

## WAR LESS HORRIBLE THAN NOW

Effect of Improved Machinery and Modern Surgery—  
—Long Range Bullets More Humane Than Those of  
Old—Hand-to-Hand Conflicts Relegated to Barba-  
rians of the Past—Interesting Subject Discussed.

Powder has spoken. It rests with that great agent now to put an end to the Anglo-Boer conflict. A signature of blood will alone settle the proposed suggestion to intervene, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

One can only deplore this struggle, which brings into play so many human lives and destroys so many lives. It causes joy to the monstrous but happily scarce apostles of war, under the fallacious pretext that wars are regenerative, it plunges into consternation and too often into mourning those who do not think men were created to detest and destroy one another.

Each people seeks to do better than its neighbor. It is a constant tendency, a regular game with a record to beat. In 1866 the Germans held the record with the needle gun, but this record has often been beaten since. In 1870 they held the record for superiority in numbers, thanks to which France was suddenly invaded.

In the days of Napoleon victory was largely a matter of speed. So it may be said that the great captain won his battles with his soldiers' legs. Today, when railways have made the concentration of troops rapid and easy, the god of battles does not favor as much as at the beginning of the century those who arrive first on the field of action. And this because a new factor has made its appearance—the rapidity, precision and effectiveness of fire.

HOW VICTORIES WERE WON.  
The victors of Austerlitz, Jena and Wagram were only armed with rudimentary flint guns, and smooth bores of which took only a round leaden bullet, carrying from 60 to 80 meters. And, even then, rain had only to fall during the battle to silence their weapons, since, if the powder in the pans was wet it would not light by the spark from the flint. As for the cannon, they discharged solid shot and bombs, but not to any great distance.

After 100 years nearly all the conditions which govern the art of war are changed. Hand-to-hand fighting is a mere accident, engagements begin at a distance of several kilometers, and with weapons so perfect that the two sides hit without seeing each other, and generally produce wounds sufficient to stop a man's advance and put him hors de combat without seriously endangering his life.

For the last twenty years ballistics have progressed continuously, and fire-arms have undergone, and are continually undergoing, fresh improvements. The modern weapon, at once more complicated in its structure and more simple in its use, has the enormous advantage over the old of a more powerful fire and perforation, more simple, more sure and more rapid, which requires of the shooter a minimum of instruction and effort.

Projectiles have been fitted with a metal casing which enables them to be made longer. The use of smokeless powders or great explosive power has extended. Lastly, as a consequence of recent researches, it has been possible to reduce the caliber of weapons, thus reducing the weight of the rifle and projectiles to a minimum and consequently enabling each marksman to carry a larger number of cartridges.

GOOD LONG RANGE WORK.  
It is sufficient now to shoot in front of one to be a practically useful marksman. As far back as at Saint Privat in 1870 men were shot at 1,000 meters, and in 1878, at the battle of Tana, though very inexperienced opened fire at distances of 1,600 and 2,000 meters. At the present time 1,000 meters is no longer a great distance, but a normal firing distance, especially in defense. The perforating power is such that it is manifested far beyond 2,000 meters.

At a distance of 2,000 meters an 8mm. bullet has still enough force to pass through a front rank and wound the man in his rear when troops are drawn up two deep. At the average fighting distance two or three men may be wounded by the same bullet at that short distance, without saying anything of the greater thickness now given to works of fortification on the battlefield, a single projectile would have force enough to go through four, five or six men. Thus, in Dahomey, it was observed that a bullet, after penetrating a tree forty-five centimeters in thickness, still went through five men.

IN THE BULLET'S WAKE.  
It is seen nowadays that the wounded are more numerous, but the killed much fewer. A supreme consolation lies in the fact that the wounded not only receive less serious wounds, but they are surrounded with such immediate care that they more frequently recover their health. As a last analysis the wounded, though they are more numerous, show a lower mortality.

With the ballistic power of modern weapons men are hit at great distances. Under these conditions the bullet only passes through the tissues without tearing them, or perforates the bone without producing real sequestrum. And the dressing to be done is much more simple. It is sufficient to place at the orifices caused by the ingress and egress of the bullet pads of aseptic or antiseptic gauze kept in place by a bandage to see the wound become cicatrized. If the wounded man shows a little fever on the evening of his wound the dressing is taken off and the passage made by the bullet syringed with antiseptics to drive out the foreign bodies which cause the fever.

What happened of old? Many soldiers succumbed to slight wounds, carried off by complications which it was not known how to foresee or prevent. It is a very little thing not to touch the wound, but simply cover it with stuff from which all the germs have been removed. And if the wound is infected either by earth or by fragments of clothes, or from any other cause, the use of sterilized probes to sound the flesh, or aseptic blouses to open it if necessary, and of antiseptic liquids suffices to put matters right and to keep the wounded man from the danger of putrid infection, which used to make so many victims.

OPERATIONS LESS PAINFUL.  
Supposing that it is a question of the shattering of the knee by the bursting of a shell, or the comminative fracture of a thigh, the present progress of surgery gives the patient more chances of recovery than of death. Formerly the limb was sacrificed, and the operation was accompanied by the most horrible sufferings. At the present time the use of ether or chloroform renders the operation as easy for the operator as it is painless for the patient.

The average traumatism necessitates a great use of the knife. For an open fracture of the tibia recourse was at

once had to amputation of the leg. Injury to the bones of the foot led to similar consequences. Now, neither the knife nor the saw comes into use, except in very rare cases. It is aseptic and antiseptic which allow of seriously wounded soldiers being preserved from complications. The preservation of limbs is the general rule, and it is only when everything else fails, when everything is shattered or torn off, that the surgeon decides to amputate.

During the Crimean war of 1854-55 it broke out at the same time as the cholera, scurvy and typhus, and showed a high degree of severity. It was observed in the Chersonese, in Constantinople and on the transport bringing the wounded from the Crimea to Constantinople and from Constantinople to France. It made equal ravages among the English and Russian wounded.

During the war in Italy in 1859 it reappeared in the Italian, Austrian and French hospitals. It broke out during the War of Secession, in Germany during the wars of 1864 and 1866, and finally during the campaign of 1870-71.

the cleaning with soap, alcohol and ether of the parts to be operated upon, the heating of 130 degrees or 140 degrees centigrade of the instruments and the bandages, the sterilization of the hands of the operator with soap and prolonged immersions in antiseptic liquids, the employment of absorbent ligatures, the minute coaptation on the wound and the exact suture of its edges. The consequence is a rapid local recovery, so much so that in 12 or 15 days the wound of an amputated thigh is healed, which formerly was a matter of months, if indeed, no fatal results supervened.

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### LYDDITE GUNS THAT SEARCHED BOER TRENCHES.



For one whole day these guns threw terrible cordite missiles into the Boer position. Wherever these shells fell and burst they swept away men, horses, wagons and tents and put guns out of action. But even this awful fire could not make the Boers desert their trenches, for when later the British charged they were driven back.

A surgeon had to possess an unusual degree of nerve to preserve the necessary calmness during an amputation made without anesthetics. As a consequence the principal idea was speed in the carrying out of operations, with, as a result, an unfavorable influence on their success. The skill of this or that surgeon was legendary, today this equality is relegated to the second or third place. There is no necessity to hurry; chloroform allows the operator to proceed quietly, surely and efficaciously. The surgeon has all the time he needs, but his work must be irreplaceable.

Accordingly, recoveries are very rapid; generally there is no suppuration, whatever may have been the condition of the limb, while formerly they were very slow, even if death did not follow.

### ADVANCED SURGERY HELPS.

The performance of an amputation resembles but little that of former times, though the cutting of the flesh and bone is necessarily the same. But what was not done formerly was the forcing back of the blood toward the base of the member by means of an elastic band, thus preventing the flow of the vital fluid, and allowing the surgeon to operate "a sec." Then there is

It has even reappeared in more recent wars, but in a less intense form, more mild than at the beginning of the century or that of 1854-55. Hospital gangrene is a microbial malady and gives way to antiseptic treatment. War must be made against it unceasingly.

A comparison of the surgical results of wars in former days and those of the present time is all to the advantage of the latter.

### COL. BADEN-POWELL AND HIS MILITARY KITES.

One of the foremost experts in the art of constructing and flying military kites for aerial observations is Colonel Baden-Powell, now closely besieged at Mafeking by the Boers. At Aldershot over a year ago he built a series of kites, which, when down in tandem fashion, were capable of lifting a man a hundred or two feet in the air. In one of the recent dispatches to a London paper it was reported that Colonel Baden-Powell employs his leisure moments in directing his men in the construction of kites for military observations. Just as Cecil Rhodes in Kimberley is employing the men in roadbuilding, by means of the huge kite photo-

### CLEANING UP THE BATTLEFIELD OF STORMBERG.



General Gatacre's retreat after his failure to take the Boer position left the plain strewn with wounded and dead men. The ambulance brigades were out for many hours gathering up the wounded and burying the dead. The scene pictured above is likely to be repeated hundreds of times before many days are over.

## PIGEONS PROVE THEIR VALUE.

More Certain in Warfare Than Wireless Telegraphy—  
Birds Used Are Not Actually of the "Carrier" Species  
—Russian Military Department Was the First to Consider These Messengers.

The fact that General White managed recently to send a dispatch from the beleaguered town of Ladysmith to Durban by means of carrier pigeons once more demonstrates the service that these birds may be in time of war even in these days of telegraphy, wireless and otherwise, says the Cincinnati Enquirer.

The attention of European nations to

were able to communicate with their friends in the country. The method adopted for the conveyance of these messages in small space so as not to impede the birds in their flight was most ingenious. The messages were not allowed to exceed 20 words, and these were photographed in microscopic characters on collodion films, each of which bore some hundreds of these messages, and as each pigeon could easily carry 10 or 15 films, about 20,000 or 30,000 messages could be sent at once, and of these photographic enlargements were made when the birds arrived at their destination and distributed among those for whom they were intended.

### RUSSIA BEGAN IT.

The first country to seriously turn its attention to the utility of pigeons in warfare was Russia, and experiments were made by a section of the Russian engineers in training birds and flying them from fortress to fortress. Other states quickly followed suit, but it was in Germany that the systematic training of these birds was first commenced on a large scale. Today, a sum of nearly \$15,000 is annually set aside in the German army estimates for the purpose of the military pigeon post, and every frontier fortress is reported to be stocked with these birds, while all those owned by private individuals are carefully noted in the official records, so that call might be made upon them as required in time of war.

As was the case with the bicycle and many other innovations, Great Britain lagged behind her continental neighbors for many years in the matter of the training of pigeons for use in time of war, and it is only within the last few years that the intelligence department of the British war office has interested itself in this matter, and even now it is carried out in a more or less perfunctory manner, it being considered that the birds would only be of service abroad. Many experiments have been carried out, however, by the naval authorities with regard to the use of these pigeons in maintaining communication between the fleets around the coast and the shore, and these have, on the whole, proved very satisfactory. In India the attention of military men has for some time past been devoted to the training of these birds, and especially has this been the case in South Africa, where their utility has just been demonstrated.

### NOT "CARRIER" PIGEONS.

It may be mentioned here that the pigeons used in this work are not carrier pigeons at all in the usual sense of the word, for these birds are really unsuited for the work, the chief birds employed being of the "homer" variety. While societies for the breeding and improvement of pigeons exist in all countries, it is Belgium which produces the best birds.

The messages to be sent by the birds are usually attached to them in one of two ways, either to the under portion of the tail feathers or to one of their legs, and by these means the birds can carry long messages without being unduly hampered by them. It is usual to send the same message by several birds, so that one, at least, is assured of reaching its destination. Previous to the carriers being sent off they are confined in the dark for at least eight or ten hours, and are kept without food. When liberated the birds usually circle around their temporary home for some few moments in aimless fashion, and then set off in the direction of the place from which they were taken. While they have been known to fly at the rate of 100 miles an hour, their usual speed is about a third of that.

graph's of the enemy's position and intrenchments have been taken at various altitudes. These photographs have been of special importance in locating the Boer troops, and they have been obtained without any risk of life or limb. All that the bullets of the enemy can do is to cut the kite strings or smash the photographing apparatus that is sent up with the kites.

The employment of the military kite to a practical way during actual hostilities by such a recognized expert as Colonel Baden-Powell will largely decide its usefulness as a part of the equipment of an army. And again this clever officer has expressed a desire to make an actual test of his beloved kites in times of war, and circumstances could not have arranged more agreeably for him. With the Boer forces surrounding him on every side, it has been a matter of the greatest importance for him to locate their strongest positions. That he has successfully accomplished this is evidenced by the sorties which he has made several times that have taken the Boers by surprise. In the report of the "brilliant" sortie made by Captain Fitz-Clarence upon the enemy's intrenchments located by kite observations, the usefulness of this old-time plaything of our boyhood days seems to be pretty well demonstrated. When Colonel Baden-Powell is released from Mafeking and cessation of hostilities gives him time to develop his theories tested by actual experience we will hear more of the military kite and the future mission in war—Collier's Weekly.

### THE WEAKNESS OF ENGLAND'S CASE AGAINST THE BOERS.

The so-called Transvaal question has been purely trumped up. There has been no real ground of dispute on

Great Britain's part with President Kruger's government. England has demanded a variety of things relating to the internal administration of a country which had the fullest right to order its internal affairs according to its own preferences. Without acknowledging the right of England to raise any questions as to internal taxation, naturalization, school administration, and the like, the Transvaal has nevertheless permitted itself to discuss such questions for several years, and has made very considerable concessions for the sake of avoiding, if possible, a conflict with an irresistibly powerful opponent. But Mr. Chamberlain, as British colonial secretary, has ingeniously changed his demands from time to time. Certain large stock-market interests also have systematically maintained a propaganda for stirring up the English people. Their theme has been the suffering of British subjects in the gold-mining districts through the oppressive conduct of the Boer government. We have repeatedly discussed these alleged grievances, and have pointed out their absurdity and their falsity. The British subjects in the Transvaal are there temporarily for the most part. They have never had the slightest idea of giving up their British citizenship and becoming naturalized subjects of the Transvaal Republic. Yet England for months has been preparing for war on a most elaborate scale, with no pretext that any one could give except that President Kruger was not willing to make the term of years requisite for naturalization quite as short as Mr. Chamberlain thought it ought to be. Never before has so preposterous an excuse been given for military preparations, so far as we have read history—American Monthly Review of Reviews.

### WILL WINSTON CHURCHILL BE CAPTURED AGAIN?

The soldier-correspondent who was captured and taken a prisoner to Pretoria by the Boers was thought to have forfeited his life by doing soldier work while posing as a non-combatant. The Boers, decided not to take harsh measures in his case, and held him a prisoner. The daring son of an American mother has escaped and the Boers are hunting for him.



## Oregon Short Line Railroad.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT OCTOBER 15, 1899.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver. 5:30 a. m.  
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Dulles, Helena and San Francisco. 9:05 a. m.  
From Portland, Sacramento, Provo, Inter-mediate points. 9:35 a. m.  
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco. 3:00 p. m.  
From Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Intermediate points. 4:00 p. m.  
From Seattle, Portland and Intermediate points. 6:30 p. m.  
From Ogden, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Intermediate points. 6:40 p. m.  
From Ogden, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Intermediate points. 7:30 p. m.

### DEPART.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Valley and Intermediate points. 7:00 a. m.  
For Seattle, Portland, Tacoma and Intermediate points. 7:55 a. m.  
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### THE PEOPLES FAVORITE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 6—The "Fast Mail" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City. 7:00 a. m.  
No. 2—The "Overland Limited" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. 11:45 a. m.  
No. 4—The "Atlantic Express" for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. 6:40 p. m.

### ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 101—The "Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Park City. 3:00 p. m.  
No. 1—The "Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. 3:00 p. m.  
No. 3—The "Pacific Express" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver. 3:30 a. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, Main Block, No. 100 West Second South Street.

H. M. CLAY, General Agent.

### CURRENT TIME TABLE.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY:

No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 2:15 p. m.  
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 8:05 p. m.  
No. 5—For Highgate, Lehi, Provo, Heber, Alton, Ogden, Salt Lake, Belknap and Intermediate points. 8:35 a. m.

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