DISCIPLINE OF OUR INVADING ARMY.

The American Lends Himself Readily to the Routine of Military Life and Speedily Becomes a Fine Soldier.

Text of Such of the Articles of War as Bear Directly Upon the Question of Discipline.

BY CAPTAIN GEORGE L. KILMER.

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Discipline is the keystone before in treating warriors out of workers. There are soldiers and soldiers. A soldier is a man in the army. A warrior is a fighting man. I purpose to tell about our soldiers who are warriors.

Only a few weeks ago the greater part of the men now hammering away at the foe were quiet, easy loving, humanely disposed civilians. Today they are in arms fighting against direct loss in the shape of bullets and the incidental ones of fever, hardships, eating beans or appetite and rebellious stomachs. Yesterday they were quiet, easy loving, humanely disposed civilians. Today they are in arms fighting against direct loss in the shape of bullets and the incidental ones of fever, hardships, eating beans or appetite and rebellious stomachs. How are they able? How do they hold themselves to the new and arduous work?

By discipline!

In establishing discipline what chiefly origins the government grants the soldiers, the soldiers to the foe. It is a strange and apparently dangerous concession which the volunteer goes through with his oath to the colors. It is a concession "I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America. I will serve those holidays and honestly against all their enemies whomsoever. I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers directed over me, according to the rules and articles of war."

This concession is universally known as "signing away personal liberty," and the seven dollars and "trip to sign, bites to bite," that such is the plain fact in the case. He is no longer a free man, no longer his own master. If the soldiers has the right shot in him, he will come out of the fight wondering a little, if not, there will be no question against his name on the roll of the army, "honorably discharged," in words to that effect.

It is only "step to step. Time to fall, Mr. Soldier." Yesterday he was free, and the moment comes when he meets with the hardships of discipline yesterday, the war with red and personal liberty some again.

It is fortunate for the army that this war comes on while there are so many old soldiers to lend and set the example—old soldiers who have been through a long war and have seen a lot of warfare made out of a civilian man. They know how to get the work out of the men, and they know, too, that with volunteers the main thing is not results. Time and generals remember that when Sherman's dashy, rugged and struggling army bumped into Atlanta and the end of its campaign to Atlanta and its march to the sea it was no army at all in the conventional military sense. It looked like a mob. Discipline had done its work in its sense—not the discipline of the barracks, but the discipline of war. The Americans are willing everything and everything and then everything else to win. Outside of that to winds not be will bear a little hardship and can be trained to do the right thing at the right time. Camp discipline is the hardest of all to bear. Engagements crown the channel and set at Spain has since rather than a blessing. One of our best generals generals declared that an intelligent American learns all the military routine and manual in the course of two three weeks. That be the case, it is easy to see how the soldier finds camp the most tedious and wearisome. He desires to be up and doing, and the wicked sergeant keeping one to be useful by simply shouting out the order, "Fall in! Double quick!"

On the march discipline is an easy matter when the foe is beyond the enemy. The men have a single idea—marching and fell naturally into the formation and comfort which lead to the end in view. They have a fine. They want to fight. They think every drill, every march every other right for that one privilege of doing what they are ordered to accomplish when they signed away personal liberty.

The advantage of having experienced leaders of fighting men in command where itself lent to a number of so-called disciplinary. They know where the fine line may be stretch because too little leniency at headquarters and too much latitude in the ranks. Commander Dewey earned a name for ensuring his sailors have and getting drunk, but he knew how to get the work out of the men, and they knew, too, that with subordinates the main thing is not results. Time and generals remember that when Sherman's dashy, rugged and struggling army bumped into Atlanta and the end of its campaign to Atlanta and its march to the sea it was no army at all in the conventional military sense. It looked like a mob. Discipline had done its work in its sense—not the discipline of the barracks, but the discipline of war. The Americans are willing everything and everything and then everything else to win. Outside of that to winds not be will bear a little hardship and can be trained to do the right thing at the right time. Camp discipline is the hardest of all to bear. Engagements crown the channel and set at Spain has

ADMIRAL SAMPSON ON THE BRIDGE OF THE NEW YORK.

IN CAMP AND FIELD.

Accompanying the Wisconsin Twelfth Mrs. Major Lewis of Lancaster, a bride of seven, who has volunteered for hospital service and will look after the sick and wounded of the regiment. She has two boys in the regiment and was even anxious to accompany them.

The gunboat Wolf, under green [illegible]

[illegible] Lieutenant Colonel Dorset, commanding the Second Illinois, has been appointed by the President to be a brigadier general of volunteers.

Lieutenant Colonel Dorset was a lieutenant in the Second Illinois during the war with Spain, and was in the battle of Santiago. He is a lawyer by profession and has been a member of the Illinois legislature.

Lieutenant Colonel Dorset was born in Ohio, and was a lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Ohio during the war of the rebellion. He was wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, and was left for dead on the field of battle. He was taken prisoner by the rebels and was confined in Libby prison for a long time. He was exchanged and returned to his regiment, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel for gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga.

Lieutenant Colonel Dorset was a member of the Illinois legislature for two terms, and was a member of the committee on military affairs in the house of representatives