

# Military Staff that Handles Big Business Expeditionously

### MAJOR HALE ASUTANT GENERAL

**T**HE Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, has within its boundaries the first, third and fifth largest posts of the United States army. Fort D. A. Russell is the largest post, Fort Riley is third in the list and Fort Leavenworth fifth.

As at present constituted, the department has existed since January, 1904, when Wyoming and South Dakota were added. It was known as the Department of the Platte up to 1904, and the state of Utah was then in the department. It now comprises within its boundaries the states of Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Iowa, South Dakota and Missouri.

In the matter of officers' quarters, non-commissioned officers' quarters and barracks the department has capacity for one brigadier general, fifty-eight field officers, 331 company officers, seventeen temporary officers, 137 non-commissioned officers and married men, and for 12,711 enlisted men. At the date of the last report, June 30 of this year, the enlisted men in the various posts totaled 9,214, the greatest number by almost 5,000 over on the department rolls. These were commanded by 500 officers. The strength of the various posts to date was as follows:

Post	Enlisted	Officers
Fort Crook, Neb.	49	542
Fort Omaha, Neb.	54	574
Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.	64	2,714
Fort Des Moines, Ia.	82	765
Fort Leavenworth, Mo.	104	1,599
Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.	121	421
Fort Meade, W. D.	150	600
Fort Riley, Kan.	150	1,774
Fort Robinson, Neb.	150	1,661
At headquarters and cities in the department	15	3
Total	689	9,214

This aggregate strength of the department was 9,876.

**A Big Business Concern.**  
In a department such as this nearly every branch of business that a civilian captain of industry would have to handle comes under the view and direction of the commanding general and his staff; and some that no civilian manager is called on to meddle with. Great amounts of supplies are purchased and distributed, large sums of money are received and carefully accounted for, the public works are supervised, hospitals conducted, a big stable of horses is kept and found, wagon trains organized and maintained ready for instant service, bakeries are managed on a large scale, meats supplied in immense quantities, vegetables in even larger amounts, lumber is bought, and iron and steel castings are built and removed, wireless stations, telegraph offices, balloon houses, gas plants kept ready for action, clothing purchased by the 100 dozen, medical service is provided, and dental work for a population equaling that of some large cities is maintained and high-class teachers put in them, bands and music supplied to lighten the routine of duty, roads built and kept in order, buildings erected, repairs made—in short, it would be difficult to name some phase of human activity that army administrators do not have to become thoroughly familiar with.

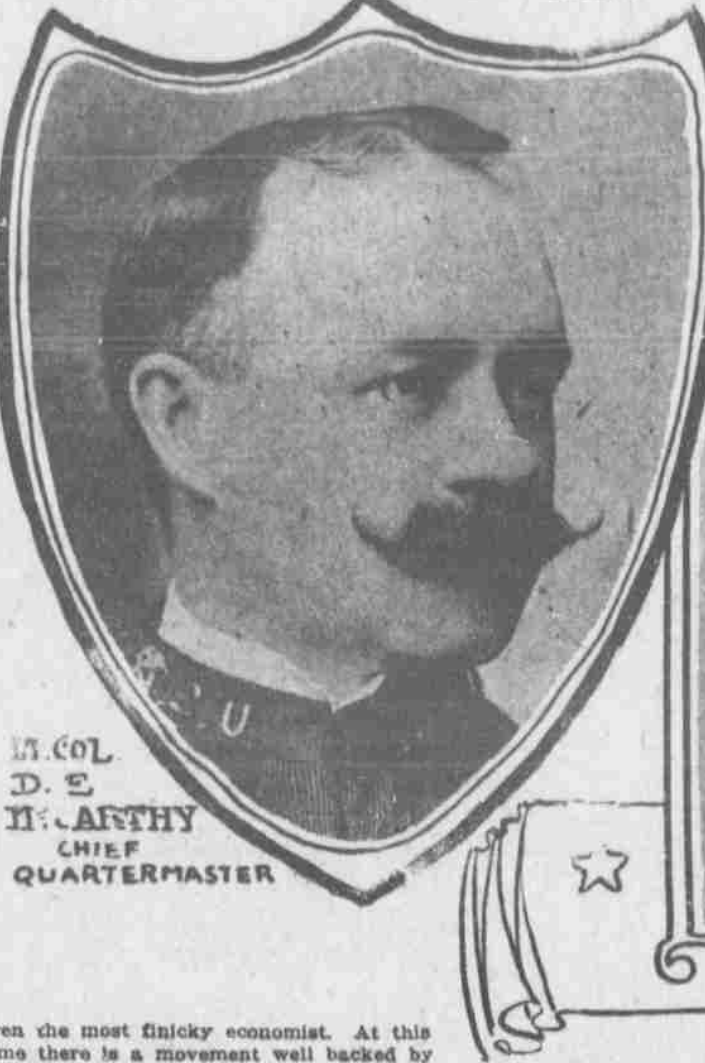
It is drill, drill, drill; but it is also do, do, do; work, and then work some more; and always it is pay, pay, pay, promptly and to a tremendous aggregate. Uncle Sam and the directing members of his military household have to see to it that they do certain work, and does that work with certainty, without noticeable friction, and on time.

**No Detail overlooked.**  
The people of Omaha and Nebraska had a splendid chance to view the thoroughness of army methods during the recent military tournament at Fort Omaha. When the exercises and drills were over late in the afternoon the field was a scene of insatiable disorder, with litter of many kinds strewn all about. Under civilian methods it would have been found in pretty much the same condition next day, whereas, the early visitors saw little or nothing to indicate that an army had maneuvered and galloped to and fro, horse, foot and artillery, during the whole of the preceding afternoon. Those who cared to use their eyes noted, too, that the various sections of the camp were clean, with nothing unsightly or unwholesome left about to offend the sight or smell. Sanitation has come to be almost a science in actual practice by the troops of the United States army.

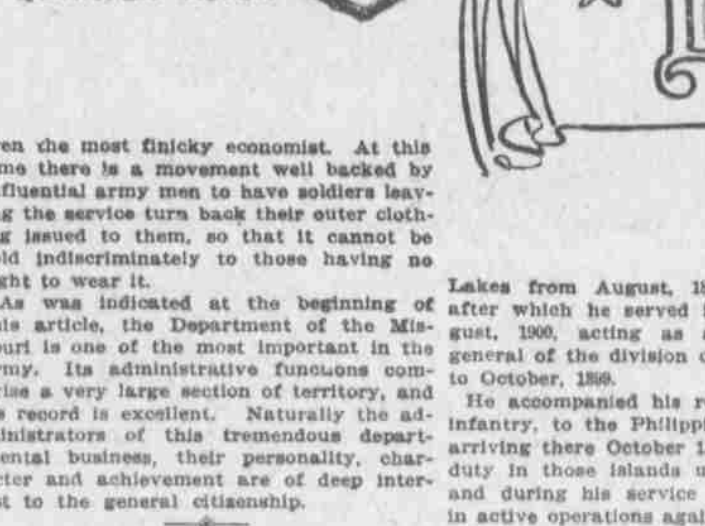
In the Fort Omaha camp, also, the citizens who put up the taxes to pay the soldiers had a good opportunity to see how their money is spent. If as much care, faithfulness and good judgment were used in other departments of government, municipal, county, state and national, expenditures and finances would not be the subject of criticism and ridicule.

Everything is bought under contract, on strict specifications, except in emergency, and it must be up to contract when delivered. Then every man having to do with its ordering or distribution sees to it, with a keen sense of honor and responsibility, that the very best use is made of every item, and that every ounce is accounted for. The things that are "lost track of" in the army need not give any worry to

### MAJOR W.P. BURNHAM CHIEF OF STAFF



### MAJ. COL. D. E. MCCARTHY CHIEF QUARTERMASTER



**General Smith's Experience.**  
As was indicated at the beginning of this article, the Department of the Missouri is one of the most important in the army. Its administrative functions comprise a very large section of territory, and its record is excellent. Naturally the administrators of this tremendous departmental business, their personality, character and achievement are of deep interest to the general citizenship.

**General Smith's Experience.**  
The only army officer who saw the destruction of the Spanish fleet on July 2, 1898, and he communicated the result to General Shafter. It was this information that was carried in a dispatch to Washington and heralded around the world on the morning of July 4, 1898.

Today General Smith commands a department having 10,000 men of all arms of the service except coast artillery, with over 600 officers serving under him. From September 24 to October 10 of this year he was in immediate command of the two tournament camps at Des Moines and Omaha. Undoubtedly much of the success attaching to those camps was due to his wise arrangements and efficient direction.

**Saw Service in Southwest.**  
He joined his regiment as second lieutenant in October, 1873, and served with it at various stations in California, Arizona, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska until the beginning of the war with Spain. Was adjutant of the Twelfth infantry for about nine years, had considerable Indian service and was recommended to the War department by his department commander for honorable mention in connection with the Indian service in the Department of Arizona during the spring of 1880 and subsequent campaigns against the Apaches.

### BRIG. GEN. FREDERICK A. SMITH COMMANDING



### CAPT. MARR O'CONNOR JUDGE ADVOCATE

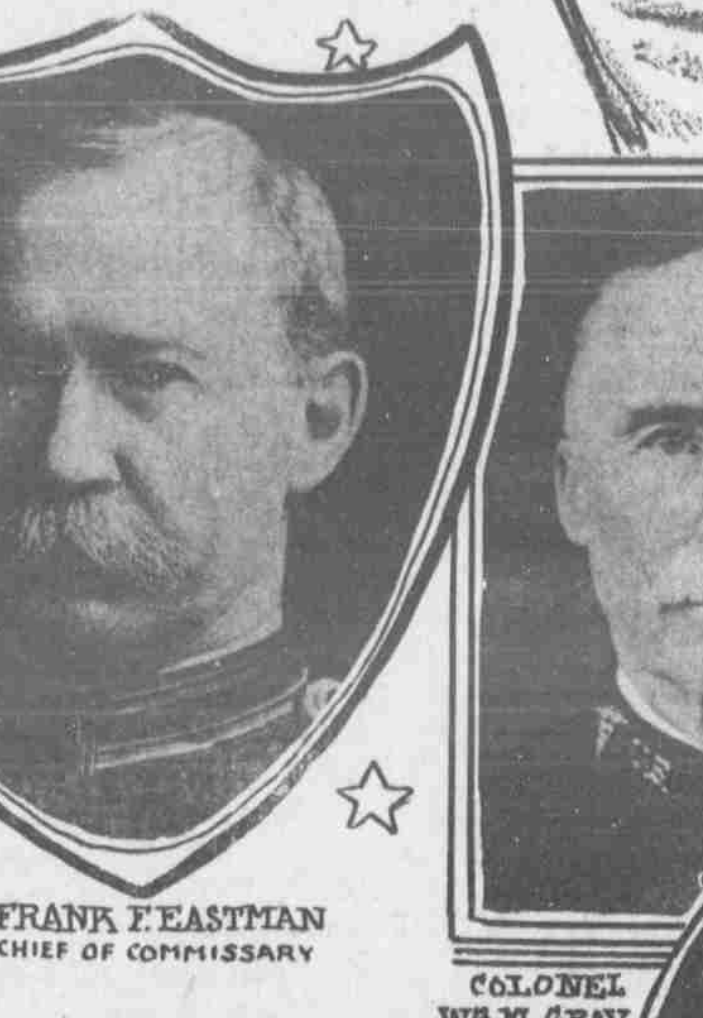
**Lakes from August, 1888, to June, 1899,** after which he served in Cuba until August, 1900, acting as assistant adjutant general of the division of Cuba from June to October, 1896.

**In Office and Field.**  
He was on duty in the office of the inspector general of the army in March and April, 1903, when he was detailed to duty with the general staff, remaining on that duty until promoted a colonel, when he was stationed at Governor's Island, New York harbor.

**The Chief of Staff.**  
Major William P. Burnham, chief of staff, has seen service as private, corporal and sergeant in the general service, as well as

**One of the Star Bonuses.**  
There are a few enemies in hog culture that we've got to look out for. You will

### CAPT. ALARUE CHRISTIE AIDE-DE-CAMP



### COL. FRANK F. EASTMAN CHIEF OF COMMISSARY

**The General's Aide.**  
Captain Alarue Christie, of the Eighth infantry, personal aide to the commanding general, was a volunteer officer who went into the Spanish-American war in 1898 as captain of the Fourth New Jersey volunteers. Mustered out in 1900, he was appointed first lieutenant in the Forty-seventh infantry, United States volunteers, and served with this regiment in the Philippines, where he was engaged in active operations against the insurgents.

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**Side Table for Pigs.**  
"Don't feed the sow anything the first day; then give her a bit, increasing the amount slowly. Watch out for scours. If you see any signs of them, shut off the slop feed and give the old sow some blood flour. Nothing will cure scours quicker than that."

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### COLONEL W.M. GRAY CHIEF SURGEON

**Adjutant General Hale.**  
Major Harry C. Hale, the adjutant general of the department, was grad at West Point in June, 1888, and became first lieutenant of the Eighteenth infantry in February, 1891, transferring to the Twentieth in July of the same year. He gained his captaincy in July, 1898. He was a major of volunteers in 1898 and major of the Forty-fourth United States infantry from August, 1899, to June, 1901. He transferred to the Fifteenth infantry in July, 1901, and has been adjutant general since April, 1903. He is inspector of small arms practice and an expert with the revolver.

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**Quartermaster and Commissary.**  
So many people in Omaha know Lieutenant Colonel D. E. McCarthy, chief quartermaster, that details seem superfluous, and yet Colonel McCarthy is a man of note in his line who may not be lightly passed over. He is a specialist whose reputation is much wider than the Department of the Missouri, since the War department has printed and circulated through all its departments a "Manual of Instruction for Quartermasters Serving in the Field," written by Colonel McCarthy and regarded as standard, and probably the most complete and satisfactory volume of the kind ever issued. Unlike most authors of today, McCarthy's book brought him no money; it was a labor of love, written while serving as post quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth.

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## Special Hog Train Draws Crowd

(Continued from Page Two.)

"I have a model of a house here that we brought along because it is the kind that most of the most successful hog raisers are coming to use. It is an A-shape house about six feet square and running up to six feet at the peak. It's a good idea to have the back slope in, too, so that you can reach in the back window better and give the sow any attention she may need. You can do just as you like about having a floor; but if you don't have one you'll have to put a ring in the old sow's nose. Scatter these houses out over the hog pasture about twenty yards apart. You won't need a fence around them. The old sow loves her home and will find a couple of right scorable turns of mind that will want to bunk in together, but as a rule they work better that way. The advantage of having them scattered out this way is that there is little disturbance at farrowing time. There is always trouble of this kind in a centralized house. Some of the old sows aren't very ladylike when it comes feeding time. They make lots of racket, and the sow that is farrowing gets excited and lies on her pigs."

**Side Table for Pigs.**  
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