

This article was downloaded by: [University of Sussex Library]

On: 02 February 2015, At: 03:32

Publisher: Routledge

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954

Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Royal United Services Institution. Journal

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/rusi19>

Military Notes

Published online: 11 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: (1903) Military Notes, Royal United Services Institution. Journal, 47:303, 603-614, DOI: [10.1080/03071840309417509](https://doi.org/10.1080/03071840309417509)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/03071840309417509>

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Taylor & Francis makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of all the information (the "Content") contained in the publications on our platform. However, Taylor & Francis, our agents, and our licensors make no representations or warranties whatsoever as to the accuracy, completeness, or suitability for any purpose of the Content. Any opinions and views expressed in this publication are the opinions and views of the authors, and are not the views of or endorsed by Taylor & Francis. The accuracy of the Content should not be relied upon and should be independently verified with primary sources of information. Taylor and Francis shall not be liable for any losses, actions, claims, proceedings, demands, costs, expenses, damages, and other liabilities whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with, in relation to or arising out of the use of the Content.

This article may be used for research, teaching, and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, redistribution, reselling, loan, sub-licensing, systematic supply, or distribution in any form to anyone is

expressly forbidden. Terms & Conditions of access and use can be found at <http://www.tandfonline.com/page/terms-and-conditions>

MILITARY NOTES.

PRINCIPAL APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS FOR APRIL, 1903.

Lieut.-General Sir J. B. Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers. Major-General B. B. D. Campbell, C.V.O., C.B., to command the troops in Guernsey and Alderney, whilst Lieut.-Governor of those Islands. Colonel F. E. Mulcahy, C.B., from Ordnance Officer, First Class, to be Principal Ordnance Officer, ranking as Major-General. Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. A. Ramsay, from Commanding 1st Provisional Regiment of Hussars, to be Colonel to Command the 9th Regimental District (the Norfolk Regiment). General Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart., G.C.B., from Q.M.G. to the Forces, to be a General on the Staff to command the troops in Malta and its Dependencies. Lieut.-General F. W., Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., from Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its Dependencies, to be a Lieut.-General on the Staff to command the IVth Army Corps. Major-General Sir W. F. Gatacre, K.C.B., D.S.O., now a Major-General on the Staff, commanding the troops in the Eastern District, to be a Major-General on the Staff to command the 10th Division and 19th Brigade, IVth Army Corps. Colonel E. M. S. Crabbe, C.B., from A.Q.M.G. 1st Army Corps, to be a Brigadier-General on the Staff and Chief Staff Officer, IVth Army Corps. Colonel W. G. Crole Wyndham, C.B., from an A.A.G. to be A.A.G. 10th Division IVth Army Corps. Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. A. Coxhead, C.B., from h.p. to be Assistant Military Secretary at Head Quarters, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Colonel H. C. B. Farrant, from a D.A.G. to be Chief Staff Officer, Malta. Colonel H. T. Hughes-Hallett from A.A.G. (for Instruction) to be an A.Q.M.G. Colonel R. J. F. Banfield, C.B., from an A.A.G. to be Chief Staff Officer, Gibraltar. Colonel G. M. Bullock, C.B., from an A.A.G. to be Chief Staff Officer in Egypt. Major-General A. S. M. Brown, to be Colonel of the 3rd Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. R. Townley from h.p. to be Colonel to command the 34th Regimental District (the Border Regiment). Major-General Sir H. J. T. Hildyard, K.C.B., to be Director of Military Education and Training at Head Quarters. Colonel R. A. Nugent, C.B., to be a Colonel on the Staff and Director of Transport, Woolwich Arsenal. Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. J. Scobell, from 2nd Dragoons, to be a Brigadier-General on the Staff, to command the 1st Cavalry Brigade, 1st Army Corps, with the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, and the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Lieut.-Colonel and Brevet Colonel S. H. Winter, from A.S.C., to be a Colonel on the Staff and Director of Supplies and Transport, Malta, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Lieut.-Colonel C. C. Monro, from h.p., now Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, to be Commandant of the School of Musketry. The undermentioned officers of the Indian Army are promoted Major-Generals, viz. : Colonel C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O.,

A.D.C., commanding a First Class District in India; Colonel W. Hill, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers in India; Colonel L. W. Christopher, C.B., Director-General of Supply and Transport in India; Colonel Sir E. G. Barrow, K.C.B., Secretary, Military Department, Government of India; and Colonel E. L. Elliot, K.C.B., D.S.O., Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. General Sir H. E. Wood, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commanding Indian Army Corps, to be Field-Marshal. General Sir G. S. White, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel, the Gordon Highlanders, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gibraltar, to be Field-Marshal.

AUSTRALIA.—Queensland Defence Force.—The total strength of the Queensland military forces, officers and men, on the 30th June was as follows :—Defence force (including Volunteers), 324 officers, 4,443 other ranks, 1,324 horses. In addition there were 97 rifle clubs, 4,407 men; police force, 26 officers, 846 other ranks, 1,140 horses; all of which are, under the Act, liable to be called out for military service. The following number of cadets were serving at the same time :—Senior, 3 officers, 98 other ranks; Grammar School, 8 officers, 203 other ranks; State School, 13 officers, 687 other ranks.

The Land Defence Force may be grouped under five heads :—

1. Permanent Force, including Permanent Staff and "A" Battery.
2. Militia or partially paid, including Staff Officers and corps paid for a certain number of days.
3. Volunteers, who receive no pay, but whose expenses are partially covered by a capitation grant.
4. Cadets, corps formed in connection with schools, but whose members are not sworn in.
5. Rifle Clubs, sworn in and available for service in time of war only. Earn small grant for efficiency when certified to possess an elementary knowledge of drill.

At Thursday Island a fort has been constructed, and is garrisoned and maintained at the joint cost of the Australian Colonies, the armament being supplied by the Imperial Government. The military strength at this important post was materially added to during 1896 by the establishment of the Torres Straits Garrison Battery, consisting of 3 officers and 62 men, bringing the force available at Thursday Island up to 5 officers and 110 men. A Garrison Battery has also been formed at Cairns. Provision has also been made for the protection of the Brisbane River by a strong earthwork at Lytton, covered by a redoubt situated on Reformatory Hill. In time of war these defences would be supplemented by a torpedo system and boom, whilst Townsville has been supplied with a small battery at Kissing Point.

FRANCE.—Courses for Lieut.-Colonels, Majors, and Captains.—Lieut.-colonels, majors, and captains of the various branches of the Service, in the French Army, have, for some time past, been permitted to go through, under certain conditions, courses in branches of the Service other than their own. Various Ministerial circulars have been issued regarding changes in the preliminary regulations, and the *Bulletin Officiel* published one, on the 2nd April last, which remodels all the different arrangements regarding these courses. The duration of these courses will be about ten

months, from the arrival of the recruits until the discharge of the class. Only lieut.-colonels of less than 54 years of age, and majors and captains who have, for two years, discharged the duties incidental to their rank, may apply for these courses. No application of this nature may be presented by any officer employed as commander of a corps or of a department. Officers holding Staff certificates, whether serving on the Staff or not, may be permitted to go through these courses. Permission to do so is limited by the requirements of the Service, and can only be given by the War Minister. Seconded officers must first return to their branch of the Service and be replaced on the Staff. Officers with Staff certificates, under instruction in a branch of the Service other than their own, will remain available for Staff duty. As captains commanding companies or squadrons, undergoing a course in a different branch of the Service, may, in case of necessity, be recalled to their corps, they must not be regarded as having relinquished the command of their units. They will, therefore, not be replaced in the command of that unit, which will, however, be given, provisionally, in the cavalry, to one of the second captains available, and in the infantry to a captain available from the supernumerary cadre. In the same way captains, who are adjutants of their battalions, must not be deprived of their adjutancies when going through a course of instruction.

Officers under instruction, during the absence of the regular unit commanders, are on the same roster for command of units as the officers of the corps to which they are attached. They may, however, only exercise such commands for a short period. If the commander of the corps should be absent for a longer period than thirty days, the commander of the army corps, to which the corps belongs, must apply to the War Minister for a substitute. All arrangements regarding the courses of instruction are applicable to officers of colonial army corps. Officers selected from these troops should be taken from those who have, normally, a year to put in in France before being called upon to serve in the Colonies; they must, however, proceed on their tour of colonial service in their proper turn.—*Revue du Cercle Militaire.*

ITALY.—*Grand Manœuvres in 1903.*—The manœuvres to be carried out this year by the Italian Army have been regulated as follows:—

1. *Grand Manœuvres:* The IIIrd (Milan) and the Vth (Verona) Army Corps will carry out grand manœuvres from the 28th August to the 6th September, in which a division of mobile Militia, and a division and brigade of cavalry, will also take part. These manœuvres will be under the direction of General Saletta, Chief of the General Staff, who will issue the necessary orders for their preparation and execution.

2. *Division and Brigade Camps:* The ten other Army Corps will carry out division and brigade manœuvres, in camps of instruction, from the 29th August to the 9th September. The troops stationed in Sardinia will execute special manœuvres between the months of August and September.

3. *Manœuvres with Army Corps Cadres:* The Ist (Turin), the IIIrd (Milan), the VIth (Bologna), the VIIIth (Florence), the IXth (Rome), and the XIth (Bari) Army Corps, will carry out manœuvres with army corps cadres, according to special orders given by the War Minister.

4. *Siege Manœuvres with Cadres:* The Ist (Turin), the IVth (Genoa), and the Xth (Naples) Army Corps, will carry out siege manœuvres with cadres, according to orders issued by the War Minister.

5. *Camp Manœuvres for Cavalry Brigades:* There will be a camp manœuvro for a cavalry brigade in the IIIrd (Milan) Army Corps, from the 10th to the 25th September, and another in the Xth (Naples) Army Corps from the 1st to the 15th September.

6. *Manœuvres with Cavalry Cadres:* These will take place in the IIIrd, Vth, VIIIth, and Xth Army Corps; the 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th Brigades will take part in them.

7. *Cavalry Instruction Ride:* This will be carried out under the direction of the Inspector-General of Cavalry.

8. *Staff Ride:* This will be carried out under the direction of the Chief of the General Staff.—*La France Militaire.*

RÚSSIA.—*War Budget for 1903.*—The tables below show the provisions of the Budget of the War Department for the present year:—

	Roubles.
Central Administration	3,332,605
Local Administration	9,984,968
Instruction and Technical Establishments ...	11,115,717
Hospitals and Medical Department	4,571,306
Clothing and Equipment	21,533,805
Victualling	50,216,135
Forage	19,900,496
Pay of Troops	73,686,424
Rent and Up-keep of Quarters	21,465,141
Building Works	20,165,062
Manufacture of Artillery <i>Matériel</i>	11,671,635
Up-keep of Artillery <i>Matériel</i>	3,040,433
Transport Service and Changes of Garrisons	11,892,499
Expenditure connected with Posting of	
Recruits	1,446,146
Calling out Reservists and Militia	2,860,493
Administration of Turkestan	1,398,248
Gendarmerie	5,191,066
Stoppages, interest and help for Pensioners ²	
Fund	5,553,187
Extraordinary Expenditure	867,443
Province of Kwantun	5,835,621
Transformation of Armament	24,583,983
Various Expenditure	2,939,790
Reserve Funds	4,076,334
Expenditure to be carried forward to	
next year	8,595,000
Total	329,923,806

A comparison of this Budget with that for the preceding year shows an increase of more than 7 million roubles due especially to the expense of re-armament. As a matter of fact the amount of that item alone exceeds that of last year by nearly 7 million roubles. Nearly all the items with regard to the troops and their staffs are in excess of the previous year, except as regards barracks. The amounts for rent and construction are less than in the Budget for 1902.—*La France Militaire.*

Abolition of the Lance in the Cavalry.—The following extract from the January number of the *Internationale Revue über die gesammten Armeen und Flotten* for 1903 may be of interest in connection with the Commander-

in-Chief's Memorandum published in the present number of the JOURNAL :

"The carrying of the lance by Russian cavalry has lately been abolished by an Imperial decision. The subject in question has recently excited much heated discussion in all the great Armies on account of the arming of the whole of the German cavalry with lances. The lance has, also, many supporters in Russia, where it is regarded as the national weapon, in spite of the fact that, even with the Cossacks, the front rank only of squadrons retain the lance. In 1900 the Emperor ordered an enquiry to be held in all the chief commands, as well as in all cavalry district and regimental commands, for the purpose of investigating all the reasons for and against the retention of the lance, and to record opinions on the subject. These opinions were then all laid before a Special Commission. The latter reported to the Emperor that altogether 60 per cent. were against and 40 per cent. in favour of the retention of the lance, and in consequence the decision mentioned above was arrived at."

SPAIN.—*War Budget for 1903.*—This Budget was published by a Royal decree of the 31st December, 1902. The receipts amount to 969,237,257, and the expenditure to 958,231,313 pesetas, thus showing an excess of 11,105,944 pesetas of receipts over expenditure. The credits for the War Department amount to 144,940,348 pesetas; a decrease of 9,566,365 pesetas on those of 1902. The expenditure of the War Department is made up as follows :—

		Pesetas.
Central Administration	{ Personnel	3,067,024
	{ Matériel	361,600
Provisional Administration	{ Personnel	10,715,762
	{ Matériel	401,778
Permanent Corps, Recruiting, Excess of		
Cadres, etc.		88,820,656
Subsistence, Barracks, Lighting, Camps,		
Hospitals		20,614,658
Penitentiary Establishments		131,040
Military Transports		1,031,000
Forage and Remounts		2,288,085
Artillery Matériel		5,600,000
Engineer Matériel		4,809,000
Various unexpected expenditure		360,000
Pay for Holders of Decorations		321,135
Engagement and Re-engagement Bounties		1,450,000
Rent of Military Buildings		313,932
Past Fiscal Year		4,654,678
Total		144,940,348
		— <i>Recrutement Militaire.</i>

SWITZERLAND.—*Strength of the Federal Army.*—The Swiss Federal Army consisted, on the 1st January, 1903, of the following effectives, including officers, viz :—

		Men.
Active Army		150,163
Landwehr	{ 1st Levy	44,941
	{ 2nd Levy	25,136
	{ Cavalry and Departments	18,470
Total		238,710

To these must be added 624 pensioned officers and 411 officers of the Staff, Territorial Service, etc., bringing the total up to 239,745.

The distribution of the various arms is as follows :—

Staffs	1,999	men,	of whom	1,546	belong	to the	active	Army.
Infantry	174,884	"	"	112,290	"	"	"	"
Cavalry	8,429	"	"	4,791	"	"	"	"
Artillery	32,405	"	"	19,203	"	"	"	"
Engineers	9,738	"	"	5,370	"	"	"	"
Medical Service	8,359	"	"	5,045	"	"	"	"
Administration } Troops ... }	2,375	"	"	1,501	"	"	"	"
Cyclists	521	"	"	417	"	"	"	"

The 238,710 men of the Swiss Federal Army are divided into 4 Army Corps, fortress troops, and unattached troops, as follows :—

A. ARMY CORPS.

	Active Army.				Grand total of Army Corps.
	Staffs.	Divisions.	Un- brigaded Troops.	Total of Active Army.	
General Staff of the Army	66	66	66
Ist Army Corps	340	{ 1st, 16,292 2nd, 16,360	} 3,439	36,421	46,204
IInd Army Corps	328	{ 3rd, 16,341 5th, 15,827	} 3,506	36,002	45,367
IIIrd Army Corps	326	{ 6th, 15,863 7th, 15,769	} 3,473	35,431	44,383
IVth Army Corps	328	{ 4th, 14,986 8th, 13,551	} 3,406	32,271	43,644
Total	140,191	179,664

B. FORTRESS TROOPS.

Amount to 20,003 men, of whom 6,244 belong to the Active Army, viz. : Staff, 70; St. Gothard, 3,962; and St. Maurice, 2,212 men.

C. UNATTACHED TROOPS.

Amount to 39,043 men, of whom 3,723 belong to the Active Army, viz. : Staffs, 88; various units, 3,640. In the category of unattached troops is included the second levy of the Landwehr, with the exception of 4,062 men attached to the fortress troops.

The strength of the Landsturm consisted, on the 1st January last, of 289,244 men, 45,906 of whom are armed, and 243,338 men are unarmed.—*Revue Militaire*.

UNITED STATES.—*Report of the Secretary of War*.—The applicants for enlistment in the Army during the year, not counting the Hospital Corps or the Philippine Scouts, numbered 124,542, of whom 37,461, or about 30 per cent., were accepted, the re-enlistments numbering 11,435. The deaths from all causes during the year were 1394 per 1,000 of mean strength, against 2274 per 1,000 of mean strength in 1900, the reduction being due to improved conditions in the Philippines. The close

of the military administration in Cuba and the final work of pacification in the Philippines are described from other official documents.

Disposition to be Made of Army in Peace.—The restoration of the normal conditions of peace, and the return of the greater part of the Army to the United States, have made it possible to resume with increased activity the work of preparing for future wars.

The increase of the Army from 25,000 to a minimum of 60,000 has, of course, made necessary a great increase in barracks, quarters, hospitals, and all the constructions which go to make up an Army post. The accommodations which had been provided before the war with Spain are now quite inadequate, and require to be more than doubled. The work of construction has been pressed vigorously by the Quartermaster's Department to the extent allowed by the appropriations made by Congress for this purpose.

In order to secure a definite plan for the distribution of troops, and the construction work necessary to provide for their maintenance, a board was convened in Washington in November last, composed of the general officers of the Army of the United States.

Coast Defence.—Referring to the subject of coast defence, the Secretary points out that during the year the following guns have all been mounted in fortifications: One hundred and twelve 10-inch, eighty-nine 8-inch, one hundred and eight rapid-fire guns, and two hundred and ninety-seven mortars. There have also been completed and issued, ready to mount, additional guns, as follows: Two 12-inch, three 10-inch, seventy-four rapid-fire, and fifteen mortars. The status of emplacements for which funds have been provided by Congress was as follows at the close of the fiscal year 1902: Guns mounted, eighty 12-inch, one hundred and twelve 10-inch, eighty-nine 8-inch, one hundred and eight rapid-fire, two hundred and ninety-seven 12-inch mortars; ready for armament, sixteen 12-inch, three 10-inch, five 8-inch, two hundred and twenty-nine rapid-fire, fifty-five 12-inch mortars; under construction, nine 12-inch, fifteen 10-inch, two 8-inch, one hundred and forty-six rapid-fire, twenty-four 12-inch mortars. Grand total, 1,190.

The Joint Manœuvres.—On the subject of the joint manœuvres the Secretary says: "They were carried out with the most admirable spirit and efficiency by both branches of the Service. The Army was much gratified by the effective participation with them of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery and 2 companies of Connecticut Heavy Artillery; and with the Navy and naval reserves of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts took part. The 13th New York Heavy Artillery was most desirous to take part, but was prevented by a lack of State appropriations. An actual attempt to use tools is the best way to learn whether they are in good order and are complete, and it is also the best way to learn how to use them. The advantage gained in this way by the Engineer, Ordnance, Signal, and Artillery Corps of the Army, and I doubt not also by the officers of the Navy, more than justifies the undertaking, and indicates the wisdom of annual repetitions of the exercise at different points upon the coast."

Arrangements have been made for the construction of the best of the new field guns to the extent of the appropriations now available. "The new gun will have a calibre of 3 inches, and will fire a projectile weighing 15 lbs., with an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second. It will be of the long recoil type, and will use fixed ammunition. It is capable of firing about six times as rapidly as the field guns which we now use, so that one of the new guns will be able to throw as many shells at an enemy as a whole 6-gun battery of the present type. This great increase in the effectiveness

of field artillery is of special value to the United States, because we are always weak in artillery in proportion to our infantry."

Orders have been given for the construction and practical service trial of 5,000 rifles after the new model adopted by the Ordnance Department.

Military Education.—As indicating the need of general and systematic military education for officers, Secretary Root notes the fact that of the 2,900 officers of the line of the Army, 1,818 have been appointed since the beginning of the war with Spain. Of these 1,818 but 276 were supplied by the West Point Academy; the remaining 1,542 have come—414 from the ranks, 512 from civil life, and 616 from the volunteers of the war with Spain and in the Philippines. The volunteers and the enlisted men have, of course, acquired useful experience, and they were all selected on the ground of their military conduct and intelligence. Yet it is generally true of the whole 1,542, constituting more than one-half of all the officers of the line, that they have had no systematic military education. They constitute nearly the entire body of first and second lieutenants. The Engineers' School at Washington will contribute very largely to supply the deficiency indicated in military education. The War College Board has also addressed itself especially to reinstating and regulating military instruction in the military schools and colleges of the country, which may serve as a source for future appointments of second lieutenants from civil life; to the establishment of systematic instruction of officers in the Army posts, and to organising the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth on the foundation of the Infantry and Cavalry School which existed there before the war with Spain. Seventy-seven officers have been detailed as instructors at the military schools and colleges. Ninety-seven officers have been detailed as students at the General Service and Staff College, and are now in attendance at that institution. Thirty officers are in attendance as students at the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, 10 at the School of Submarine Defence at Fort Totten, and 11 at the Engineers' School at Washington Barracks. The enlargement of accommodations and facilities at these institutions, now in various stages of progress, will make it possible to materially enlarge these numbers. It is the purpose to discontinue details of officers to military schools and colleges which, upon such inspection, are found not to come up to the requisite standard, and to give to the graduates of the thorough and efficient institutions a preference in recommendations for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Army.

The work of the Army Medical School in Washington is heartily commended by the Secretary. He also approves of the changes in the curriculum at the Military Academy, expresses satisfaction with conditions at the institution, and approves the liberality of Congress which enables the Academy to begin its second century with the well-founded hope of larger and long-continued usefulness.

The Militia System.—On the subject of a National Militia, Secretary Root says concerning the Bill for its organisation introduced at the last session of Congress:—

"I earnestly urge that this measure be made a law. It is really absurd that a nation which maintains but a small Regular Army, and depends upon professional citizen soldiery for its defence, should run along as we have done for 110 years under a militia law which never worked satisfactorily in the beginning, and which was perfectly obsolete before any man now fit for military duty was born. The result is that we have practically no militia system, notwithstanding the fact that the Constitution makes it the duty of the Federal Congress 'to provide for organising, arming, and disciplining the militia,' and 'for calling forth the militia to

execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.⁷ The national Guard organisations of the several States have grown up in default of any national system and to meet local requirements. Their relations to the Federal Government have never been defined or settled. The confusion, controversy, and bad feeling arising from this uncertain status were painfully apparent at the beginning of the war with Spain; and it must always be the same until Congress shall exercise its constitutional power over the subject. Repeated efforts have been made to accomplish this result."

The fundamental idea of the Bill is to recognise the value to the National Government of the National Guard, which is capable of being utilised, first, as active militia when called out by the President for the specific purposes enumerated in the Constitution; second, as an already organised volunteer force when its organisations respond as such to calls for volunteers for general military purposes under authority of Congress; and, third, as the great school of the volunteer soldier, the benefits of which are received by the country when the members of the guard respond individually to calls for volunteers. The Bill undertakes to regulate and provide for these various relations of the National Guard and its members to the general system; to conform the organisation, armament, and discipline of the guard to that of the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States; to establish closer relations and better co-operation between the National Guard and the Regular Army; to promote the efficiency and dignity of the guard as a part of the military system of the United States.

With the system provided for by the Bill carried into effect we should be able, while maintaining a Standing Army of but 60,000 men, to put a force of at least 250,000 well-trained men into the field instantly upon a declaration of war, and the cost would be less than to maintain but a few additional regiments of Regular troops.

The military force of the United States would then be as follows: —

1. The Regular Army, capable of enlargement by the President, when he sees war coming, to 100,000.
2. Such of the organised militia (already trained as a national guard, and just as valuable, when used in the manner hereinafter indicated, as any other troops), as the President shall see fit to call into the service of the United States for not exceeding 9 months, to repel invasion.
3. A First Volunteer Reserve, composed of such companies, troops, and regiments of the organised militia already trained as a national guard as volunteer by organisations with all their officers and men.
4. A Second Volunteer Reserve, composed of men previously enrolled and having previous military training in the National Guard, the Regular Army, or the Volunteer Army, and commanded by officers whose fitness has been previously ascertained by practical tests under the provisions of the Militia Act.
5. Such further volunteers as it may be necessary to call forth from the States, according to their respective quotas, and commanded by regimental officers appointed by the Governors of the States.

A conservative estimate of the number which would be included in the first four classes of troops, which have already had military service, and will be available for immediate action, is from 250,000 to 300,000.

The number of the fifth class—volunteers who may or may not have had previous service—has no limit, except the possibilities of transportation and supply.

The Militia and Coast Defence.—One of the most valuable services which can be rendered to the country by its militia, and the one which can be made the easiest and most natural for it to render, is to supplement the Regular force in manning the coast defences in time of war. The present Regular force is none too large to take care of the guns and the machinery of the fortifications in time of peace. It will be quite insufficient in war. The number of artillerymen for which Congress was asked to provide in the Act of 2nd February, 1901, was intentionally made small in view of the manifest practicability of supplementing it by a well-trained militia force, available in case of threatened attack. Manning the coast fortifications is constitutional militia work, for it is always to repel invasion. It can be undertaken by citizens living in the neighbourhood of the fortifications with less disturbance and sacrifice than any other military duty, because it does not take them far away from their homes and their business.

The handling of the modern high-power and rapid-fire guns, and the complicated machinery by which they are worked requires, it is true, special training, but there is no trouble in securing a reasonable degree of that for heavy artillery militia organisations.

If the Militia Bill above described becomes a law, an effort should be made to procure the organisation of a National Guard force of heavy artillerymen in the neighbourhood of each coast-defence fortification, with the understanding that whenever the President finds occasion to call out militia to repel invasion, that organisation will be called into that fortification. In the meantime an immediate and special relation should be established between the militia organisation and the fortification, for the purpose of practice and instruction. They should be made as familiar as possible with the use of the guns and methods of defence at that particular point. In many cases it will be practicable to give them facilities for meeting and keeping their equipment on the military reservation, which would make unnecessary any outside armoury for their use. Such an organisation could readily perform all its duties to the State serving as infantry, but it could at the same time be distinctly known and constantly prepared for service as the militia reserve of the fortification with which it sustains the relations described.

Another very important function to be performed by militia, and having the same characteristic of not requiring militiamen to render any service except for the defence of their homes, is the service to be rendered by infantry in the defence of our coast fortifications against attack in reverse by land. That is a subject which ought to receive early and earnest attention on the part of the Federal Government. It is of great importance that an adequate force should be ready to perform that service, should be ready to take their places without confusion, and that there should be a perfect understanding as to where the force is to come from, where they are to be posted, and how they are to be supplied and maintained.

The National Guard contains two widely different elements. One is composed of men who wish to perform their duty to the State and as members of the militia, but do not wish, or do not feel at liberty, to leave their families or their business interests and become soldiers for all purposes, liable to be sent away for distant military operations. The other element wish to go wherever there is adventure and a chance to fight. The

amount of strictly local military work of the highest importance to be done in case of war is so great that the whole National Guard force, of the sea-coast States at all events, can be made just as useful as if they all became volunteers for all purposes. In order to accomplish this, however, there should be a careful pre-arrangement as to the distribution of duties."

The Fort Riley Manœuvres.—Secretary Root points to the manœuvres at Fort Riley in September as a good example of what can be done in the way of joint manœuvres and exercise by Regulars and Militia, to the great advantage of both, in preparation for general military service. He adds that both the officers of the Guard and of the Regular Army unite in the opinion that both branches of the Service received great benefit; and the good understanding and friendly feeling established between the two classes of officers who were present at the manœuvres are most gratifying. Jealousy, superciliousness, or a suspicion of it, and bad feeling between Regular and Volunteer officers have been some of the most fruitful causes of dissension and hindrance to general military efficiency in this country. The best way to put an end to this is to bring the officers together and get them to know each other and work with each other with a common purpose. The Secretary expresses the hope that before another autumn the passage of the Militia Bill will enable the War Department to facilitate the attendance of greater numbers of National Guard troops for a repetition of these manœuvres on a larger scale.

The General Staff.—The Secretary argues at great length in favour of creating a General Staff of the Army, and his arguments have resulted in the House Bill establishing a General Staff, which was reported to the Senate on the 31st January last, and which reads as follows:—

H.R.15449.—To increase the efficiency of the Army. Be it enacted, etc., that there is hereby established a General Staff Corps, to be composed of officers detailed from the Army at large, under such rules as may be prescribed by the President.

Sec. 2.—That the duties of the General Staff Corps shall be to prepare plans for the national defence, and for the mobilisation of the military forces in time of war; to investigate and report upon all questions affecting the efficiency of the Army and its state of preparation for military operations; to render professional aid and assistance to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders, and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating the action of all the different officers who are subject under the terms of this act to the supervision of the Chief of Staff; and to perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be from time to time prescribed by the President.

Sec. 3.—That the General Staff Corps shall consist of 1 Chief of Staff and 2 general officers, all to be detailed by the President from officers of the Army at large not below the grade of brigadier-general; 4 colonels, 6 lieut.-colonels, and 12 majors, to be detailed from the corresponding grades in the Army at large, under such rules for selection as the President may prescribe; 20 captains, to be detailed from officers of the Army at large of the grades of captain or first lieutenant, who while so serving shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of captain mounted. All officers detailed in the General Staff Corps shall be detailed therein for periods of four years, unless sooner relieved. While serving in the General Staff Corps, officers may be temporarily assigned to duty with any branch of the Army. Upon being relieved from duty in the General Staff Corps, officers shall return to the branch of the Army in which they hold permanent commission, and no officer shall be eligible to a further detail in the General Staff Corps until he shall have served 2 years with the branch of the Army in which commissioned, except in case of emergency in time of war.

Sec. 4.—That the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President or the Secretary of War, under direction of the President shall have supervision of all troops of the line, and of the Adjutant General's, Inspector-General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay, and Ordnance Departments, the Corps of Engineers, and the Signal Corps, and shall perform such other military duties not otherwise assigned by law as may be assigned to him by the President. Duties now prescribed by statute for the Commanding General of the Army as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home shall be performed by the Chief of Staff or other officer designated by the President. Acts and parts of acts authorising aides-de-camp and military secretaries shall not apply to general officers of the General Staff Corps.

Sec. 5.—That the Chief of Artillery shall hereafter serve as an additional member of the General Staff, and shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier-general; and the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act shall take effect August 15th, 1903.

Sec. 6.—That any officer of the Army now on the active list below the grade of major-general, who served with credit as an officer or an enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Service during the Civil War before April 9th, 1865, shall, when retired, be retired by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with the rank and pay of the next higher grade. This section shall apply to officers who have been retired on or since August 11th, 1898, but shall not apply to any officer whose service on the active list does not exceed 35 years, and shall not apply to any officer who has been placed on the retired list by virtue of any special act of Congress nor to any officer who has already received an advance of grade at the time of retirement, or with a view of retirement.

Other Subjects Considered.—Secretary Root recommends that the Army transport service on the Pacific be discontinued, his opinion being that private shippers can afford to do the business for less than it costs the Government and still make a profit. At the same time, by following this method the Government will be aiding to build up regular commercial lines between the Pacific coast and Manila, which is much to be desired. He advises that the benefits of the statute which permits enlisted men to deposit their savings with paymasters and draw interest on the same at the rate of 4 per cent. be extended to officers. He also recommends that the Government should supply the heavy furniture for officers' quarters, because it buys in large quantities and can buy more cheaply than officers. The construction of a cable between the north-western coast of the State of Washington and the southern point of our Alaskan territory, is earnestly recommended. Acknowledgment is made to the German Emperor and all the officers of the German Army, as well as to the Governments of France and Great Britain, for their courtesy to Major-Generals Corbin and Young, and Brigadier-General Wood during the recent sojourn of those officers in Europe. Acknowledgment is also made of the devoted and able services of Colonel William Cary Sanger, Assistant Secretary of War. It is recommended that duties on imports from the Philippines be reduced to 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff, and that the Government of the islands be permitted to establish the gold standard.—*Précis from the U.S. Army and Navy Journal.*