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The Cadet May 1893

The Cadet Staff

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THE CADET.

VOL. VIII.

ORONO, MAINE, MAY, 1893.

No. 3.

The Cadet.

ISSUED ON THE FIRST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH
DURING THE COLLEGIATE YEAR, BY THE
MAINE STATE COLLEGE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

EDITORS.

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Editor-in-Chief.

H. P. GOULD, '93.
Business Manager.

A. T. JORDAN, '93.
Associate Editor.

G. A. WHITNEY, '93,
Literary.

C. H. GANNETT, '93.
Exchanges.

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Personals.

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Subscribers not receiving THE CADET regularly, or those changing their address, should notify the Managing Editor at once. Contributions from the alumni and friends of the College will be gratefully received, when accompanied by the writer's name. No anonymous articles will be accepted.

Advertising rates may be obtained on application to H. P. Gould the Managing Editor, Orono, Me., to whom all business correspondence and remittances should be sent. All other communications should be sent to the Editor-in-Chief.

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See notices of recent advertisements, and read carefully the advertisements themselves. Boys, help those who patronize your paper.

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EDITORIALS.

THE CADET once more announces to the public, that with this issue the old board of editors retire and the new ones take their places. Like others before us, we feel that we have accomplished but little. That our paper has not held up to the standard which it gained last year we know, and for this we take most of the blame to ourselves. Yet we, like humanity in general, like to throw some blame upon other shoulders. We have tried always to do the right thing by rejecting questionable matter and retaining the good. We have been a little backward at times in securing Campus news and news of special interest to each alumnus; but you who have been here before know that a student doing all the work required of him, cannot do much corresponding with the alumni. And it is articles from the alumni that please our readers most. Now it may happen

that you who have found fault with THE CADET, in its management, its editorials, and its general tone have many times promised the editors that you would send an article for publication. Such has not yet been received, and we assume that it has not yet been written. So we say to former students of this College, whether graduates or non-graduates, that we would like to hear from you, and if through THE CADET, the greatest number will be benefited. We dare say that if you respond heartily to this call, and have the privilege of seeing your letters in print, you will forget that you ever criticised our paper. Do not wait for the new editors to invite your correspondence, but send you articles at once.

We are somewhat like the tramp begging from house to house—it is not your advice which we want, it is bread.

To those who are interested in Entomology and especially in the experimental work of the College, we take pleasure in announcing that Prof. Harvey is to send his thesis and mounted specimens of the fly, *Trypeta pomonella*, to the World's Fair. This work is the same as that published in the Maine Agricultural Experiment Report for 1889; and the plates are the same, except that the picture of the fly is enlarged and painted to life. One half of Plate I. has the enlarged male fly, and below it are pinned specimens of the same fly, one hundred in all. The other half has the same show, but of the female fly.

Plate II, of same size as Plate I, shows the enlarged drawings of the maggot and pupa stages of life. Below these are bottled specimens of the natural sized maggot and pupa. Plates III, IV, and V, show respectively, halves of apples with the marking of the maggot's work, and apples showing the entrance and exit of the maggot. Below each of these representatives are mounted slides of the same, cut from the apple. The drawings were made by Prof. Harvey, and colored to life by Miss Kate Furbish of Brunswick, Me.

We have sent many things to the Fair which probably will be duplicated by other colleges; but this work by Prof. Harvey is, we believe, wholly original. He worked two years upon this subject, and had to disregard all the lit-

erature before written upon it, and start out alone. His experiments and investigations were thorough, and his completed work presented to the State, is a gift beyond value. Before this time, we knew nothing about the fly except that it ravaged in our orchards. Our hands were tied, so far as a remedy was concerned. Now the matter is opened, the life history discovered, and remedies proposed to destroy the insect.

The Senior privates and all men from the other classes, who have received certificates of military disability, commenced drill in the Signal Corps the last of April under the command of a Commissioner Officer. Besides the use of flags, we have this season two sets of heliograph instruments. Two squads, each with a set of instruments, signal to each other, who may be from five rods, to ten or more miles away. Nothing but the lack of sun and the curvature of the earth will prevent the flash from passing.

The Morse telegraph code is used, and a letter is made by cutting off the flash. The requisites of each man are careful manipulation of the instrument and good eyes. Thus we are fitting men for the United States Signal service as well as for real military duty. Each has its important place.

The class of '93 have engaged "The Lotus Glee Club" of Boston, assisted by Miss Marshall, a reader, to furnish their Commencement Concert. Of the newspaper criticisms, the following seems to be a fair representative:

THE LOTUS GLEE CLUB CONCERT.—Last evening the Academy of Music was crowded to its utmost capacity by a cultured audience assembled to listen to the Lotus Glee Club, which appeared under auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in the Banner Lecture course. The programme was a very popular one, and as rendered by the Glee Club it appeared doubly so.

The repeated encores which followed every selection of the quartette bespoke the great satisfaction which their beautiful singing gave. "The Three Fishers" was most expressively rendered, and "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," in which the imitation of banjo accompaniment was given, was a phenomenal piece of work. Each member of the

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Club has a magnificent voice, and their solos were heartily received, especially that of Mr. Davis in his rendition of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep." Miss Marshall, the reader, completely captivated the audience with her graceful manners and sweet voice, and all her selections were heartily encored. The entertainment was a treat to Saginaw music lovers.—*Saginaw, Mich., Courier-Herald.*

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

Since the last promotions made in the Coburn Corps of Cadets, announced in the last "CADET," the two companies have been drilling to meet in a competitive drill the nineteenth of April. The drill was to take place in the Town Hall at Orono, which was considered too small for thirty-two men, as at first planned, so each company picked out twenty-four of its best men for this purpose. This included three Corporals, right and left Guides First Sergeant, and First Lieutenant of each company, commanded by Smith and Gannett, captains of companies A and B respectively.

On the evening designated for the drill, a large number were present. Captain Emerson of the Crosby Guards, Hampden, and Lieutenant Pottle, Hamlin Rifles, Bangor, were the judges. Besides these were other military men of some note, as Colonel Victor Brett and his Quartermaster, O. D. Bridge, and other State militia men.

Promptly at eight o'clock the drill commenced with company B. It was on the floor forty-five minutes, executing company movements, the manual of arms and bayonet exercise. Then they marched off and company A repeated the exercise. The contest was very close. Out of five hundred points, company B scored four hundred fifty-five, and company A, four hundred seventy-three.

Following the company drills, were exhibitions of the athletic practice which Lieutenant Hersey has instituted since last fall with the Freshman class. This consisted of dumbbell drill under the leadership of Randlett and Hobbs, and Indian club drill, led by Marston. Both of these exercises were very finely done, and must have taken much time to perfect them. Both squads now united in a "setting up" exercise. They were heartily applauded.

During the intervals the drum corps under the leadership of Corporal Martin, discoursed some lively tunes.

Arrangements had been made for a social hop to follow the entertainment; and as soon as the floor was cleared, the musicians started the music and off went the dancers.

A part of the proceeds of the above entertainment went to buy a pennant, to be presented to the winning company and the remainder was turned over to the Athletic Association.

Prof. Aubert has been invited to address the Photographer's Congress at the World's Columbian Exposition. The Congress will hold its session during the first week in August. The professor does not claim to be any thing more than an amateur photographer; but he is recognized by those standing high in the profession, and has written articles for photographic journals that show earnest work and investigation. We are glad that the Maine State College is blessed with such a man on its faculty; and we believe that he and others of the faculty would become more widely known, did not their modesty prevent them from placing the results of their work and study before the public.

LITERARY.

TO THE ALUMNI.

It has been rumored among the alumni and those interested in THE CADET that in point of literary excellence the paper has been on the decline during the past year.

As Literary editor I frankly admit this to be true, believing at the same time that it is no fault of mine, or of the Board of Editors.

It is, or at least ought to be, well understood by the readers of THE CADET that we depend largely on our alumni for literary productions.

Now, while the literary editor is responsible for what appears in his column, it is not supposed that he is the author of all that appears therein; nor would he claim it, even if he might. If the literary excellence of THE

CADET is not what it should be, I say unhesitatingly that it is largely due to the alumni. During the past year I have asked many of them to contribute to the literary column, and not one has refused to do so; neither has one of them kept his promise.

This may seem like rather plain talk to come from an undergraduate, but I want it understood perfectly that we have been laboring under difficulties imposed upon us by the very ones who now are finding fault. I raise no objections to the criticism, but please remember to whom it is due.

It seems to me that when a man criticises others for those things for which he alone is responsible, it is time for some one to object; and who should do so, if not the one who is criticised? I say criticise those whose promises are a year old and as yet unkept.

When I began my duties as literary editor, I was advised not to get too much matter on hand at once, because some one would feel slighted if we left his article out. My advice to the incoming editor is to get all the material he can, and if he does not have to space it wide to make it fill up, it will be because it is a better year for material than the past one has been.

If there are those who have not received an invitation to contribute, let me say that if they take interest enough in the matter to care to send anything in for publication, they ought not to wait for an invitation.

Now, Mr. Alumnus, just brace up and supply a little literary matter for THE CADET next year, and then if it is not up to what it should be, make your talk.

LITERARY EDITOR.

THE SONG OF RANKINE.

(This song was published in the *College Reporter*, in June 1878, and was sung to the air of *Villikins and his Dinah*.)

The *College Reporter* was our publication previous to the establishment of THE CADET.)

Come all ye close students and listen and hear,
I will sing of a man and bold engineer,
Who wrote large red volumes of many a ream,
And went by the memorable name of Rankine.

CHORUS.

Singing, fulcrum and lever, connections and joints,
Resultants and motions with the dead working joints.

His text-book of mill-work was worst of its kind,
Containing hard chapters, good drill for the mind,
On cog wheels and cycloids he talked a great deal;
But what struck us most was his skew-bevel wheel.

CHO.

On slide valves and pistons he had a queer notion,
As well as a chapter on parallel motion,
And he'd muddle you so with a demonstration,
That you'd wish yourself at the end of creation.

CHO.

He wrote a big volume which is labelled mechanics,
On the transfer of motion with a glance at dynamics,
And the vehicle motion with its normal and pitch,
Either crazes or blinds you, it is hard telling which.

CHO.

His book for the "Civils" is a solid old thing,
The way he made figures was a shame and a sin,
With stringers and trusses and their relative relation,
And arches and piers with their solid foundation.

CHO.

The last thing ever written by Mr. Rankine,
Was a book on engines to be driven by steam,
With a crank and crank arm which made it manouvre,
And steady old piston he called the prime mover.

CHO.

Mr. Rankine is dead and we'll see him no more,
But his name is engraved on the engineer's door,
So we'll put him away in an old shady nook,
And set for a tombstone a red covered book.

CHO.

EDITOR CADET:

The following expressions suggest the names of scientific and literary personages of local reputation.

A cryptogamic plant esteemed for its gracefulness and the perfect participle of a verb expressive of pain.

The fleshy portion of a domestic animal that is usually smoked and a tree of the Maine woods.

An exclamation of surprise and a plantigrade animal of the Maine woods.

An implement of correction and the plural of a word expressing derision.

The portion of a large sea manual from which an electric substance used in ladies' apparel is derived and an essential part of a long-handled farm implement.

A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz which occurs in the English Chalk deposits.

A long legged jumping animal of the Maine woods and a verb expressing emulation.

An important organ in the human body.

A device employed by a cunning eight legged animal to catch its prey.

The plural of an ocean craft.

A wooded area of small extent and a personal pronoun of feminine gender.

Important sources of light by night and day.

Two contiguous letters of the german alphabet and a small stream of water.

The first syllable of a conspicuous part of a church edifice the close of day and the plural of a barn yard fowl.

Mere rumor.

A compound word expressive of earthly felicity.

An important source of caloric and a useful hymenopterous insect.

The completed act of scolding a woman.

For rent! A place where spirituous liquors are sold.

A genus of plants noted for poisonous qualities and a unit of english linear measure.

A slight pathological condition.

The usual method of determining the gravity of a body.

TACTICS.

(Senior Military Essay.)

Whether war is to be regarded as a calamity or as a "blessing in disguise," it seems to be the inevitable accompaniment of human progress; and it is a military axiom, that whatever its particular objects may be, those means by which the speediest attainment is possible are the best.

The carrying on of a war, however, is greatly affected by the rules of military science, the topographical conditions of the theatre of operations, and the relative strength and resources of the opposing forces. Time is the ruling element in all military operations. Precise plans and energetic action are, therefore, the only things that will enable either side to secure a speedy and successful termination

of hostilities. These presuppose thorough preparation, whence "in time of peace, prepare for war." Other things being equal, the nation which secures the initiative has the advantage.

The war may be offensive, offenso-defensive, defenso-offensive, or purely defensive. The offensive principle is the best; the defensive element is historically weak. With us, a foreign war would have to commence as purely defensive. In time it might become defenso-offensive, and if finally we were successful, perhaps the offensive element might become a prominent one. Whatever the character of the war, however, the rules governing it are defined in Strategy, Logistics, Engineering, and Tactics. The term "tactics" is, or has been, nearly always confounded with that of "drill;" but in reality it means something more than mere drill. In a true sense, tactics denotes the proper means and methods of using troops; how and where to post them on any ground so as to obtain the maximum effect; how to attack others so posted, etc., etc. Tactical operations depend, to a greater or less extent, on the three other before-mentioned sub-divisions of the art of war. Strategy plans the campaign and makes all pre-arrangements of war previous to actual conflict. Logistics brings the troops to the point and includes all details of marches, camps, and supplies. Engineering is an aid to logistics in the way of making a passage for the troops, and tactics controls the manner of execution. By strategy we direct an army; by logistics and engineering we move and supply it; by grand tactics we fight with, and by minor tactics we handle its several arms.

Strategy is the science of campaigning. Its object is concentration and its problem is chiefly a mental one. Its resources are intelligence, common sense and executive ability. "It is concerned with the *why*, the *what*, the *when*, and the *how*."

Logistics is the science of military movements. It comprehends marches, rail and water transportation, camps, supplies, etc. Its studies belong to the general staff. It has been called the "lieutenant of strategy," and its duties are active in both peace and war.

Military engineering is the application of the peaceful science to the conditions of war. Its function is to aid logistics in every possible

way; to make rough ways smooth, and vice versa. The military engineer has to correct the original of the map in such manner as to aid as much as possible the prosecution of the war.

Military tactics is the science of military methods. Its application is the teaching, moving, disposing and using troops. It is divided into Elementary, Minor and Grand Tactics.

By Elementary Tactics we mean the *modus operandi* of passing from one formation to another. The books relating to this branch of military tactics are properly called "Drill Books." They include "manual" exercises, target practice, ceremonies, and methods of distributing the units of a common arm with reference to each other. The end in view is to keep the means of utilizing an arm to its best advantage; always up to the latest improvements in its weapons; the security of simplicity, and the absolute economy of time.

Graded above this, comes Minor Tactics, which concerns itself with the proper use of the individual arms of the service. It necessarily is essentially different for each arm, and is likewise subject to modification although it changes more slowly. Its purpose is to secure in the best way the most effect of the arm in question with the least loss to itself.

In all problems of minor tactics, the counter effect of each of the three arms both separately and combined must be considered. This consideration of the combined use of the three arms is Grand Tactics, which Napoleon defines as "The art of being stronger." It is the borderland of strategy. The object of the last is the conduct of a war, of Grand Tactics, the conduct of a battle. The bond between the two is Logistics, the Tactics of armies. Strategy plans a war, Logistics prosecutes it; when hostile opposition is encountered, battles occur, which are only incidents in the campaign, and only important when decisive, in furtherance of the strategic end in view. Everything works for a common end and must be made subservient to it. Individuality is useless. "Team Play" is what counts in war as well as in foot-ball.

Grand Tactics also includes the planning of battles, conducting them during their progress, and securing the results of a victory or avoid-

ing the consequences of defeat. This is above all the sole province of great captains. In it they should be supreme; no "committee upon the conduct of a war" should have any voice on the battle-field.

They may assign the problem to be solved, and make certain conditions as to the known and unknown qualities, but after having once selected their representative, he should be left severely alone. It is on this account that our constitution wisely places the executive military authority in the President, although not one has yet taken the field in person.

The proper employment of an army is a practical sermon on the old fable of "The body and its members." They must all conspire towards a common end, and none of them can say to the rest "What have I to do with thee?"

In infantry and cavalry, other things being equal, it is the number of individuals that gives strength. In artillery it is the number of guns. Cavalry is essentially an offensive arm, and has but little defensive power, it has no passive strength at all. This is particularly the case of heavy cavalry. Shock is its weapon and speed its projectile force.

Like "the man with the ball," it must ride, and ride hard, to meet the shock, whether attacking or attacked. "Light" cavalry, however, has a certain defensive strength, as it is armed with a fire-arm. In "mounted infantry" we find the link uniting the two most important arms. It can act by shock or by fire from a distance, or by both, and this either offensively or defensively.

Artillery is mainly a defensive and destructive arm. It is most effective in masses and as they grow its strength increases. It is the "bulwark of battle" and must never yield an inch when on the defensive. It is powerless when limbered up, and when manœuvring under fire its position is more critical than any other arm. Finally, artillery must face the enemy. It has no flank defense. "If you box its ears you paralyze it."

In infantry we have an ideal arm. It has the power of keeping an enemy at a distance by its fire, or of seeking him at close quarters and driving him from his position by the bayonet. Thus it is both an offensive and a defensive arm, and this in every sense, for it can fight both offensively and defensively by its fire and

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can be employed in both ways in the charge. Offensively, we advance our infantry, open its fire, concentrate it and push it to the bayonet. Defensively, we wait for the onset, check it with lead, and finally advance to meet it with cold steel.

As the strength of a chain is determined by its weakest link, the rapidity with which an army can move, and consequently its chances of success, depend on its slowest arm. As a general rule, infantry sets the pace and the other arms are delayed for its sake. In long and arduous marches, however, the case is reversed and infantry, which has the maximum staying power, is more or less delayed for the sake of the other arms.

The object of a combined march is to reach the strategis point together and act unitedly. Over and above the relative consideration of foot, horseback and wheels, twenty-five to thirty per cent. should always be added to map distances in order to allow for sinuosities of the route not expressed on the map.

In action the commencement and rates are regulated by orders, but generally depend upon ocular testimony as to the movement of initiation. For instance, infantry having struggled to the final zone knows intuitively when to charge by noticing the success of artillery preparation, and cavalry knows when to pursue by noticing the success of infantry. In campaigning the various columns, armies and arms must adhere strictly to literal orders, calculated from approved tables of statistics and logistics.

Mixed troops move *en route* about two miles an hour. They can accomplish three if pressed, and for a limited time, five if forced. In a day about the following distances can be counted upon: Route march, twelve to fifteen miles; rapid march, eighteen to twenty; and forced march, twenty-five to thirty miles.

Relatively speaking, mountainous country is impracticable for cavalry and difficult for artillery. In such regions, infantry increases in relative value. Determination, however, conquers all obstacles. Hannibal led his elephants across the Alps and Napoleon drew his artillery over them. Grant put cannon in a church steeple.

In regard to the proportions of the several arms to one another, much has been and can be said. Generally speaking, too small a quantity

of artillery is dangerous. We must at least have enough to occupy and neutralize the hostile batteries. Above this, every extra gun is an element of preponderance and counts heavily in the chances of success. Also, with too little artillery the infantry will be too much exposed to the combined fire of hostile artillery and infantry, and demoralization is almost certain. The moral power of artillery is not the least element of strength upon the field of battle, and with new troops, a strong display of this arm is a great advantage.

Too small a proportion of cavalry restricts us into narrow limits and prevents thorough reconnoissance, which is half the battle, and also deprives us of the only means of turning a defeated enemy into a routed one. So far as battle is concerned large plains are best suited for the action of masses of cavalry and artillery; hilly country for light artillery and mounted infantry and covered ground for infantry and sharpshooters.

The fundamental principle to be observed in defensive operations is to so occupy a position as to make the zone of attack difficult and that of the counter-attack practicable. It is said "artillery prepares the victory, infantry achieves it and cavalry completes it and secures its fruits." Infantry and artillery are pre-eminently "sister" arms. They work in concert throughout the action. Cavalry is more of an occasional arm. As infantry follows up the advantage gained by artillery, it is called its "complimentary" arm. For a similar reason, cavalry is the complementary arm of infantry. To defeat good infantry in a fair position, a combination of artillery and infantry is now regarded as an absolute necessity. The artillery as usual, prepares the attack and the advancing infantry closes at the decisive moment.

Experience proves that cavalry charges are indecisive (except in the case of cavalry against cavalry) unless supported by infantry. Thus Napoleon's cavalry at Waterloo failed for want of support. At Austerlitz, Kellerman's cavalry was defeated by the Russian horse, but it rallied between the lines of friendly infantry, and after the latter had disordered the Russians, Kellerman sallied out again and routed them. These are special cases however. The principal facts to be borne in mind are, that both artillery and cavalry are secondary arms, and

that infantry alone is the sovereign fighting one. The best results can alone be obtained when the two are fully subordinated to the action of the latter.

If an army were always drawn up in the same manner it would certainly be defeated by another whose position were changed to suit the varying circumstances. There can be no invariable rule or order of battle. It will always depend on the locality.

Victories are only decisive when the enemy is "turned" "or broken," hence the selection of the point of attack is of primary importance and the "order" of battle and its particular plan, an after consideration.

An order of battle differs from a line of battle. The latter means some habitual system in which the units of a command are drawn up. There may be two or more "lines" of battle but only one "order" at a time.

An "order" of battle is something more, too, than a collection of lines. "It is the general and combined disposition of troops of different kinds, grouped together for a specific purpose, including the intention to execute a certain manœuvre."

Military writers lay down as many as twelve different orders of battle. The simplest one is the simple parallel order. In this there is no particular reinforcement at any point. The whole force is drawn up equally along the front, and where it is resorted to by both parties no tactical skill is required by either. There is no science to it and a victory is a complete success or a defeat, equally decisive. Other things being equal, the chances are equal, the battle long, wavering, indecisive and it becomes simply a question of mere physical strength and moral endurance. Strictly speaking, this order can rarely occur. It is considered to be the worst possible disposition. It is plain that you cannot outflank the enemy without being outflanked yourself. Frederick the Great owed most of his successes to the fact that he so often placed his line within striking distance *obliquely* across the extremity of his adversary's line. For troops thus attacked and outflanked are helplessly exposed to ruin should they remain passive, while the formation of a new line facing the enemy is a work not only of time but of great difficulty when attempted under the stress of a vigorous and sustained attack. The object

in all flank attacks depends on the principle that, to be successful, it is necessary to oppose to any point of attack a force stronger than the one of the enemy there posted.

Another order is the parallel order with a "crotchet." This is a good order under favorable topographical condition. The crotchet necessitates an elbow to the defense and the offering of a flank by the assailant. These are dangerous in battle. They are exposed to an effective concentration of fire. If the two branches are equal it becomes a wedge. This is essentially an offensive order. It is too dangerous for defense except to prevent a flank from being enveloped.

Another order is the parallel order with a wing reinforced. This is in accord with correct principles and may in certain cases be victorious. It is however, laid down as a principle, that when two parties are about equal and either one weakens one of his line to reinforce his wing, he will compromise his own safety if the rest of the line is placed parallel to the enemy. Napoleon saw this error at Austerlitz in time to take deadly advantage of it. He made many personal reconnoissances and always to good effect.

Still another order, much like the last is the parallel order with the center reinforced. The same remarks apply as in the other. When, however, either party is superior in numbers, it may be advantageously employed.

Totter says that the best and most reasonable method of attacking a strong and contiguous force is the combined order, attack on center and one flank. Of course its adoption presupposes a very decided superiority in numbers on the part of the assailant. This condition is almost a necessity in modern warfare, since defensive dispositions due to topography and hasty intrenchments, render the attack of a force by an equal one almost hopeless in the face of modern arms.

The attack upon the center, aided by a wing reinforced so as ultimately to outflank the enemy, prevents the defense from falling upon the assailant and taking him reciprocally in flank, for the enemy's wing which is hemmed in between the two attacks, having to contend with nearly the entire opposing force, will be defeated and probably, destroyed.

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not the rear, but the flank of the retreating enemy. And, as infantry that preserves its array, can scarcely overtake troops flying in disorder, cavalry and horse artillery are especially adapted to cut in on the line of retreat. Cavalry pressing on the rear should not stop to attack firm infantry, but pass on and increase the confusion of troops and abandonment of material.

To sum up, the assailants order of battle must depend on the points selected for attack, and the selection of these points, on circumstances. A general, taking up a defensive line or attacked while manœuvring, should seek to obtain as far as possible the following conditions:—

1st. By the direction of his front, to cover his line of retreat as squarely as possible without lending a flank to the enemy.

2nd. To occupy ground which cannot be approached within range unawares.

3rd. To ensure free communication between all parts of his front.

4th. To conceal his movements and force as much as possible.

5th. To occupy or destroy such advanced posts as would be of advantage to the enemy.

Lastly, he must take up his line on ground with view to the action of that arm in which he may be proportionally strongest or superior to the enemy.

Viewing the case from the other side, the assailant must first choose his point of attack. In order to do this confidently, he must fully understand his adversary's disposition, by reconnoitering if possible, the whole extent of his line. This done, he must make his disposition:—

1st. For disguising his attack.

2nd. For executing it.

3rd. For supporting it.

4th. For refusing the containing or defensive parts of his order of battle.

Kate Field's Washington says: The man who fears he cannot elbow his way around in the crowded West without chafing the nap of his coat, may find solace in the statement, that the entire living population of the globe, 1,400,000,000 souls, divided into families of five persons each, could be located in Texas, each family with a house on a half-acre lot, and there would still remain 30,000,000 vacant family lots.

THE INDIAN OUTBREAK OF 1890-91.

(Senior Military Essay.)

In the month of June, 1890, there was a report that the Sioux Indians were secretly planning an outbreak and needed close watching. On account of such reports the agents of the Sioux reservations were called upon to report concerning the bearing of the Indians under their charge. From the statements of these agents it seemed that nothing was to be feared. There was however some discontent and uneasiness among a few of the Indians who were opposed to any steps toward civilization, but it was thought that a removal of a few of the leaders from the reservations would restore perfect harmony.

One or two agents reported some excitement concerning ghost dancing, which was the result of the Indian belief in the coming of a Messiah who should restore their dead and bring back the happy hunting grounds. Still no serious trouble was anticipated and it was thought that the excitement would soon die, but early in the fall of '90, things assumed a more serious aspect, the ghost dancing becoming a strong element of disturbance.

Affairs assumed such proportions that in the latter part of October the war department was requested to cause the arrest of certain leaders of discontented Indians, among whom the principal one was Sitting Bull, and that they be confined in some military prison.

During the first days of November, the agents of two or three of the reservations reported that the Indians under their charge, were apparently assuming a hostile attitude toward the government, and at the same time, or soon after the war department was asked to take such action as would prevent any outbreak.

This however was not done until a telegram was received from the agent of the Pine Ridge reservation asking for immediate protection as they were at the mercy of the ghost dancers. Accordingly a force under Gen. John R. Brooks, composed of five companies of infantry, three troops of cavalry, one Hatchkiss gun and one Gatling gun were ordered to Pine Ridge, arriving there November 20, 1890.

Two troops of cavalry and six companies of infantry, were at Rosebud reservation and

detachments were sent to other agencies until nearly one-half of the infantry and cavalry of the U. S. Army were in the Sioux reservations.

During the last days of November, the arrest of Setting Bull was authorized but upon the request of the Agent it was deferred for a time, but about the middle of December the Agent received word that Sitting Bull was about to leave the reservation. Accordingly it was decided to arrest him the following morning December 15. The arrest was made and Sitting Bull agreed to return with them but some delay was caused in getting started and before they were on their way one hundred and fifty of his followers had assembled at his house upon whom he called for help, whereupon one of the Indians shot and killed the commander of the arresting party. Several shots were then interchanged which resulted in six policemen killed and one wounded. Eight Indians were killed and three wounded. The police force was comprised of thirty-nine Indians and four volunteers. Sitting Bull's supporters, numbered about one hundred and fifty. The arrival of one hundred U. S. troops put an end to the conflict and the ghost dancers escaped to the Cheyenne River Reservation. During this time bands of Indians from different reservations had been assembling on on the bad lands near Pine Ridge. Many of these were ghost dancers who had fled from the soldiers and others were friendly Indians who evidently yielded to the persuasions of their friends. Among these Indians was a band from the Cheyenne River reservation, who had escaped to the bad lands after being arrested. They were on their way from the bad lands to the Pine Ridge Agency, when they met some U. S. troops.

They approached the troops with a flag of truce and proposed a parley with them. This was refused and they surrendered to the troops unconditionally. When a detachment of the troops was first beginning to search them for arms a shot was fired and immediately all was in the greatest confusion. It was reported that the first shot was fired by a half crazy Indian.

This fight known as "the Wounded Knee" fight resulted in the loss to the U. S. troops, of twenty-five killed and thirty-five wounded, while the Indians lost about one hundred and

forty-five killed and thirty-three or more wounded, including men, women and children. The entire Indian force, numbered in the first place about three hundred and fifty.

On the the same day that the Wounded Knee affair took place (Dec. 29,) matters were approaching a crisis at Pine Ridge Agency, to which troops had very unexpectedly been ordered a short time before. It was found that their presence there was due to the fact that the agent had represented the Indians as being uncontrollable, as the excitement over the Messiah or ghost dance was running so high, and it is the opinion of a lieutenant in the 2nd U. S. infantry, that had the agent been the right man nothing serious would have happened, though it is impossible to locate any blame.

The presence of the troops and increased rations soon quieted the Indians though the ghost dance was continued for a time after the troops arrived at the agency. It was thought on December 28, that all danger was over and a portion of the troops were under orders, to return to Nebraska on the following day, but rumors were afloat of the attack at Wounded Knee. The Indians were becoming more and more excited, but no reliance was placed upon these reports until official notice was received about noon of December 29.

The only organization present was the second U. S. infantry of eight companies, of not over four hundred men, and about fifty Indian police and agent employees. The Indians numbered about three thousand. They were moving about in great excitement, with the exception of one band about half a mile from the agency. This band began moving about one o'clock and very soon a shot was fired and before the soldiers could make any resistance, there came a regular fusilade. The agency was attacked.

The companies immediately took the places assigned them and after being deployed, remained so for about two hours watching the Indians escape within easy range of their rifles but the orders were "no firing." After about an hour, the recall was sounded but it was only a short time before the attack was resumed and the companies again ordered to their positions, but the Indians were so far away that their fire was ineffectual and after keeping it up for a short time they withdrew.

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Faith in their medicine man and a belief that their ghost shirts were bullet proof was probably what incited them to resist the troops.

A few slight encounters followed those of December 29, by the last of January '91, nearly all of the Indians had returned to the agencies and were living in peace once more.

During this uprising of the Indians the larger portion remained loyal to the government and many who did take up arms against the United States, did so through fear and overpersuasion of their friends and it is very probable that these were instrumental in restoring peace.

The causes of this outbreak are numerous and it seems to have been the culmination of many either real or imaginary grievances, on the part of the Indians, of which the following are examples:

Rapid advancement has caused a feeling of unrest among some of the agencies. During a long period of years treaties have been given and promises made to them which have been very tardily fulfilled or not at all.

The great Sioux reservation, has been greatly reduced by the Sioux commission through the consent of the majority but yet opposed by an influential minority.

The boundary between Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations has been changed. This was of no special account to the Indians of these agencies in reality, but it increased their discontent. The belief in their ghost shirts being bullet proof and the hopes that their race was to be restored to its former power and supremacy, gave them wild courage and the presence of troops gave them fears of danger and disaster.

These and many similar occurrences were the ultimate causes of the outbreak, yet if it had not been for a few discontented leaders and the reservation agents had been better acquainted with the Indians, affairs might have assumed a different aspect.

THE TYPEWRITER'S LUNCH.

Mary had a little lamb,
And a piece of apple pie,
And got a check for fifty cents,
Which she considered high.
—Puck.

CAMPUS.

Co. C.

Co. A.

Dog!

Chapel!

O. O. O. O. O.

Fours half left!

New uniforms.

Oldtown.

"Where are you now?"

1st Inspection MARCH!

Sew up those pockets!

"Get into gear, or you can't play ball!"

A number of the boys rested after Fast Day.

"Stub" is sporting the oak this term.

Gladitorial contests in rooms 2 and 4.

Sophomores! the diamond needs scraping.

How far is it from here to Orono? (*Strayed in Bangor.*)

Watch the bulletin board on the wire between the halls.

Repeat the following sentence quickly and without mistake: Six sick Seniors in the Signal squad.

Capt. Hutch.—Steady.

Steady.—Here.

Roll call twice in drawing.

Prof.—You will have to be careful of the tape.

Student.—What *tape* do you mean?

Several of the students went home Fast Day for a short visit.

Phillips, '77, of Bangor, was on the campus of late.

Folsom, '95, has returned to college.

Student, (explaining tardiness)—I was down below.

Prof. H.—What was you doing?

"Foss," "Squab," "Tark," "Turk" and "Tug" are on the Tufts base ball team the coming season. Stubby Ray is coaching the team.

Prof.—What! can't you tell me what the sine of the angle A B C is?

Student, (after scratching his head a few minutes)—It is $\frac{1}{\cos}$.

The new base ball uniforms are here, and the boys are hustling for a chance to wear them.

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All Policeman are Irishman.
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SIMPLIFY.

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GLEANINGS.

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Who never sought a single place
But that he was left out.

'Twas in the month of August last,
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And now he's in the only place
For which he ne'er applied.

She frowned on him and called him Mr.,
Because in fun he'd merely Kr.;

And then in spite,
The following nite,
This naughty Mr. Kr. Sr.—*Life*.

A man never knows how dull he is till he tries to
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A COLLEGE PRESIDENT SPEAKS.

I long to see our four-oared crew
Beat all the other crews a mile,
And bring the champion colors to
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We mustn't lose our iron grip;
But keep the base ball, and likewise
The foot ball championship.

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EXCHANGE LIST.

Boston Evening Record, Boston Mass.
 Scientific American, New York City, N. Y.
 American Cultivator, Boston, Mass.
 Mirror and Farmer, Manchester, N. H.
 Prairie Farmer, Chicago, Ill.
 Delaware Farm & Home, Wilmington, Del.
 Colby Echo, Waterville, Me.
 Bowdoin Orient, Brunswick, Me.
 The Pleiad, Albion, Mich.
 College Chips, Decorah, Iowa.
 The Tuftonian, Somerville, Mass.
 The Industrialist, Manhattan, Kas.
 Earhamite, Richmond, Ind.
 Philosophian Review, Bridgton, N. J.
 Undergraduate, Middlebury, Vt.
 University Monthly, Frederickton, N. B.
 Dickinson Liberal, Williamsport, Pa.
 Aurora, Ames, Iowa.
 College Herald, Hillsdale, Mich.
 Laurentian, Canton, N. Y.
 Wesleyan Argus, Middletown, Conn.
 Thiulensian, Greenville, Pa.
 Peddi Chronicle, Hightstown, N. J.
 Occident, Berkeley, Cal.
 College Review, Upper Alton, Ill.
 Bates Student, Lewiston, Me.
 Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H.
 W. P. I., Worcester, Mass.
 Antiechian, Yellow Springs, Ohio.
 Industrial Journal, Bangor, Me.
 Washburn Argo, Topeka, Kan.
 Acadimian, Pembroke, N. H.
 College Transcript, Delaware, Ohio.
 University Cynic, Burlington, Vt.
 Polytechnic, Troy, N. Y.
 Academy Student, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
 Kent's Hill Breeze, Kent's Hill, Me.
 Delphic, Des Moines, Iowa.
 University Beacon, Boston, Mass.
 Chironian, New York City, N. Y.
 Athænæn, Morgantown, W. Va.
 University Mirror, Lewisburg, Pa.
 Stranger, No. Bridgton, Me.
 Exponent, Emory, Va.
 Hamilton Review, Clinton, N. Y.
 Academy Bell, Fryeburg, Me.
 Acadia Athenæum, Wolfville, N. S.
 Owl, Ottawa, Ont.
 St. John's University, Collegeville, Minn.
 Ogontz Mosaic, Ogontz, Pa.
 O. A. C. Review, Guelph, Ont.
 The Bumonian, Providence, R. I.
 Seminary Journal, Williamsport, Pa.
 University Magazine, New York City, N. Y.
 Cony Student, Augusta, Me.
 Intercollegian, New Haven, Conn.
 Normal Offering, Bridgewater, Mass.
 Illini, Champaign, Ill.
 Ariel, Bucksport, Me.
 High School Breccia, Deering, Me.
 Free Lance, State College, Ct. Co., Pa.
 Crank, Ithaca, N. Y.

The Campus, Rochester, N. Y.
 Magazine, Rockford, Ill.
 Palo Alto, Mayfield, Cal.
 Phi Rhonian, Bath, Me.
 Stray Shot, Washington, Conn.
 Texas University, Austin, Texas.
 Echo, Manchester, N. H.
 Scapel, Chicago, Ill.
 Aggie Life, Amherst, Mass.
 Fisk Herald, Nashville, Tenn.
 University of Chicago
 Weekly, Chicago, Ill.
 Academic, St. Albans, Vt.
 Oracle, Bangor, Me.
 Rockford Collegian, Rockford, Ill.
 Grove City, "Grove City, Pa.
 University Courier, Philadelphia, Penn.
 Berkeleyan, Berkeley, Cal.
 Midland, Atchison Kan.
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