

(a) American people,
(1) public spirit of,
that sacrifice for the
(7) National safety, and
secure our ~~at~~ (3) National
spirit.

Vol 10. No

Wm
to N.Y. world

Chenopodium
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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.

AMERICAN

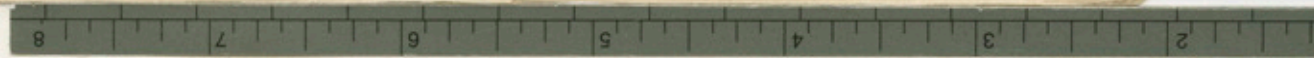
Published in New York

No. 1, Vol. 18

AMERICAN

AMERICAN PEOPLE, Public Spirit of, what constitutes

along with the people and the people



Plan of Article

Subject.

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

1 The suddenness with which war comes.

No practicable preparation after declaration when meeting a nation fairly ready. Japan-China.

Contrast between Americans of a century ago with rifle over the fire place, accustomed to alarms from Indians or the other nationalities seeking this continent and people of today who rarely hear the

report of a gun's discharge. Steam ships and rail transportation means swift and marching, towing supplies along rivers in batteaux. Rapidity of movement has ~~destroyed~~ cut off time for preparation in modern war.

Even if 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 times. Dictate after reading p. 355 Vol 86

- 2 This courage is to be developed in new organized masses up to a military spirit only by discipline by a leavening process

This means necessary in a nation a trained military force

Read before dictating first 8 pages of Wilson Article Page 1 Vol 81.

- 3 Illustration of honor given to military force in time of danger. Give a personal incident.

Discouragement to the military force by apathy ^{of the nation} & discouragement of the shirks in time of peace. Citizens favor for an officer or man disciplined, desert for instance. Seeking for officers for fancy duty.

- 4 Anglo-American Tradition of danger to liberties ^{of people} & ~~from~~ Army.

Origin. —

Fallacy — Historical

Logical

A Kings Army ~~at end of 17th~~ ~~18th~~ Century

A peoples Army ~~at end of 19th~~ ~~20th~~ Century

The army as preserver of existing laws

Illustration - Quote from President
Grants Telegram from Phila in 1876.

- 5- Jealousy of easy life of officers by
those struggling to earn a livelihood.
Tendency to the despising of enlisted
men because they have to acknowledge
superiors. Discipline of large civil
organizations the same in that respect
& men ^{in them} are not protected from wrong
or persecution by ^{their} officers as in an
army by law.

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

Even Naval officers frequently fancy & attempt an
retirement to be farmers & usually make a failure
Men of no civic training often think they
could tell a President or Secretary of State
exactly what to do in a most trying
international complication.

So men who know the least of military
affairs think they could wear uniform and
return salutes & therefore they could with
perfect skill organize, feed, clothe,
train and dispose to receive or make an

attack a military command. If they could once see under a hail of bullets the difference between political speech making leadership and the confidence giving enthusiasm of a Sheridan which annihilates 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 plucky soldier a false idea of his military power. Story of the Russian General who recommended during manoeuvres that a percentage of rifles be loaded with ball cartridge to teach men real war. Page 356, No. 86.

- 6 Unfortunately erroneous position of Peace Advocates viz: active members of the International Peace Societies.

They by a seeming narrow prejudice dishonour military success and military glory thinking thereby to diminish danger of war.

Passions of masses of people, their civil

2
leaders, the newspapers and rulers, baser
king, make the conditions which make war
inevitable.

Extracts from the Broad arrow. Page 669 No 81.
an illustration

Military men as such and rarely when
acting as civil officials have ever had
any thing to do with bringing on a war.

They all expose and often give their
lives to make peace. General Stanley
and the Unwaxed.

Neither the Greek nor Turkish 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
blows.

7 Our relations with Spain are strained...
I have seen ~~some~~ newspaper paragraphs
about daily ^{for years or more} raging actions which mean
war & I have yet to learn of the ~~action~~
~~or expressions~~ of a single Army officer independently to
Spain. I have seen newspaper squibs
saying "The military men desiring promotion

are strongly urging recognition etc" but
in an Army those whose advice is
asked and taken are those already at
the top and as to the juniors as
some of our ~~senior~~ ^{company officers} are already
grandfathers they are old enough to
be conservative and the advice and
effort of all ^{who} have to take the responsibility
of leading men to inevitable death
will be for peace so long as it can
be maintained by winning our own
business and with honor when
threatened.

Primarily mismanagement of finances and
pilfering by Spanish civil officials caused
revolt in Cuba. There came danger to
property of Americans and destruction of trade.
Then newspaper agitation - vituperation in
public speeches. Reprisals in Cuba by
the maltreatment & death of American citizens.
Then comes popular frenzy & public vilification
of Spain. Our Executive calls on Spain
to allow us to interfere in the internal
affairs of Cuba, a part of the Spanish Kingdom
as much as Castile. Humanity charged -
denied. Bitter treatment demanded for
our citizens & their property than Spain can

accord to her own who are not in revolt -
the pacifists.

Spanish Armed people wounded and
an entire people demand a declaration
of war.

Spanish Government though without
resources cannot resist.

Then Armies & Navies must shoot at
each other.

War with Spain is propounded because
we feel that we are so much bigger & stronger.
We are in the long run invincible.
Let us compare conditions for the first blow.

We have all told some 40 vessels ^{of war} of all
classes. Spain is weaker if both navies
could be united for a battle.

But we have an extensive coast and coast
trade and settlements ^{to vessels of all origins} of Margul, wanted there
innumerable privateers have upon and
^{cities, towns, &} exposed villages & shipping. The Navy
cannot be everywhere. Spain has
nothing for us to plunder of a like
character & this danger & loss would
be all on our side. The fright would
be worse than the actual loss.

The Spanish troops now under arms are

In Cuba before this present war	25,000 ^{men} Regts
" National guard	60,000 "
Sent to Cuba since March 1 st 1895	187,282 "
In Porto Rico	6,000 "
In the Philippines	36,760 "
In Spain	
Infantry	44,190
Cavalry	14,346
Artillery	11,774
Engineers	5,294
Genl. Service Corps	2,400
Civil Guard	14,786
	<u>112,790</u> "
	427,832 "

Of our Regular Army of ~~28,238~~ 28,238 ~~28,000~~ officers and men, more than half ^{would be} absolutely ^(at the start of a war) necessary in the fortifications or posts now occupied. They could gradually be replaced by volunteers but the process would be slow.

The total number of organized State troops is 112,799 of which but a small portion would be available

x U. S. Army.	
Generals & Officers, Army Staff Corps etc.	3,301
Cavalry	4,617
Artillery	4,513
Infantry	14,007

beyond their own states.
Organizing, equipping and insuring to war
a large force of Volunteers means time.

The claim is that Spain is bankrupt.
The debt ~~is~~ as that of Turkey, itself
begs assistance & even if it should
be entirely repudiated a war can
still be carried on by a people willing
to make the necessary sacrifices.

Distance the Confederacy during 1864.

Quote italic paragraph at bottom of Page 669 to 81

8

Pride in Navy a recent development.
Admiration of beautiful machines.
Newspaper press at personnel not uncommon.
The saving of life by human off
batteries described.

This receives no more attention than the
touching of a ship on a rock in
a channel mapped as safe.

9

Creation of public spirit how!
"a"

National Armies of Europe.

Officers permanent. Men serve 3 years or 4.

with the colours from the age of twenty
& are at call thereafter when
needed.

A good school for the young
men drawn by the conscription.

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

"b"

We must not look at organization or
plan of securing the soldiers for the
attaining excellence but elsewhere.

The European Armies are not as
popular among even the ruling classes
as ours but appreciated as
necessities by governments whose
dangers are more apparent than ours.

Our former distance & isolation of interests
has created
a false popular idea of perfect
security.

"c"

Question of Insurance

against money loss as well
as fear of personal injury
or barbarous treatment of
men, women and children
by an invader.

Cost of Mr. Cleveland's Vennela
Message in contraction of values
of 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 seaboard
had been properly fortified.
Extract from Broad arrow Pg 669 Vol. 81.

Our weakness not in men, but
in war material & preparation by
organization and elementary
training to obey even if afraid.
War of 1812 described as an illustration

d.

Our Regular Army though only
a part of our national defence

opposite side of the road
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That however should be the best possible and adequate to the operations or work expected of it.

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

Mexican Border to prevent raids both ways
Indian Country.

Sea Coast Fortifications

Arsenals and Depots

Schools

The ^{of Regulars} disposable force of a field army should contain not to exceed

Cavalry 6000

Artillery 2000

Infantry 10000

Total 18000.

That is obviously too small.

In Chicago in 1894 there were collected 2000 Regular Troops and that was all that could possibly be spared to go there & had to be brought great distances.

That they succeeded in preventing their own destruction in the face of

thousands of disaffected was due to the fearlessness shown by them.

When Captain Hare in command of one troop of Cavalry rode alone out in front of a mob of 5000 men & women, begged 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 hurt, his very nerve caused the mob and opened the thoroughfare.

It is wrong to risk such men when a few more dollars a year would give an adequate force to secure 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 60,000. One man to each thousand of population.

That natives might be established by law.

These Depot Ports might be established in each state, officers loaned from them to the National guard as inspectors or advisors as needed & military instruction furnished at college.

" 7. "

For that force also needed very few more officers than at present provided all are kept as busy as they should be; but ^{reasonable} promotion is vital to the ^{efficiency} ~~helpful~~ of an army.

The senior ^{1st} lieutenant of artillery has been a lieutenant thirty years.

The senior Captain of Cavalry has been a Captain since 1874 and an officer of Volunteers and Regulars since 1864 having served as an enlisted man before that.

~~Many~~ ^{Many} ~~Edwards~~ Second lieutenants of Cavalry have been longer in the service than Sheridan Schofield and I had been when we were Major Generals ~~of~~ in the field.

Read Wilson No. 81. Page 8.

Acquaintance between Army & people better now than in 1861. Then the Army was in the wilderness. Now distributed ~~among~~ⁱⁿ settled districts in new states & near cities in old. People interested have a better idea of organization & therefore there would be less ignorance than there in fitting out volunteers but the individuals are farther even than there from being soldiers & for reasons of state in seeking a proper national defense this must be considered.

Officers for militia duty & instruction should be on duty with their troops & sent when needed.

"H"

Military activity and improvement must come from top down.

Gen. Miles commands the army.
 Secy. of War for the President commands him.
 The people through ^{President and} Congress commands 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 as the President and Secretary of War.

Secretary Lammant asked Congress for two more regiments of artillery and that our infantry organization be changed from that of China alone of all nations.

When Mr. Proctor 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 small battalions ^{control of firing line in.} necessary for extended order but ^{not} as many as many of us think should be included in a Regiment.

I

The British army consists of
106,100 at home, 33,644 in the Colonies,
78,043 in India, 4,407 in Egypt.

222,194 in all

19,536 Cavalry, 37,124 Artillery, 7,664 Engineers,
5,905 Foot guards, 137,233 Infantry of the line
5,000 Colonial Corps. 3,487 Army Service Corps.
11,650 Ordnance Stores Corps. 2,541 Medical Staff Corps.
5,551 Army Pay Corps.

Recruits in '96 29,583. In British Islands were

enlisted 29,194 of which only 2892 came
from Scotland and 3145 from Ireland

of Great Britain has to secure more
recruits each year than our
whole Army it is because her
government as free as any spends
that it needs them.

this does not include Volunteers &
militia for home defence.

Peroration.

My dear Mr. [illegible]

I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and am glad to hear from you. I am well and hope this finds you the same.

I have been thinking much lately of the future of our country and the part we each have to play in it. I feel that we are at a critical juncture and that the decisions we make now will determine the fate of our nation for many years to come.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
[illegible signature]

Blank lined paper with two punch holes at the top and a vertical red margin line on the right side.

H.

(a) Is there a want of public spirit on the part of the American People?

Certainly there is no such ~~want~~ ^{want} ~~derth~~. It crops out in every presidential message in one way or another. It is shown in the liberality of Congress toward the improvements of rivers & harbors, in the construction of Post offices, & in the enlargements of Postal advantages, in the liberality of pensions to veteran soldiers & sailors. It is evinced in superb monuments publicly & privately erected to successful & distinguished leaders.

Patriotic fervor thrills every assembly, regardless of political affinities, at the mention of the names of our heroes, and "The Star Spangled Banner" seen or sung brings ^{the} ^{same} ^{confidence} ^{to} ^{strong} ^{manhood} [&] ^{womanhood}, ^{fresh} ^{and} ^{enthusiasm} to childhood & youth.

this: If a war of 5 years with
 a hundred thousand men on a
 side, a century ago cost \$50,000,000
 for each of the belligerents, a war
 of 3 months & day between the
 same nations and with the same
 number of men using modern arms
 would be about \$50,000. It is, however,
 foolish to attempt comparisons or
 estimates. Now, even before we made
 a fair commencement, we might have
 ten cities destroyed by a foreign navy
 and so suffer untold losses. 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 superior to that of any

With regard to problems, ^{many} ~~which~~ ^{in whose solution} the people ⁽²⁾
are deeply interested. Those touching the currency,
the finances, the relations of Capital & labor
for example, there are differences, contentions
and sometimes on the part of a comparatively
few, riots. Yet I venture the assertion that
nine tenths of the people, so interested, so
differing from each other & so contending
are at heart thoroughly loyal to the
flag and all that it represents. Even
ignorant immigrants, who are not vicious,
love the sight of the flag. Criminal classes,
^{corrupt} masses of men in some quarters of large cities,
^{the Lynchers} and the tramp order afford bad symptoms, I
acknowledge, but the effort to ameliorate their
evadition, to reform ^{them} & stop ^{by enlightenment} at infancy the
supply is the gigantic effort of the age.
We had ^{stories of} copperheads in war, now ashamed of
their record. We have some pessimists in
peace. They are not dangerous, and however they
feather themselves, are in a woeful minority.
Healthful American patriotism was never brighter
than - never more wide spread north & south than ^{today}

other nation will prevent aggression
and preserve the peace. Our pre-
paration of arms need not be
so extensive but it should be
reasonable and intelligent.

(1) Are our people unwilling to make the necessary sacrifices to secure the national safety? (3)

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

But just here comes a divergence of opinions. A controlling public opinion, which springs from the teaching of children & youth, may, by narrow & hurtful ~~teaching~~ ^{precepts}, rob the courts of the pure comitatus, the city of its wholesome police, the state of its conservative guard & the nation country of its proper national defense.

To my mind the teaching which discredits & dishonors ^{the pure comitatus} the police, the national guard, the

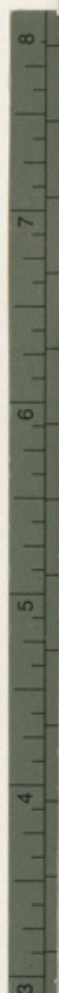


army & navy is clearly wrong. (4)
When law, order and national honor cannot be
enforced, there will be lawlessness, disorder &
national ~~dis~~ disgrace where ~~and~~
is national death.

(c)

What are the best counsels & methods
to make us prepared for days of national
peril?

It is not wise counsel to tell our children
that all public defense by arms is intrinsically ^{always} &
forever wrong. It is not right to tell them
that the world has now so advanced in
peace sentiment that cities ^{& states} are safe without
guards and that they can rely absolutely upon
peaceful diplomacy for the settlement of all
^{our} conflicts likely to arise. Washington who
served God & endeavored to be governed by the
teachings of Holy writ, said: "If we desire peace,
one of the most powerful instruments in our
prosperity, it must be ^[i.e. among Nations] known that we are
at all times ready for war."



General Sherman with his long (5)

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 forget it when soldiers may be
in demand again." The summary of ^{organization & discipline} ~~methods~~ is
with modern ^{arms} ordnance, ammunition,
means of locomotion & communication.

War comes with suddenness. first:

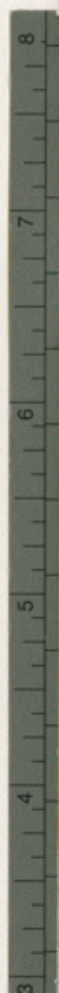
The ^{simple} ~~cloud~~ of rumor, ^{then} ~~the gathering~~ ^{multitudes} ~~the gathering~~ ^{follow}
and the lightning flashes & the roar
of artillery.

The war between Prussia &
Austria ^{in 1866} began & ended within two short
months. and what an object lesson:

"Prussia defeated Austria in a six weeks
campaign - Prussia was prepared for
war Austria was not."

The same lesson ^{is found} ^{all} in other modern wars:

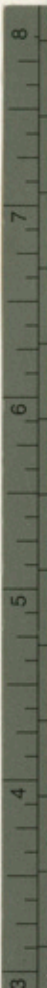
"At the end of a seven months war
France was object at the feet of Germany."



despoiled of her provinces, & compelled (6.)
to pay to her conqueror the cost of her
own humiliation - Germany was
prepared for war, France was not.

x x x 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 ^{Journal} Mil. Service
Institute]. The struggle between Turkey &
Greece is no exception. Turkey was
prepared for war, Greece was not. Plucky
little kingdom, how American hearts
yearned for her success! but 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 stung them to
action by their unjust measures. He
suffered them to learn anew the old



[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

lesson, namely, ^{that} safety is found in (7)
abundant preparation, unceasing vigilance
and the Lord's blessing. The average

and the Lord's blessing. The average American, a century ago, ~~was~~ ^{was} in ~~many~~ ^{many} respects better prepared for active service than vast multitudes of our citizens today. The rifle ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{anywhere} over the fire place, the household accustomed to alarms, and the man ^{the householder} ready to meet invaders, or to run to his company's rendezvous to make head against forays from across the border. Today he has no rifle & seldom hears the discharge of a firearm.

It is the steam ship & the railway transporta-
tion ^{and} against long marches, and the old
way of ^{fighting men} conveying ~~the~~ supplies by sail vessels &
river boats, which have ^{practically} cut off all
time for proper preparation in modern
warfare. As in Greece, after the fact of
war ^{was} announced, even if they ~~be~~ are
collected into armed battalions, the
best of men will not be ^{immediately good} soldiers.



"War trained troops [~~in the United States~~] ^{men who have} ~~no longer exist~~ looked upon slaughter & death upon the gigantic scale of ~~modern~~ ^{the} modern struggle, no longer exist, and the peace trained conscript has no knowledge to correct his fear. The machinery of battle has progressed till the possibilities of our modern weapons are appalling. Torpedoes, monster guns, high explosions, the swift arbiter of the sea at sea; on land, quick firing guns, using the deadly shrapnel, are almost unnoticed elements -- x x x the future battle will be a severe trial to the nerves than any past encounter."

Experience is essential to overcome { (8)
the ^{natural} apprehensions which a recruit
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. I write
in the ~~the~~ ^{on what it means} ~~Senior~~ Gazette these

expressions: "The decay of religion, which is
so widely spread 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." x x x To
the modern doubter it is a leap into the
unknown." ~~This decay~~ ^{added terror}, he thinks,
has made men's fears dominant & harder
to control ^{away a sense of the force of} ~~by~~ ^{habit and duty.}

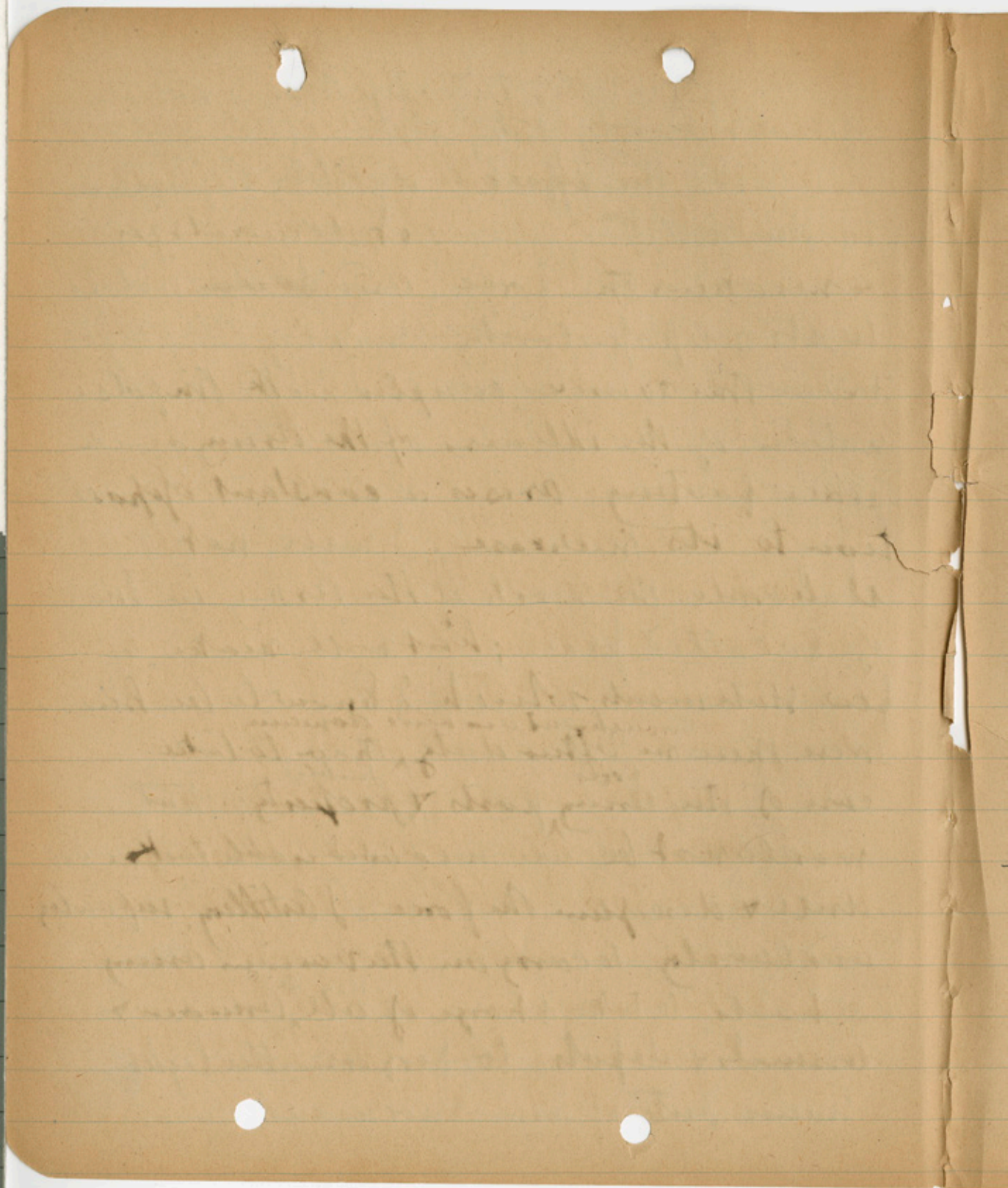
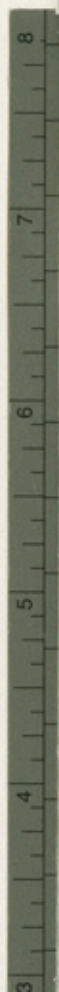
While I do not agree with the writer as
to "the decay of religion" ^{I find in this country no evidence of} ~~or as to the decay~~
of natural courage ^{among men}, yet I do know that
discipline is essential to an effective
army, & that time & experience are ^{necessary}
essential to establish a reasonable degree

#

and the more so as the seeming
dangers are increased, and the
actual perils evident enough.

and reward was given to gallant conduct

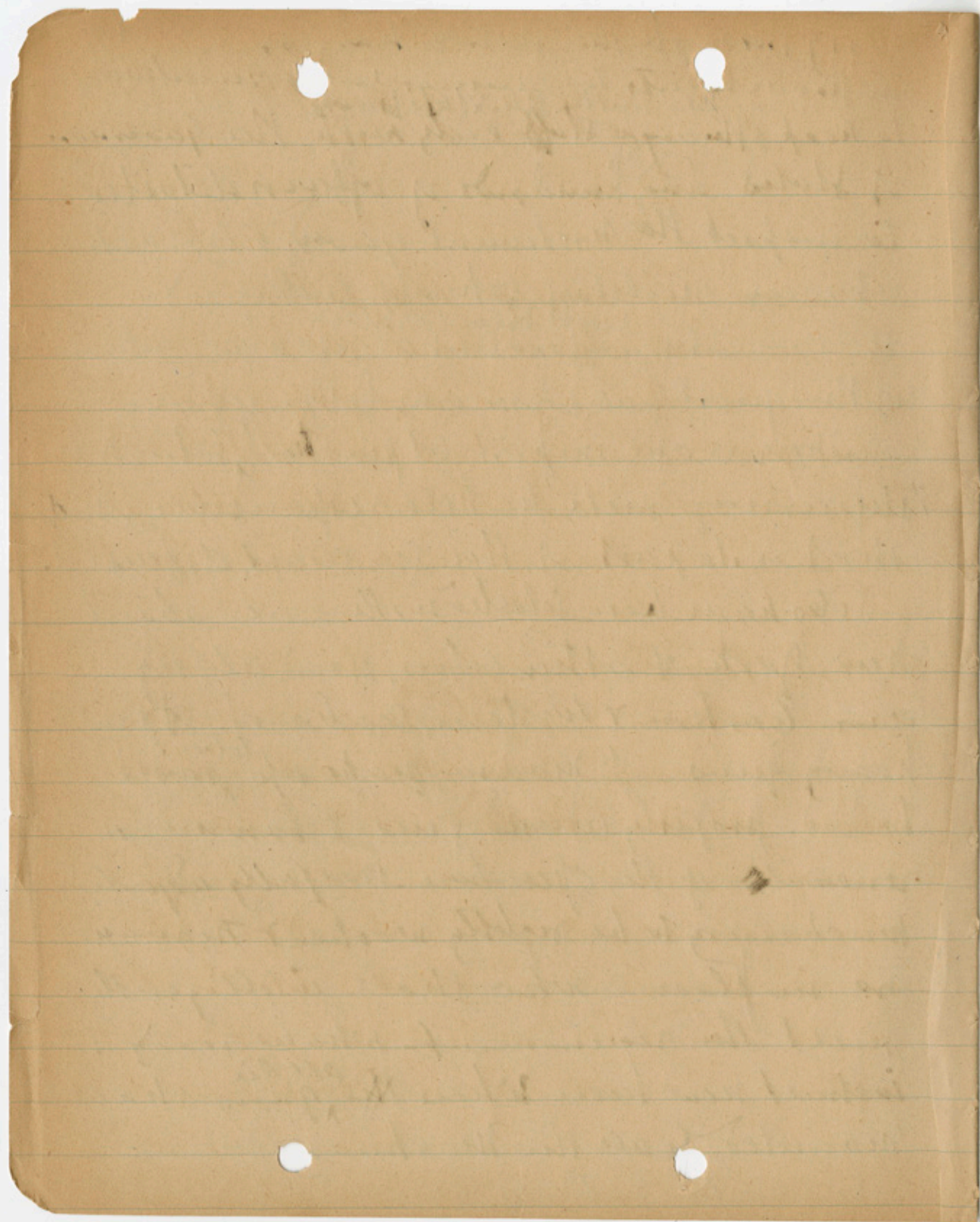
"outside influences" is quite general (10)
and too often successful. If those who
oftenest shirk duty obtain the
rewards. The effect is doubly injurious
to the military arm: it demoralizes
& weakens the force, and ~~adds~~ adds
to its unpopularity among the people.
From this source, coupled with the false
notion of the idleness of the Army on a
peace footing, arises a constant opposi-
tion 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 ^{throughout our wide domain} no other duty ^{than} to take
care of the ^{posts} Army posts & ^{public} property, that
would not be an inconsiderable task. To
drill & discipline the force of Artillery, infantry
and cavalry, to carry on the various Army
schools, to take charge of all ^{the} ^{res} Armories &
Arsenals & depots, to perform the light
- house duty of our enormous coasts, to



carry through the river & harbor (11)
improvements too numerous to mention,
to keep ^{in touch with the state troops} through staff duty with the Governors
of States, and ^{of} hundreds of officers detailed
to inspect the National Guard, & to teach
at our military schools, colleges &
universities, ^{such departments as these} afford but a meager outline
of the work put upon our little army.

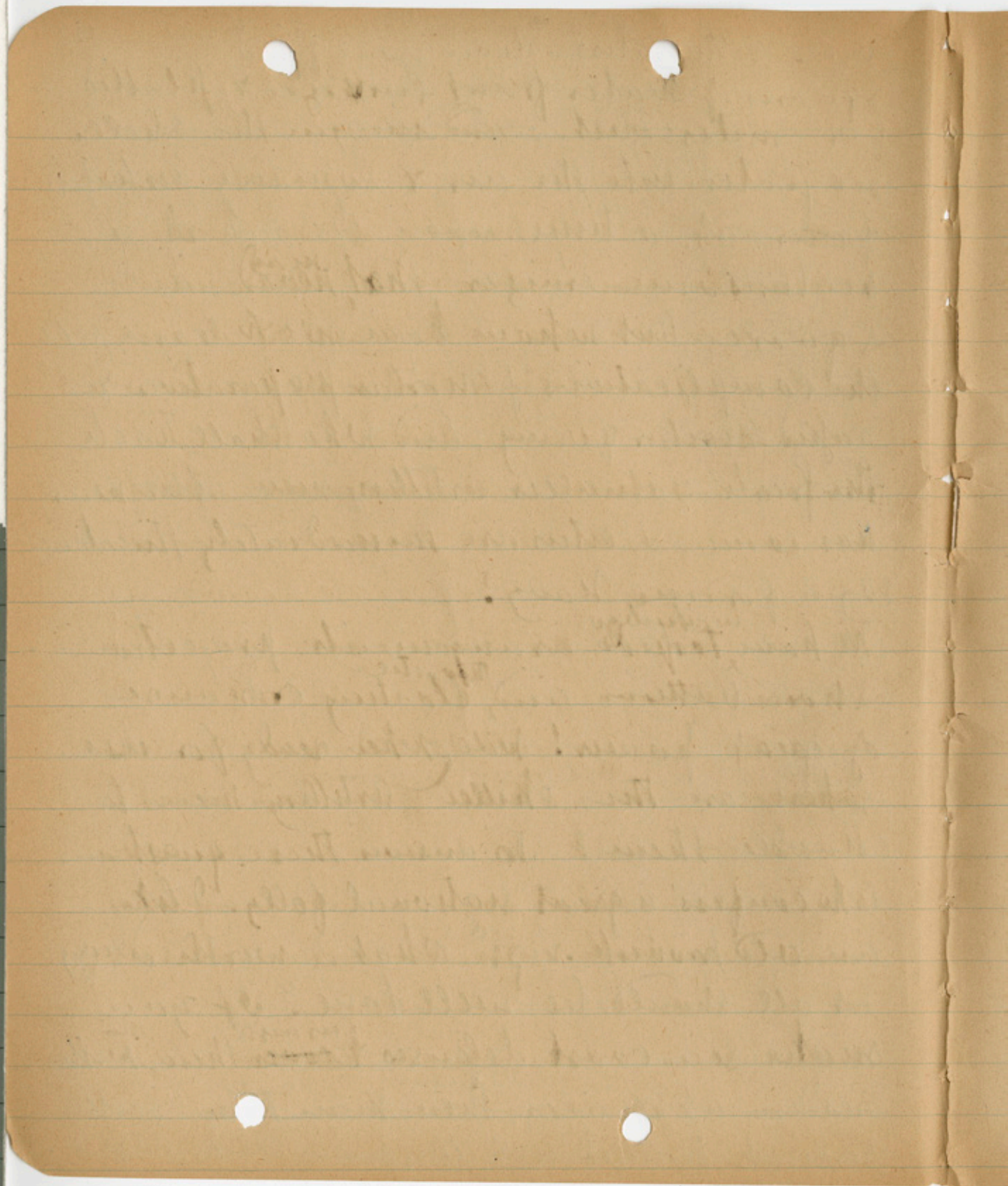
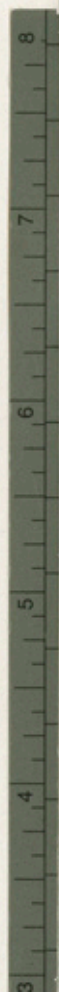
There is one important function ^{for} which
the army will be held responsible, and
that is, its part of the sea coast defense.

Sites have been selected with care about
New York & other cities, and along
our Eastern & Western Seaboard. A few
heavy guns, of modern make up, ^{to be} raised
loaded, properly aimed, fired & lowered, for
renewal of the operation - carefully adjusted
machinery to be rightly worked & managed,
are in place - who shall intelligently
meet the requirement - who be ready to
instruct new men where ^{all the} guns shall be
mounted & all the machines put in?
The mortar batteries, a few finished, are



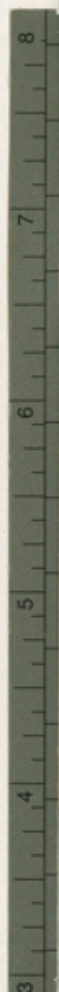
fine. With satisfaction you find ¹²
squares of water frant surged & platted
for miles out; and imagine the shells
projected into the air & coming perhaps
four at a time upon the deck of a
muntinsome cruiser that ^{may} move a
square; - but whom have we to learn all
the complications of mortar preparation &
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 ^{in embryo} torpedoes, arrangements, projected
shore batteries, and ^{torpedoes} floating ordnance
of great power! Well, when 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 viz; "What is worth doing
at all should be well done". If you
make sea-coast defenses & ^{furnish} ~~cover~~ them with
modern appliances, then man them with
enough trained artillery men to take care



of the material & use them effectively. 13.
A bona fide American is apt to be boastful. The uneducated, unread man, or one of limited experience judges imperfectly another's trade; the less he knows of it the easier it appears to him to master its requirements.

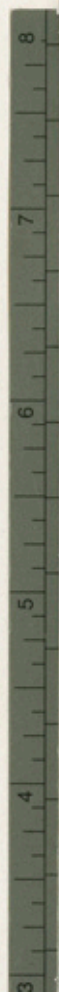
So men who know the least of about military affairs think that they could ^{easily} wear a uniform, return salutes, go thro. the parades and drills, and stand guard, therefore they could with skill organize, feed, clothe, train and dispose a force to receive an attack, or make one upon an organized well equipped foe. Could such ^{people} once see under the hail of bullets the difference between a ^{glib} ~~polished~~ ^{with little military experience} speech making officer, and one like Sumner, Hancock, or Sheridan, who could almost annihilate fear & fill every soldier under him with courage by his leadership & his example, he would acknowledge a difference. I mean simply this. That all things ^{other} being equal, an eloquent ^{and able} ~~clergyman~~ ^{might} ~~may~~ be a failure at the bar. Professional knowledge &



and experience - give both skill & character¹⁴
to the officer & the soldier.

Some years ago
After ^{a report} ~~an address~~ 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, that I have an old world
establishment; that I was an enemy of
organized labor & hostile to the best
interests of the working man.

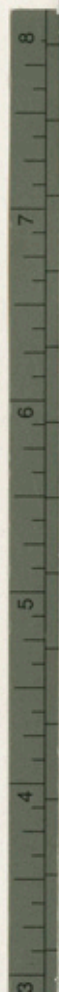
May I say: Those leaders mistook me. It is
only a ^{reasonable} nucleus of an army -
^{composed of men & upon common sense} an educated staff, sufficient trained soldiers
to handle our guns & be a rallying point
in case of national peril or sudden foreign
war. A ^{large} dominating military force, proud &
overbearing I would abominate. But a
sufficient police for city or country is com-
mon sense. My heart goes with the all
working men in every lawful effort they
make to better their condition. As I understand



15.
They themselves do not advocate riots, lynchings,
mob, or any other criminal proceedings.
They condemn the ~~anarchists~~ ^{law &} anarchists,
who are enemies to all social order, and to
all combinations whose object is to break
up & destroy our government.

Without the slightest disposition to raise the military
above the civil functionary, it does appear
to me that an average of about 1000 ^{trained} men
for each state would not be too many
for the purpose I have indicated; provided we
^{developed} ~~we~~ cherished more & more the ^{State} National Guard,
and kept on encouraging the ^{military} education of youth
in our larger institutions of learning.

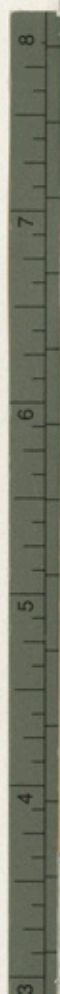
Let us illustrate. Our relations with
Spain have been & still are strained.
Newspaper paragraphs appear every day
urging ^{official} action which means war.
One prominent, popular correspondent avers that
"Military men desiring promotion are
strongly urging the recognition of Cuban
independence, or beligerent rights." This is
a mistake - probably an imagination. Take the



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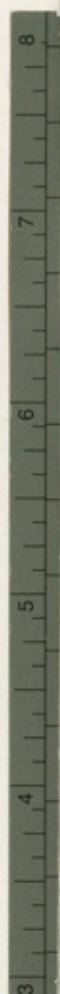
opinion of an army officer, prominent in
the Engineer Corps:

"What then are our real needs in the way of coast defense. +++ Upon the whole extent of the Atlantic, Gulf + 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 so 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 indispensable in these days of steam as are bases of supplies for armies in the field. In fact this statement



hardly put 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 inexpensive earthworks."

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

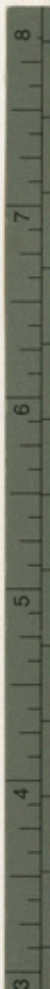


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this country from a neglect of the army and
asked for such reasonable addition of
soldiers as in their judgment ~~would~~^{would}
at least partially remedy the evil. Now
the significance of all this is simply
that when an intelligent man of affairs
is led by his duties to fully investi-
gate the subject the dangers of con-
tinued neglect of the military neces-
sities of the country become apparent.

My association with military men
has been quite extensive and I believe
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

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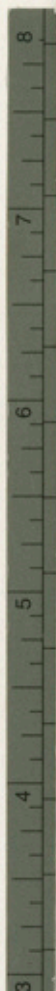
national disaster.

The causes of irritation between ~~and~~ Spain & the United States I need not elaborate.

They have come from press agitation; from ^{American} indignation at the mismanagement of Spain in Cuban affairs; from the presence of hosts of Cuban sympathizers in our commercial cities; from commercial losses 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 districts, Spain can hardly ~~afford~~ extend to her own, to those not in revolt. Spain's Armour proper is wounded & now suppose an entire people demand a Declaration of War.



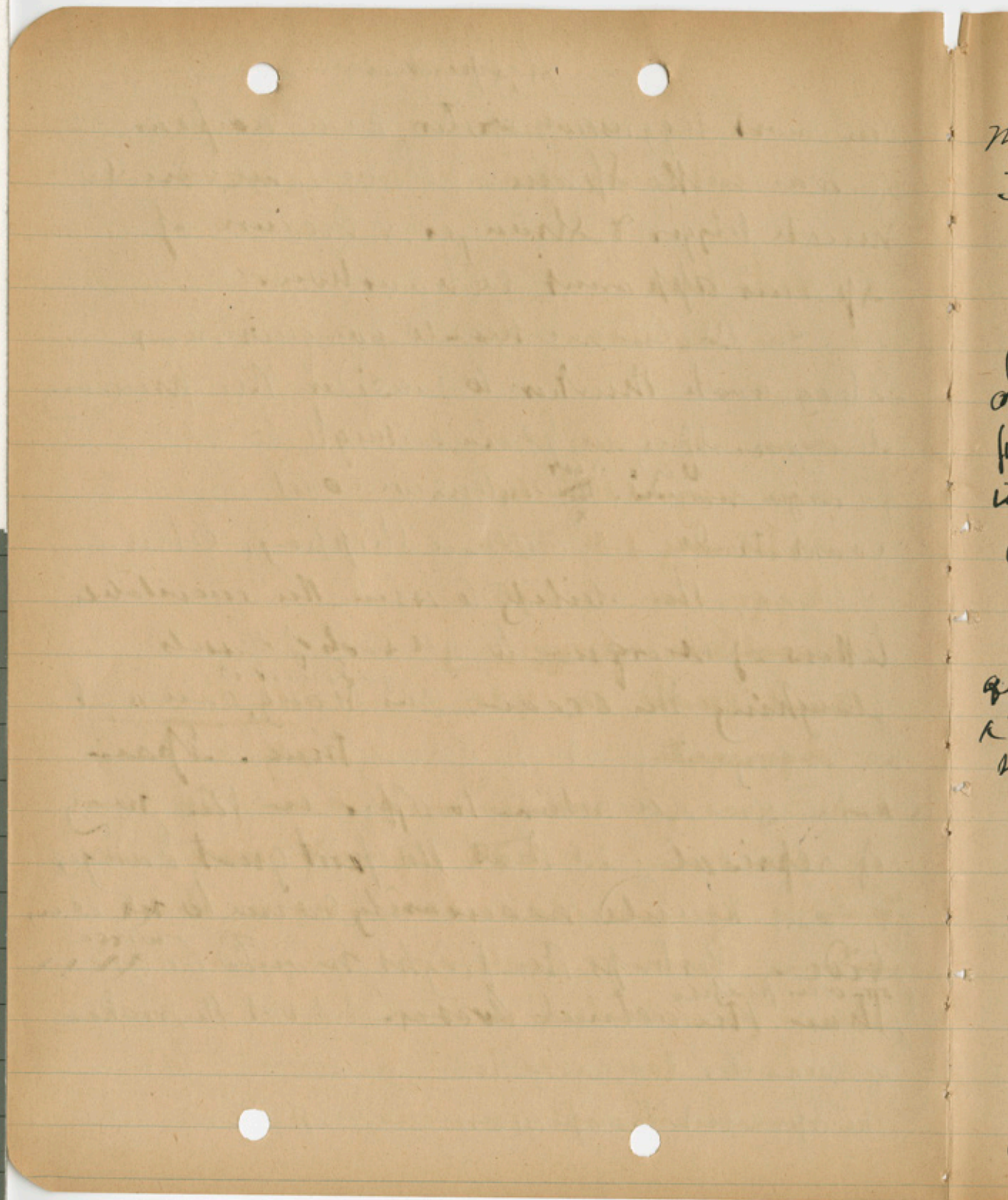
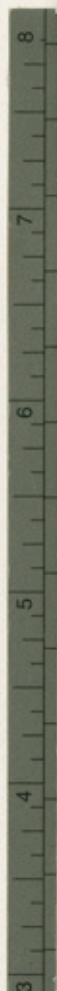
public
+ speaker

(20.)

Our most aggressive writer, has no fear
of war with Spain. Because we are so
much bigger & stronger, & because of
Spain's apparent exhaustion.

In the end we would conquer - but
I beg rash thinkers to consider the primary
dangers. They are plain enough to all
foreign readers: ^{we: our} ~~the~~ extension east and our
east trade - the exposed shipping, cities &
villages; the ability to issue the inevitable
letters of Marque to all sorts of vessels
ploughing the Ocean. Our Navy, ^{as it is,} can not
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 ~~us~~ ^{our}
side. Perhaps the fright would be ^{worse} ~~greater~~
^{to our people} than the actual losses. Let not the waken
of war be too confident.

The Spanish troops now under arms are



In Cuba, before present war. 20,000 men (211)
 " " National Guard 60,000 "
 " " sent since March 1st 1895 187,282 "

In Porto Rico 6,000 men
 In the Philippine Isls 36,760 "

In Spain

Infantry 64,190

Cavalry 14,346

Artillery 11,774

Engineers 5,294

General Service Corps 2,420

Civil guard 14,786 x x x 112,790

Aggregate 427,832

In the event of a sudden war, to meet the land side we have 28,238 officers & 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

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only a fraction, according to past experience, 22.
would be available outside of their own
states. Of course the immediate resort ^{would} be
to a large force of Volunteers.

One claim is that Spain is bankrupt. Perhaps
her debt like that of Turkey ^{might} ~~may~~ itself ^{be} ~~get~~
assistance - and even if her debt be repudiated
the ^{entire} people in earnest ^{could} make the necessary
sacrifices, like ^{our} ~~the~~ Confederacy of 1864. 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
~~waged~~ ^{waged} war with Spain, Spain would quickly
secure allies, become monarchical establishments
^{highly favorable to free institutions}
have a common sympathy, and a natural jealousy of
us. If we enter the list for European wars, we must
expect a ^{very} widespread opposition. ^{The States of England's}
^{forces} ^{are} ^{sufficient}
The British army has 106,100 at home

In the Colonies

33,644

" India

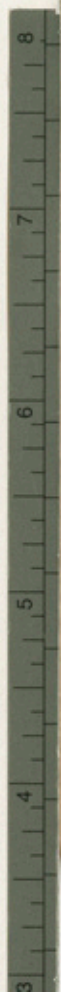
78,043

" Egypt

4,407

An aggregate of

222,194 men.

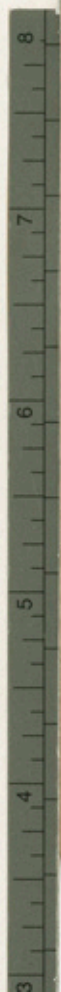


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of Great Britain has to raise yearly, as she
 does, more recruits than our whole
 army, it is because she needs them. The
 British army does nothing to restrict
 individual freedom, except in the army itself. We might
 risk a small force, a reasonable nucleus
 without getting a tendency to "militarism"
 or danger to ~~our liberties~~ civil liberty.

The unanimity with which
 Congress sustained the President in his
 Venezuelan message, showing how patriotic
 our people were; they exemplified our readiness for sacrifices
 for a cause that the people believed in. It
 should be noted, however, that the cost of that one
 message, shown in the contraction of
 values of investments like railway stocks
 and bonds, was ^{about} equal to the cost
 of the entire civil war. Temporary
 losses ^{indeed} they were, but ^{real enough} ~~seemingly~~ at that
 time. No such sudden depression



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would have been probable, had our (24)
Sea ^{Coast} ~~Coast~~ been properly fortified
and manned, and had our regular army
been ^{already} reasonably enlarged & ^{with} our National
Guard ~~been~~ well organized, armed &
equipped for such an emergency.

An English Military writer about
that time remarked concerning the
matter ^{in this way:} "However defective our army organ-
ization may be, it is difficult to conceive
that we could not have 200,000 men
on the Canadian frontier long before
the United States could train & equip 50,000."

x x x The general position of the United States
& Great Britain at war would be strikingly
~~like~~ analogous to that of China & Japan.
Japan was ready & China was not
made no real preparations. 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 defence & independence.

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17X. ^{organization.} Touching the subject of organization ⁽²⁵⁾ there is not much that need be said. Sentang Samons asked Congress for two more regiments of artillery, and that our organization be changed so that we ^{might} take the modern form, rather than remain ^{alone} with China alone.

~~The~~ ^{Sentang} Gen. Proctor, while Sentang of war, formed the infantry regiments into two battalions of four companies each. This ~~was~~ ^{original} gain, in spite of the ^{original} company formation. Small battalions ^{necessary for} control of firing line in extended order, but the regiments ought to be larger & have the three battalion formation for effective work.

Our small regular army is a part of our national defence, and needs to be the best possible, and ^{plenty} adequate to the work to which it is constantly ^{imposed} put or to be put in war.

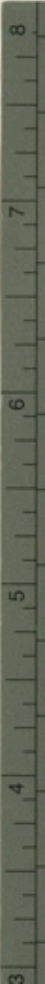
On Chicago, in 1894 there were collected

2000 regulars, all that were available, and these had to be brought great distances.

That these troops succeeded in preventing their own destruction ^{when angry} in the face of thousands of disaffected & violent men, was due to the coolness & courage of ^{the} officers & enlisted men.

When Captain Hall, in command of one troop of Cavalry rode alone, out in front of an angry mob of at least 500 ^{men} ~~men~~ & women and begged them to listen to ^{reason} ~~them~~ the case seemed desperate. He told them that he would have to fire if they did not go back. His nerve & self-command ^{ultimately} ~~awed~~ ^{caused} them to retire without a shot & opened the thoroughfare.

It is not right to risk so much - or to expose brave men to destruction, when an adequate force can so easily be provided. The larger force is the best guarantee of the peace in all cases, ^{a peace} ~~without bloodshed~~.



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A desire for some sort of promotion is not unreasonable - it is vital to the continued efficiency of ~~the~~^{an} Army. The reasonable increase, say one soldier to each one thousand of our population, would be ample. Our Senior Lieutenant of Artillery has, I see, been a Lieutenant 30 years. The Senior Captain of Cavalry has ~~been~~^{remained} a Captain since 1874, and was an officer of volunteers before he became a regular all the way from 1864, and the record says ~~that he was~~^{that he was} an enlisted man prior to that service. Many second Lieutenants of Cavalry have been longer in the Army than Sheridan, Schofield, or myself when we became Major Generals in the field.

*wholesome
Concluding Comment. ~~Army~~ Conservation.*

Since I entered the Army in 1850, I have noted ^{of that body} constant improvement. The average enlisted man is now not more loyal to the flag

Letter / Foster Gates Esq
to N. Y. World

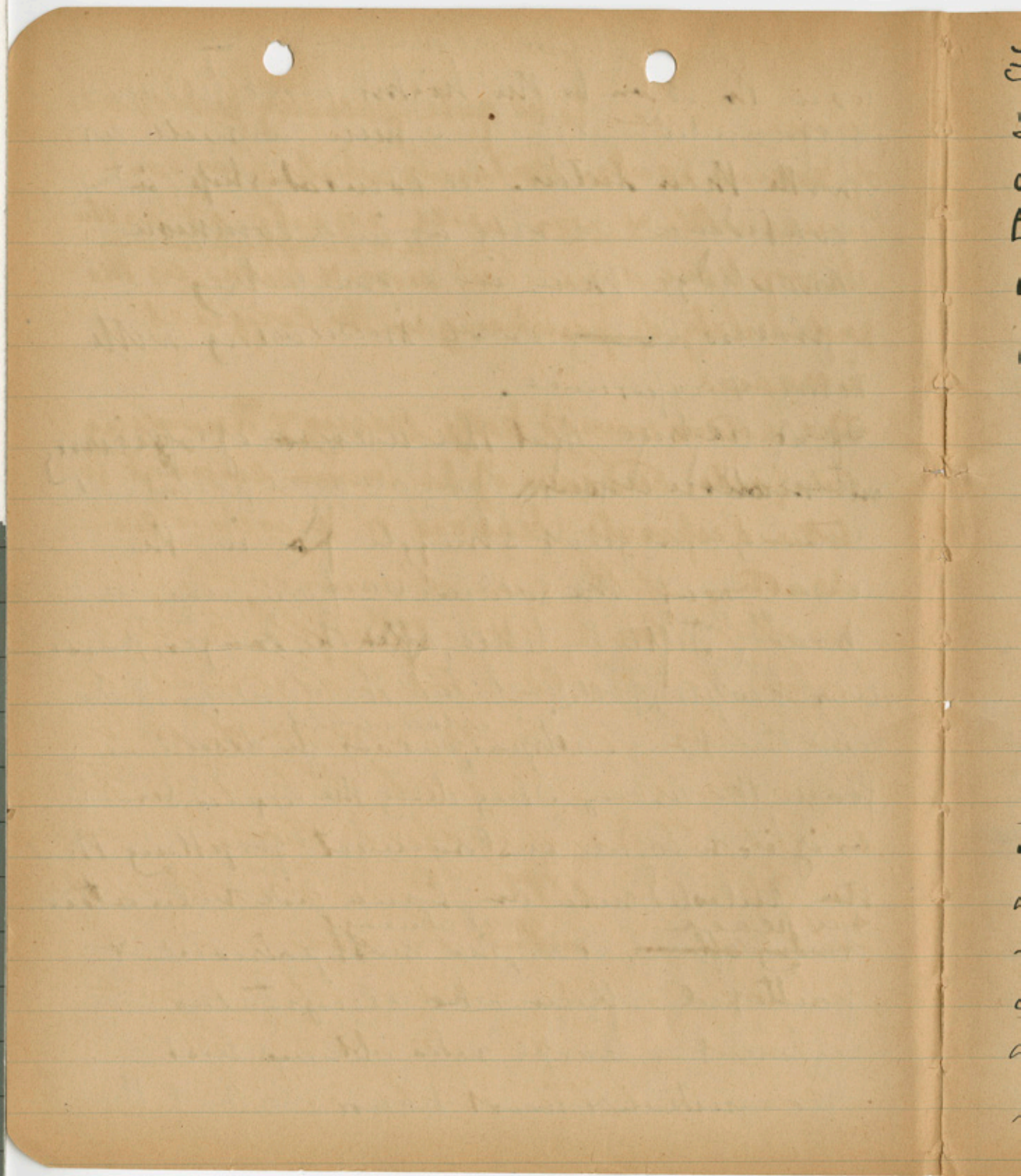
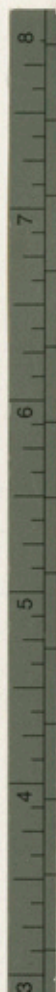
(1)

Dear Sir:

Your letter is at hand. It is now a common thought ~~that~~ regardless of the spurs of religion, probably as active to day as ever in history, and independent of the blessings attendant upon peace-makers & peace-seekers everywhere, that the modern improvements in arms, armament, and methods of war will have, nay, has rather already had a strong deterrent effect upon all ^{the} civilized peoples & 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 & should be torn up by the roots & cast away.

I am of the mind that the day has not yet come for this, and that



Fear & Anger will remain for (2)
some time, to be quite generally predictable
of human souls. Certainly while fear con-
tinues battle & war will excite it, as they
always have done, and more & more, ^{will be the apprehension} as the
probability of perishing in the conflict
increases.

The soldier cannot help seeing & knowing
the facts, and even if he brave enough to
take desperate chances or march to certain
death, still his government, or the
people back of it, will be unwill-
ing to make the ^{certain} sacrifice of
his life. The rifle now used in our
regular army, named, I believe, the
United States Magazine Rifle, was
adopted in 1892. The weight of the
weapon is ~~in~~ pounds, having a
calibre of 30 inches. Its sight is
arranged and marked for a
range of 1900 yards; but it can

It fired easily 3000 yards. Its bullet has a weight of 220 grains. Its flight is swift and almost noiseless. The smokeless powder renders the place from which it starts impossible of discovery. When 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 four 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 iron plate $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thick-

ness I suffered a like 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 five 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

aiming. The number of shots may be nearly doubled. His 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 3^d Maine, the 2^d Mass., the 2^d Vermont or the 9th Indiana,

whose prowess in action I have so often observed. Thoroughly entrenched a skilful colonel would be able to hold his ground against any successive rushes which ten thousand men could make. With plenty of ammunition, a star fort having its approaches properly earth-covered, could not be taken by assault. Had these troops been thus armed at Fredericksburg, every man of ours who passed beyond the range of houses and approached the Marye Heights would have fallen. Burnside could not, with his army, have recrossed the Potomac. I notice that the Hotchkiss rifle, a field cannon has been much experimented with at our proving grounds, at different ranges, varying

100
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 $36\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. At one mile range ^{were} ten shots again with but one miss all in one minute & $33\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. This gun easily carries its projectile a distance of 5 miles.

What is called the 6-pdr. ~~Maxim~~ Maxim-Nordenfolt gun or some slight modification of it is ~~the~~ doubtless the one about which you enquire in your letter. We have had it since 1894 under trial

Firing this gun with rapidity and accuracy. Of course our forces tried different ranges. They began with one sighting shot then delivered ten shots without a miss. The deviations were inconsiderable. This was accomplished in 2 minutes and $3\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. For one mile range three trials were allowed for the sighting, then ten shots quickly followed at the target and all hit. The calibre of this cannon is 2.244 inches. The estimated time is 20 rounds per minute or 65 rounds in 3 minutes.

The German called the field pieces to which I refer, after ^{making} their own improvements, the Model of '93 and '88. The calibre being 88 millimetres [~~0.375 of an inch~~ 3.3 inches] ^{or} in 1890 the Germans succeeded in ~~the~~ ^{improving} progressing further with these field guns.

and their carriages. The new gun is
now 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 men, and could not help
causing ~~terror~~ ^{panic} apprehension & terror.
And again in their carriages & ammunition
wagons they have secured greater lightness
- considerably ahead of the French.

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

It is ~~an~~ interesting to observe the efforts
made to have exploding shells give
some plain signs of where they strike.
The German Artillerists, using the smokeless
powder in their cannon. Threw 300 balls

into the shell and in the interstices of
these balls. "I introduce a powder whose
composition is secret," that is to say this
far. But the French can analyze & so
can our chemical experts. 10

It is said that the impact & explosion
of these shells can easily be ^{detected} ~~seen~~
at a distance of three miles.

We will soon be abreast of this arm in
such things as these, enabling the battery
officers to ^{measure} ~~know~~ length of range ^{discovery} & 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 ^{without cover} 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
Roffe - gun was a bronze breach-loader
and served a temporary purpose about the

close of their war with Germany &
for a time afterward. Then followed
the Bange gun, a suggestive name with
Mark Twain's pronunciation; it was
a steel breach loading piece, and had
^{remains of} precision of fire especially for the
range of 750 ^{yards} and less.

The piece could easily reach
six months with its projectiles
by sufficient elevation. Of course
then clumps of houses, large
public buildings, groves of trees,
or 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
distances within their effective
range. Striking against any
wall a hard substance soon

before the time of the fuse would
 cause an explosion, Noting
 then that a shell filled with a
 hundred or a hundred & fifty
 small balls one can conceive of
 the murderous effect of a single
~~missile~~ ^{shot} bursting in the air just in
 advance of a body of cavalry.
 Besides the ordinary shell this cannon
 fires another sort, filled with
 melinite, ^{the accompanying powder charge}
~~melinite~~ ^{the} gives the shell an
 extraordinary velocity and favors
 what we call uplading fire
 where the projectile instead of
 making a high flight pursues its
 course near the ground touching
 here and there - so as to
 break up a line or a column in
 its course. The project here 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 pointing, instead of being obliged, 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 every discharge.

Our little army is not behind hand in anything touching the modern gun for coast 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 "feet
seconds" i.e. 1550 feet mds in one
second of time in leaving the muzzle of
the piece

There are two other models for
field artillery, one 3.2 in. calibre of 1885
and the other, ~~3.2~~ 3.2 in calibre of
1890. The weight of the projectile for
these two is $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs less
than that for the model of 1891
and the weight of the pieces each
considerably less

Our siege artillery, seacoast
artillery with heavy guns
of calibres 8 in, 10 in, & 12 in, and
one mortars for the field, for the
siege 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 ~~the~~ rapidity of
 fire. We have also all the
 improved sorts of powder, and
 our experiments, both in the Army
 and Navy are kept to the requirements
 of the times. For study, industry
 and even in inventive genius our
 ordnance and artillery officers
 have made surprising advances
 and secured the respect of
 intelligent observers the world over.

Our great need is however
 the appreciation of Congress
 I see that our national guard
 are ^{slowly about to require} ~~receiving~~ the modern arms
 It is ^{great} what in my judgement
 should ^{by congressional provision} have been done long ago

~~Perhaps~~

Perhaps not so important - that they should be always in the hands of the men, but they should ^{have been} ~~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, having in possession our latest ^{models of} field guns.

The Maxim automatic machine gun at times may be made available for resisting a charge or repelling an assault.

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It will deliver 650 shots per minute with a range of and all this without requiring anything but its own support. The bathing gun, too, a wonderful machine, has gained in rapid firing. It can easily give 800 discharges each minute and certainly no officer would risk an attacking column in the direct face of such guns. The only way to meet them would be by those we have considered of longer range and power enough to beat their cover and annihilate guns and gunners together. Such war appears to have no opportunity for gallant conduct or any other bravery than that which contemplates the almost

absolute certainty of the
loss of life.
Powder.

Considering your second paragraph.
Touching the powder.

I find that there are ^{U.S. Naval} H & V vessels in
commission at this hour and they have
of all kinds 429 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 prime
order. The weight of the charge of
powder varies from 2 ~~lbs~~ pounds to
200. One large English gun in an
English ship of war takes 176 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,

being 1892

Turning to the inspection of the
Du Pont Powder Works, we notice
that they contracted to deliver 148,200
lbs. Brown 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 40,000 lbs. for our breech-
loading mortars and again in 1894
75,000 for rifle cannon. If a
single firm could furnish so much
think of what the several firms
working in all the large cities of
our land could do. The enterprise of
our mfrs. is tremendous and we 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 serving of} one our large seacoast guns. We
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.
This gives an initial velocity of about
2000 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 one discharge. I
estimate it at about \$

The 10 in. in proving has gone as high
as 245 lbs. for projectile 575 lbs. weight.
The 12 in. highest ^{charge} 450 lbs. ^{projectile} 1000 lbs.
" " " breech-loading mortar, steel
105 lbs. projectile 800 lbs. weight.

2/ These charges are, of course, extreme
so that we may not consider an ordinary
charge for the largest seacoast
gun to exceed 750 lbs.

One more question you have
asked me: How long it would take
the German field artillery, that is,
with ~~a~~ battery of six guns, firing
60 shots a minute to mow down its
belligerent opponents' five miles distant.
~~me~~ Of course there are too many con-
tingencies to render any satisfactory
answer to or sweeping a question.
There is no conceivable arrangement
by which the opponents of Germany
could be so met. Even the French do
not know the number of German
batteries available for active work.
The unevenness of the ground, hills,
valleys and mts. 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 in 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
 élan cannot be excelled. Nonetheless
 as in the last war the Germans would
 not remain long on the defensive, but if
 they did relying ^{the destruction of} upon their artillery,
 for defeating the French, they would
 make a mistake.

While war is ^{now} ^{remendably}, it
 must be shorter and so 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 ^{our people} ~~they~~ unwilling to make the necessary sacrifices to secure the National Safety?
- (c) What are the best ^{counselors} methods to ^{make} ~~render~~ us prepared for ~~the~~ days of national peril?