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SUBJECT.

Wallace, General Lew,

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SUBJECT
Weiss, General Law

A REVIEW
of the
AUTOBIOGRAPHY
of
GENERAL LEW WALLACE
by
General Oliver Otis Howard
November 20th, 1906.

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OF THE
AUTOBIOGRAPHY
OF
GENERAL LEE WALLACE
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General Oliver Otto Howard
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I expect perhaps Ben-Hur.
Nothing I ever read has so filled my heart &
soured & thrilled me as this autobiography of
Gen. Lew. Wallace -

thus his last remembrance
He ~~Ben Wallace~~ begins: "Before distractions over-
take me, I wish to say that I believe absolutely
in the Christian conception of God. The Jesus
Christ in whom I believe was, in all
stages of his life a human being. His Divinity
was the Spirit, and the Spirit was God."

Wallace was very young when his
mother died ^{less than} but twenty seven. As he
describes her, she had a ^{large Christian} loving heart. She
was greatly puzzled by the restless, wayward
boy - could govern him best by a dog's leash
full of action - tho. She repressed his tendency
by many other expedients, such as tying him to
a bed-post, dressing him in girl's clothing & the
like. His reaction to the German, whose
aid he became in crossing & recrossing the
the Wabash at last began to relieve her
intense anxiety about him. His strong,
military father, a graduate of West Point, used the
rod to obtain obedience - so did most of his
teachers. After speaking most tenderly of his mother

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respectfully of his father & doubtfully
of his early teachers. Wallace writes
with feeling: "I simply plead for
discrimination, for forbearance, for teaching,
for sympathy. Whoso lays his hand
heavily on a bag of spirit +++ is himself
an offender in far greater degree than his
victim. The schoolmaster who cannot
discriminate between pupils lacks the first
essential to perfection in an honorable
calling."

Again & again his heart cried out: "Mother,
mother!" as it did when "the Alabaster
Tinge was on her face" & she never again
could respond to his call. ^{had she lived}
I cannot help feeling that ^{the Christian}
fellowship which she so much enjoyed
would have been his with its gentle discipline
& moulding power, & given him in his youth
a happier life.

His reference to that strong & abiding love which
knitted him & his life-companion together is
wonderful - who could suppress it like Jew
Wallace? The promises were in her face when

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when next I saw her in plain daylight;
and after all the trials of years, come & gone -
now - the same promises are as bank notes
redeemed, and there is no need of them
more." + + +

My temper has never been so hot she could
not lay it. She has decided me in doubt,
defended me against interruptions, saved me
my time by the sacrifice of her own, cheered
me when down at heart, lured me back
to my tasks when the tempter would have
whisked me away, held my hand in defeat
and rejoiced with me in my triumphs.
+ + + Here is a high nature, a composite
of genius, common sense and all the best
womanly qualities." Read the book to
complete the story of a great earthly love
which merges into the heavenly.

The steady development of a great manly
tho. wayward soul needed just this
sunshine of a true & steady, perennial
loving-kindness.

(4)

Wallace never loses his sense of humor. It will crop out in his dealings with the most serious subjects & often in his official reports. For example when drilling ^{his} regiment at Evansville: "The grumbling was loud, sometimes angry; but it was met with a spell of stone-draffs."

Wallace's career as a young Lieutenant of 19 years ^{told in his work} in the Mexican campaign of 1847 is a gem by itself. His conclusions regarding Gen. Taylor differ from mine - I think he would have modified ^{them} had he seen more of the man - but perhaps not - from Wallace's standpoint Gen. Taylor was unnecessarily severe with the first Indiana Wallace's regiment. Wallace thinks that the intelligent reader of history will wonder greatly at the injustice ^{done to the 2nd Indiana}, "but at nothing so much as at the general commanding General Jackson Taylor. There may even come to him (the reader) a realization

inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

(11)

Waller never loses his sense of humor -
It will crop out in his dealings with the
most serious subjects & often in his
official reports. For example when
drilling regiment at Campville: "the gunning
was loud, somewhat noisy, but it was
the most with a spell of state-of-the-art."

Waller's career as a young lieutenant
of 19 years in the Third Cavalry of
1847 is a gem by itself. His conclusions
regarding the Taylor-Gibbs from Maine - I
think he must have reached, had he seen
more of the case, but perhaps not -
from Waller's story about Gen. Taylor was
unnecessarily severe with the first Indians
Waller's regiment. Waller thinks that
the intelligent leaders of fighting will never
greatly at the expense of the Indians
"but at nothing so much as at the general
conduct of the Indian fighting. There
has been even some to him (the leader) a necessity

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of the lamentable fact that a man may
have been a successful General & popular
President of the United States, yet lack the
elements without which no man can
be truly great - justice & truth."

Wallace calls me to account ^{in my biography of Taylor} for not
going behind Gen. Taylor's report of the
battle of Buena Vista. And now after
new evidence has come to me I am
glad enough to modify my original
statements. Surely the 2nd Indiana Regiment

though it broke to the rear was not to
be blamed for obeying the order of its
Colonel (Bowles) - so clearly & distinctly
given, viz: "Cease firing and retreat".

General Wallace's defense of the regiment is
perfect. The regiment itself by its losses & subsequent
gallantry on the field of Buena Vista deserves
unqualified praise.

Having been a democrat - one of the sturdiest
of the sect, his sudden & strong conviction

as the sect, his subtle & strong conviction
having been a dominant one of the strongest
magnified power.

greatest on the field of human life becomes
perfect. The argument itself is its own support
General Mendenhall's defense of the argument is
given, viz: "Leave living and let rest."

Edward (Bunker) - so clearly & distinctly
be blamed for changing the order of its
thought to look to the rear was not to

statements. Surely the Englishman's argument
gives enough to satisfy my original
own wisdom. How come to me I own

books of General Mendenhall. And now after

going through the English report of the

Mendenhall calls me to account for that

many description of books
be truly great - justice & truth."

elements without which no man can

President of the American State, yet look the

have been a successful general & popular
of the inner life that a man may

of duty to the old flag after the firing upon
it at Fort Sumter, is characteristic
of the Manly man. He thought carefully
& systematically. He kept analyzing
like a clear sighted judge. He reached definite
conclusions & then put them into immediate
action. It is delightful to follow him - to
the adjutant-generalship of Louisiana, thence
to a regiment; then comes a brigade -
and ~~soon a Division~~ ^{on the border of Maryland} under General
Paterson ~~in the~~ West Virginia.

Here Wallace had the first mead of praise -
a recognition which gave him the joy
which he then coveted.

= The Commanding General has the
satisfaction to announce to the troops
a second victory over the insurgents
by a small party of Louisiana volunteers
under Col. Wallace the 20th inst. [June 1861]
not only Paterson but Mc Clellan
recognized him.

"Dear Gen. Wallace" & congratulate you upon
the gallant conduct of your regiment. I thank

(7)

them (your men) for me & express to the
(successful) party how highly I honor
their heroic courage &c."

Schuyler Belfox added his note: "The
President (Lincoln) told me day before yesterday
that Judiana had won nearly all the glory
so far....." The President attended especially
to your splendid dash on Romney?"

But our failure at Bull Run. The Judiana
men being but three months enlistment returned
home & were mustered out.

Wallace's favorite. The 11th Judiana re-enlisted
and was taken by Wallace to Belmont to
St Louis. Here he found Gen. Fremont
in command. At Fremont's Headquarters he
was received in such a humiliating style -
that he said to himself "Well Ben. McCulloch
with his red men & white savages can't
be coming here. This is a headquarters
for politicians, not soldiers."
So using the telegraph he sought & obtained an order

(7)

them (you see) for we thought to the
(successful) party from which I have

their heroic courage &c. &c. &c.
exchange before with his wife. The

President (General) has now been
that I believe has now been on the way
so far. The Government is still

to give attention to our country.

and our position at that time. The President
has been very busy with matters relating to
the war & our country.

There is more to be said about
the President's position. The 11th of July is

and was taken by the President to

St Louis. The President's position is

in Louisiana. It is a very interesting story.

and is a very interesting story. It is a very interesting story.

and is a very interesting story. It is a very interesting story.

to proceed to Paducah Ky. - and so
he came under the immediate command
of Gen. Chas. f. Smith. Wallace's sketch
of him is fine: Tall, erect broadshouldered,
a symmetrical figure in a well fitting
uniform. He held his head high; long
white mustaches trailed below his chin
shading his lower ~~chin~~ face; perfect
health left its morning color on his
cheeks, and his blue eyes, bright with
invitation, negated the reputation he
bore for sternness. ~~He~~ Albert Sidney
Johnston ^{regarded as} the ablest confederate ^{commander}
in the West: Gen. Chas. f. Smith, on the Union
side ~~was~~ at the time Wallace met him
was believed by the army to be more than
Albert Sidney's match. During his ^{at Paducah} journey
The lessons Gen. Smith gave Col. Wallace
he never forgot - His hearty conformity to
them met him promotion Sept 3^d 1861.

It was here that Wallace entertained Gen.
Grant & part of his staff. Grant ^{then} had not even
bought the battle of Belmont & Grant drew
his chair toward the grate, & said, spreading his hands

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to know the whole of the
the same under the microscope
of the same. 7. Smith. William's letter
of him is fine: tell, best (Goulden)
a symmetrical figure in a well fitting
uniform. He has his head high; long
which sometimes twisted below his chin
standing his lower chin down; his feet
he left the morning color on his
chests, and his blue eyes, bright with
inattention, negation the repetition he
for the day. The letter below
Johnston's letter, the other confidential
in the West; the chief Smith, or the time
side near of the time (Moller) that his
was believed. The way to be more than
Alfred's letter, which is. Brightness
the same. In the year of 1861
he never forgot - his kind confidence to
them that his promotion Sept 3, 1861.
It was then that Moller contacted for
a part of his staff. (Moller) had not even
brought the body of (Moller) & a young man
his chin toward the right, & his forehead

at the time
of the time

(H against Grant & Sherman)

before the stage (9) & looking around:

"Well this is cheerful!"

one of the many charges of too much
hilarity grew out of Wallace's entertain-
ment. Articles very ~~offensive~~ ^{cheerful} were published
broadcast.

Wallace says: "In self defence I finally
traced the offensive articles to a regimental
chaplain, & induced him to resign."

The General himself, I think, acquitted
me of blame but certain members of
his staff were not so generous.

It is not very long now before we
find Wallace in action went first with
a brigade cooperating with the "Belmont affair"
successfully; then on & on up the Cumberland
to forts Keiman & Henry (February 1862) -
in conjunction with the grand Admiral Foster
and his naval brigade. When Grant means
over to the Tennessee to attack ^{fort} Donelson
Wallace ^{soon to} ~~now~~ commanding a Division is
left behind at fort Keiman; but

(10)
Sudden need brings him forward -
and with a good Division. He
does his best ^{military} work. His account of that
~~part~~ ^{part} his brigades played
in the last attack upon the Confederates
under General Buckner, is ^{clear &} graphic.

In the order of time we come to
the great battle of Pittsburg Landing.
I will not even attempt to summarize Gen.
Wallace's completed story of the operations
of Halleck, Grant & Buell at this
engagement of two days usually called
the battle of Shiloh. (Apr. 6th & 7th 1862)
He is as careful & minute, often as
dramatic as Lord Roberts
was in his descriptions of the Siege of
Delhi. And surely it would be
wrong to attach any blame to Wallace
himself for not getting upon the bloody
field the first day; it is pretty clear that

he & his splendid Division did in the
hard fought & successful struggle of the second day.
Halleck's ^{later} course toward Wallace is
like the persecution that Gen. Stone
received after Ball's Bluff.
He constantly ^{renewed his position} prevented him from getting
a proper command; yet when a
defender of the Ohio border was demanded
Gen. Morton used his services; with a
single regiment or brigade. When Cincinnati
was threatened by Kirby Smith (Hettis'
corps) in 1863, Wallace was put
in charge of the great City, & ^{organised} ^{successfully}
an army of defence; when Morgan
& his troops raided Indiana
Wallace backed up every detachment
with General Morgan's help & saved
Indiana's ^{the Confederate} prisoners of war
from capture.

At last Mr Lincoln against Halleck's protest
gave Gen. Wallace the Middle Dept. with

beg in 2/12 1863. I have been in the

same old struggle of the second day.
Halleck's letter to General Sherman is
like the first letter that we have

received after the battle of
the coast. It is a letter from Halleck

to General Sherman, dated when a
defender of the city of Vicksburg was
General Sherman was in command, with a

single regiment of troops. When General
was threatened by the forces of Halleck
in 1863, Halleck was in

in command of the great fleet, & was
an army of 100,000 men. When Halleck
was in command of the army of 100,000 men

Halleck's letter was dated when
a single regiment of troops was in command
of the army of 100,000 men.

It is the first letter of Halleck's that
I have seen. Halleck's letter is

(12)
his headquarters at Baltimore.

If one wants to study the work of a diplomatist, general of researchmen, and statesman - let him read carefully General Wallace's sketch of the ^{marginal} plan & battle of the Monocacy. 42

was a side thrust to prevent Gen. Early with substantially two Army Corps from marching into Washington (July 1864) -- with an incredibly small force. He met Early & fought him so hard as to delay him at least 24 hours. This enabled Grant to get the 6th & 19th Corps within the defenses of the Capital -

then of course Washington with its inhabitants & its archives was safe.

Wallace had the credit from President & Generals for this master & execution work.

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The Washington at Baltimore.
It was found to study the work of the
high school, Bureau of Research, and
Baltimore. Let him read carefully
Bureau of Research, Baltimore
& health of the University.
was a right threat to prevent the
with satisfaction the two boys from
Washington into Washington
1864). With an excellent
force. The next day a party of
so that as to delay him at least on
ground. The next day
set the 1864 of the boys with
the Bureau of the Capital
them of course. Washington
independent & the system was
Washington the only it from
& Bureau for the Bureau & the

(13)

To follow his diplomacy that helped so
largely to make ^{in friendship} ~~with~~ the Republic of
Mexico - requiring journeys to Texas
and along its border; to ~~for~~ go with
him as governor of New Mexico that
lifted that territory so largely in proper
subordination; to stay with him over to
Turkey & see how by ^{his} ~~the same~~ large friendship
& large heartedness, he obtained the best
things for us from the Sultan.

all this public service only gives a
medium of what he ^{usually} ~~needed~~ for
his country - to ~~other~~ interests he was
ever most devoted & loyal. & unusual

And after all has been said, his permanent
name rests upon his literary works. He
was a good & successful lawyer - but he
did the law work he says ~~for~~ as a bread earner.
He was a good public speaker, presenting his
thoughts with clearness & beauty: but
nothing compares with his books.

to follow his dependence that helped to
 largely to make up the deficiency of
 money - repaying forward to Texas
 and about the border; to go with
 him as far as of these things that
 lighted that territory to go to the
 country's other; to stay with him over to
 border & see how by the ^{his} long journey
 & large heartedness, he obtained the best
 things for us from the Sultan.
 All this public service could give a
 measure of what he had done for
 his country - to the Sultan's interests he was
 ever most devoted & loyal.
 How often all has been said, his government
 from such a person his literary works. He
 was a good & even a good lawyer - but he
 was a good man & a good man. He was a
 man with a good heart & a good heart.
 He was a good man & a good man. He was a
 man with a good heart & a good heart.

The fair-~~had~~ (14) caused me to
renew with our Presents Company
of Mexico - The Prince of Judah
startles me as a work of the
imagination; but Ben-Hur is
everything - it is poetry, - history - drama
& devotion. It adds so much
freshness to old things that it makes
them new. It not only shows the
possibility of the prophet, priest
& king, but it takes you to live
with him as nothing except the
Divine mind itself can do.

He told me ^{on the Bosphorus} the story of how he came to
understand ~~this~~ Ben-Hur. Substantially
the same account is in this Autobiography.
Of course every library & every book store in
our land & other lands will soon contain
this ~~the~~ book of books.

This is the first (H) country we have
seen with our friends George
of Mexico - the Governor of Mexico
is the one on a map of the
unconquered; but here - there is
something - it is fresh - history - green
& green. It is as if
freshness to old things that of Mexico
there were. It was only then the
possibilities of the fresh, fresh
& fresh, but it is to be
with him of nothing except the
green - many things are so.
on the map of the world
the two of them are to be seen to
the south of the sea. The
the same as in this (H) country.
of some great things & we have seen
our land & other lands will be seen
this is the best of us.

our flag; This right, essential to our sovereignty as a nation, which Great Britian had before that claimed, was secure at last, [though not by the treaty of peace and not till some time after that event.] That indeed, however attained, was a great national gain.

The second thing was:- ^{Songs} that of songs, "The Star Spangled Banner". All honor to the rescued prisoner, Francis Scott Key, who composed it. His heartfelt production is perfect in its entirety. Its closing words quicken the pulse-beats of the American Patriot's heart, and make his banner more and more precious in his sight:

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

We may add that the feats of Colonel John E. Wool, near Queens-town, and of the tall Winfield Scott on the Canadian Shores near Lundy's Lane, made their distinctive impression upon all young minds. These men ^{were} young themselves then, in 1814; they became, thirty-six years later, heroic leaders in the Mexican conflict. In fact, in our histories, among the boys of my age, Scott rather than Harrison or Jackson or Wool, or either Naval commander, became the hero of heroes.

(f) The Madawaske War.

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

The first recollection I have of this conflict was when I was

our flag; this right, essential to our sovereignty as a nation, which Great Britain had before that claimed, was secure at least, though not by the treaty of peace and not till some time after the event. That indeed, however attained, was a great national gain.

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(1) The Matabele War.

Something in this line of hero-worship was quickened and strengthened by another war, which was, however, strangled at its birth. This also was an inequitable conflict between Great Britain and the United States touching the boundary questions, settled in 1888. This struggle, which terminated in a day, was called the Matabele War, pitched on the borders of Maine, or between Maine and Nova Scotia.

The first recollection I have of this conflict was when I was

eight years old; my brother and myself were on our way home from school, distance one mile; at Mr. Millett's, about half way, the people were having a military draft with all the usual excitement attending such an occasion; and, in fact, they added to the excitement by turning out a company of militia in uniform and drilling the men, the exercise being accompanied by drums and fifes. We boys ran with all our might, full of pleasure and excitement, to get near before the music should cease. The thrill of it at that period of life nobody can describe; but what was our horror, as we ran up the slope, to be told that our father had been drafted and would have to go to the war. To us it meant his death. We ran home, crying all the way, not fully realizing what war meant. But my father did not go. He was allowed to choose a substitute. As his own health was infirm, he might have been excused by the surgeon, but he at once chose a young man, who wanted to go.

He was pretty well covered with equipment when he put on the heavy shoulder strap, the waist belt, the powder-horn, the bread-sack and the canteen.

His company joined others at the capital, marched on with them, and doubtless, after suitable penalty and discipline, were properly organized and in time, reached the Eastern frontier. Our troops and the British did actually approach each other in a hostile manner at Madawaski, and both parties were near enough to catch glimpses of an enemy in that stoutly wooded region, thick and leafy, but, (as at Bull Run) tumultuous fear arose; and they ran away from each other on sight.

Before any blood had been shed, the tall American, General Winfield Scott, had visited Maine, met British delegates, and settled our trouble without actual warfare, so peaceful was he at that time.

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Madawaski, and both parties were near enough to catch glimpses of an

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Before any blood had been shed, the tall American, General

Winfield Scott, had visited Maine, met British delegates, and settled

our trouble without actual warfare, so peaceful was he at that time.

I then thought that Scott, like other good citizens, loved peace rather than war; and everybody in our country rejoiced greatly that the war cloud, which had for a time been so near at hand, black and threatening, had been happily and speedily dissipated.

(g) The Great Military Muster.

In another way than by wars, past and present, New England lads were occasionally impressed with regard to military affairs. Once a year, and that generally on the 4th of July, we had in Maine, besides "spread eagle" speeches, a display of the militia. It was, doubtless, rough and awkward, yet some select bodies wore very handsome uniforms; and our boys enjoyed the company from our own town because of the beautiful white plumes worn by the officers, and the red and white ponpons by the men. The Governor and his staff were always present at the review and muster, to inspect the State division, so that the occasion became one of great moment.

(h) WAR WITH MEXICO.

The Mexican War Surprised the People.

In Bowdoin College from 1846 to 1850, we students were more or less affected by the war spirit which soon pervaded the nation. Our Northern people were much opposed to the Mexican War, which came on in 1845 when General Taylor was ordered by the War Department at Washington to march from his camp at Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. The political excitement during this war became very great among the young men. Whigs, Democrats called by outsiders "locofocos," and the Abolitionists or Free-State-Men, of whom John P. Hale of New Hampshire was the leader, had many wordy battles. Young politicians took sides as the news, pro and con, came to us slowly from Mexico.

I then thought that Scott, like other good citizens, loved peace rather than war; and everybody in our country rejoiced greatly that the war was clouded, withdrawn for a time from our hands, black and threatening, had been happily and speedily dissipated.

The Great Military Master.

(8)

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(9)

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A young officer, Lieutenant Merrill, had gone to the war from our neighborhood. He was killed, I think in the battle of Cherubusco, and his body brought back to be buried in our village. The students formed a volunteer company, of which I was a part, and went to Harpswell to meet the young man's remains and escort them some five miles to his home; thence, after a religious service, to the cemetery. This was the most I saw of the Mexican War. Whatever the cause of this war, and however great the dissent of the Northern people, at last the nation has settled down to commend the work of Taylor and of Scott and the brave men who went with them to victory. Taking Taylor's success at Buena Vista, without which the Mexican campaign would have failed, as a sample concerning those who fell, ~~the poet~~, Theodore O'Hara wrote:-

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few
On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory Guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.
Nor shall our story be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps."

(1) West Point.

My own specialty of war influence was the Military Academy.- In truth every cadet caught something of a military spirit. Just after the Mexican War, in 1850, I received an appointment to West Point, and began immediately with my cadet associates to come in contact with those who had been in the stirring Mexican campaigns. In fact, I soon found stationed there one who had been my companion in school days, who had been in all Scott's battles. I remember he took me to a shooting ground just after I entered the Academy and showed me targets and the

A young officer, Lieutenant Merrill, had gone to the war from our neighborhood. He was killed, I think in the battle of Churubusco, and his body brought back to be buried in our village. The students formed a volunteer company, of which I was a part, and went to Harperswell to meet the young man's remains and escort them some five miles to his home; thence, after a religious service, to the cemetery. This was the most I saw of the Mexican War. Whatever the cause of this war, and however great the dissent of the Northern people, at last the nation has settled down to commend the work of Taylor and of Scott and the brave men who went with them to victory. Taking Taylor's success at Buena Vista, without which the Mexican campaign would have failed, as a sample concerning those who fell, Theodore O'Hara wrote:--

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few.
On fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And Glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.
Now shall our story be forgot,
While fame her record keeps,
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posts which supported them, pierced and shattered with balls; with a grim smile he startled me by asking how I would like to encounter that sort of thing!!

(x3)

THE ARMAMENT.

The arms, on our side at least, had already much improved. Our light batteries which carried the six pounder shot, and our howitzers for the twelve pounder, were easily managed with good horses and well drilled men. Taylor had, besides field guns, some large pieces which were called eighteen pounder siege, and these did him good service, - particularly at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; great credit, which he had not before dreamed of giving, was awarded by him to our artillery.

The cadet musket in 1850, which was light in weight was a smooth bore, - had a paper cartridge. We had a steel rammer and light bayonet, and used percussion caps instead of the flint locks. The regular army musket, hard to carry, corresponded to that of the cadet, only heavier in weight. Each cadet and soldier, carried his musket in his left hand, holding by the butt. The cavalry soldiers, besides their sabers and their carbines, thrust into their holsters large sized pistols.

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The War of the Rebellion.

The Civil War came ~~on~~, - the controlling sentiment was now plain enough, - and the armament ^{was} growing better.

In the beginning of the Rebellion, rifles in both armies were gathered from foreign quarters, mostly from Europe. But soon our old smoothbore small arms were rapidly altered over into percussion rifles. The calibres, however, of all the arms were so various that it was difficult for the Ordnance and Artillery to furnish and distribute the required ammunition.

For example, in the battle of Fair Oaks, June 1st, 1862, my right arm received two wounds, the first by a small, round Mississippi rifle bullet, the second by an elongated leaden projectile, shaped like a minnie. And this was the second year of the war.

(x5)

Armament with formations.

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

Gettysburgh was a sample battle. † We had already come to thin lines, our infantry and artillery extending over four miles with cavalry beyond. The Confederate forces were stretched over an extent of nearly eight miles, besides the ground covered by Stuart's horse on their flanks. Considering the three days battle, the terrible cannonading of more than six hundred guns, the enormous charges and assaults, and the minor conflicts

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six hundred guns, the enormous charges and assaults, and the minor combats

on the flanks, it is indeed wonderful that the losses were not greater. By actual wounds and death they were in aggregate- killed 8,334;- wounded 30,971. Notwithstanding the great improvement in arms which were giving us then three shots per piece every two minutes, the losses were not more ^{than} in the battle of Waterloo, i. e. - if we include in that conflict those battles which were introductory to Waterloo. In fact, when the arms were of the simplest kinds, and men came in closer contact as in ancient battles, like those of Cyrus and Alexander, the relative loss of life to the number engaged was greater than in most battles of our war.

(k) Some Experience Near Atlanta.

After the death of McPherson, in the battle of Atlanta, July 22nd, 1864, I was assigned to his command, consisting of the 15th, 16th and 17th Army Corps. We marched from the East of Atlanta around by the rear of the Armies of the Ohio and Cumberland to the West side of the City. General Hood sent out an equal force to meet mine, under my classmate Stephen D. Lee. Lee began his attack upon my right corps. For the first half hour he succeeded in pushing his leftmost men beyond my right. To meet this threatening movement, we used all the Artillery we could bring into position, six hundred yards distant, with a view to clear that flank. This, however, would not have been sufficient, had not two regiments from General Dodge, not to exceed a thousand men in all, armed with the new breach-loading rifles, been hurried over from the left to the right and set to work. Many Confederates had already passed our temporary piles of rails, and were giving some of our men an enfilading and some a reverse fire, and very soon would have succeeded in dislodging our whole front and changing our face, as the Mexicans did that of General Taylor at Buena Vista, when Dodge's two regiments, springing into line before the enemy, leveled their rifles and commenced

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their continuous discharge; they had the seven and sixteen shooters. In less than five minutes the whole right was cleared, and those Confederates, who were not killed or wounded, had retired back of the crest, springing into ravines and behind trees for protection against the deadly missiles.

(1) Later experiences and Changes.

(x2) Further Improving of Arms.

Immediately after the close of our war, and ~~subsequently~~ in consequence of the lessons learned from it and from European nations, we adopted altogether the breech-loading arms. Improvements have since continually gone on until most rapid firing and great ranges have been obtained - ranges of incredible extent- some cannon with elongated projectiles have attained distances from six to thirteen miles, and pieces of the heaviest calibre which a few years ago required from thirty-five to forty minutes for loading, can now be loaded and fired in less than two minutes .

"At the present time all the great nations of the world are armed with repeating rifles provided with sights graduated as high as nineteen hundred yards, using the center-primed metallic cartridge. These can be easily fired from five to seven times a minute, and with fatal effect up to a range of a mile or more," (See Gen. Merritt's article)

It is evident that in all the future the loss of life in the army and in the navy under ordinary circumstances equally favorable to the parties in contention must be great indeed. At Gettysburgh, such modern pieces of ordnance as I have discribed, placed by the Confederates on Oak Ridge, to the West, and Benner's Hill to the North would have rendered our cemetery position untenable; yet the battle of Gettysburgh could have been fought even then and there had we also possessed

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the new ordinance, and perhaps with not much greater loss of life. It might have been effected by rapid fortifying, and by our first seizing points on Oak Ridge and Benner's Hill, which could have been done the first day under cover of the reserve artillery, had ^{that} it been as long ⁱⁿ range as that of to-day. With foes straight before the front, our knife-edge crest would have been just as difficult for an enemy to have touched by cross fire ~~as that of to-day~~; and there was no flanking position besides Benner's Hill ~~for any purpose~~ which could have displaced us.

This suggests that, in spite of better armor, battles may be practicable now as ever; but the conditions have so changed that lines must commence at greater distance assunder; and, further, it will never do to expose infantry, artillery or cavalry in masses as was our custom then.

General Fitzhugh Lee, [the Confederate cavalry leader, in a graphic article in the Century] says some things delightful to peace men: If the horrors of war can be increased, the necessity of adopting some other method of settlement may receive greater consideration."

Speaking of our new magazine small arms, Lee remarks: "The magazine carries five cartridges, but it is so arranged for cut off, that the rifle may be fired as a single loader until the enemy gets into close quarters. The progress in the rapidity of fire of infantry guns since 1865 is marvellous. A soldier can now aim at an object and fire twenty shots in less than a minute; or if he rapidly throws his gun to his shoulder and fires without aim, forty shots maybe discharged in sixty-eight seconds. If the cartridges in the magazines are reserved, and he begins the action by using his gun as a single loader, he can fire fifteen shots with it in ~~the~~ forty-seven seconds, or from the magazine throw a ball into the air every two seconds; whereas in our

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civil war forty rounds of ammunition in the cartridge box and twenty in the haversack were a full amount for a day's fighting."

Lee further adds: "Had the Federal troops at Gettysburgh been armed with the rifle now being issued to the United States infantry, and with the present improved field guns, Pickett's heroic band ^{his} in charge on the third day would have been under fire from the start to finish; and the fire of massed infantry, combined with breech-loading cannon, would probably have destroyed every man in the assaulting lines. [With the weapons then in use the Union Army did not open with artillery on the charging Southern troops until they were in a much closer range.] In the recent war between Japan and China, a ball fired from a Japanese rifle called the Murata, similar to the United States magazine rifle, struck a Chinaman, three quarters of a mile away, in the knee, and crushed it to atoms."

"The improvement in field cannon has kept pace with that in small arms. It is doubtful whether troops can be held in column or mass formation within two miles of an enemy firing the present modern breech-loading field guns. The extreme range of these, (three and one-half inch) is over five miles; when a suitable smokeless powder is found, they may throw a projectile eight miles. Had McClellan had these guns when his lines were five miles from Richmond, he could have ruined the city. No troops can live in front of them when they are rapidly discharging shrapnel, two hundred bullets to the case; and they can defend themselves without infantry support, and can be captured only by surprise, or when their ammunition is exhausted."

"A steel shell with thick walls now does the work of the old fashioned solid shot, and has in addition an explosive effect. The rapidity of fire has been much increased by the use of metallic cartridges,

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which contain in one case projectile and powder; and five rounds of shrapnel can be fired from a single gun in less than one minute ." "Then", Lee closes thus: "with the Maxim automatic machine gun, firing 650 shots per minute without human assistance, and the latest Gatling, delivering 1800 shots per minute, it would seem that the splendid exhibition of courage with which brave men have charged to the cannon's mouth will never again be recorded on the pages of history; for no commanding general is likely to order a direct assault on an enemy occupying strong defensive lines."

With reference to machine guns, such as the Gatling, which mow down everything which is near at hand, and unobstructed, the effect is at times dissappointing; I saw that the Indians in the Nez Percé War of 1877 quickly comprehended their sweeping power and deadly work; they managed to find just where the Gatlings were and carefully kept beyond their range.

(m)

Later Wars and their Lessons.

The wars using modern arms that have taken place since ours, such as the Austrian and Prussian, the Franco-Prussian, the Turko-Russian, the struggle between China and Japan and the Turco-Grecian conflict do not fully sustain Fitzhugh Lee's thought; but they do, indeed, demonstrate the necessity of great intelligence, not only on the part of the leaders and officers of rank, but of individual fighting men. In all modern campaigns, great preparations, *at an immense cost*, great skill and new methods of organization will be required for either offensive or defensive war.

Be assured that in spite of increase of terrors, the war spirit will not materially diminish by the greater destruction of human life from improvement in arms; because those who bring on the war never have to do the fighting; and as a rule nation may meet nation with equal armament and comparatively equal forces; and no commanding general is likely to order a direct assault upon a strongly entrenched enemy.

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The enterprise of Japan has conquered China, but in time the enterprise of Chinese statesman with their innumerable hosts may yet overwhelm Japan, overrun India and conquer the world. Certainly no improvement in arms could prevent such results if the propelling sentiment of the Chinese people, united, should take a decided military turn.

(n)

NO AGRESSION.

A military spirit, moderately controlling, which goes only so far as love of one's country, ever ready to make for its existence the necessary sacrifices, even the extreme sacrifice of life, is patriotic; but the spirit of resentment and ~~aggression~~ ^{has produced} which the Japan and Chinese war ~~is likely to produce~~ brings imminent danger to the peace of mankind, - the same as the like has done in all past ages. The noblest soldiers of modern times have deprecated a bloodthirsty cause, and the spirit of the Christian now represses it. Nobody that has a heart can contemplate without horror such a slaughter as that by the Kurds in Armenia where whole villages have suffered indescribable outrage and extermination.

(3)

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The real sentiment of America and indeed of all Europe, except Turkey, has permanently settled upon a non-aggressive plane. Has there not then been a sufficient modification of "the propelling sentiment" at home and abroad since the days of Washington and Napoleon to cause a radical change in the public law? Such ^{change} ~~change~~ as will render any war unlikely to occur between the nations ^{having} ~~submitting to~~ such law? What a glorious change that would be! *Facts contradict the hope!*

First, then let us ask ourselves concerning the action and reaction always occurring of a positive peace sentiment. During the days of our boyhood, notwithstanding the spirit embodied in eloquent

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phrase by Samuel Adams, to resist aggression; in spite of the spirited call, before he breathed his last, of General Warren, on the field of Bunker Hill, to do or to die for native land; and in face of the last teachings of Washington that in time of peace we must be prepared for war, the great bulk of our ethical instruction has been quite the reverse of these fervid lessons. Before the Rebellion, Longfellow embodied the growing ^{peace} sentiment in two startling stanzas:

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

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

Surely the absolutely non-^{resistant} ~~resident~~ interpretation of our Lord's teaching has not been confined to the descendants and followers of William Penn; besides poets of the type of Whittier and Longfellow, ministers of every name about the close of the Mexican War, thus preached from the pulpit; teachers in the schools and professors in the colleges strongly affirmed this same view. It was the burden of most sermons and the key-note of chapters in moral science.

As early as in July 4th, 1845, Charles Sumner, standing up in Boston, gave his greatest speech, "The Grandeur of Nations." His words of stirring eloquence were condemnatory of all war. "War," he declared, "is utterly ineffectual to secure or advance its professed object. The wretchedness it entails contributes to no end, helps to establish no right,

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and therefore, in no respect determining ~~the~~ justice between the contending nations."

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

(c) West Point Moral Science.

So opposed to all war were the teachings of our ~~at~~ ^{text-book} West Point, Wayland's Moral Science, that the cadets were obliged by the academic board to omit the chapter on war; because cadets were to be pledged to defend their nation's flag against all her foes whatsoever. Dr. Wayland made it appear a moral crime to do so. Had the teachings of such extreme peace men been accepted ~~unconditionally~~ and universally, North, South, East and West, ~~without doubt~~ our fratricidal war might have been avoided. But we were not so far advanced. When the first blow of the Rebellion struck, there came a revulsion of sentiment in every part of the land; it was a veritable war spirit! No peace was then possible till the storm, awakened, had spent itself, and the cause of strife had ceased to exist. But, when that object was at last fully consummated, with great joy the whole nation returned to the ~~advocations~~ ^{advocations} of peace. Since then, notwithstanding the paramount necessities for a United States police; in spite of the acts of criminal classes in large centres; and occasional

and therefore, in no respect determining justice between the contending
nations. His closing thought had in it beauty and significance belittling
a nation's Sabbath, and it did not produce upon men's hearts absolute
conviction. "History," he said, "dwells with fondness on the reverent hom-
age bestowed by massed soldiers upon the spot of earth occupied by the
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-:(21):-

more outbreaks of Indians and rioters, *again* there has been a steady drift toward a healthful peace-sentiment, and a permanent peace policy.

Now, thirty-three years after the horrors of Civil War have disappeared, the controlling sentiment in pulpit, press, public forums, schools and universities, appears *all* again cumulative against war. These, who favor a national preventative police, are still in the majority, and I heartily agree with them. They, nevertheless, join the peace men of every name in asking for a proper change in the law of nations; they contend for the establishment of one or more international tribunals to hear and settle most causes of war.

Few, indeed, would be the questions which could not be submitted to such a high court without fear. After the existence of a recognized tribunal, justice would speedily work itself clear, and obtain more permanent foothold as light and truth penetrated the peoples and the court. Some questions, we admit, could not be arbitrated; for example, one that involved our existence as a nation; or the continuance of France as a Republic; of Great Britian as an independant empire; or of Germany as a consolidation of nations; or of Russia as an autocracy-- yet how unlikely that any nation would dream of dragging into *the peace* court the question of the life or death of an individual nation which was a part and parcel of the court itself!! When the great tribunal or tribunals so long worked for by peace men, shall have come, the nations involved will probably have no more ^{war}; as our American states under our constitution, forty-five in number, never have cause of war, because of the Supreme Court, a tribunal in which all have an interest, and to which all submit their questions of difference. How readily they abide by the clear-cut decision of a United States court, and they accept it as final.

We have many hopes for us and for other nations. outbreaks of Indians and rioters, there has been a steady drift toward a peaceful sentiment of American society, though ever changing.

1. The sentiment of American society, though ever changing, has been no more concerned with peace principles than people. Now, thirty-three years after the horrors of Civil War have disappeared, the controlling sentiment in public, press, public forums, schools and universities, appears again cumulative against war. These who favor a national preventative police, are still in the majority, and I heartily agree with them. They, nevertheless, join the peace men of every name in asking for a proper change in the law of nations; they con- tend for the establishment of one or more international tribunals to

hear and settle most causes of war.

2. The peace sentiment abroad, though not behind us and not few, indeed, would be the questions which could not be submitted to such a high court without fear. After the existence of a recognized tribunal, justice would speedily work itself clear, and obtain more per- manent foothold as light and truth penetrated the peoples and the court. Some questions, we admit, could not be arbitrated; for example, one that involved our existence as a nation; or the continuance of France as a

3. It is not urged to ignore patriotic teaching, to forget the Republic; of Great Britain as an independent empire; or of Germany as a consolidation of nations; or of Russia as an autocracy-- yet how unlikely that any nation would dream of dragging into court the question of the life or death of an individual nation which was a part and parcel of the future, as short, bloody and decisive; and will necessarily involve great loss of life and property. If other nations love vital struggles the court itself!! When the great tribunal on tribunals so long worked for by peace men, shall have come, the nations involved will probably have no more; as our American states under our constitution, forty-five in number, never have cause of war, because of the Supreme Court, a tribu- nal in which all have an interest, and to which all submit their questions of difference. How readily they abide by the clear-cut decision of a

United States court, and they accept it as final.

*With thankful hearts,
of today*
We hail many hopeful signs for us and for other nations.

1. The sentiment of American society, though ever changing, modified by ~~The~~ teachings of youth, by the example of veterans, by the environment of arms and military instruction, and by the calls of patriotic duty, has been so much penetrated with peace principles that our people generally are strongly against war.

2. The improvement in arms though not really an absolute prevention, has a tendency to make the public calamity of war less likely to befall us. War's increased severities will greatly deter even warlike spirits.

3. The peace sentiment abroad, though ~~not~~ behind us and not altogether controlling, has everywhere to-day, a stronger advocacy than ever before in the history of mankind, and the present is a good time to press foreign nations for changes in international law with a view to protect any nation (even a small one) against aggression, and secure the settlement of troublesome questions by peaceful methods.

4. It is not urged to ignore patriotic teachings, to forget the example of our fathers, or neglect our living veterans. The right to defend the life of the republic remains forever sacred. All wars will in the future, be short, bloody and decisive; and will necessarily involve great loss of life and property. If other nations force vital struggles upon us, let us be wise enough at least to see that our preparations by sea and by land are complete and always abreast of the age.

As men who fear God and love our country, we will ever prefer peace to war and seek it diligently; but without fear we will guard our heritage while the Almighty gives us health and life.

We have many hopeful signs for us and for other nations.

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modified by the teachings of youth, by the example of veterans, by the sentiment of arms and military instruction, and by the call of patriotic duty, has been so much permeated with these principles that our people generally are strongly against war.

2. The improvement in arms though not really an absolute prevention, has a tendency to make the public estimate of war less likely to be as War's increased severities will greatly deter even warlike spirits. The schools, the colleges, the missionary bodies, the churches.

3. The peace sentiment abroad, though not behind us and not altogether controlling, has everywhere to-day, a stronger advocacy than ever before in the history of mankind, and the present is a good time to press foreign nations for changes in international law with a view to prevent any nation even a small one against aggression, and secure the settlement of troublesome questions by peaceful methods.

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IV. SPIRITUAL WARFARE.

Turn now to the noblest fight.

There has always been a spiritual contest in human society. To-day its power is increasing. The warfare of the future in our country will, I firmly believe, in the main, be spiritual contests, similar to that which the Salvation Army and all true evangelists are waging. They constitute an army whose armament shields the heart, whose weapons pierce the soul, yet shed no blood; an army whose drums and fifes and earnest calls awaken to animation those who have been stupified by sin and shame; an army whose shouts add joy to joy, and not terror to terror in the wake of their onsets. The schools, the colleges, the missionary bodies, the churches, the cathedrals, the benevolent societies such as Woman's Missions, Young Men's Associations, Christian Endeavor Leagues and all brotherhoods are pressing the contest more and more of truth against falsehood, of right against wrong; and of rescuing day by day those who have been long imprisoned by the great enemy of the souls of men. It is the Captain of captains who leads in this grand warfare, this victorious advance, this effective breaking of chains, this glorious series of joyous victories.

The warfare is strong because the leader is the Lord of lords.

Wave after wave of salvation, during my life, in the 19th century, has been sweeping the nations. Skirmishers have sought out the nooks and corners, - even dives and slums, to purge the dark places, to light them by their torches; while the slower army of right thinkers and right doers have been pushing forward main lines to secure and hold the ground thus gained.

I enjoy this sort of fighting. Are we not discouraged sometimes, - sometimes weary? Yes, indeed. But as long as we know who shields our heads and who renews within us the joy of our own salvation, we hope never to surrender to our adversaries, be they inside or outside of us, no, not

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till our Captain shall relieve us from duty. What a promise is written in his hand-book for every faithful soldier in this warfare; to-wit, He that overcometh shall inherit all things, and I will be his God and he shall be My son.

The declaration of our Captain in this struggle is inspiring to ardent souls; it is extraordinary: "My, kingdom is not of this world, else would my children fight." Be it so, and God grant that all interests, commercial, educational and religious, individual and national, may ~~be~~ ^{so} work together in all the earth, during the 20th century as to cause wars with bloodshed to cease, and so Christ's spiritual kingdom of everlasting peace come and prevail. What a ~~field~~ ^{field} for young men! God grant that they gird on the whole armor which the Great Apostle described, and so go forth, each to fill his place in the ranks of true believers.

Would that every heart would see to it to be spirit-filled, that victory may be assured, and men ^{be} speedily saved with an undoubted ^{an} everlasting salvation!

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