

Training 120,000 Citizens To Be Soldiers

It was that blazing hot first day of July, 1898. Shafter's little army was tearing its way through the tropic jungle and up the heights toward where lay the Spanish riflemen defending Santiago de Cuba. At what since came to be known as "Bloody Bend" in the path of the American advance there was a break in the foliage. Directly in the line of the Spanish fire it lay. And so thick was the jungle that the advancing troops had to cross this open space.

Untrained in warfare, many untrained even in what is now regarded as primary principles of combat, brave but untaught and unprepared as Americans were have been in the earlier stages of their wars, the new enlisted men from New York and Michigan and Oklahoma and Arizona and all the union met here the supreme test.

Scores fell before the enemy's fire. What was needed most was intelligent leadership, and skilled leaders were woefully few. The sacrifice of life went on, for lack of knowledge to cope with an unexpected military situation.

There came on the scene First Lieut. Albert L. Mills, First United States Cavalry, holding rank as captain and assistant adjutant general of volunteers, and attached to the staff of General Shafter. Four years at West Point and 19 years as a subaltern officer of cavalry serving in the far west—hard, studious, working years—equipped with natural capacity and fitness, had made him a cool, resourceful, skillful, trained military leader. He knew the business of war.

At once he began to bring order out of chaos. He showed the men how to take cover. He directed a return fire. The advance, temporarily checked, was resumed.

Then a Spanish bullet crashed through his head. It tore away one eye and temporarily blinded the other. But he refused to leave the spot where he was so urgently needed. Slightly, a bloody bandage wound about his brow, he remained and continued his work of directing the troops as they came along.

The scene has been perpetuated in picture and in written description. It stands out as one of the most vivid and splendid incidents of the war of 1898.

"For distinguished gallantry in action near Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898, in encouraging those near him by his bravery and coolness after being shot through the head and entirely without sight." That is the notation on the record in that is the department in explanation of the award of the congressional medal of honor to this officer.

Was he any more brave than scores and hundreds of others who participated in the operations at Santiago? Probably not, but he, better than so many others, knew how to do the job which the American forces had set out to accomplish on that day. It was his knowledge, his military skill, quite as much as his coolness and his disregard of his own sufferings, that brought him distinction.

The government at Washington, these lessons fresh in its mind, concluded that the man who had done what Mills had done at Bloody Bend was the sort of man needed to train future army officers. So, advancing him to the rank of colonel, the war department in the autumn of 1898, when his one remaining eye had healed, sent him to West Point as superintendent of the finest military academy in the world. There he remained for eight years.

In 1904 he was advanced to the grade of brigadier general. Now, after two years of departmental command in the Philippines and three years of like duty in the department of the gulf, general Mills is back at his old occupation of supervising the training of young Americans in the business of war.

But it is in a larger field. Instead of directing the intensive training of several hundred prospective officers of the regular army he is in charge of the federal activities that assist the National Guards of the various states in attaining military proficiency. Approximately 120,000 National Guardsmen are the material with which he is working. It is a larger force than the regular army.

Something ingrained in the fiber of English-speaking peoples makes them opposed to the maintenance of large standing armies. They ever have preferred to put their dependence in a citizen soldiery. But modern condi-



Brig. General A.L. Mills

tions, the invention of intricate and powerful new engines of war; the need, as revealed by studies and experience of military sanitation; the development of new and swift methods of transportation—all these have changed the character of the soldier's business. He must know more today than he ever knew before. The idea of the soldier as mere "food for powder" long ago became obsolete. A higher training is required.

Our little standing army, therefore, is today regarded more as a training school and a model for the larger military force that will be necessary in our next war than as the country's chief land defense dependence. From the citizens must come the big fighting force.

In our every war we have sent untrained citizens into the field at the beginning. The resulting loss of life, largely because of the ignorance of how to live under military field conditions, has been shocking. The financial loss in prolongation of the war, in temporary setbacks, in expense of improvising field armies from nothing, in pension rolls, has been stupendous. Lack of preparedness was the cause.

Preparedness, then, is the aim and purpose of the military authorities of the United States. They are trying, so far as congress and public opinion will permit to profit by the awful lessons of the past. They are trying to make the regular army a perfect military force and to make the National Guard otherwise the organized militia, just as well trained as any body of citizen soldiers can be trained. Results are being achieved.

There has been an organized militia of sorts ever since this became a constitutional republic. The organizing of it ever has been in the hands of the states, however, and the states have had varying ideas of what sort of a military force should be maintained in the guise of organized militia.

The war of 1898 showed up the defects of our military system in a glaring fashion. This resulted in the passage of the new militia law of 1903, known as the Dick bill, really organizing the militia force. By this act larger federal assistance was given to the militia of the states and a larger measure of military efficiency required of those forces in return for that aid.

In 1903 the law was amended and improved. A national militia board, consisting of militia officers appointed by the secretary of war, was authorized to advise with the war department on militia affairs. And also the division of militia affairs in the war department was created to handle the subject.

It is this division which Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills now heads. Federal aid is now extended to the organized militia of National Guards of the various states to the extent of about \$5,000,000 a year. Of this, about \$2,500,000 is expended for arms, equipment, camp purposes and maintenance, about \$200,000 for the promotion of rifle practice, something like \$600,000 for ammunition and more than \$1,000,000 for supplies.

The result of the new laws has been to bring the National Guard force into closer and more intimate relation with the regular army, to make it more uniform in organization, discipline and equipment and to establish standards of efficiency, to which all elements are working.

General Mills himself, in his erect carriage, grizzled hair, stiff, gray, military moustache, firm jaw and strongly lined mouth, is the ideal soldier. In speech he is careful and deliberate. In action sure, determined, rapid. "A strong character" is the estimate of the observer. It is a correct estimate. One known, without the study of his life and habit of thought that demonstrates the correctness of the theory, that he is a man of high ideals, spotless life and simple creed of right and wrong.

specimen must represent a very slightly modified descendant of the common ancestor of modern man and his real progenitor. At the meeting of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical society, on November 18 last, Professor Smith pictured the dawn of human existence.

"When man was first evolved the pace of evolution must have been phenomenally rapid, by reason of the rapid weeding out of those who were not fleet of foot and nimble-witted to meet the dangerous new conditions. This,

improving world. A somewhat old-fashioned Bostonian, who more than a score of years ago was very prominent in public life, says the Boston Post, recently, "I have observed with interest quite a change in the personal habits of men during the past 25 years. It used to be very common to see business and professional men, as well as those in public life and holding official positions, wearing silk hats and Prince Albert coats every day in the week, and if they smoked at all they smoked

cigars. Nowadays silk hats are rarely seen on wig days downtown, anyway, and cigarette smoking seems to be quite the thing. I do not think the new fashion is quite so dignified or manly as the old, but on the whole I am convinced the world is growing better all the time."

Them Was the Days. Every man likes to say that when he was younger he was quite handy with his mitts. Also that he was a devil among the girls.—Atchison Globe.

"Why do we have an organized militia?" was the question put to General Mills one afternoon in his office.

"As viewed from the standpoint of the national government, we have an organized militia to take part with the army as the first line of defense in case of any national emergency," replied the general.

"To maintain ourselves," he continued, "until the great mass of volunteers which is certain to be needed to carry on any war with a foreign power can be enlisted, organized, equipped and trained."

"The organized militia is to be distinguished from the unorganized militia. The latter embraces the manhood of the country. Since 1792 every male citizen of the United States between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who is physically sound, has been a member of the unorganized militia."

"The organized militia includes the National Guards of the several states. Its reported strength is 120,000. The law of 1903 makes this a more formidable arm than its prototype ever was before. The war department recognizes it as a potent force which, with proper support by congress, can be made a real national military asset. Only those elements of the National Guard which participate in the federal appropriations and conform in organization, armament and equipment with what is prescribed for the regular army are recognized by the war department as part of the organized militia. This takes in, however, almost all the so-called National Guard organizations in the country."

"The policy of the war department is to make the organized militia an efficient force for national military purposes. The department is without authority to increase the strength of the organized militia, it being within the province of each state, under the constitution, to determine what sized force it shall have. The purpose of the department is to seek to make effective the intention of congress, as expressed in existing laws, and assist the states in so organizing, arming, equipping and training their National Guards that these independent forces, when needed, can pass, without reorganization, smoothly and easily into the federal service."

"The division of militia affairs is the machinery through which the war department exercises its supervision over and discharges its responsibilities to the organized militia. The division is one of the four co-ordinate branches of the office of the chief of staff of the army. Its duties are comprehensive. They fall naturally into two classes. One is administrative and the other instructional."

"Administrative embraces all the details connected with the supervision of disbursements of federal funds, the organization of the National Guard in the various states, and their equipment with arms, ammunition, uniforms and camp equipment generally."

"The aim of the instructional efforts is to assist the states in securing a trained and efficient field force. Under the constitution the authority for training the militia is in the hands of the states, but it must be of the kind that is prescribed by congress for the army."

"With this in view, there are assigned to each state specially qualified and selected officers to do duty as inspector-instructors, assisting the states in this practical way, and enabling them in the matter of training to keep in touch with the most modern methods pursued in the army."

"The result of federal assistance afforded the organized militia is that it has greatly increased the efficiency of the force. It is progressing so well along these lines that, with continued assistance by congress and a recognition of that assistance by the states, the nation will have a dependable field force, certainly one infinitely better than any new organization, filled up with untrained citizens, could be expected to be."

in view of the fact that no human remains or undoubted evidence of human workmanship are known earlier than the Pleistocene, it is quite possible that amidst the turmoil incidental to the immigration of the Pleistocene period a group of anthropoids rose superior to the difficulties of new circumstances and became "Dawn men."

Pennsylvania Far in Lead. Pennsylvania's coal production is almost as great as that of the other twenty-seven producing states.

Softening Effect of Sickness. There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart, and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has languished, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency; who that has pined on a weary bed in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land; but has thought on the mother "that looked upon his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness?—Washington Irving.

GOOD ROADS

GOOD ROADS DURING WINTER

School Districts and Neighborhoods Can Do a Little Community Work From Time to Time.

In every community having dirt highways the roads are usually better in late autumn than at any other time in the year.

We ought to try to keep them that way, says a Missouri writer in the Farm Progress. We can do so by individual efforts. School districts and neighborhoods can do a little community work from time to time through the winter and the roads will be good at least until the deep thaws next March.

I know how it is in a good many neighborhoods. If there is one man who gets the road-dragging fever and works a few days now and then on the highway, the rest of the community looks on. Finally the lone worker gets disgusted. He has reason to when there is no co-operation.

Last fall seven of us living along one of the county seat highways managed to keep up our interest nearly all winter. We hitched to the road drag every chance we got. One man was plowing about a mile down the road from his house. Instead of riding back and forth in a wagon, he hitched his



Good Road in Buchanan County, Missouri.

team to the road drag, making two round trips of a two-miles each every day. That road was in excellent shape nearly all winter. It is still one of the best pieces of highway in the county with the exception of the metalled roads.

South of here a few miles the merchants in a little town resorted to a dozen different plans to get the farmers to keep dragging the roads last winter. They made price reductions to the men who drove into town pulling road drags. The farther the drags had come the more the reductions. They advertised these plans extensively, gained a good deal of trade, had a steady trade all winter because of the good roads and the whole community was benefited by better transportation facilities.

It is remarkable how many miles of road a man can drag who gives some thought and just a little time to keep the highways in good shape. No matter how badly "cut up" the highway may be if the surface is soft the road drag will smooth it down wonderfully. There was hardly a week last winter when every one of the seven men who formed the agreement failed to drag five or six miles of the highway.

Where the school is lively and vigorous there is always a chance of getting up some road-dragging enthusiasm there. Every man in the neighborhood is interested in the school; that the women are interested goes without saying. Good roads all winter mean a better attendance. A meeting most any Friday afternoon at the school house ought to result in a good many miles of dragged road the next day.

KEEP THE STRAIGHT ROADS

Department of Agriculture Advocates Building Highways Around Hills Instead of Over Them.

The United States department of agriculture is advocating the plan of building roads around hills instead of over them. From the road builders' standpoint this is a simple way to avoid expensive grading. From the exact perspective it will never do, except perhaps in a few exceptional cases. The straight section line roads give the farmer rectangular fields, which are worked with the minimum of inconvenience. A triangular field, or one odd shaped in any way, greatly increases the labor of almost every field operation. Added to this inconvenience of farmers is the danger to road users from curves in these days of rapidly moving automobiles. The only practical way to do away with hills in the roads is to cut through them.

Coarse Feed for the Cow. Give the cow all the coarse feed she will eat, such as roots, silage and forage. Then grain one-fourth to one-third of a pound per day as she gives milk. This method insures that the cow gets enough to eat, yet not so much concentrates as to injure her.

Valuable Feed Adjunct. Charcoal is a very safe and valuable adjunct to your feeding variety. A little of it goes a long way, but that little tends to keep everything in health. If the coal is hard to obtain burn some corn and feed that while it is fresh at least twice a week and it will be of benefit to all partakers.

Nebraska Law. Nebraska has a new law providing for the dragging of all country roads under the direction of township superintendents.

GOTCH DEFEATS MAUPAS AND TIN WHISTLE



Gotch Breaking Leg Holds of Joe Rogers.

IN THE season of 1905-6, Gotch won the championship in the great international tournament in Montreal, Quebec and Ottawa. More than fifty of the best wrestlers in the world competed. The American champion attacked these mountaineers of beef with a vengeance, but in flattening the big specimens on their backs had some of the most thrilling and yet humorous experiences of his mat career.

The Greco-Roman style of wrestling is preferred to the catch-as-catch-can in the Canadian cities. In the matches of this tournament the Canadians had a special code they called the French Greco-Roman rules. The strangle, hammerlock and all other holds below the waist were barred.

One peculiarity of this code was that a whistle was blown at various stages of a match to give the wrestlers intervals of rest. Gotch says he observed that when his French opponents were getting tired there was a blast from the tin horn.

The best of them was Emile Maupas. It was in Montreal on Dec. 27, 1905, that Gotch met and defeated Maupas after a sensational match lasting nearly an hour and a half.

When time was called Gotch rushed Maupas to the edge of the mat and the Frenchman extricated himself with difficulty. Coming back to the center of the mat Gotch again rushed his bulky opponent and the Frenchman came near going off the stage into the crowd. Gotch caught him and pulled him back.

Gotch rushed in and secured a leg hold with which he finally worked Maupas to the mat. The Frenchman fought desperately to avoid being thrown. Gotch fastened on a half nelson and waist lock and was turning his opponent gradually but certainly to his doom. The crowd was hushed with suspense. Was Maupas to go

JESS WILLARD AFTER SMITH

Efforts Being Made to Arrange Match With Gunboat Fighter to Settle Heavyweight Title.

It is a hard matter to dig up a white hope who is worth while. Jess Willard and Gunboat Smith are the two leading candidates for the championship in this class, but neither stands very high in the estimation of the fight fans. Willard has recently beaten Carl Morris and One Round Davis, but did not show anything startling. His bout with Morris was a very tame affair. A match between Willard and



Jess Willard.

Smith will be pulled off, in all probability, before long and this may settle the question of supremacy. They met once before, but the battle was a very unsatisfactory one. Willard towers up into the air for something like six feet and a half and if size and strength count for anything should be able to take down the championship without any trouble.

Baseball Caused 15 Deaths. Fifteen deaths constituted the toll in baseball games during the 1913 season, according to figures compiled and published at Chicago. The report shows that the greatest death toll was in Chicago, where three persons were killed by pitched balls.

Twelve of the victims were killed by being hit in the head by a ball directed from the hands of the pitcher, while foul tips were responsible for the other three deaths. The report points out that all of the players killed were unskilled in the game and that none of the major league players received fatal injuries. A curious coincidence is that three of the fatalities occurred on the same day, June 2.

RETIREMENT OF TOM LYNCH

As President of National League He Handled Umpires Without Fear or Favor of Any Club.

The throw-down given Tom Lynch, who for four years has bossed the National league umpires without fear or favor to any club, was only about what should have been expected. Lynch did not seek the position, having been called to the chair as a result of a deadlock over Ward and Brown, which tied up the 1910 meeting for several days. Lynch has been faithful and honest, to his trust. His election has never been for more than one year at a time and his power has been limited, so limited, in fact, that regulating the work of the umpires has been his chief responsibility. He made the New Orleans Pileys. He made one very important decision during the season, but was both called down and overruled. Lynch overruled the umpire who stopped the game on the Phillies grounds and declared the Giants winners because spectators occupying the center field seats waved things, with the evident intent of bothering the New York batsmen. The score was 8 to 6, in favor of the Phillies, at the time, and one man had been retired in the ninth before Brennan stopped the game. Because the Philadelphia club management did not drive the crowd out of the seats on a line with the batsmen the New York team was awarded the victory—9 to 0. Lynch promptly reversed this ruling and gave the game to the Phillies, 8-6; but the league directors decided that the game should be played to a finish on the New York grounds as a preliminary to a double-header between the two teams late in the season. This established a precedent for transferring an incompleting game started in



Tom Lynch.

one city to the grounds of a rival club in another city. Lynch's plan was the best way out of the difficulty, for while the game ended with no further scoring and went as a victory for the Phillies complications might have arisen that would have given the league a great deal of trouble. The American league directors would not have thought of attempting to overrule Johnson under like circumstances, and if the National men expect to profit by Tener's election they must learn early to abide by his decisions.

FOOTBALL AND THE PUBLIC

Doubtful If College Game Will Ever Become Anywhere as Near as Baseball to Sportdom.

While football ranks next to baseball in the appeal that it makes to the general public, it is doubtful whether it will ever come anywhere near the popularity that has been obtained by the national game. It is extremely gratifying to note, however, that the new style of play inaugurated several years ago and perfected more recently has cut down the number of accidents.

Coincident with the change to the more open style of play, the smaller colleges have been developing eleven that have made the "big four," consisting of Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania, look to their laurels, says the Washington Post. Colgate, a small college, which had never figured before in big company, provided the football sensation of the year by beating Yale to the tune of 16 to 6.

It is far better for football that the smaller colleges shall come to the front. If the purpose of college athletics is to improve the students physically, the more who engage in the game the better. The trouble with both baseball and football as national games is that the physical benefit is limited to the relatively few men who can play each season. Forty men turn out at the beginning of the season, but not more than 20 remain at the finish. The great majority of students are not benefited at all.

Davis Helpful to Athletics. Connie Mack believes the success of his world's champions is due in no little degree to the wonderful tact of his field general Harry Davis. Davis formerly played first for the Athletics and later was manager for the Cleveland Americans. The year Davis was away the Athletics finished in third. But Connie saw a chance to again sign his former lieutenant this year and the Quakerites finished in position one.

Doherty Heeds Country's Call. H. L. Doherty, the famous English lawn tennis player, who will return to the game next year, with the view of competing in the Davis cup contest for England against America, is only thirty-seven years of age. He held the all-English single championship for five years, and, with his brother, captured the doubles championship eight times.

Each Polo Team Minus a Captain. Thus far the international polo teams are evenly matched in the question of leaders. The American team is without a captain owing to the retirement of Harry Whitney, and now it has been learned that Capt. Ritson of the English four, would be unable to play.

Notes of Sportdom

Harry Payne Whitney won \$93,000 on the turf.

Ben Tincup, the Indian ball player, is not a dipper but a pitcher.

Frank Kramer, the cycling champion, has gone to Europe for a series of matches.

Dartmouth and Bowdoin colleges boast ideal gymnasiums for the development of the students.

Change the football rules, it is suggested. Better do it before the experts solve the present set.

Duke of Westminster's Olympic fund, being raised by subscription in England, has reached \$53,270.

The Athletics will meet the University of Pennsylvania nine next spring at Shibe park on March 30 and 31.

Roy K. Thomas resigned as coach of the Ohio Wesleyan rowing crew and will return to the University of Chicago.

It has been announced that Notre Dame will play Yale next fall on Oct. 15. Dorais—Eichenlaub—Rockne—Smith—God help the Blue.

Williams has stuck persistently to its attitude. It has refused to meet Harvard in addition to Yale because the date supplied came too early in the season.

Manager Jennings announces that his Tigers will start training at Guilford about February 5. Jim McGuire and Jimmy Burke will be in charge of the first squad.

A greater future for the harness turf is predicted by the members of the "harmony" congress if the uniform code of rules they adopted is ratified by the National and American Trotting associations.

Philadelphia captured titles in baseball, fencing, racquet, swimming and billiards in the past year. The sleepy old city of the dead heard the last trump when Cornelius McGillicuddy opened his cornucopia of talent.

George Estabrook, owner of Colorado E, has determined to race the holder of the world's three-year-old trotting record over the Grand circuit next season. He had decided to sell the horse but his price was never met.