

PROBLEM OF WAR IN UNITED STATES

THE TRAINING OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

[BY COLONEL EDWARD E. BRITTON, NATIONAL GUARD, N. Y.]

The most important military problem which confronts to-day the people of the United States as represented by their Federal and State governments, is the training of the organized militia. The militia law of January 21, 1903, swept away the obsolete provisions of the act of 1792, based on the old theory that every able-bodied citizen of the country could be counted upon, not only to arm and equip himself at his own expense, but to train himself ready for service, on call. By it, Congress resumed its rights under the Constitution: "To provide for the common defense; "to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;" to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respect-

We certainly shall. That is our way of doing things.

As a permanent guarantee that all this will be done, what are ten or fifteen millions of dollars annually out of Congressional appropriations of upwards of a billion?

The geographical position of the United States is at the same time an element of military strength and of weakness. Operations against us by any continental European power must be carried on a long way from their base, but the length of our coast line, dotted from end to end with populous cities and prosperous surroundings, is immense.

No purely defensive operations can achieve success in war.

A navy is a weapon of offense, either against that of the enemy or against his shipping or territory. It must have entire freedom of action. It could not, in any event, defend our coast. It could not be sufficiently numerous to be in so many places at once. Every important port may be fortified, but the guns are available only against ships within range. There must be infantry and field artillery to protect the sea-coast defenses, some of which cover the supply bases of our ships for war against capture by the enemy's land forces; more infantry and field artillery to protect against depredations of forces, however small, which land anywhere on our coast from the enemy's fast cruisers; infantry, cavalry and field artillery to hold points in the enemy's country seized by our navy. So that, seeking no conquests and assuming that our part may be the defensive-offensive, we shall still need a lot of infantry, cavalry and field artillery.

We shall also need a lot of coast artillerymen, and these cannot be picked up ready made no more than can be field artillery or cavalry. The present regular army strength (October, 1903) of the coast artillery arm is 525 officers and 13,734 men. The number required for one relief for all the guns expected to be mounted by June 30, 1904, is 957 officers and 28,552 men. The number required for one relief for the total number of guns comprised in the plan for coast defense thus far projected is 1,318 officers and 42,096 men. And each gun should have three reliefs.

How and whence are all these forces to be had when wanted and wanted in a hurry? Uncle Sam pays, clothes feeds and quarters his regular soldiers better than any others on earth and we think they are better soldiers, but they cost money. And if there were no other way it would be economy at the price. Our Government has apparently already determined that we shall not be lacking to a certain extent in military preparation. More has been done within the past four years than during the entire thirty-five years following the Civil War. But it is not likely that an increase in the maximum strength of the regular army will be authorized in time of peace and possibly not in war and the tendency is, in time of peace, to keep close to the minimum.

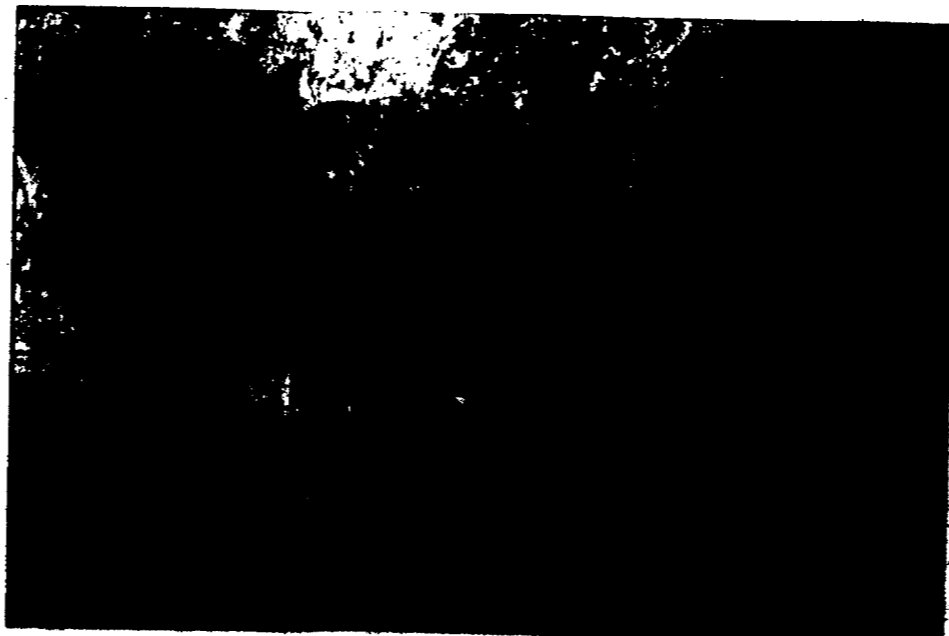
Reliance must therefore be placed for additional trained soldiers, first, on the organized militia, and next on the regulars and the militia men who, having served their terms, go back to civil life.

The returns of the organized militia of the United States for 1902 show the aggregate strength to be 118,293, of which there were engineers, 1,045; cavalry, 4,951; coast artillery, 2,828; field artillery, 4,707; infantry, 101,537; signal corps, 834; hospital and ambulance corps, 1,806. The new militia law contemplates that all of these may, if needed, be ordered into the service of the United States as militia, to serve a period not exceeding nine months

in every State where there are coast defenses a sufficient number of coast artillery companies should be organized to provide, with the regulars for completely manning the guns. The service is local. The men are trained in the use of the same guns and become familiar with the same works and field of operations which they would occupy in war. The service is

nothing would conduce more to peace with the world nor to the security of the nation in the event of war, than the sure ability to put into the field without delay not less than 500,000 trained men, properly organized and equipped, whatever additional forces might be required thereafter. Of these, the necessary proportion should be coast artillerymen, who require special training not to be had except in time of peace and whose service must commence with the declaration of war. There are now available less than one-fifth of the force likely to be needed.

another great Power is impossible? If not impossible, then it is possible. Shall we not continue to have national rights to maintain and interests to protect? If we have to fight for them, will we not fight? I think we will. That is our way of doing things. Shall we not prevent any of the South American States from becoming dependencies of any of the European powers? Shall we not control for all future time an inter-oceanic canal on our own continent, which at the same time is a vastly important element in the commerce of the rest of the world? Must we not have our honest share in the trade with three hundreds millions of people, the last of the great undeveloped markets of the world to be opened up to modern manufactures and enterprises? Shall we not compel, if need be, respect for the persons, rights and interests of our citizens abroad?



THE MEN WHO PROMOTED THE MANOEUVRES.

Col. L. S. Brown, Capt. Wm. H. Brown, Dr. H. M. Clarkson, Capt. J. E. Herrick, Lieut. Geo. C. Round.

within the confines of the United States. But, setting aside the fact that the Constitutions of some States require the maintenance within the State of a specified number of troops, it would be contrary to public policy to withdraw all the troops from their respective States where some of them should remain for State purposes. The United States Government has recently taken some steps in the right direction for national defense. It has provided for the complete modern rearmament of the organized militia; appropriated \$2,000,000 towards its more complete equipment; made provision for encampments and maneuvers for practical instruction in field work, but it can well afford to go still further. It can, and doubtless will, complete its equipment. That is a good investment in material of war, available in an emergency and not to be created at the moment when needed.

popular. They are preparing for the defence of the homes of their neighbors and themselves. The service is attractive. It is scientific and is known to demand a high order of intelligence. Armed and drilled as infantry it is equally available for State purposes and costs less to maintain; outdoor work in already existing coast works, close at hand, requiring less outlay than encampments or maneuvers. The citizen soldier is eminently fitted for it, practical knowledge of engineering, mechanics, electricity, chemistry, etc., being found in sufficient numbers in all communities. In New York State, the 13th Regiment, Heavy Artillery, nearly 1,800 officers and men, could efficiently handle coast defenses against an enemy at any time. In Massachusetts the 1st Heavy Artillery deserved and received high praise from the United States officers for its work in maneuvers

num. Fourteen Southern States, containing more than one-quarter of the entire force of the country, have struggled on with about sixteen dollars per man; per annum, deficient in equipment and quarters, and with little, if any, practical field work. Most of the States fall measurably below the forty-five dollar mark. Few States provide suitable or in fact any armories at all. Some have been erected at the personal expense of the members and friends of the organizations. Now that the United States Government has given such a pronounced practical manifestation of intention to do its share, the least that the States should do is to provide the armories. They are public property and an asset of the State; they insure proper care of arms and equipments; they are indispensable to regular and systematic drill, instruction and rifle practice

civil life each three years. That sum, appropriated annually by the United States for the organized militia, would maintain, completely armed, equipped and trained for service 300,000 organized militia of the very best kind and return to civil life in a few years a sufficient number to constitute a trained reserve of hundreds of thousands, rendering us invincible against all the world. The militiaman who readily and willingly gives his time and energies to his training should be absolutely freed from incidental expenses. The public, which he serves at a personal sacrifice, should relieve him from this burden. He should receive a reasonable allowance for each drill, to be paid periodically, less fines for delinquencies. That would cover his expenses and provide a consideration without which no contract is valid.

The holding of a commission in the organized militia entails such an expense as to constitute practically a property qualification, so that the selection of officers, that all important factor in discipline and efficiency, is limited to a class so privileged, to the exclusion of those who possess only intelligence, education, good character, military seal and aptitude for command. This restriction should be removed that the field for selection may be enlarged.

It would be but a poor compliment to our regular officers, who are known the world over for their high soldierly qualities and education, to believe that they consider their obligations end with the proper performance of routine duties. In the natural order of things each looks to a high command in war which must necessarily consist of citizen soldiery. His name and fame will depend on the efficiency of his volunteer regiment, brigade, division or corps.

Congress has provided us with a new militia law, mainly through the initiative and influence of the organized militia. The practical benefits of this legislation and its value to the country rest largely in its intelligent and zealous administration by the War Department as well as by the State authorities, but fully as much in the hearty, unreserved co-operation of the officers of the regular army.

To many the militiaman may be a new genus. The regular soldier is at his business 366 days in the year and nothing bothers his head but soldiering. The militiaman drills a couple of hours an evening once a week for six months, say sixty or seventy hours in all. Soldiering gets into his head at the beginning of the drill and goes out again at the end. Meanwhile he is the free and easy American citizen occupied in gaining his livelihood. He may go into camp or take part in maneuvers for a few days in the year. At first, and until his mental machinery shifts from the civilian habit to the military habit, he may walk about, off duty, with his coat unbuttoned. For fifty-one weeks of the year his coat has been unbuttoned when it pleased him. He talks a lot and makes a noise. For fifty-one weeks he has talked a lot and made a noise. He lounges in his gait. That is what he has been doing for fifty-one weeks. He doesn't always think or bother to salute his superiors. For fifty-one weeks he has only been saying "Good morning" or "Hello" to the other civilian who employs him or to the foreman of his shop. And withal, he has been a good American citizen, faithful to his employer and to his life duties. Has been strict in conforming to the rigid discipline of the office, the factory, the workshop, the railway. A different kind of discipline very effective in the gigantic organizations of industry, but not consistent with established forms of military discipline. In spite of all, given time and a proper orderly system of instruction, it is not difficult to mould him into a good soldier, many militia organizations being all that they should be.

The men who starved and froze at Valley Forge; the men who cut the British to pieces from behind the cotton bales at New Orleans; the men who stormed the heights of Chapultepec; the men who followed the Stars-and-Bars across the blood-soaked fields at Gettysburg under the decimating storm of shot and shell; the men who lay grim and determined, pounded by a hundred guns and then rolled back the high tide of the Confederacy, were just these militiamen,

only with more training and continuous service.

Patriotic and wise is the regular officer who realizes that in time of peace plans for putting armies into the field in war are made; that the citizen soldiery will compose those armies; who earnestly studies and understands the peculiar conditions which surround the militia service; who seeks and finds the means of lending the best efforts of his education and experience, whether as general officer or junior lieutenant warmly and heartily to the men who are serving their country gratuitously through soldierly instinct.

My observations at the maneuvers this year near West Point, Kentucky, confirmed my former advocacy of this class of work for training officers and men, both regulars and militia, for practical field service. This was the first participation by bodies of the organized militia in maneuvers and field instruction, authorized under the new militia law. The regulars numbered about 2,800, of which 924 were cavalry, and included two batteries of field artillery. The militia forces comprised about 7,600 from five neighboring States. The terrain, about 30,000 acres, includes an unusual variety of topographical features, is sparsely settled, occasional frame farm houses, not greatly under cultivation and interspersed with pasture lands, patches of wood and undergrowth separated by Virginia rail fences, comprising a succession of rising and falling ground in all directions. The surface of the many roads was covered with a thin layer of fine, white dust in dry weather, which makes soft, splashy, liquid mud in the wet. From a military standpoint it would be termed a close country, in the greater part of which opposing forces could approach within from two to five hundred yards of each other without exposure and admitting of practically no long-range artillery fire and only a limited range of infantry fire, differing in that respect from the open ground at Fort Riley, Kansas, where movements may be observed up to a couple of miles distance; a country for surprises and unexpected flank attacks by infantry and particularly by cavalry.

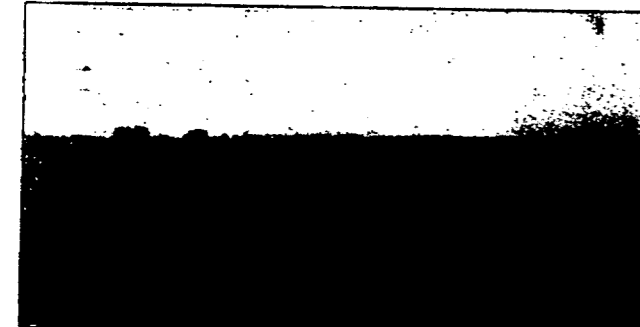
It is a typically American terrain as distinguished from central Europe, where almost connecting villages of masonry houses and walls, plentiful larders and granaries, and broad, smooth, level roads create different and easier problems in marching, quartering and supplying troops and in their tactical handling.

The home stations of the organized militia were scattered over five States. Of the 129 company organizations, about all were one company posts, except four which ranged from three to eight companies. Although the entire force was scheduled to reach the ground on October 1st, delays were not surprising. Some trainroads were held overnight, not delivered until the following forenoon. The men were obliged to submit on the one day's travel ration issued. Many were more than thirty-six hours on the road.

The troops from Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin had been several days in State camps during the summer, and the ranks in some organizations had been reinforced with recruits and former members. From twelve to fifteen miles were covered on the first day's field work in which the militia took part, the weather being hot and the marching on the roads raising clouds of dust which aggravated breathing. The severest test of unseasoned men commenced the following day. The greater part of the militia left camp in the afternoon to bivouac overnight. Early in the night they experienced a drizzling downpour of rain which lasted several hours, but ceased before the action commenced the next morning. In the afternoon, at the termination of the maneuver, the rain again came down in floods, the different commands marching back miles to their wet camps, some in good order, but others struggling; no complaints, however, and the men generally cheerful. A few did not turn up until the following morning.

From then on, as would naturally be the case, improvement in camp living, minor points of discipline and steadiness under arms took place.

CONCLUDED BY FUTURE ARTICLES



WHERE TWO BATTLES ENDED.

ively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress." At the same time, the enactment of this law renders unconstitutional any State military force which shall remain in existence after five years, without having complied with its conditions, the Constitution providing that "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace."

The policy and practice of our form of government has always been to depend mainly upon the volunteer or citizen soldier to fight the country's battles. They have done so in the past and must in any great war, do so in the future.

On June 30, 1897, there were about 23,900 officers and men of the regular army present for duty. In August, 1898, near the close of the war with Spain, the strength of the forces was, regulars 58,688, volunteers 218,029.

As a general principle the greatest economy of men, resources, and time in the conduct of war lies in the ability of a country to put into the field with the least delay the largest forces that may be necessary, properly organized, trained and equipped; otherwise, however great her natural resources, experience has shown that final triumph has been dearly bought at an extravagant price in blood and treasure.

Can anyone believe that war between the United States and



ARLINGTON, ONCE THE HOME OF LEE.

IT IS NOW USED AS A FEDERAL CEMETERY.

Every soldier in the Revolutionary War took the field from civil life. At the time of the declaration of war, 1812, the regular army consisted of 6,744 officers and men, exclusive of staff. The war was fought principally by militia, of which 470,603 were drawn, but the results were disastrous owing to the defective militia system and training and the pretensions of some State authorities which caused lack of harmonious and cohesive action.

At the close of the Mexican war the forces were more evenly divided than is likely to occur again. The regular army, which just prior to the outbreak of that war in 1845, aggregated 7,803 officers and men, numbered at its close, 1847. As the result of experience with the militia as constituted in 1812, the volunteer system which on a small scale had

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MANASSAS JUNCTION IN 1862.

Showing Confederate Fortifications. From a photograph taken March, 1862, representing the works substantially as they were at the time of the battle.

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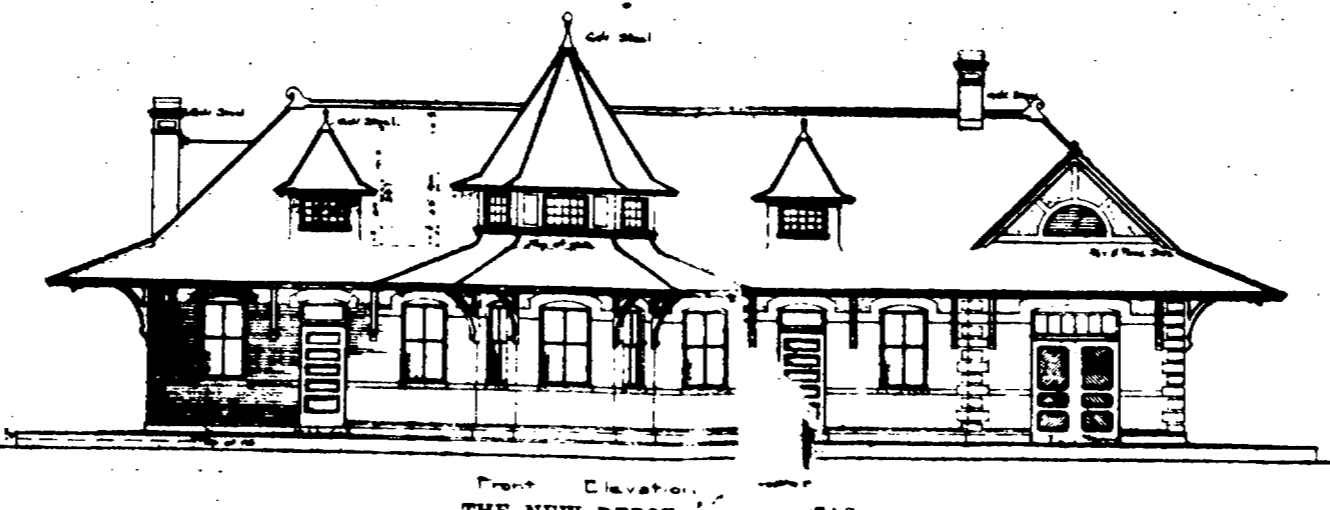
In every State where there are coast defenses a sufficient number of coast artillery companies should be organized to provide, with the regulars for completely manning the guns. The service is local. The men are trained in the use of the same guns and become familiar with the same works and field of operations which they would occupy in war. The service is

on the New England coast. Connecticut and California are engaged in organizing additional coast artillery forces. Rhode Island, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi have made a good beginning. The numerical strength and practical value of the organized militia is mainly a question of money support. The raw material is equally good and available in all the States, but in such a cannot afford the necessary appropriations the desirable quantity and quality cannot be expected. The struggle to keep together the organizations in some of the States has been desperate and disheartening, and it is almost past understanding how they have been saved from disruption. Nothing but innate martial spirit and patriotism could have done it.

The best trained and equipped organized militia in any State has cost, exclusive of armories and their maintenance, approximately forty-five dollars per man per an-

social center in the community, attract a good class of men and popularize the service with the mothers, wives and sweethearts. Uncle Sam would not think of keeping his regular troops and military property in the transient rented upper story of some business establishment. The plan recently adopted to secure armories for all the organizations, in one of the middle Western States, strikes me as particularly practical and effective. It includes the preparation of a bill to provide for the erection by the State of a suitable armory in every locality where there are troops, a certain sum to be appropriated by the legislature annually until all the armories shall have been completed.

The cost of the regular army soldier is about \$700 per annum, term of enlistment three years, so that 20,000 additional regulars would cost about \$14,000,000 per annum, and about that number of trained men would be returned to



THE NEW DEPOT

THE DAILY JOURNAL'S PROGRAMME.

MONDAY.—The First Battle of Manassas. Told from a Federal Point of View.

TUESDAY.—The First Battle of Manassas. Told from a Southern Point of View.

WEDNESDAY.—The Second Battle of Manassas.

THURSDAY.—The Problem of War in the United States. Organized Militia.

FRIDAY.—The Fight at Blackburn's Ford. From Official Reports of Both Sides.

SATURDAY.—Lincoln's First Inaugural Address. His Gettysburg Speech. Lee's Farewell to his Army, &c.

The full set (6 copies) of this week's JOURNAL mailed to any address for 45 cents.

The reported casualties of the battle are, so far as we can learn, a part of the imaginary programme.

The dust on the roads has been almost intolerable. It has been especially bad between Camp No. 1 and Manassas.

A newsboy from Washington who had been beating his way on one of the trains had a leg cut off at Camp No. 2 yesterday.

Haymarket was captured yesterday morning by Gen. Grant. So far as we can learn the only casualties were imaginary ones.

Col. Jo Lane Stern, inspector-general of Virginia state militia, is one of the Old Dominion officers who are making observations during the mimic warfare.

Yesterday was a big day with the visitors, the crowd here being larger than either Monday or Tuesday and it is expected that today it will be larger still.

Owing to the immense amount of news matter being sent to the daily papers the Western Union has run an additional wire into the telegraph office at the press camp.

It is said that there is a regular market wagon traffic of whiskey from Washington, through Fairfax county, to Camp No. 1, especially at night.

There will be a lecture in the Haymarket Town Hall Friday evening next at 8 p. m., by Rev. C. W. Hollis, on "The Greatest Achievements," or "Man his Own Master."

Mr. C. E. Embrey, formerly railway agent here, and who has been at Thoroughfare Gap for some time, was bitten on the hand or stung by some insect, and blood poisoning is feared. His hand is badly swollen.

Some of the younger generation who have witnessed the manoeuvres have enjoyed the scenes very much, but it is a tame affair to the old soldiers who have known "the real thing" and lived on "hard tack and mule meat."

On Tuesday night Justice Rice held a preliminary examination of a colored man from Fairfax county, named Harris, charged with breaking into the house of Ernest Gaskins. He was held on bail to await the action of the grand jury.

Among the callers at the Journal office yesterday was Capt. John Cousins, a noted Confederate scout and writer. Capt. Cousins is one of the best posted men in the South on Confederate war history and a very entertaining gentleman.

It is reported that the fellows with "mountain dew" have only to let the soldiers know it and they entertain the police while other members of camp lay in enough to go around. It is said to be impossible to capture the jug tavern peddlers.

The firing of the big guns is as terrific as a Fourth of July spectacle. A stream of fire pours out from the cannons, and although blank a charge is sufficient to tear a fence to pieces, and if the noncomer is not on his watch it would be disastrous to the man in front of the gun.

We have heard but one snake story among the soldiers. A snake, supposed to be a moccasin, was found in the tent of a Massachusetts officer at Thoroughfare Sunday night, and there was considerable uneasiness among the day state boys, who feared that others might be found. The snake was soon despatched to another world, and no more of them have been seen since.

During their stay the soldiers have been very orderly, and we have heard but few complaints.

Yesterday morning one of the JOURNAL reporters met a spider several miles from town carrying two chickens under a blanket. We can not say whether they were paid for or not. Of course a few apples, peaches and pears have been picked up occasionally, but there has been comparatively no stealing. Instead of helping themselves, the boys have been liberally patronizing the lunch stands.

As most of the troops were on duty Tuesday night, very few soldiers were in town, and of those few all found without passes, were quickly run out by the guard. Four of these stationed themselves on the Sudley road in the town and under pretense of being guards held up all incoming soldiers. Complaint was quickly made to the guard, and three of them were arrested, and lodged in the guard house for the night. The fourth was too drunk to walk, and the guard was insufficient to carry him, so he was left out for the night. Two of these arrested were members of the South Carolina volunteers, and the third is a member of the Tennessee volunteers.

PERSONAL.

Miss Ella Garth of Brentsville is the guest of Mrs. Jno. A. Nicol.

Miss Effie Steele of Fairfax county is visiting the Misses Moran.

Mr. Cary N. Moon of Scottsville, Va., is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. A. Nicol.

Mr. James Bryant of Alexandria visited his sister, Mrs. C. F. Colbert, the first of the week.

Mrs. H. J. Jones and daughter, Frances of Nokesville, visited Mrs. R. W. Merchant here on Tuesday.

Mrs. L. V. Free of Nokesville was the guest of Mrs. R. J. Adamson during the first of the week.

Miss Belle Hill of Homeland, Culpeper county, is visiting Mr. J. B. Johnson's family at Clover Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Akers and son Harold of Washington spent Sunday with their uncle Mr. Geo. Akers.

Mr. Harris B. Dodge, who for the past three years has been a successful lawyer at Parkersburg, W. Va., is home for a short visit to his father, Postmaster H. P. Dodge. Mr. Dodge returns to Parkersburg Saturday, on account of important cases in which he is interested, in the United States court.

Among those who visited the Manassas encampment from Washington, D. C. were Mr. Jno. Taylor, Mr. Chas. H. Inascoe, Miss Annie Muddiman, Miss Bertie Muddiman and Mr. Isaac Studts and two sons, George and Abe of Alexandria, Va., also Mr. John T. Muddiman and Mr. VanPelt, both of Burkettown, Va.

Mr. Gilmore Iden, son of Mr. Wm. G. Iden, left Wednesday for Washington and Lee University at Lexington, where he will resume his studies. His brother, Mr. Frank Iden, graduated from that institution last June, and is now employed as inspector in the office of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Stories of Casualties.

There have been many reports of casualties in the first two days' fighting, but there has been no official confirmation of any deaths. No doubt many accidents have occurred through carelessness or from other causes.

Mr. Jno. D. Gulick informs us that he met one of the returning "veterans" badly wounded in the hand by the charge from one of the blank cartridges used. These so called blank cartridges are not blank, but have a charge several inches long composed of paraffine and white paper, and, it is claimed, will go through an inch board at a distance of forty yards.

Hereafter the observation of your war correspondent will be made from a much greater distance than that.

Decision as to Tobacco Peddlers.

John W. Yerkes, of internal revenue, has rendered a decision affecting peddlers of tobacco. Mr. Yerkes's decision is to the effect that merchants and country storekeepers running buckster wagons through the country, taking orders for goods, including tobacco, snuff or cigars, to be subsequently delivered, and who do not carry tobacco, snuff or cigars in their wagons, from which to make immediate delivery, are not required to qualify as peddlers of tobacco.

YESTERDAY'S RESULT. The Blues Got Back at Their Victors.

THOROUGHFARE, VA., Sept. 7, 1904. The field operations to-day, completing the movement against Thoroughfare Gap by Gen. Grant, resulted in a partial victory for the Blues.

Recalled sounded at 12 o'clock, instead of at 3, as had been planned, and at that hour Gen. Grant's forces had advanced to within a mile of Thoroughfare station, the Brown forces being driven back from the position held by them when hostilities were commenced this morning.

The closing movement of the battle took place on the farm owned by Mr. Eugene Keyser when the brown brigade commanded by Col. Reagan was driven back by the blues under Col. Price. The 10th Virginia Regiment was among the blues under Price, and the men were conspicuous for their bravery. There was no excitement among the men who were under the perfect control of their officers.

After the cessation of hostilities the brown army returned to its camp, having to march only two miles and the blues rested, after which they commenced their thirteen mile march to the camp near Manassas. The men seemed in excellent spirits, although many were fatigued by their long marches.

Private Williams, of Troop A, 7th Cavalry, was seriously wounded in the breast by a wound from a blank cartridge. The wound was received while near Haymarket. He was taken to the division hospital at Thoroughfare.

Company M, 1st Maryland, exhausted its supply of ammunition and was ordered to cover in the cornfield west of the Keyser house. The men were each issued twenty rounds in the morning before starting to the scene of action.

One of the grandest spectacles that has been witnessed was presented just before the battle was stopped by the umpires, when the Browns were in line of battle in the edge of the woods West of the Keyser house and the Blues were in the large open field on their front. The Blues advanced towards their opponents, firing as they advanced. The fire was returned by the Browns, who stubbornly resisted the advance and every foot of ground was sharply contested.

The "third battle" was witnessed by thousands of visitors, many from Washington and other Eastern cities, coming especially for the purpose. Many supposed the fight would continue to be near Gainesville, and did not reach Thoroughfare until the day's fighting was nearly over. But those who were among the fortunate will long remember this eventful day.

Col. Wagner, the chief umpire, is considered an authority on military law, and several of his text-books are used at West Point.

PRESS STORIES OF TROUBLE.

Investigation Now Pending. (Special Correspondence.) CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 7, 1904.

The story in yesterday's New York papers which credits an officer of the 1st Maryland Infantry with the statement that if his men met the Connecticut colored troops he would order them to load with ball cartridge, is causing comment all over the country. The people of the New England States are especially exercised over the matter.

While it is believed by the Marylanders here to be only a newspaper story, the matter is being investigated. No secret is made of the fact that feeling exists among the militiamen of the Southern States against the negroes, but so far as can be learned very little has been said. Baltimore papers have wired their men to investigate the matter thoroughly.

Various rumors have been circulated about the colored soldiers, but so far have proved to be without foundation.

Policeman Captured.

Yesterday about noon a squad of soldiers took charge of Policeman Will Payne, on duty here, and carried him into the bar of the Manassas hotel, and, as well as Mr. Payne can remember, made him "drink 44 bottles of beer in 30 minutes."

We presume, however, that shortly after the third bottle Mr. Payne lost count. Certainly a man who can carry 44 bottles of beer is entitled to the "boop."

YESTERDAY'S BATTLE. Both Sides Fight Valiantly.

(Special Correspondence.) CORPS HEADQUARTERS, GAINESVILLE, VA., Sept. 7, 1904. The fighting between the armies under Gen. Grant and Bell was renewed this morning with great energy and the forces are active all along the line.

The two armies occupied practically the same position they did when hostilities ceased at 3 o'clock yesterday. Heavy firing is being heard on the right and center of the Blue army.

The fighting is now actively going on around Gainesville and the Blue army is pushing the advance towards Thoroughfare Gap. As yet there is no way of predicting the outcome of to-day's battle.

The Browns are stubbornly resisting every move in their direction by the enemy, and some hard fighting will be seen before the day ends.

The Browns have the advantage at this time, and it remains to be seen whether they will be able to keep it.

The Blue army met with reverses all along the line in yesterday's engagement, and Price's brigade suffered heavily.

No estimate of the number of "killed" and "wounded" can be made, as it is impossible for the umpires to keep account of all the men who are ruled out. Several companies were declared out of action because they exhausted their ammunition, and were unable to return the enemy's fire.

Among the prisoners captured by Gen. Grant's men were two troops of Brown cavalry. The Eighth Massachusetts and one regular regiment had their colors captured by the Brown cavalry, who were later taken prisoners by the Blues.

Men quite frequently become separated from their regiments and this morning a number of Blues, who had become lost, returned to their own lines by train, fearing capture if they undertook to go across country.

THE COLORED MILITIA.

The War Department Indignant. The Washington Post says: Indignation was expressed by many officers on duty in the War Department at the hostile attitude of Southern militiamen at the Bull Run manoeuvres toward the Connecticut negro militia.

Any officer or enlisted man who declares he would like to use ball cartridges instead of blanks against the colored troops is guilty of an offense punishable by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

An opinion rendered by the Judge Advocate general of the army last week is, however, a hamper to firm action of this kind. The opinion stated that the militia was merely co-operating with the army for purposes of instruction, that the regular army officers might command, but offenses should be punished only by court-martial ordered by the militia organization of the state to which the offender belonged.

It is therefore doubted that the commanding officers of Southern states militia would take severe action against officers or men who expressed a desire to pour real lead into the negro ranks. One army officer said: "The reported attitude of certain Southern troops is foolish and detrimental to good discipline."

The Post on the Manoeuvres.

When it is all over, the real honors at Manassas will probably be voted to the sutlers. As a precautionary measure, it is announced the black troops at the Manassas manoeuvres will be searched for bullets. Better search 'em for razors.

Manassas, Sept. 6.—The result of to-day's battle was left in doubt, as Gen. Schofield's automobile threw a tire at a critical moment, causing a suspension of hostilities until to-morrow.

Manassas Institute, College Preparatory and High School, Manassas, - Virginia. Course of study prepares for any of the greater colleges or universities. Students have been fitted for Washington and Lee University, for the Woman's College of Baltimore; the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio; the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., etc.

The Prince William Academy, Brentsville, Va. Begins its 8th session September 12, 1904. Offers special advantages to students doing work preparatory to College or University.

Harper's Cephalgine. BRAIN FOOD. There are few ladies who have not at some time in the past found it necessary to postpone the pleasure of their social duties on account of a severe attack of Headache or Neuralgia, and not infrequently it is the case with business men, in the hurry-burry of every-day transactions, to find themselves almost incapacitated by similar troubles.

REAL ESTATE COLUMN. GEO. C. ROUND & CO., DIRECTLY OPPOSITE DEPOT, MANASSAS, - VIRGINIA. MANASSAS, 1904. Four hundred feet above tidewater. One hour from Washington. On summit of Piedmont Plateau. In full view of the Virginia Mountains.

PROBLEM OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE)

All the operations were highly realistic and practically free from impossible situations. They were skilfully conceived, well adapted to prevailing conditions and satisfactorily worked out. As the great European maneuvers, employing from 50,000 to 90,000 men, are, in effect, an aggregation of smaller maneuvers, such as those in question, I consider these equally valuable for instruction of men and officers, including brigade commanders and field staff, in fact as possessing the one great advantage of not holding large masses of troops passive in exterior reserves, but using all well up to the front.

I was impressed with the view that the terrain was too restricted to enable superior commanders to exercise their best abilities, as the physical features becoming well known to them, it could be foretold with reasonable accuracy where each of the contending forces would be found and in what dispositions. Each side, occupying and starting from the same camp, although at different hours, had advance knowledge of the strength and composition of the other.

While many of the militia organizations showed lack of preparatory training, on the whole, the work was good. I consider it beneficial to all, from the general officer to the last private, each in proportion to his part and responsibilities. In any event, weak points were developed for remedy.

In order to prove certain conclusions of my own, I recently addressed a circular letter to all the company commanders of militia to learn as nearly as possible the prevailing sentiment among officers and men, as to the special benefits of the maneuvers from the standpoint of training; in what particulars they found their commands to be untrained in advance, preparatory to such maneuvers—what wider methods of instruction they proposed to undertake as the result of their experience—the satisfaction or other wise of their commands with the work done—whether or not they could count on a high percentage of attendance on a future repetition of such duty—and satisfaction or otherwise with the army ration.

The replies were remarkable for intelligent thought. The following is a resume of the practically unanimous views expressed:

The special benefits derived include practice in long distance travel, locating camps in strange country among large bodies of troops. The long marches, skirmishes, bivouacs, etc., were of great practical benefit to officers and men. The views of all were enlarged, the tendency at home stations and local camps being in the direction of narrowness. All were put on their own merits and a healthy rivalry created. On an enlarged territory officers and men got a clearer idea of conditions of actual warfare and their interest awakened in such work, as distinguished from spectacular ceremonies as apparently aimless drills indoors and on level parks. Acquiring knowledge of caring for oneself under service conditions.

General complaint was made of the train service. On leaving camp some organizations lay on the sides of the road, waiting for morning until dark before entraining, a condition not, however, unusual in war.

Almost all agree as to the necessity, at home stations, of drill on more practical lines—more extended order out of doors and theoretical and as far as possible practical instruction in minor tactics and fire discipline over broken ground.

The enlisted men were generally well satisfied with the tour and a full percentage can be counted upon again.

The army ration was satisfactory in quality and quantity with a few minor complaints.

Personally, I am impressed with the following views, in addition to those summarized above:

The United States Government having made liberal allowances for equipment, etc., so State should fail to provide for regimental or brigade encampments, at which should be given instruction of such a character as to prepare commands for the larger maneuvers, previous preliminary instruction having been had at the home station. These camps should be held alternating years with larger maneuver camps and organizations which do not show sufficient preparatory training should not be sent to these latter camps but be confined to instruction at home stations.

Scientific in elementary drill. The progressive course of instruction should be:

1. At the home station.
 2. At State regimental or brigade camps.
 3. At the joint Army and organized militia maneuvers.
- It might be well to detail the officer, in each organization, who possesses the greatest aptitude to prepare and deliver lectures on field training, minor tactics, etc.
- The entire force of regular infantry and cavalry and militia were armed with the United States service magazine caliber rifle ("Krag"). Although these rifles had not been in the hands of some of the militia more than a few days they experienced no difficulty in their use.

A feature of the maneuvers, well worthy of remark, was the revolution which smokeless powder has effected on the field of battle. There were seen there constantly troops under fire who were not conscious of it, and troops sheltered behind rail fences firing volleys and at the same time affording no target for the enemy because they could not be seen in the absence of smoke. This would not have been possible with the discarded black powder rifles, the use of which in such maneuvers or field practice even of a single company would utterly defeat the purpose of instruction and result in a totally false conception of tactical and fire conditions in the battle of to-day. This was emphasized by the fact that the artillery used of necessity black smoke powder (smokeless powder not firing without a projectile) which prominently marked the position of guns at the first discharge. At the same time I could not appreciate the supposed deadly effect of rifle fire in battle, there having been so much firing by the men at false ranges which, under the excitement and strain of actual conflict, might still continue to be the case, in spite of the accuracy of the new rifle when coolly aimed and fired.

In any event, the most recent wars have shown a decrease rather than an increase, in casualties, the long range of rifles having resulted in such increase in depth and extension of lines and distance from the enemy.

I gained the impression that the efficacy of rifle fire would be almost in direct ratio to special advance instruction and practice in accurately gauging with the eye distances of natural objects over broken ground and good fire discipline. In fact, I consider these of ultra importance over all other factors in a soldier's training and depending upon them, assuming good battle tactics, battles will be won or lost.

I also believe that field artillerymen should be armed and trained with the rifle to themselves defend their guns which in these days may be pushed well up to the front and subject to sudden attack.

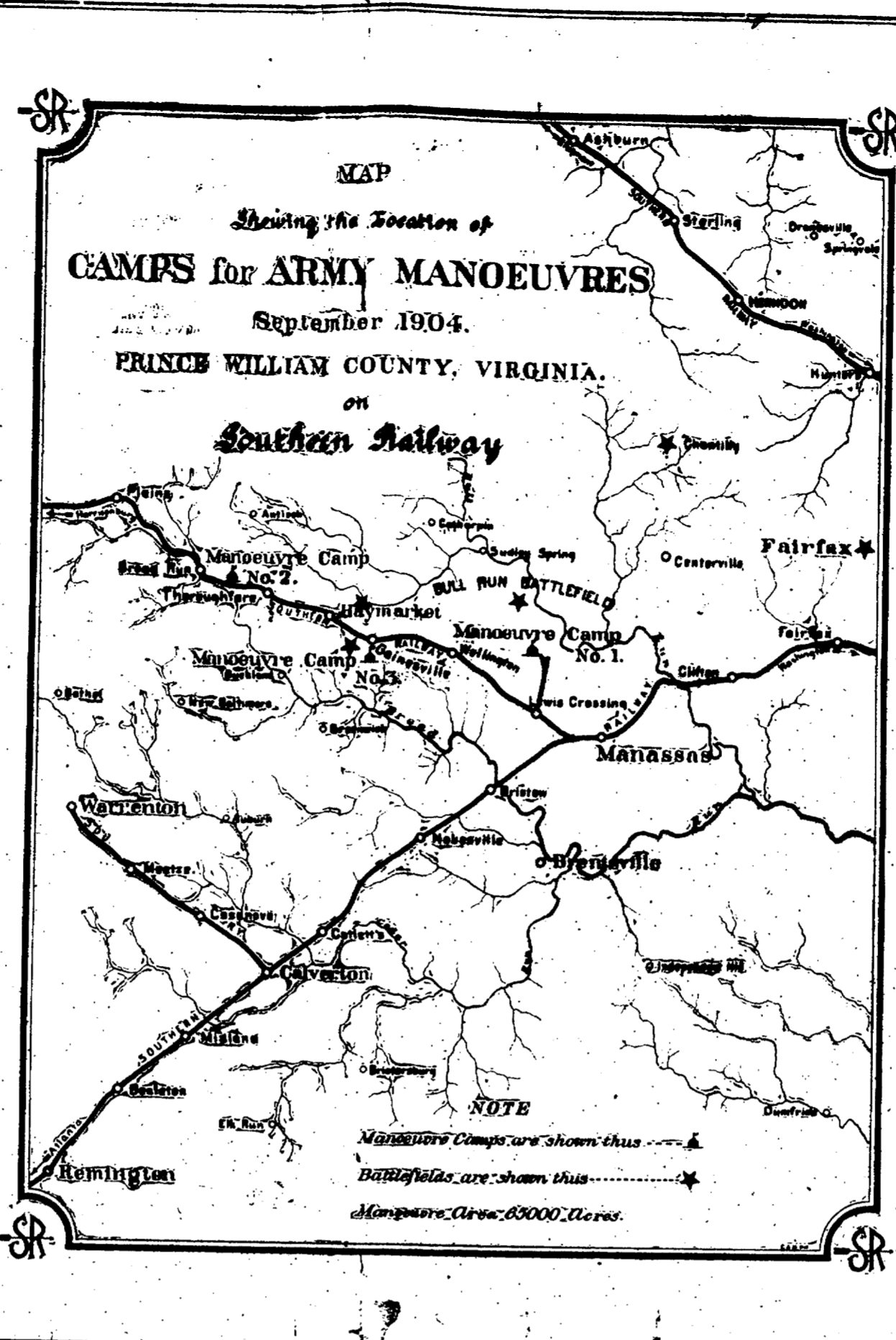
Provision should be made for hire, transportation and forage of horses for mounted organizations, if brought from the home station, but these are apt to be too light in weight for artillery and in any event untrained. The United States Government might provide a full complement of suitable trained horses at the camp.

In all organizations such shoes as are brought are usually worn out and useless at the end of such work and are often of a kind unsuited to the service. As the pay of the private for the tour was but \$5.00 when not supplemented by the State, as was the case with Michigan and Indiana, the United States Government might well provide shoes and in my opinion wooden socks also for each encampment which would last over for military service at home.

Besides the Khaki uniform, which being washable is best suited to these maneuvers, men should be provided with a change in the event of wet weather.

As far as practicable and at least until State troops are better instructed it would serve a good purpose should brigades be made up of both regular and militia regiments commanded by a regular officer. It is quite likely that on request the War Department would send a body of regular troops to take part in a State encampment or detail a militia brigade commander at maneuvers.

There being no provision of law for attendance at these maneuvers of State militia officers for individual instruction or report, they are present solely by courtesy of the War Department and are liable to be restricted to those only who can afford to pay their own expenses. The new militia law allows travel pay, allowance for subsistence and quarters to militia officers who may attend Army camps, but the number of those who will avail themselves of this privilege must be limited, men following actively civilian pursuits being more trained than by scholastic studies. The law might well be amended to authorize the Governor of a State to nominate one officer for each 1,000 or fraction of 1,000 exceeding 500 of his forces, to receive the same allowance as provided for attendance at Army schools.



OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

The Problem of the Movement of the "Two Armies."

HEADQUARTERS ATLANTIC DIVISION, GENERAL ORDER, No. 12, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, August 18, 1904.

The following problem prepared by the Chief of Staff, Army Manoeuvres at the base of the maneuvers to take place:

Problem No. 1, September 6th and 7th; problem No. 2, September 8th and 9th.

PROBLEM NO. 1.

GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army, based upon the Potomac River at Washington, is marching westward against a Brown army, operating in the Shenandoah Valley towards Washington. The leading corps of the Blue consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Manassas and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army (imaginary) is preparing to move forward from Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Thoroughfare, and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward.

PROBLEM NO. 2.

GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army is assembled at Washington and is preparing to move against a Brown army which is operating from the Shenandoah Valley against the Capital. The advance of the Blue army consists of two divisions, one (real) being at Washington and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army is at Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Thoroughfare and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward.

PROBLEM NO. 3.

GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army is assembled at Washington and is preparing to move against a Brown army which is operating from the Shenandoah Valley against the Capital. The advance of the Blue army consists of two divisions, one (real) being at Washington and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army is at Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Thoroughfare and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward.

PROBLEM NO. 4.

GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army is assembled at Washington and is preparing to move against a Brown army which is operating from the Shenandoah Valley against the Capital. The advance of the Blue army consists of two divisions, one (real) being at Washington and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army is at Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Thoroughfare and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward.

PROBLEM NO. 5.

GENERAL SITUATION.

"A Blue army is assembled at Washington and is preparing to move against a Brown army which is operating from the Shenandoah Valley against the Capital. The advance of the Blue army consists of two divisions, one (real) being at Washington and the other (imaginary) being at Fairfax Courthouse. The rest of the Blue army is at Alexandria. The leading corps of the Brown army consists of two divisions: one (real) being at Thoroughfare and the other (imaginary) being at Front Royal. The rest of the Brown army is at Strasburg, preparing to move forward.

Where to Find Entertainment.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION, ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Appended herewith is a list of persons who have arranged to entertain the visitors during the maneuvers. Veterans and others who prefer to locate on the battlefield can easily be accommodated. Those who desire to bring tents and provisions can do so. It must not be understood that this list embraces all that will entertain. We believe we are within bounds when we say that from 5,000 to 10,000 visitors can be accommodated within the area of the maneuvers. This is in addition to the 25,000 soldiers who will be provided for by the government. Several hundred cars will be placed in the public building in Manassas and elsewhere, for which the nightly charge will be 50 cents each. Extensive arrangements are being made to feed the multitudes that are expected. The Southern Railway will run excursion trains at frequent intervals between Washington and the area of maneuvers, stopping at Manassas, Lewis Crossing, Wellington, Gainesville, Haymarket and Thoroughfare, so that those not otherwise provided for can easily return to Washington. Livery accommodations, limited only by the capacity of the country, will be found at each railroad station and at the Horse Show grounds. At the latter place it is expected that special arrangements will be made for the hiring of saddle horses. Inquiries enclosing stamps will receive prompt attention.

W. H. W. MORAN, CHAIRMAN. GEORGE C. ROUND, SECRETARY.

PLEASE COMMUNICATE DIRECT AND APPLY EARLY.

- Stone House, 6 miles from Manassas, on the Battlefield. Arrangements are being made to run a 6 and 4 horse bus to and from Manassas every few hours during the day.
- Mrs. A. H. Compton, Wellington, (1 mile from depot), 5 miles from Manassas. Accommodate 20. Rate \$2; can furnish transportation.
- Mrs. J. D. Royer, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. H. M. Clarkson, Haymarket, 1/2 mile from P. O. and depot, a from Thoroughfare, 10 from Manassas. Rate \$2; two in room, \$1.50.
- Mrs. W. F. Hite, Gainesville. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1.50.
- Mrs. G. W. Hixson, Manassas. Accommodate 15. Rate \$2.
- Wallace Wood, Greenwich. Accommodate 16. Rate \$1.50; transportation 75c a trip.
- Mrs. Brianche Woodyard, Manassas; 3 miles from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2; will arrange transportation.
- R. L. Lewis, Stone House. Accommodate 16 gentlemen. Two teams for hire. Terms moderate.
- Mrs. M. Magaw, Gainesville. Rooms and board; convenient to Gen. Corbin's headquarters.
- Mrs. Grayson Tyler, Buckland. Near Thoroughfare camp. Correspondence invited.
- L. K. Burner, Manassas, 2 miles from depot. Accommodate 7. Rate \$2, including transportation. Special rate by the week.
- E. E. Pickett, Waterfall, 3/4 miles from Thoroughfare. Accommodate 3. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. W. M. Milnes, Manassas. Two furnished rooms. Terms moderate.
- Rev. J. H. Watkins, Bristow. Accommodate 7 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.
- E. F. Croesen, Bull Run, 13 miles from Manassas. Board, lodging and transportation for 10.
- A. S. Robertson, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Rate \$1.50 and \$2. Accommodate 8.
- R. A. Nalls, Wellington, 1 mile from depot. Accommodate 25. Rate \$1.50 to \$2. Can furnish transportation.
- Mrs. A. C. Graham, Manassas. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. Jeff. Bosley, Manassas, 2 miles from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Geo. F. Lamb, Manassas, 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 12. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Mrs. H. D. Wenrich, Manassas. Accommodate 4 in two rooms. Rate \$2. Special by the week.
- Mrs. John G. White, Haymarket. Accommodate 4. Two miles from camp at Gainesville. Rate \$1.50 to \$2.
- Rev. E. W. Feltner, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2.
- W. L. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 15; 1 1/2 mile from battlefield, 5 from Manassas. Location desirable for weekly boarders. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- F. H. Sanders, Catharpin. Accommodate 10; 1 1/2 miles from battlefield, 5 from Gainesville. Rate \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- J. L. Reid, Alexandria. Will rent unfurnished dwelling near Wellington.
- W. L. Heuser, Haymarket. Two rooms. Rate \$1.50. Month. \$35; week, \$9.
- J. P. Smith, Waterfall, 3/4 miles from Thoroughfare; 3 rooms. Accommodate 8. Rate \$1; transportation arranged.
- Mrs. J. A. Boorman, Manassas. Lodging for 2.
- B. F. Hughes, Manassas. Accommodate 4. Reasonable rate.
- Chas. H. Beavers, Manassas, 1/4 miles North of Manassas, a from Mitchell's ford. Accommodate 5. Rate \$1.
- Mrs. M. A. Farquhar, Beckhall. Accommodate 4 gentlemen. Rate \$2, including transportation to Manassas.
- Mrs. Mollie Bonner, Manassas. 1 1/2 miles from depot. Accommodate 10. Rate \$2; transportation \$2c the trip.
- Mrs. W. G. Muddiman, Manassas. Four gentlemen, or one family. Meals any hour. Rate \$1.
- F. E. Saffer, Manassas, a room and board \$2. Will arrange transportation.
- Fannie B. Lee, Bull Run. Accommodate 12. Correspondence invited.
- Mrs. Edgar Thomason, Manassas. Accommodate 8 gentlemen. Rate \$1.50.
- Jno. H. Jeffries, Manassas. Accommodate 10. Have stabling for horses.
- Geo. F. Alera, Manassas. Rooms for 12. Rate \$1.50.
- Wm. T. Monroe, Wellington. Accommodate 3 gentlemen. Rate moderate.
- I. R. Wolverson, Beckhall, 3 miles from Thoroughfare, 4 from Gainesville, 3 from Haymarket. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2, or \$2 per week. Payment in advance.
- Mrs. W. B. Goode, Manassas. Board and lodging for 5.
- Geo. H. Smith, Manassas. Accommodate 6. Rate \$2.
- Mrs. M. Barbour, Thoroughfare. One mile from depot. Rate \$2c.

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Davis & Baker,
MANASSAS, VA.
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Confederate Veterans Reunion
Lynchburg, Va., Sept. 14-16, 1904.

On account of the above occasion Southern Railway will sell round-trip tickets from all points including Washington, D. C., at rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents, Sept. 18th-19th, with final limit Sept. 18, 1904. Call on ticket agent or write L. S. Brown, General Agent, Washington, D. C.