IS NOT CONTINUAL ROUND OF GAIETY

BY WINTHROP SARGENT, H, an army officer's job is a cinch," a friend remarked the other day, "He has nothing to do; his house, his fuel, his light and his horses, are furnished him free by the Government, and he can buy things for next to nothing in the post. I tell you it is a fine thing to be ford of all you survey,' and have 100 men compelled to do your work for you. Why, I think

it is the greatest graft going."
In this remark we find voiced the thoughts of thousands of the citizens of our country. These worthy people know but very little about the service, and its workings, but one and all have the idea that an officer can dress up in

and its workings, but one and all have the idea that an officer can dress up in his regimentals, buckle on his sword and go out to teas, balls, hops and all kinds of social functions, or appear for a few minutes on the parade ground as a pioturesque figure.

This is not true in the least. It may seem a very radical statement to make to utter this, but I speak from 11 years' experience with the Army, both in the home garrison and on the foreign field of battle. Let us take the daily life of two officers, an artilleryman and an infantryman, and see what they have to do. Not two unusual days, but just the common every-day, as it runs, year in and year out in the "piping times of peace." Let us follow the officer in spirit for 24 hours.

He gets up in the morning at 5:45, goes out and superintends the callsthenic exercise of his company. At 6:30 he goes back to his quarters for his breakfast. At 7 he is over to his company's office, signing the different reports which must be at post head-quarters by 8. These he must check up very carefully and make sure that they are correct before he sends them up. At 8:30 he goes out with his company

very carefully and make sure that they are correct before he sends them up. At 8:30 he goes out with his company for company drill. This maneuver lasts an hour and a haif. Here he must know the drill regulations thoroughly, and he is constantly cautioning and correcting his men, trying to bring them to the highest possible state of efficiency. Perhaps, and there nearly always is, one man who is slower than the rest and cannot seem to understand instructions; if so, the officer has to explain repeatedly and have the movement performed over and over. He is constantly on the move during this hour and a half, and, covers about seven miles in this one period.

Mistakes Result in Reprimand.

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Recall from drill is sounded at 19:36, which means dismissal from the drill ground. He goes back to his company office where the official mail, reports, investigations, checking up of company property and the administering of discipline are attended to. He cannot rush through this work, as it must be absolutely correct. The slightest mistake in a paper brings a reprimand from the War Department at Washington, and goes against the officer's record. These papers, reports, etc., upon receipt at the Capitol, are very carefully gone over by an experienced set of Civil Service Clarks and I have known of one instance where capitol, are very carefully gone over by an experienced set of Civil Service Clerks and I have known of one instance where a report was sent back for the reason that a comma had been misplaced. Despite all he can do, the officer's time is taken up on these matters until 12, when he hurries to headquarters to answer "officer's call," a trumpet call which signals all officers to report at the commanding officer's quarters or office. Here he gets his details, orders, official mail, and such verbal instructions as the commanding officer sees fit to give.

At 12:30 P. M. he goes to hunch. Perhaps, while there, his First Sergeant calls him up over the telephone, and informs him that one of the men has injured himself, and is being hurried to the hospital or something else has disturbed the company. Straightway all thoughts of luncheon are forgotten, and he rushes off to his company to straighter out matters. At 1:15 he has a non-commissioned officers' class to teach, which lasts from an hour to an hour and a half. At 2:55 he is called out for Pat commissioned officers' class to teach, which lasts from an hour to an hour and a half. At 2.5 he is called out for Battailen or Regimental Drill and until 4 he is on the go. If the weather is inclement, he has indoor instruction in rifle practice or on targets, Minor Surgery, First Aid to the Injured, or some other drill. All of which he has to understand thoroughly in order to instruct his men. At 5 he finds there is to be Regimental Parade Off to bis system. Regimental Parade. Off to his quarters he again rushes to change his uniform and get back in time. As he is leaving the drill ground at 5:30 he is told that there will be a Council of Administration at once in his Major's house. Here he at once in his analors house. Here he assists in auditing a set of fund books and the making of certain recommendations as to conducting a certain branch of the military government. If he is lucky, 7 P. M. finds him at home at his dinner, which is usually his only meal where he is not disturbed. At 8 he has a class in mathematics where he teaches a class in mathematics, where he teaches some men from his company who are preparing for some examination. At 9:30 we find him alone, and think his day's work is over. But, no-He has to study for the Officer's School temorrow.

Evening Quiet Is Broken.

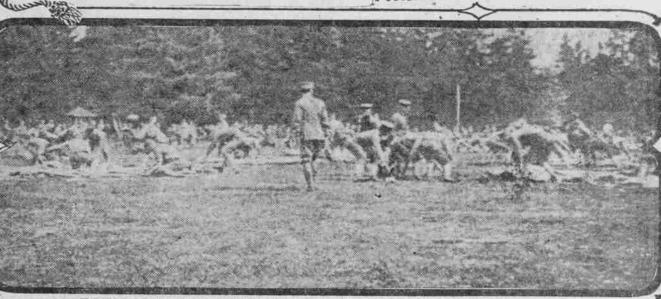
At 10:30 he is, perhaps, getting ready for bed, when suddenly "Fire Call" or the "Call to Arms" sounds. Tired as he is, off he goes on the dead run, putting on his blouse as he goes, to the barracks of his organization. It is probably but a practice drill and so at 11:26 he returns, dead tired, but still has a report to make out or a lesson to finish. At last, about midnight, he gets to bed.

Now, my friend, do you like the job? But just wait. This is but one day. The next day after the morning drill remembers he has been detailed for a tour of guard duty as officer of the day. All his company's morning work as described has been done, so off to the parade ground for the guard mounting he hies. Now, he is respon-sible not only for his company, but for the entire post and everything in it. He must be constantly on the alert for suspicious characters, fires, bursting of hydrants and water pipes, disorderly men, escape of prisoners, and see that every bugle call is sounded at its ap-pointed time. Not such a small re-sponsibility, is it? Round after round of tours of inspection must be make to his sentinels, explaining to each or-ders and duties. This is done when you and I are asleep or out with a congenial party of friends. In the afternoon he attended officers' school, was on a general court-martial, received the reports of every First Ser-geant in the post, checked up the guardhouse property and the prisoners, tested all fire alarms, and made out his guard report, which alone embraced about 800 words. He had also inspected

Men Who Are Uncle Sam's Right Hand Men in Times of War Have Many Exacting Duties in Times of Peace







READY FOR INSPECTION. DRILLS OF ALL KINDS TAKE UP THE MORNING

dental to this work. He has a battery instead of a company, and it is usually five as large; this means that he has a whole post is thrown into finfantry officer. Where is the "cinch."

In the "graft," the "easy snap?" I canset of quarters. His rank entitles him to the captain who has been living in the Captain who has been liv Instead of a company, and it is usually twice as large; this means that he has just twice as much work to do as the infantry officer. Where is the "cinch," onfusion by a senior officer who unex-

HE MUST KNOW FIELD ENGINEERING AND SANITATION.

which are extant in every Army

There are eight different grades among commissioned officers, of which the Major-General is the highest and Second Lieutenant the lowest. The following may

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How to Distinguish Officers.

These officers are all easily distingushed by the insignia on their shoulder straps. The Major-General wears two stars; the Brigadier-General, one star; the Colonel, a spread carje; the Licutenant-Colonel, a silver leaf; the Major, a gold leaf; the Captain, two silver bars; the First Licutenant, one silver bar; while the Second Licutenant's shoulder strap is plain. The different branches of strap is plain. The different branches of the army are likewise told by the shoul-der strap: The general officer by a field of plain black; the Artillery, by a field of red; the Cavairy, by a field of rollow; the Infantry, by a field of blue; the Medical Department, by a field of ma-roon; the Staff Departments, by a field of plain black; the Signal Corps, by a field of orange, and the Ordnance Department by a field of crimson. The Baginear Corps' field is red and white. The trouser stripes are of the same color as the field of the shoulder strap.

Each officer has his own special duties.

to perform and he must propure for the examinations to the next higher grade. He has certain studies and exercises to learn, and each mistake is a black mark on his record.

on his record.

So let us remember that these men, who are striving and working and pushing to bring our armed force up to the highest pinnacle of efficiency, are not the pampered pets of a doting political machine, but are representative men to whom the word patriot should be always

Present Day Duels in the Far East Why Russia Puts 2,000,000 Men Into Eastern Asia, and Japan Increases Her Ahmy.

HE sudden death of Prince Ito, to whom Japan owes a considerable whom Japan owes a considerable part of her present importance, directed general attention once more to the Far East. Surprises from the Far East have not been lacking in have shown. Almost more surprising in which she found herse than the outbreak of the war was the of the war. several statesmen, particularly en-dowed with the gift of prophesy, had foretold at the outset the defeat of Russia, still the general opinion among the people and provided the people and and provided the people and people and provided the people and people an

nese war, as everybody knows, was hardly satisfactory to either of the combatants. Russia suffered great readily assigned a considerable sum of losses besides the considerable limitation of its sphere of power in Eastern Asia, especially in a military sense; ticeable in its maritime forces, which Asia, especially in a military sense; ticeable in its maritime forces, which and Japan also failed to achieve is quite natural when we consider that through the Portsmouth peace treaty all that she believed she had a right to demand on the ground of her great victory. Strong indignation was noticed among the Japanese people because a war indemnity had not been thereby hindered for the present from the property of the Russian stand have thereby hindered for the present from the property of the present from the p recent years. The outbreak of the victory. Strong indignation was no-Russo-Japanese war was a surprise not only to those who did not particicause a war indemnity had not been cause a war indemnity had not been pate in it, but even to Russia itself, as secured from Russia, a war indemnity taking an aggressive stand against the entirely insufficient preparation which would have been very welcome for that war and the following results to Japan in the poor financial condition. Russia's military position in the Far have shown. Almost more surprising in which she found herself at the close East, as shown in the briefly reviewed.

It was then almost generally expected that the peace concluded by both adversaries would not be of long duraand sport solved words. He had also inspect about \$500 words. He had also inspect of special option among the policy words. He had also inspect of special special policy and the special option among the policy words. He had also inspect of special specia

(The following article, from the Deutsches Revue, gives an accurate picture of recent developments and the trend of events in the Far East. The writer is a very well-known authority on military affairs and his interpretations of the moves being made and of the relations of Japan, Russia and China will be found of unusual interest)

The termination of the Russo-Japanese war, as everybody knows, was befound of unusual interest.

The termination of the Russo-Japanese war, as everybody knows, was befound of unusual interest.

Russian interests in the Far East, has combatants. Russia suffered great readily assigned a considerable sum of way and the recent decision to con-struct the Amur Railroad. It should particularly be emphasized here that the third Duma, knowing the necessity measures taken, has been materially . . .

But Japan has also not rested merely on its laurels since the peace of Portsmouth-it has busied itself zealously in

Japanese fleet, too, which had recorded such great victories during the Russo-Japanese war, has in the meantime been reinforced. Frst of all, the ships that had been captured in the war, and that could be turned to useful purposes, have been repaired and reconstructed. Besides this Japan has already a number of vessels of the Dreadnought type upon the stocks. At the present moment the Japanese fleet occupies fifth position among the naval powers of the world; but it is very likely that before 1911 it will be advanced to

the fourth position.

Since Japan need hardly fear a Russian fleet for the present, one is justified in presuming that this important reinforcement of the Japanese navy is due to the foresight of Japan, which is anticipating a nosthic clush with the fleets. ticipating a possible clash with the fleets

If peace between the two adversaries in the Far East has not yet been dis-turbed despite their energetic preparations for war, there are sound reasons of various kinds for it. Russia, as we have seen already, can for the time being play only a defensive part in the Far East, since it has no strong fleet at its disposal, besides, the latest formation of political events in the Near East has caused Russia to take a more active part there, so that new developments

to evade serious conflicts and to secure allies. It is this exertion on the part of Japan that explains the scarcely natural entents with England as well as the agreement with America. The latter was all the more surprising since it came about so suddenly at the moment when the presence of the mighty Ameri-can fleet in the Pacific Ocean caused many people to anticipate a clash between Japan and America.

Japan's watchword today, which Japan is also striving to make China's watchword, is "Asia for the Asiatics," but with the silent addition: "Under Japan's leadership!" This may later be disputed if the stent addition: "Under Japan's lead-ership!" This may later be disputed if the yellow ally should grow too strong, particularly on sea. Nevertheless, some attention was directed recently also to

the Chinese Empire the rising of a new powerful factor in the Far East, which as the racial kin and ally of Japan, may grow to be of great importance in help-ing to carry out the ambitious plans of the youngest of the great powers. The

ing policy in her foreign affairs, seeking understands well how to make use, for its own purposes, of the self-conscious-ness of the yellow race that has been strongly aroused through the surprising outcome of the Russo Japanese

> This view has just been confirmed by a statement made in the press by a Deputy of the Russian Duma, Representative Tschirikin of the Amur region. It is also understood that the Russian Minister of Finance, Kokovzov, despite the afficial reports, carried away a highly pessimistic impression of the situation in the Far East and embodied it in his report. His view is apparently shared also by Fremier Stolypin and the Russian Minister of War, Sukhomilnov. This view has just been confirmed by War, Sukhomlinov.

The Reporter's Envoy.

which have until now been confined to defending the coasts and supplying the means for improvement in a theoretical Thus we see in the above-mentioned development of the national defense of the Chinese Empire the rising of a new powerful factor in the Far East, which

And then we shall work as we'd like to, sach on his own machine.
And the truth shall be in our copy and nothing shall intervene;
We shall write real stories about them—beggar and millionaire—For an editor keen and fearless, a papar that's on the square.
We shall work in a rush and hurry, for that is the goodly game.
But we shall not dig in the gutter for stories of filth and shame;
And the copy-readers above us shall leave our 'features' alone,
And the stories that fill the columns we shall recognize as our own!