DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY,

The New Army War College and Its Real Purpose; Not an Actual College, but a School to Train Officers



lege, which was opened for the reception of pupils on Nov. 1, 18 the realization of an idea long cherished by military men. Liberally construct, this

new training system is a postgraduate course for commissioned officers of the regular army up to and including the rank of colonel. Pending the construction of the noble buildings designed as a home for this latest novelty among educational institutions, which are gradually assuming shape on the grounds of the argenal barracks at Washington, the college will be housed in the building used by the president during the repairs made at the White House.

The War college represents so novel a departure in military practice that even military men have a rather hazy notion of its character and purpose. Strictly speaking, of course, it is not a college at all, especially in the academic sense. It is designed to afford a certain class of military men an opportunity to study war problems. The object is not so much to impart instruction as it is to apply the knowledge already gained at West Point and other military schools to practical use. Hypothetical campaigns will be fought and much attention will be given to the game of war, which affords an excellent opportunity to work out strategic and tactical points.

It will be the most important duty of the War college to prepare plans for the

the case of hostilities breaking out with that may be suggested and discussions reference to overcoming them.



WAR COLLEGE BUILDINGS

tific warfare the fighting branch of the gavenworth to the staff college, and a government must be prepared at all times for any possible contingency. In formal lectures on important situations study of its defenses will be made with officers are sent to the special service will be sent to the War college at schools-to Fort Leavenworth for cav- Washington.

any country the chief of staff should be of questions relating to military road-able to produce at once from its proper making, the building and destruction of tailed to study at the War college will artillery and to Washington barracks. The game of war, known in military parameters are parameters of the study at the war college will artillery and to Washington barracks. to his lot. receptacle a plan of campaign complete in bridges, transportation by land and by be carefully selected by those who have for engineering. The best men from maps instead of boards. Two large its every detail. The whole scheme must water, supply trains, etc. If the invest- the matter in charge. Under the new these schools are then sent to Fort maps exactly alike are placed flat on lege, about fifty buildings will be erect-

his associates on one side from seeing what the other side is doing. The pieces representing bodies of troops, companies or regiments, are of wood or porcelain, and they are pushed and the remainder will be begun within over the map when moves are made, a few months. The largest of the strue. Sometimes it takes several days to play a single game, and it is conducted in absolute silence, with an occasional break for explanation or suggestion. At the War college the campaigns of At the war conege the campaigns on to be erected quarters for the officera in detail. For example, the conditions existing a week before the battle of Shiloh will be given as a problem, and the students will be expected to answer the question, What then?

The War college existed on paper as far back as 1901. It was not until the summer of 1903 that the college took definite shape. It then became, as it were, a part of the body of the third division of the general staff. This third division meets from time to time as the War college, and it has on such occasions General Tasker H. Bliss for president and Major Samuel Reber for secretary. The precise relations between the general staff and the War college are reported to be a puzzle to nine out of every ten officers in the army. To civilians the purpose of the War college seems to be clearly defined. It is the ousiness of the college to study the larger problems of military science, to devise war plans and to train officers in the practical duties of their profession. The United States does not find it expedient to maintain a large standing army, and sease of war it must depend largely a volunteer troops. It is not enough, therefore, to train a essary to prepare him for the increased

tables in adjoining rooms. The object | ed on the chosen site, which is the tables in adjoining rooms and property known as the "barracks reservation," a point of land between the Potomac river and its eastern branch near the capital. About forty of the buildings are now under construction tures, which will contain the class rooms, will be 300 feet in length and lot feet in width and will consist of two stories and basement. In addition to the college class rooms proper, there are quartermaster's stores, barracks and numerous other buildings. Congress has appropriated \$1,260,000 for the improvement of the grounds and the erection of buildings, and it is believed that a sum considerably in excess of that amount will be needed to carry out the

original plans, The new college is also to be made the repository for the vast quantities of military data gathered by the attached of United States embaasles and legations. The sixty-nine acres comprising the original Washington barracki became a military post as long ago at 1803. A regular depot for military supplies located there was burned by the British in 1814. In the grounds, also, was the old United States penitentiary. under the floors of which were buried the bodies of John Wilkes Booth and Mrs. Surratt, with the others who were hanged in the Lincoln assassination tragedy. When the prison was tom down the bodies were removed to other localities. The necessity for ample and thorough

instruction of army officers becomes evident when the fact is recalled that among 1,118 Heutenants commissioned captain to be a good captain; it is nec- since the Spanish-American war only 276 have been educated at West Point. responsibility which is so likely to fall 616 having been appointed from the volunteer service, 414 promoted from the ranks and 512 having been draws According to the government's plans for the establishment of the War col- from civil life.

TRUMAN L. ELTON

What the Quarrel Is Costing Russia and Japan; Japan's Advantages In the Financial Struggle



HAT is the present war | incident to the ebb and flow of the tide ; costing Russia and of prosperity. It must also be remem-Japan? This is a bered that as a final necessity Japan question which is in- could effect so large a mobilization that teresting not only to a corresponding increase in her war expenses would be a natural consequence. those who must count It is an indisputable evidence of the the cost, but to everywisdom which dominates Japanese afbody, for it is true fairs that there has thus far arisen no enough that the financial ability or dis- necessity to establish any considerable ability of one nation is a matter of con- portion of this reserve on a war footsequence to the people of all other na- ing, making possible a further economy. As the wise financiers of Tokyo have

tions. In the case of Japan considerations of arranged it there is in reserve a great finance have from the first been ac- host of men who are soldiers in every corded as close attention as was the respect except the important item of





opening of hostilities able to issue notes to the amount of about \$182,500,000. It does not require an expert to compute the probable moment at which that war funds would need substantial replenishing. If Russia had felt confident that she could have brought matters is the east to a satisfactory close in the few months which her funds would have served all would have been well, That she did not possess this faith was made evident by her decision to keep her gold as security for a foreign loan, France supplied the accommodation and thus became an interested participant in her business ally's military op-

erations. Having begun the

process, there is nothing to be done but

to continue it, with each fresh accommodation becoming more and more in-

terested in the war. If the war should be prolonged indefinitely, as is certain

to be the case if Russia maintains her

present position, of undignified stub-

bornness, French gold will necessarily

grow scarce. In that case, it is believed

by American and L. itish financiers,

Russia may be able to induce Germany

to become her financial backer by the

promise of an advantageous commer-

cial treaty. If that should happen all

of the powers may in time become en-

It is rather early to estimate the eco-

nomic results of the war upon the in*

ternal situations of the two empires. It

is significant to note, however, that the exports and imports of Japan during

the first five months of 1904 show a sate

isfactory increase over those of the

corresponding period of 1903, which was

itself a bumper year, and that Russia

ALEX E. BRAHAM

gaged in the conflict by proxy.

mobilization of the army or any of the national maintenance. other essential preliminaries of the mous saving has been brought about in campaign. In military activity iron the heretofore costly problem of transwithout gold is inert and falls power- portation. One of the most efficient less of its own weight. It requires the systems of transport ever devised by potent stimulation of the precious met- the ingenuity of man is the practically al to give it life and the power to act. volunteer human corps of burden bear-It is beginning to be understood how ers organized by the Japanese war dewell Japan has prepared herself to en- partment. It costs nothing beyond its dure a protracted struggle not only by rations, for its wages are absurdly inan intelligent disposition of her army finitesimal, and navy, but also by the most clever manipulation of financial resources ever | Manchuria demands pay, and war pay known to the treasury experts of any at that. When an army depends largely country.

cost the former nation \$150,000 a day. sort to compulsory labor, and it cannot In view of the increased importance of afford to minimize the cost of the labor the present war it is estimated that she which it must obtain. For this reason is now spending \$500,000 dally, or. Russia's expense account will be vastiv roughly figuring, \$15,000,000 a month. larger than that of her economical ene-The total cost of that war, estimated my. It is true that the Transsiberian in the currency of the realm, was 200,- railway is a government undertaking. 475,508 yen. (The Japanese gold yen but it is none the less expensive on that is worth about a dollar.) This expend- account. As matters have arranged iture was met promptly by a popular themselves, it has thus far proved to be loan and by the application of surplus the most costly and burdensome means treasury funds. The entire debt would of transportation ever employed by any have been liquidated by private con- government. The mobilization of the tribution if the government had per- Baltic squadron was effected at an unmitted the national enthusiasm to take precedented expense. To expedite the that form. Of course the figure of \$500 .. work vast bonuses were paid, and 300 is only an approximation. It is sub- workmen were offered double wages for ject to the expansion and contraction increased effort.

Every cooly employed by Russia in upon the good will of the native popu-The last war of Japan with China lation of a neutral country it cannot re-

A CONTRAST IN WAR EXPENSES.

Unlike Japan, which is a model of na + | tion of ten reserve divisions, 160,000 | penses of the Russian government at | concerning it are known, and they are experienced the precise reverse. In lonal loyalty and is inspired by a sin- men, to supply the places of the garrigle purpose, Russia is compelled to son troops sent to the east. It is not nathtain an army at home and in her necessary to multiply instances of Rusunpacified provinces which must al- sia's great inferiority to her resolute ways be the duplicate in size and effi- antagonist in the matter of economical siency of the army sent to Asia. Only war administration. Conservative ex-

small.

too tangled for anything short of posi- backing of \$190,000,000 in gold. This necessaries have not increased perceplast summer the czar ordered the crea- pert opinion places the present war ex- tive genius to unravel, certain facts showing found the government at the tubly.

upward of \$1,500,000 a day. This esti- interesting as indications, At the be- Russin great financial stringency premate is certainly a very moderate one, ginning of the war the gold reserve valls, and there is a tendency to hosti and it is not unlikely that it is too amounted to \$460,000,000. Against this metal, always an unhealthy indication, there was a total note issue of \$340,- In Japan, on the contrary, the circula-Although Muscovite finance is a skein 000,000. This issue by law required a tion remains active, and the prices of

Harvard's Observations of Saturn's Ninth Satellite; The Peruvian Annex Has Fixed Phoebe's Identity



literary and educational circles regarding the unscientific antics of the ninth and latest satellite of Saturn makes pertinent a consideration

of the progress of the development of the geography of the heavens made within the past few years. This satelfite, whose persistent vagaries have greatly disturbed the beautiful exactness which had begun to be-reckoned as one of the desirable features of the science, was discovered about five years igo by Professor William H. Pickering Harvard university and named Phoebe. Phoebe began to manifest signs of waywardness at a very tender age. Her initial performance was a sudden and total disappearance. That was during her early infancy, and so lew persons had made her acquaintance that her prolonged absence was exiremely embarrassing to her discoverer, who had celebrated her arrival with a good deal of ceremony.

The unruly satellite was absent for two years, quite long enough for certain sovious astronomers to insinuate that Professor Pickering must have seen stars other than those which gild the firmament. It was feared that Phoebe was a mistake, a speck of dust perhaps mon the professor's photographic plate. For several weary months Professor Pickering was the only unquestioning seliever in Phoebe. According to the accepted creed of the astronomers, Sat-Irn was still provided with only the miginal eight satellites and Phoebe was 1 myth



HARVARD OBSERVATORY, AREQUIPA, PERU.

and better life. For a few months she | determined that the new satellite was | trary to the one established and follows | determination to choose her own gait. conducted herself in a perfectly exem-plary and astronomical manner-quite trary to that in which the other airche bit of El Mist. string she returned, taking her place thoman the great yellow planet's attend-that and resuming her revolutions as the world to realize how mistak-the world to realize how mistak-the set of the provide of astronomy. That of itself the the contrest of the formatic features connect-the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known, is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit known is an absolute reversal of the laws of astronomy. The beit he laws of ast

HARVARD OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

At the end of the second year of wan- plary and astronomical manner-quite trary to that in which the other eight himself. This recalcitrant performance, greatest romance of astronomy.

lemurely as though she knew no other develop further eccentricities. It was led in moving in a circle directly con- as is known, Phoebe stands alone in her discoverer, has seen her face to peared in the heavens. The inhabitants

face. To achieve that felicity one would for Boaton desired to learn something have to be provided with a forty inch about it and applied to the Harvard faculty. They were promptly informed telescope, and instruments of such adthat no means with which to make mirable fursightedness are not yet a suitable observations were at hand drug in the market. When it is neces-This resulted in a meeting of the citisary to know where she is and what she is doing a photograph is taken, and to zens and the raising of sufficient money the experienced and farseeing special- to buy a telescope. A site was put ist she then appears on the plate with chased and ground was broken for the all the well defined certainty of a pin first observatory on Aug. 15, 1813 point.

Accurately described, Phoebe is a small moon, forever in a tremendous hurry, traveling at a speed of 100,000 was immediately begun. miles a day, or rather more than sixty miles a minute. She was discovered by accident. It was while examining some photographic plates at the Harvard observatory annex at Arequipa, Peru, that twenty-three foot focal length and an Professor Pickering first came upon aperture of fifteen inches, that the first her. After that, batch after batch of star was photographed. William C. photographs of Saturn fulled to contain Bond was director of the observalory the newcomer, and no data could be se- for nincteen years. He was succeeded cured. Later he obtained evidence suf- by his son, George P. Bond, who died ficient to convince him that he had not at the expiration of six years, leaving been dreaming. Last summer Phoebe the observatory in excellent condition was not so chary of her favors. Be- Joseph Winlock was the third director. tween April 16 and June 9 Professor He served nine years and inaugurated Frost secured no less than eleven pho- the system of time signals transmitted tographic plates showing the satellite electrically to the rallway centers of distinctly. All of the successful photo- New England. This was the source of graphs of the little moon have been taken by the great Bruce photographic this time large gifts and benefactions telescope at the Harvard Arequipa observatory.

Active measures for the establishment to date observatory buildings were

en as early as 1815. In that year a ments were secured. Experimental stacommittee was appointed to consider tions were established in Colorado en the subject, and a director wils empow- points varying from 6,000 to 14,000 feet ered to visit Europe and examine into in height. An annex was founded in the matter of instruments and the con- California and another in Peru. in struction of observatories. He made a South America, in fact, the university when the government turned over some station in the world, that on El Mist. instruments which had come into its an extinct volcano over 15,000 feet in

considerable revenue to the school. By began to come in, and the scope of the observatory was greatly enlarged. Up

CHANNING A. BARTOW.

Three years later the instrument, which had been ordered made in Germany, was received, and the taking of observations The first important discovery made by the new scientific venture was the eighth satellite of Satura. It was also with this instrument, which had a

of an observatory at Harvard were tak- erected and the most modern instru-