ARMY TO BE INCREASED

Bugle Calling for Uncle Sam's Fighting Force to be Enlarged.

GENERAL MILES SUBMITS PROPOSITION.

Will Provide a Standing Army of One Hundred Thousand Defenders of the Nation's Honor.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The measures which will serve as the basis for the action of Congress this session, looking to the increase and remodeling of the regular United States army has been completed by the commanding general of the army and today was handed by him to Secretary Alger, who will transmit it to Congress, probably through the chairman of the House committee on military affairs, Representative Hull, after he has had an opportunity to make any changes that he may deem advisable.

The enlargement of the broad general principles of the bill time feature of which provides for the creation of three new offices, a general and two lieutenant generals of the army in accordance with practice of modern military nations is disclosed in the following letter:

"Headquarters of the army, Washington, D. C., December 5th.—Hon. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War—Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the draft of a bill for the reorganization of the United States army, based on a strength of one soldier to 1,000 of the population of the United States and two soldiers to 1,000 of the population in time of war, or, in round numbers, 100,000 and 200,000 respectively.

My recommendations are for what I believe to be the best interests of the government not only at present but, as far as we can judge to see, for the future. The recommendations have been made regardless of any personal consideration of any officer or soldier now connected with the military service.

The proportion of artillery, cavalry and infantry is in accordance with the military necessities of the United States. We have 4,000 miles of coast, six twenty-seven principal harbors to show are located millions of people and property of almost inestimable value. That they should properly be defended is demanded by every consideration of prudence and good administration. In addition to this, we have the important harbors in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines to defend, requiring a large force of artillery.

The organization recommended is such as to give rank in proportion to the importance of the duties and great responsibilities required of the different officers in our service, and is similar to the organization which has been found so efficient by the armies of all other civilized nations, and also to that which we have found to be most effective in the campaign carried on between the years 1861 and 1865. A similar organization has been recommended by Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Gen. Schofield.

"I earnestly recommend favorable consideration of the organization as presented. Very respectfully,

"NELSON A. MILES,

"Major General, Commanding."

The bill contains the following provisions: It is enacted, etc., that the military establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of fifteen regiments of cavalry, fourteen regiments of coast artillery, two regiments of field artillery, twenty-five regiments of infantry, fifty regiments of militia, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States military academy, and such other force as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the army of the United States.

Sec. 2—That the regiments of cavalry shall be organized as now provided by law, each to consist of three squadrons of four troops, each troop to be organized as shall be provided in this act; provided, that each regiment of cavalry shall consist of 1,000 enlisted men, with the necessary complement of officers.

Sec. 3—That the artillery arm of the service shall consist of fourteen regiments of coast artillery, each, and one regiment of two regiments of twelve batteries each. The organization of the batteries of seacoast and field artillery shall be as provided in this act; provided, that each regiment of seacoast artillery shall consist of 1,000 enlisted men, and each regiment of field artillery one 1,012 enlisted men with the necessary complement of officers; provided, further, that the President may, in his discretion, convert such field batteries as may seem to him desirable from time to time into horse batteries, horse artillery, batteries of mounted batteries.

Sec. 4—That the infantry arm of the service shall consist of fifty regiments of three battalions of four companies each, each company to be organized as shall be provided in this act; provided, that a regiment of infantry shall consist of 1,200 enlisted men, and provided, further, that the infantry arm of the service shall be organized on the basis of one brigade of two divisions of three brigades of three regiments each.

The bill then specifies the officers and men for each regiment of cavalry, infantry and artillery. In each case there is to be one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants (one first lieutenant to be adjutant, one first lieutenant to be quartermaster, twelve second lieutenants, one of whom shall be assigned to each branch of service. Chaplains are to be appointed for entered regiments, but not for regiments.

Sec. 5—That there shall be one general of the army, two lieutenant generals of the army, one major general of cavalry, one major general of artillery, eighteen brigadier generals of cavalry, and two brigadier generals of artillery, who shall be engineers of fortifications, and one major general of the military secretary now provided by the law; provided, that the major generals and brigadier generals of artillery and cavalry shall be assigned to duty as schools and inspectors of artillery and cavalry, and as such commands as the President may direct.

Sec. 6—That the adjutant general's department of the army shall be composed of one adjutant general, with the rank of major general; two assistant adjutant general, with the rank of colonel; five assistant adjutant general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twelve assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of major; twenty-four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of captain; nineteen provisions follow regulating the selection of special duty and promotion of officers. The full bill is too lengthy.

Sec. 7—That there shall be one inspector general of the army, with the rank of major general; one assistant inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general, with the rank of colonel; nine assistant inspectors general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twelve assistant inspectors general, with the rank of major; twenty-four assistant inspectors general, with the rank of captain; nineteen provisions follow regulating the selection of special duty and promotion of officers. The full bill is too lengthy.

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Sec. 10—That the bureau of military justice shall hereafter consist of one judge advocate general, with the rank of major general; two assistant judge advocates general, with the rank of brigadier general; twelve assistant judge advocates general, with the rank of colonel; three assistant judge advocates general, with the rank of major.

Sec. 11—That the quartermaster's department of the army shall hereafter consist of one quartermaster general, with the rank of major general; two assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of colonel; sixteen assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twelve assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of major; twenty-four assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of captain. Rules for details and promotions in the quartermaster's department follow.

Sec. 12—That the subsistence department of the army shall hereafter consist of one commissary general of subsistence, with the rank of brigadier general; four assistant commissaries-general of subsistence, with the rank of colonel; three assistant commissaries-general of subsistence, with the rank of lieutenant colonel; twelve commissaries of subsistence, with the rank of major; twenty-five assistant commissaries of subsistence, with the rank of captain; twelve of captains, Missouri." Provisions regarding details and promotion follow.

Provisions follow in relation to the organization of the ordnance bureau, medical department, engineer corps, department, signal corps and corps of cadets.

RECKLESS JOURNALISM.

British Ambassador Causes a Sensation by a Remarkable Speech.

Paris, Dec. 6.—At the silver jubilee banquet of the British Chamber of commerce here this evening, the ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, referring to the "new diplomacy" which is said to have come into fashion since the last year, said it was chiefly due to the enterprise of the press, but also it was in a measure due to another recently introduced and originating in the American mind—ever ready and watching to improve everything—which will perhaps end by signing the diplomatic of the old school off the face of the earth.

He added: "I am quite ready to acknowledge that there is much good in the particular innovation occurring to my mind as the present moment. America has recently sent to England the finest representative of her intelligence and culture and I think we may attribute to this degree the happy development of the friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States in the manner in which those representatives performed their tasks, especially in their public utterances. But there is a dark side of the shield.

"I wish I possessed the facility of expression and the command of appropriate words which made Mr. Choate, the distinguished American, so conspicuous at his recent dinner in our honor, and is similar to the occasion which has been from time to time the lot of the armies of all other civilized nations, and also to that which we have had to be most effective in the particular array between the years 1861 and 1865. A similar organization has been recommended by Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Gen. Schofield.

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