size practicably assumes the same
and except the calling out those
who have graduated for occasional
practice.

We must not lose an organization
plan of securing the creation for the
attaining excellence but securing

The European Armies are not as
popular among men. The ruling classes
as women that appreciated as
necessary by governments whose
dangers are more apparent than ours.

One former distance, thus created
a false popular idea of perfect
security.

Question of Insurance
against many loss as well as fear of personal injury in barbarous treatment of men, women, and children by an invading army.

Cost of our Cleveland's Venezuela Message in cancellation of bonds investments like Railway Stocks & Bonds equal to the cost of the war of the Rebellion. Temporary but real at the time would have been much less if our Rebs had been properly purged.

Extract from Bond cancel by Col. Vol. 81.

Just mention not in here, but in war material & preparation. Boy organization and elementary training to obey even if opposed. War of 1812 described as an illustration.

C.

One Regular Army through only a part of our national defense.
That beaches should be the best possible and adequate to the operations in war expected of it.

As referred to before, there are a number of troops necessary at their present stations in peace or war. It can only be withdrawn without danger when replaced by others.

Mexican Border to prevent raiding by map
Hidden Country
Sea Coast Fortifications
Arsenals and Depots
Schools

The respectable force of a field army required contains not to exceed

Cavalry 1000
Artillery 2000
Infantry 10,000
Total 13,000.

That is obviously too small.

In Chicago the 1894 there were collected 20,000 Regular troops, and that was all that could possibly be spared to go there and had to be husbanded great distances.

That they succeeded in preventing their own destruction in the face of
thousands of disappointed men
due to the fancied success shown
by them.
When Captain Moore in command of
our troops of cavalry rode alone
out in front of a crowd of 5000
men + women, he bid them to
listen to him and told them
that he would have to fire if they
did not go back, that they might
kill him, but a great many of
them would be killed, be very
sure, covered the last and opened
the thoroughly one.
It is wrong to risk such men
when a few more years a
year would give an adequate
force to insure the execution of
the laws without resistance.

"E."

To avoid details I recommended
about the time of my retirement
that the Regular Army be fixed then
at 30,000. One man to each
thousand of population.
That system might be established
by law.
then depot ports might be established in each state, officers trained from
them to the national guard as inspectors or officers as needed + military
instruction furnished as required.

"7"

for that purpose also record many few
more officers than at present provided
all are kept as busy as they should
be; but promotion is vital to
the efficiency of an army.
The senior lieutenant of artillery had
been a lieutenant thirty years.
The senior captain of cavalry had
been a captain since 1876 and an officer
of volunteers and regulars since 1869
having served as an enlisted man before that.
Many second lieutenants of cavalry
have been longer in the service than Sheridan
Schofield and I had been when we were
major generals in the field.

Read Whelan No. 81, Page 8.
G.

Accquaintance between Army & people better now than in 1861. Present Army was in the wilderness. Now distributed in settled districts in new States & near Cities in old. People interested have better idea of organization. Uniforms are not so rough as those in getting and volunteering but the individuals are far more even than those from being soldiers a few months of state in seeking a proper national uniform (this must be considered.)

Officers for militia duty & instruction should be on duty with their troops until where needed.

&

Military activity and improvement must come from top down.

End. Under commands its army.

Every man for the President commands him. Agent and the people through Congress command the latter. Every man of public spirit should do a little by urging action by our law makers in accordance with the
Recommendations of those in a position to recommend to the President and Secretary of War.

Secretary Demant asked Congress for two more regiments of artillery and that new infantry organizations be changed from that of China alone of all nations.

When Mr. Root was Secretary of War he as a fact made the infantry regiments into two battalions of four companies each, skeletonizing two companies. This was a makeshift but gave in an indirect manner the power of battalion centers of firing lines that necessary for extended order that had many as many of us think should be included in a Regiment.

The British army consists of
16,140 at home, 29,444 in the Colonies, 78,043 in India, 4,407 in Egypt.
228,194. in all.

19,536 Cavalry, 37,124 Artillery, 7,664 Engineers,
5,905 Post guards, 157,239 Infantry of the line,
15,029 Artillery Corps, 3,487 Army Service Corps,
11,452 Ordnance Stores Corps, 2,041 Medical Staff Corps,
5,833 Army Pay Corps.
Recruits in 96, 29,584. In British Islands were
enlisted 29,174 of which only 28% came from Scotland and 31% from Ireland.

If Great Britain has to procure more recruits each year than ever before for its Army it is because her government is just as good as any other in the world.

This does not include Voluntary and Militia forces home defence.

Permanently.
(a) Is there a want of public spirit on the part of the American people? Certainly there is no such want. The corps act in every presidential message in one way or another. It is shown in the liberality of Congress toward the improvements of roads and harbors, in the construction of post offices, in the enlargements of postal advantages, in the liberality of pensions to veterans soldiers and sailors. It is shown in almost movements publicly or privately greeted to successful and distinguished leaders. Patriotic fervor thrills every assembly, regardless of political affiliations, at the mention of the names of our heroes, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" seen as sung brings temporal joy to the eyes of ages, confidence to strong manhood and weakness, and inspiration to childhood and youth.
This: If a war of 5 years with a hundred thousand men on a side, a century ago cost $500,000,000 for each of the belligerents, a war of 3 months & day between the same nation and with the same number of men using modern arms would be about $10,000. It is known to attempt comparison or estimates. Now, even before we made a fair commencement, we might have the city destroyed by a foreign navy and so suffer mortal disaster. The safest possible measure against fire is to have a good fire department. The safest thought against the greed or anger of any foreign foe is to be thoroughly prepared at all times. The German preparation now probably surpasses that of any
With regard to problems which the people are deeply interested, more touching the earnings, the finances, the relations of capital and labor for example. There are differences, contentions, and sometimes on the part of a comparatively few, riots. Yet discern the assertion that nine tenths of the people, so interested, so differing from each other and contending are as near thoroughly loyal to the flag and all that it represents. Even ignorant immigrants, who are not vicious, even the sight of the flag. Criminal classes, corrupt masses of men in some quarters of large cities, and the huckster, or those who are symptoms, I acknowledge, lest the effort to cheapen their condition to reform stop at infancy. The surplus is the gigantic effort of the age. We have experiences in war, many advances of their mind. We have some pretentious in peace. They are not dangerous, and however they flatter themselves, are in a woeful minority. Healthful American patriotism was never brighter than never more wide spread nor more Santa Maria.
other nation will prevent aggression and preserve the peace. Our preparation of armament need not be so extensive but it should be reasonable and intelligent.
(b) Are our people willing to make the necessary sacrifices to secure the national safety?

We can confidently say that our people are always ready willing to make sacrifices for the national safety. They can be relied upon to lay their property on the altar of sacrifice, provided they are shown the necessity. They will sustain their Congress and their President who execute their will in any crisis which may arise where the necessity is apparent.

But just here comes a divergence of opinion. A controlling public opinion, which springs from the teachers of children and youth, may, by narrow and告訴ful teaching precepts, rule the courts of the house counties, the city of its wholesome police, the State of its conservation guard and the nation country of its proper national defense.

To my mind, the teaching which discredits and dishonors the police, the National Guard, the
Army & Navy is clearly wrong. When law, order and national honor cannot be enforced, there will lawlessness, disorder & national disgrace when & is national death.

(c)

What are the best counsel & methods to make me prepared for days of national peril?

It is not wise counsel to tell our children that all public defense by arms is intrinsically wrong. It is not right to tell them that the world has now so advanced in peace sentiment that cities are safe without guards and that they can rely absolutely upon peaceful diplomacy for the settlement of all conflicts likely to arise. Washington also found God & endeavored to be governed by the teaching of Holy writ. Said: If we desire peace, one of the most powerful instruments in our prosperity, it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.
General Sherman wrote his log experience & sincere heart said: "I cannot help plead to my countrymen, at every opportunity, to cherish all that is manly and noble in the military profession, because peace is enervating, and no man is wise enough to foresee when soldiers may be in demand again." The summary of methods is armed with modern ordnance, ammunition, means of locomotion & communication. War comes with suddenness, first the storm of neaar, the gathering darkness, the lightning flashing & the roar of artillery. The war between Prussia & Austria began & ended within two short months, and what an object lesson: Prussia defeated Austria in a six months campaign - Prussia was prepared for war, Austria was not. The same lesson in other modern wars:

"At the end of a seven months war force was object at the foot of Germany,
despoiled of her provinces. Remorseful to pay to her conqueror the cost of her own humiliation—Germany was prepared for war. France was not.

The hordes of China men as chaff before the wind in the face of Japan’s organization organized & disciplined Army [See Major G. S. Wilson, Mil. Service Institute]. The struggle between Turkey & Greece is no exception. Turkey was prepared for war, Greece was not. Plucky little Kingdom, how American heads yearned for her success! Her poor organization, no proper discipline or drill, and naturally no practical generalship, obtained their inevitable results. Time, time was wanting. The whole world beheld the spectacle.

God himself did not interpose in behalf of the Greeks & miraculously deliver them though the great Powers urged them to action by their urgent measures. He suffered them to learn anew the old
lesson, namely, safety is found in
abundant preparation, unceasing vigilance
and the Lord’s blessing. The average
American, a century ago, was in
many respects better prepared for active
service than vast multitude of our
citizens today. The rifle was on
the fireplace, the household accustomed to
alarms, and the man ready to
meet invaders, or to run to his company’s
rendezvous to make head against
forces from across the border. Today
he has no rifle to reload here, the
discharge of a firearm
is the steam ship & the railway transporta-
tion our against long marches, and the old
way of
transporting the supplies by sail vessels &
main lanyard, which have cut off all
time for proper preparation in modern
weapon. As in Greece, after the fact of
war is announced, even if they are
collected into Armed Catholicon, the
best of men will not be soldiers.
"War trained troops, even in the United States, no longer exist. Slaughter and death, where the gigantic scale of modern modern struggle, no longer exist, and the peace trained conscript has no knowledge to correct this fear. The machinery of battle has progressed till the possibility of using our modern weapons are unbelievable. Torpedoes, monster guns, high explosives, the swift despatchment of the crew at sea; on land, quick firing guns, using developed deadly shrapnel, are almost neutralised in their elements. --- x x x. The future battle will be a severe trial to the nerves with any past encounter."
Experience is essential to overcome the apprehensions which a person always has at the approach of danger. The veteran may not be braver, but his knowledge has prepared him for what is coming, and excludes all unnecessary alarms. A writer in the *Senior Gazette* uses these expressions: "The decay of religion, which is so widespread a feature of our times, has contributed to the downward progress of the individual, by making death more horrible because of the greater uncertainty of the future beyond the grave. To the modern doubter it is a leap into the unknown." This idea appears to the thinker has made men's fears dominant and harder to control, a sense of the force of habit and duty. While I do not agree with the sentiment to "find in this country no evidence of the decay of religion," I still see the decay of natural courage. To know that organization and discipline are essential to an effective army, it is that true experience are essential to establish a reasonable degree
and the more so as the seeming
dangers are increased, and the
actual perils evident enough.

and reward was given to gallant conduct
"outside influence" is quite general and too often successful. If those who oftenest shrink from duty obtain the rewards, the effect is doubly injurious to the military arm. It demoralizes the force, and adds to its unpopularity among the people. From this source, coupled with the false notion of the influence of the army on a peace footing, arises a constant opposition to its increase. I will not elaborate the work of the army in time of so-called peace; but will make a few statements which I know to be true. Were there no other duty than to take care of the army posts and property, that would not be an inconsiderable task. To drill and discipline the force of artillery, infantry and cavalry, to carry on the various army schools, to take charge of all arsenals, arsenals, & depots, to perform the light house duty of our enormous coasts, to
carry through the main, cardboard
involvements too numerous to mention,
to keep through staff duty with the Governor
of States, and hundreds of officers detailed
to inspect the National Guard. To teach
at our military schools, colleges and
university efforts, but a meager outline
of the work put upon our little army.

There is one important function: Notice
the army will be held responsible, and
that is, its part of the sea coast defense.

Sites have been selected with care about
New York and other cities, and along
our Eastern and Western seaboard. A few
heavy guns of modern make up, raised
loaded, properly aimed, fired and fired for
renovations of the operation. Carefully adjusted
machinery to be slightly worked. It managed
are in place. Who shall intelligently
meet the requirement. Who be ready to
instruct new men when the guns shall be
mounted at all the machinery, put in?
The mortars batteries, a few finished, are
fire. With satisfaction you find squarès of water front surveyed & plotted for miles and miles and imagine the shell projected into the air & coming perhaps four at a time upon the deck of a mornservery cruiser that made a square, but whom have we to learn all the complications of mortar preparation & rapid mortar firing; and who shall teach the fresh volunteer artillery men, after war has come & cities are immediately threatened by a foreign navy?

We have torpedo arrangements, projects, shore batteries, and floating batteries of great power! Will they be ready for use where are the skilled artillery men to handle them? To answer these questions is to confess a great national folly. I like an old proverb says: 'What is worth doing at all should be well done.' If you make sea-coast defenses & cover them with modern appliances, then train men with enough trained artillery men to take care
of the material and use them effectively.

A bona fide American is apt to be boastful. The uneducated, untrained man, or one of limited experience judges imperfectly another trade; the less he knows of it the easier it appears to him to master its requirements.

So men who know the least of about military affairs think that they could wear a uniform, return salutes, go thro the parade and drills, and stand guard. Therefore they could write and organize, feed, clothe, train and dispose a force to receive an attack, or make one upon an organized and equipped foe. Could such once see under the hail of bullets the difference between a good speech making officer and one like Summer, Hancock, or Sheridan, who could almost annihilate fear and fill every soldier under him with courage by his leadership. And his example, he would acknowledge a difference. I mean simply this. Not all things being equal, an eloquent eloquent man may be a failure at the bar, Professional Knowledge
and experience give both skill & character to the officer & the soldier.

Some years ago, a report of mine had been published advocating an increase of our Regular force. I saw that certain leaders of working men's organizations denounced my recommendation. They claimed that I naturally wanted to exploit militarism to have an Old World establishment; that I was an enemy of organized labor & hostile to the best interests of the working man.

May I say: Those leaders mistook me. It is only a reasonable nucleus of an army - an educated staff, sufficient trained soldiers to handle our guns & be a rallying point in case of national peril or sudden foreign war. A dominating military force, proud & our hearing, I would abominate. But a sufficient police for city or country is common sense. My heart goes with all working men in every lawful effort they make to better their condition. As I understand
They minced no words about it, lynchings, mob rule, or any other criminal proceedings. They condemn the Anarchists, who are enemies to all social order, and any combinations whose object is to break up and destroy our government. Without the slightest distinction to rank the military above the civil functionaries, it does appear that an average of about 1,000 men for each state would not be too many for the surburan I have indicated; provided we are encouraged more and more the National Guard, and keep on encouraging the education of youth in our larger institutions of learning.

Let us illustrate. Our relations with Spain have been and still are strained. Newspaper paragraphs appear everyday urging action which means war. Our prominent, popular correspondent asserts that military men desiring promotion are strongly urging the recognition of Cuban independence, or religious rights. This is a mistake, probably an imagination.
opinion of an Army Officer, Proposed in
The Engineer Corps:

"That then are our real needs in the
way of coast defense. Upon the whole
extent of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts,
there are about thirty ports which demand
local protection for their cities, now
exposed to occupation or destruction, and
of these about a dozen are as important
as centers of commercial wealth that the
entire country has much at stake in
their security. Nine out of this number
are also important as containing

naval stations and depots of supply,
without which our new ships of war
would be unable to keep the sea
or perform any service in war;
for it must not be forgotten
that naval bases are as indispensa-
able in these days of steam as are
bases of supplies for armies in the
field. In fact, this statement.
hardly puts the matter strong enough for our new ships would be exposed to capture and used against us, if they should attempt to operate on their natural element - the ocean without ports of refuge in which to find security. Besides these thirty ports now urgently demanding protection there are about seventy others whose local importance would justify immense fortifications.

Another officer speaking of these seacoast defenses says: "It is estimated that when completed these defenses would require from seventy to eighty thousand men to man them in time of war. He further adds: "Such eminent soldiers as Sherman & Sheridan and a host of others have time and again called attention to the dangers that threaten..."
this country from a neglect of the army and
soldiers as in their judgment would
at least partially remedy the evil. Now
The significance of all this is simply
That when an intelligent man of affairs
is led by his duty to fully investi-
gate the subject the dangers of con-
tinued neglect of the military neces-
tities of the country become apparent.
My association with military men
has been quite extensive and I like
these sentiments are universal among
them, namely, that our statesmen
and political leaders should care-
fully look before they leap. Before
they risk a national conflict let
them glance at the present stage
of preparation. Their military men
want no promotion at the expense of
national disaster.

The causes of irritation between Spain and the United States I need not elaborate. They stem from press agitation. American press indignation at the mismanagement of Spain in Cuban affairs; from the presence of hosts of Cuban sympathizers in our commercial cities; from commercial loss in Cuba; from the treatment of our citizens there.

We are told that our executive proposes a qualified interference in the internal affairs of Cuba, which the Spanish government claims as part of its Kingdom as much as Castile. The better treatment which we demand for our citizens in the disturbed district, Spain can hardly afford to extend to her own, to those not in revolt. Spain's Armored troop is surrounded and now support an entire people demand a Declaration of War.
Our most aggressive writer has no fear of war with Spain. Because we are so much bigger & stronger, & because of Spain's apparent exhaustion.

But in the end we would conquer. But I beg rash thinkers to consider the primary dangers. They are plain enough to all foreign minds: the extension coast and our coast trade. We exposed shipping, cities & villages. The ability to issue the circular letters of marque to all sorts of vessels ploughing the ocean. But many cannot be everywhere at the same time. Spain has a small return to offer in the way of reprisal; so that the first great danger & loss would necessarily come to the enemy side. Perhaps the right would be greater.

Perhaps the right would be greater than the actual losses. But not the broken

glass of war. Be too confident.

The Spanish troops never under arms are
In Cuba, before revolution, 20,000 men
   " National Guard       60,000 "
   " sent since March 1, 1895 187,289 "

In Porto Rico
   " The Philippine Isles 6,000 men
   " Spain
      Infantry 61,190
      Cavalry 14,346
      Artillery 11,774
      Engineers 5,294
      General Service 2,462
      Civil guard 14,786 \times 112,790
   Aggregate 142,839

In the event of a sudden war, to meet the land
side we have 28,233 officers and men. More
than half would be demanded in the
fortifications & posts now occupied. They would
be replaced by volunteers in time, but the process
would be slow. The total number of the
National Guard now organized is 112,879, of which
only a fraction, according to past experience, would be available outside of their own state. Of course, the immediate resort will be to a large force of volunteers.

Our claim is that Spain is bankrupt. Perhaps her debt like that of Turkey may itself offer assistance - and even if her debt be repudiated, the people in earnest can raise the necessary sacrifices, like the Confederate of 1861. It will hardly do to trust at all to Spain's weakness or bankruptcy. Neither Nations nor men ever surrender their vital interests to others unless compelled by force. Surely if, for any cause, we were with Spain, Spain would quickly secure allies, because monarchical establishments have a common sympathy, and a natural jealousy of us. If we enter the lists for European wars, we must expect a widespread opposition.

The British army has 106,100 at home.

In the Colonies 35,644 | An aggregate

  * Canada 78,048 | 229,194 men.

  * Egypt 4,407
Of late Britain has to raise yearly, as she does, more recruits than our whole army, it is because she needs them. The British army does nothing to restrict individual freedom except in the army itself. We might risk a small force, a, resuscitable nucleus, without forgetting a tendency to militarism or danger to our liberties.

The majority with which Congress sustained the President in his Venezuelan message shows how patriotic our people were. The Congress exemplified our readiness for sacrifices for a cause that the people believed in. It should be noted that the cost of that message, shown in the contraction of values of investments like railway stocks, bonds, was equal to the cost of the entire civil war. Few for any losses. They were, but precisely at that time. No such sudden deflection.
would have been probable. Had our sea coast been properly fortified and manned, and had any regular army been reasonably enlarged of our National guard and really well organized, armed and equipped for such an emergency.

An English military writer about that time remarked concerning the matter: However defective our army organization may be, it is difficult to conceive that one could not have 200,000 men on the Canadian frontier long before the United States could train and equip 50,000.

The general position of the United States and Great Britain as war would be strikingly analogous to that of China and Japan. Japan was ready, China was not.

England is ready, and the United States are in no way ready. We may yet be taught by those who are hostile to our vital interests, to be always thoroughly prepared for defense and independence.
Finishing the subject of organization then
is not much that need be said. Seating
famous asked Congress for two new
regiments of artillery, and that our
organization be changed so that we
take the modern form. Rather more
remain must China alone.

Gen.Procotor, while seeking of war,
formed the infantry regiments into
two battalions of four companies each.
This game, inspect of little company
formation, small battalions necessary for
control of firing line in extended order
but the regiments ought to be larger to
have the three battalion formation
for effective work.

Our small regular army is a part of
our national defense, and needs to be
the best possible, and adequate to the work
to which it is constantly put or to be
just in war.

At Chicago, in 1894 Wilson & sons collected
was regular, all that men available, and men had to be brought great distance. That these troops succeeded in preventing their own destruction in the face of thousands of disaffected & violent men, was due to the calmness & courage of the enlistment men.

When Captain & all, in command of one troop of cavalry rode alone, put in front of an angry mob of at least two men & women and begged them to listen to them. The case seemed desperate. He told them that he would have to fire if they did not go back. His presence & self-command moved them, caused them to retire without a shot & opened the thoroughfare.

It is not right to wish so much or to refuse great force mean to destruction when an adequate force can so easily be provided. The larger force is the best, guaranteed of New Peace we all know, without bloodshed.
A desire for some sort of promotion is not unreasonable - it is vital to the continued efficiency of the army. The reasonable increase, say one soldier to each one thousand of our population, would be ample. The Senior Lieutenant of Artillery has, I see, been a Lieutenant 30 years. The Senior Captain of Cavalry has been a Captain since 1874, and was an officer of volunteers before he became a regular all the way from 1864, and the record says an elected man prior to that service. Many second lieutenants of cavalry have been long in the army main Shenandoah, Schofield, or myself, when we became major generals in the field.

Concluding Comment. Army Conservation.

Since I entered the Army in 1850, I have noted constant improvement. The average enlisted man is now not more loyal to the flag.
Dear Sir:

Your letter is at hand. It is now a common thought that, regardless of the sphere of religion, probably as active to-day as ever in history, and independent of the blessings attendant upon peace-makers or peace-seekers everywhere, that the modern improvements in arms, armament, and methods of war will increase, may, has rather already had a strong deterrent effect upon all civilized peoples and governments of the world.

It is said by one of our scientific thinkers that all anger, thought and fear thought come from mental germs of abnormal growth, that they can be and should be torn up by the roots and cast away. I am of the mind that the day has not yet come for this, and that...
of discipline. Again, commanders, from the lower to the higher must become acquainted with their men, as well as with their duties. In comradeship, in mutual confidence, as well as in a common knowledge there is a cementing process. Error increases with time and experience.

If it be true that the avocation of officers with modern methods. There are some radical evils to be corrected. During our great struggle for in the Civil War, the soldier's uniform was an honor. Little by little, after the danger passed, our people fell back into the old ways of doing and thinking. Citing encourage desertion from the army. They defy the regular service as if it was an enslavement, forgetting that the enlisted men are bona fide volunteers. The peace among officers is the most patriotic fruitful officer who clings to his regiment or corps who obtains least recognition and most honor; so that the habit of seeking preferment through
Fear & Anger will remain for some time, to be quite generally predicable of human souls. Certainly while fear continues battle & war will exist & as they always have done, & more & more as the probability of perishing in the conflict increases.

The soldier cannot help seeing & knowing the facts, & even if he braves enough to turn desperate chances or marches to certain death, still his government, or the people, lack of it, will be unwilling to make the sacrifice of his life. The rifle now used in our regular army, named, I believe, the United States Magazine Rifle, was adopted in 1872 (?). The weight of the weapon is 9 lbs, having a caliber of 30 inches. Its sight is arranged, and marked for a range of 1900 yards; but it can
It was fired at 3000 yards. Its bullet had a weight of 220 grains. Its flight is swift and almost invisible. The smokeless powder renders the place from which it starts impossible of discovery. Then it strikes the hardest wood its effect is several times greater than that of any rifle which we used in the late war. Think of those experiments at our proving grounds, where block after block of pine lumber, each an inch in thickness, was added till there was an obstruction of forty feet. These little steel headed projectiles, sent from a gun a thousand yards away, easily passed through them all without injury to itself. Three feet of oak fared no better, while even pine plate 1/4 of an inch in thickness...
I was suffering a hide perforation, I remember the grim effect upon my young heart when I first saw a riddled target and was asked by a companion how I would like to stand that racket. This modern firing is considerably worse. Somehow by observation it is found that arteries are severed as if cut by the lancet and the bones are comminuted as if dried and pounded in a mortar, and yet the bullets themselves receive little or no injury. It is a magazine gun and supplies but .30 cartridges at a time. This is the rifle with which a soldier may easily hold his aim and send 20 bullets against the target or adversary each minute. Should he desire to fire without
warning. The number of shot may be nearly doubled. The only limit in destructiveness will be found in the limit of the load which he can carry.

Should an enemy, in close formation, come near a company, say of not to exceed twenty men, they could easily dispose of, by death and wounds, from eight to ten thousand in less than an hour's time. It is not likely that just this arrangement could be made for the twenty marksmen, but it is an object lesson to indicate the effect of this modern arm. With a regiment armed with the present U. S. Magazine Rifle, a regiment of a thousand men like the 3rd Maine, the 2nd Mass., the 2nd Vermont or the 9th Indiana
While presume in acting I have so often observed thoroughly entrenched a skillful colonel would be able to hold his ground against any excessive rusher which ten thousand men could make. With plenty of ammunition, a star fort having its approaches properly earth enred, could not be taken by assault. Had these troops been thus armed at Fredericksburg, every man of ours who passed beyond the range of muskets and approached the Marye Heights would have fallen. Burnside could not, with his army, have recrossed the Potomac. Notice that the Hotchkiss rifle, a field cannon has been much experimented with at our proving grounds, at different ranges, varying...
from one hundred to 4,000 yards. The
weight of the powder in a charge is about
two pounds and the length of the
cartridge complete is 19 inches; the
shell is steel. In firing for rapidity
with accuracy at 1,000 yds, ten shots
were fired with but one miss.
The ten rounds were fired in
2 minutes and 36 1/2 seconds. At
one mile range ten shots again with
but one miss all in one minute 30
33 1/2 seconds. This gun easily carries
its projectile a distance of 5
miles.

What is called the 6-pdr.
Maxim-Nordenfelt gun or
some slight modification of it
is the old gun the one about which
you inquire in your letter. We have
had it since 1894 under trial
Firing this gun with rapidity and accuracy, if enemies were found at different ranges, they began with one sight, and then delivered ten shots without a miss. The deviation was inconsiderable. This was accomplished in 2 minutes and 37½ seconds. For one mile range, three trials were allowed for the fighting, ten shots quickly following at the target and all hit. The calibre of this cannon is 3.244 inches. The estimated time is 20 pounds per minute, or 65 rounds in 3 minutes.

The German called the field pieces to which I refer, after numerous improvements, the Model of 193 and 88, the calibre being 88 millimetres [0.375 of an inch, 3.3 inches]. They had succeeded in this way progressing further with these field guns.
and their carriages. The new gun is more denominated "the model of '91". They have secured elasticity & increased tenacity of metal, thus eliminating as far as possible dangers from breakage & bursting, which of course always had immediate deadly effects upon their artillery users. One could not help causing terror & apprehension & terror.

And again in their carriages & ammunition wagons they have secured greater lightness considerably ahead of the French.

The smoother powder appears to aid much both the French & the Germans in gaining for themselves a prospective morale of over a foe not so well furnished that is having only other kinds.

It is interesting to observe the efforts made to have appealing shells give some plain signs of where they strike. The German Artilleryists, using the smokeless powder in their cannon, throw 30-50 balls...
into the shell and in the interior of these balls are introduced a powder whose composition is secret, that is to say, hidden.

But the French can analyze it to determine the chemical effects. It is said that the impact & explosion of these shells can easily be detected at a distance of three miles.

We will soon be abreast of other armies in such things as these, enabling the battery officers to record lengths of range & points of danger and obstacles to be overcome.

No one can exaggerate the effect of a battery thus equipped, after the range is fixed, against infantry, cavalry or inferior artillery. Troops so assailed must give way or be practically annihilated.

The French are carefully watching the German improvements. But they seem in some things to be on the lead. Their petticoat gun was a bronze breach-loader and served a temporary purpose about the
Close of their war with Germany for a time afterwards. Then put into the range gun, a suggestive name with Mark Swain's pronunciation; it was a steel-breach loading piece, and had remarkable precision of fire especially for the range of 7,500 yards and less.

The piece could easily reach six months with its projectiles by sufficient elevation. Of course, the clumps of houses, large public buildings, groves of trees, large bodies of troops, could be brought under fire from six miles and under.

These pieces have had the usual fuse arrangement so that their shells could be exploded in the air at any chosen distance within their effective range. Striking against any wall a hard substance soon
before the time of the fuse small
gas or an explosion. Notice
this that a shell filled with a
hundred or a hundred and fifty
small balls on can assume of
the murderous effect of a single
missile
shot bursting in the air just in
advance of a body of troops.
Besides the ordinary shell there comes
piece another not filled with
muzzle-ignition, the accompanying powder of sage
give to the shell an
extraordinary velocity and force
what we call erupting fire
when the projectile instead of
making a high flight pursue it
covered over the ground turning
tire and there so as to
break up a line or a column in
its course. The fuse there under
consideration, perhaps by this time
adopted, a new cannon called
"The new campaign gun." This will be
remarkable for rapidity of firing
and the makers have somehow
obviated the delay usually occasioned by
the recoil of a gun.
"In firing, instead of being lifted,
after each shot to bring the gun back
to its position, the gunners need not
move because the recoil is completely
suppressed." It is a wonderful
discovery. This mechanism applied to
the carriage which holds it in place
at any discharge.

Our little force is not behind hand
in anything touching the modern guns
in Macart or field defense.
We have already noted the HOTCHKISS
3 in. gun for field artillery. We have
the 3.6 in. model of 1891, which weighs
1181 lbs. The weight of the charge, a
little over 4 lbs. of powder and
the weight of the projectile 20 lbs.
Its muzzle velocity is 1550 "foot
seconds" i.e. 1550 feet made in one
second in time on leaving the muzzle of
the piece.

There are two. The model for
field artillery one 3.2 in., calibre of 1875
and the other, 3.2 in. calibre of
1890. The weight of the projectile for
these two is 4 1/2 lbs. each

Than that for the model of 1891
and the weight of the pieces each
considerably less.

The siege artillery, seacoast
artillery with heavy guns
of calibres 8 in., 10 in., 12 in., and
one more, for the field, for the
size and for the seacoast,
ranging from 6.6 inches to 12 in.
have kept pace with the
corresponding weapons of other nations — in range, in appliances such as wagons and carriages, in material, in rifling and in attaining rapidity of fire. We have also all the improve sorts of powder and our experiments both in the army and Navy are kept to the requirements of the times. In study, industry and even in inventive genius our ordnance and artillery officers have made surprising advance and secured the respect of intelligent observers the while our own great need is finance, the apprimation of Congress I see that our national guard also about to receive our modern arms. It is great that in my judgment should have been done long ago.
Perhaps not so important that they should be always in the hands of the men, but they should be in store for prompt distribution when the time of need shall come. Complicated breech-loading artillery require intelligent artillerymen and men of some training and experience in their profession. Therefore so far as the artillery is concerned, batteries can not be too soon organized, training, men in possession of our latest field guns.

The Maxim automatic machine gun at times may be made available for resisting a charge or repelling an assault.
It will deliver 650 shots per minute with a range of and all this without requiring anything but own support. The Gatling gun, too, a wonderful machine, has gained in rapid firing. It can easily give 800 discharges each minute and certain by no officer would risk an attacking column in the direct face of such guns. The only way to meet them would be by those who have considered of longer range and power enough to treat their own and annihilate guns and gunners together. Such war appears to have no opportuni- ty for gallant conduct or any other bravery than that which contemplates the almost
absolute certainty of the loss of life.

Considering your second paragraph.

touching the powder.

I find that there are H&S vessels in commission at this hour and they have of all kinds 129 pieces of artillery on board, varying from 4 to 20 guns. Without doubt these cannon are of the best model and, as always in our navy, in perfect order. The weight of the charge of powder varies from 2 to 5 pounds to 200. One large English gun on an English ship of war takes 196 pounds for every discharge.

Suppose we make an average of 30 pounds to the piece. This, which is large enough in all circumstances, will give for a single discharge 12,870 lbs.
Tuming to the inspection of the Dr. Pont Powder Works, we notice that they contracted to deliver 178, 200 lbs. of prismatic powder for our 10 in. & 12 in. steel breech-loading rifles. This is 11 times as much as was stated to you as not existing. Their contract was filled. In 1893 they furnished 75,000 lbs. for our breech-loading mortars and again in 1897 75,000 for rifle cannon. I feel sure that the firm could furnish so much as what the several firms working in all the large cities of our land could do. The enterprise of our firms in tremendous and it may have no fear of a lack of ample supply. I notice that 7 or 8 different kinds of smokeless powder are
submitted to the proving officers for acceptance or rejection. It
would be hard to estimate the cost of the firing of one of our large seacoast guns. The
notice that at the proving grounds the 8-inch breechloading steel rifle cannon
takes 125 pounds of powder per discharge, throwing a projectile weighing 300 pounds.
The gives an initial velocity of about 2,000 ft. per second at the muzzle on
discharge. If you ascertain the price of the powder and the price
of the projectile you have the cost, approximately, of the discharge. I
estimate it at about

The 10-in. in proving has gone as high
as 245 lbs. for projectile, 575 lbs. with
the 12-in. high-charge 450 lbs. for projectile

high-loading mortar, steel
105 lbs., projectile 800 lbs. weight.
These charges are of course, extreme so that we may not consider an ordinary charge for the largest seacoast gun to exceed 350 lbs.

One more question you have asked me: how long it would take the German field artillery, that is, with each battery of six guns, firing 60 shots a minute to cover a point five miles distant.

Of course there are too many contingencies to render any satisfactory answer to so sweeping a question.

There is no conceivable arrangement by which the opponents of Germany could so resist. Even the French do not know the number of German battalions available for active work.

The movements of the ground, hills, valleys and mi. would be the best protection of a French army invading Germany. If we consider in a war
footing the two armies, French & German of the same size with about the same distribution as each of the different arms of the service. I would think that the French Army would have some advantage over the German in an attack from the character of the French people under good leadership. Their elan cannot be excelled. Doubtless as in the last war they Germans might not remain long on the defensive, but if they did relying upon their artillery for defeating the French, they would make a mistake. While war is tremendously, it must be shorter and as the cost in life and in material may be reckoned according to the length of the war and the forces engaged, making comparison something like.
II. 
(a) Is there a want of public spirit on the part of the American people?
(b) Are they willing to make the necessary sacrifices to secure the National Safety?
(c) What are the best methods to prepare for the days of national peril?