

U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School,

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, JUNE 30, 1898.

J. A. A U G U R ,

Major 4th United States Cavalry, Commandant.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Two Appendices.

CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT.

APPENDIX A. Report of the Instructor Department
of Law.

APPENDIX B. Report of the Secretary.

United States Infantry and Cavalry School,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas? June 30, 1898.

To the

Adjutant General, U. S. Army,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

In the absence of the permanent Commandant of this school, I have the honor to submit the following report, as far as I am able, of the operations of the school year ending June 30, 1898:

The Class of 1898-1899 reported September 1, 1897, and was composed of the following-named officers, a total of forty-three:

1st Lieutenant W. F. Flynn.....	8th Cavalry.
1st Lieutenant John Little.....	14th Infantry.
1st Lieutenant S. E. Smiley.....	15th Infantry.
1st Lieutenant W. F. Martin.....	5th Infantry.
1st Lieutenant H. G. Trout.....	2d Cavalry.
1st Lieutenant C. C. Ballou.....	12th Infantry.
1st Lieutenant J. S. Grisard.....	7th Infantry.
1st Lieutenant C. P. Russ.....	11th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant A. D. Niskern.....	20th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant T. M. Corcoran.....	10th Cavalry.
2d Lieutenant A. B. Donworth.....	14th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant TV. H. H. Chapman.....	20th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant L. S. Sorley.....	16th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant W. M. Wood.....	12th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant F. A. Barton.....	10th Cavalry.
2d Lieutenant G. C. Barnhardt.....	6th Cavalry.
2d Lieutenant H. G. Cole.....	23d Infantry.
2d Lieutenant S. McP. Rutherford.....	4th Cavalry.

2d Lieutenant J. H. Parker.....	13th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant D. M. Michie.....	17th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant F. T. Stetson.....	4th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant J. T. Moore.....	3d Infantry.
2d Lieutenant G. H. McMaster.....	24th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant James Ronayne.....	19th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant H. L. Kinnison.....	25th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant G. G. Palmer.....	16th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant J. E. Cusack.....	5th Cavalry.
2d Lieutenant L. C. Andrews.....	3d Cavalry.
2d Lieutenant A. H. Martin.....	1st Infantry.
2d Lieutenant William Yates.....	1st Cavalry.
2d Lieutenant E. E. Hartwick.....	9th Cavalry.
2d Lieutenant F. L. Knudsen.....	8th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant F. H. Lawton.....	21st Infantry.
2d Lieutenant J. C. McArthur.....	2d Infantry.
2d Lieutenant G. H. Estes.....	20th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant U. G. Worrihow.....	20th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant H. Clement.....	22d Infantry.
2d Lieutenant M. Baldwin.....	18th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant W. T. Schenck.....	10th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant T. W. Darrah.....	9th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant M. F. Smith.....	20th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant T. F. Dwyer.....	9th Infantry.
2d Lieutenant D. W. Ryther.....	6th Infantry.

Of these officers 1st Lieutenant A. D. Niskern, 2d Infantry, was relieved to accept the position of Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. War with Spain required the concentration of the Regular Army at different points in the South, and in consequence the 20th Infantry, under Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, and the squadron of the 6th Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Carroll, left this post April 19, 1898.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the Adjutant General of the Army, the instructors and stu-

dent officers were relieved from duty here and ordered to join their regiments at their camps, with the exception of Major J. A. Augur, 4th Cavalry, Assistant Commandant; Captain W. B. Reynolds, 14th Infantry, Instructor Department of Law; 1st Lieutenant W. F. Flynn, 8th Cavalry, and 2d Lieutenant J. E. Cusack, 5th Cavalry, Student Officers. Lieutenant Cusack subsequently was relieved June 18, 1898, and ordered to take command of Fort Riley, Kansas.

No complete synopsis of the work done for the year can be given, except the report of Captain W. B. Reynolds, 14th Infantry, as Instructor Department of Law, and also, his report as Secretary of the School, both of which are appended hereto and marked "A" and "B" respectively.

The work in each department was carried out in accordance with the new schedule approved and adopted by the authorities? and gave satisfaction so far as I am able to learn from the heads of departments.

This school year Major J. A. Augur, 4th Cavalry, was assigned to duty as Assistant Commandant, and reported for duty at the School August 11, 1897. The post commander, as Commandant of the School, is very busy with his post duties, while the assistant commandant can devote his whole time to supervising the recitations and practical work. This new office I consider a good one and of great assistance to the Commandant.

I do not know when it is proposed to reopen the School, but I recommend that as soon as practicable the work be resumed—the officers that were here, to finish their incompleting course, or a new class ordered here.

Attention is again called to the remarks of the former Commandant as to the necessity for the increase in the allotment of funds for the School. Certainly, the importance of this School, with the great benefits conferred

upon the Army, requires that sufficient funds be allotted to purchase such instruments and books to keep it abreast of the requirements demanded and it is hoped that another year the increase asked for may be granted. Every one recognizes the advantages received here, and to increase the School's efficiency everything in reason required should, in my opinion, be granted. No stronger plea could be advanced for an increase than that made by Colonel Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th Infantry, Commandant, in his last year's report.

The recommendation made in former years for the station here of a light battery is renewed. It is essential to properly conduct the practical field exercises, in conjunction with the other arms of the service, in the practical work conducted during the course of instruction.

I have great pleasure in reporting; that the School library was presented with 948 volumes, some quite rare, atlases, etc., by Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, U. S. Army, retired. This is a very valuable gift, and has been assigned an alcove in the library under the head of the "Holabird Collection." The gift was a most acceptable one, and the Staff of the School embodied in a letter to General Holabird their great appreciation of his gift. It is hoped that other officers may be induced to follow the example, and make this the most complete military library in the Army. This is certainly the fittest place for such a collection of military works, and its influence would be far-reaching.

An application was made for the Cavalry and Infantry equipments of all foreign armies, and in response to that request we have so far received the French carbine, the English military saddle (incomplete), and the Russian cavalry equipment, complete except the carbine. In the near future we hope to have the collection complete. I regard the School as the proper repository for such an instructive collection.

Instructors permanently relieved :

Captain W. D. Beach, 3d Cavalry, Head of the Engineering Department; 1st Lieutenant T. H. Slavens, 4th Cavalry, Instructor in that Department. Captain A. G. Hammond, 8th Cavalry, was also relieved, but as his tour was not finished, it is presumed he will report for duty again at the proper time.

Very respectfully,

J. A. AUGUR,
Major, 4th Cavalry,
Assistant Commandant.

“A.”

United States Infantry and Cavalry School,

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 30, 1898.

The Secretary,

U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School.

SIR:

As required by paragraph 53, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School Regulations, I have the honor to submit my report for the part of the school year, from September 15, 1897, to April 15, 1898, when the operations of the school were suspended owing to the outbreak of war.

The undersigned was assigned as Instructor of the Department of Law by General Orders No. 22, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, September 13, 1897, relieving Captain H. A. Greene, 20th Infantry, transferred to the Department of Strategy.'

1st Lieutenant W. P. Burnham, 20th Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant C. H. Muir, 2d Infantry, were detailed by the same order as assistant instructors in the department.

The work during the year was in Military Administration (U. S. Army Regulations) and in International and Constitutional Law.

In Military Administration five recitations were held; all written, from December 15, 1897, to December 21, 1897. On January 10, 1898, the entire class was examined in Administration, with a result that all the members were declared satisfactory in that branch.

Recitations in International Law began January 17, 1898, and continued until February 17, 1898. Recita-

tions in Constitutional Law began on February 25, 1898, and continued until March 29, 1898. In International Law twenty-four recitations were held; of these sixteen were in advance and eight in partial review. In Constitutional Law twenty-three recitations were held; of these fourteen were in advance, seven in review, and two were written, on Constitutional Law problems, and one on the Constitution.

In addition to the recitations above noted lectures were delivered as follows:

February 18, 1898. "Intervention," by Captain Reynolds.

February 21, 1898. "Private International Law," by Lieutenant W. P. Burnham.

February 23, 1898. ("Naturalization," by Lieutenant C. H. Muir.

February 24, 1898. Reading of International Law problems of the Naval War College (Summer of 1895) with solutions; also International Law problems of Infantry and Cavalry. School given out to former class, to serve as model of ones to be given present class.

March 30, 1898. "Rights of Ships," A lecture delivered by Mr. Frederic R. Coudert before the Naval War College October 2, 1895; read by Captain Reynolds.

It was the intention, after the close of the course of theoretical instruction, to give out two problems in International Law requiring solution. Owing to the suspension of the course these problems were not given out. They are hereto appended, marked "A." The purpose of these problems was to test the student's knowledge of certain International Law principles, and to cause the class to investigate the library and familiarize themselves with the works containing treaties, precedents, etc.

No examinations were held in International and Constitutional Law, owing to the suspension of the School.

I have no recommendations to make as to change of text-books in this department. The ones in use, though not entirely satisfactory, are on the whole better adapted to the course than any others in existence.

Upon my recommendation the School Staff purchased for the library copies of the Supreme Court Reports to complete the series. There are now the complete reports from the beginning up to date. The possession of these reports by the library is invaluable, both to this department and to officers in general.

The work of my assistants has been most satisfactory and valuable, and my thanks are extended to them. In this connection, I would call attention to the necessity of a larger number of assistant instructors at the School. Under the present system many of the assistants are detailed in two departments. With work going on in these departments at the same time, much embarrassment is experienced by each, owing to the double work imposed on the assistant instructors. Lieutenant Burnham was detailed in the Department of Tactics as well as Law, and Lieutenant Muir in the Department of Engineering besides Law. In order that they might perform the work in one department, very often that in the other had to be neglected.

My experience of a year with the revised School Regulations impresses me with their value and as a 'great improvement on the old ones, being, as they are, a great factor in the progressive advancement of the Infantry and Cavalry School, in which we are all so much interested.

Very respectfully,

W. B. REYNOLDS,
Captain, 14th Infantry,
Instructor in Charge.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

CLASS OF 1899.

PROBLEM NO. 1.

The Nicaraguan Canal is being constructed, under the auspices of the United States, by an American company. A revolution has broken out in Nicaragua which endangers the lives of American workmen on the canal and other American citizens sojourning along the line of the canal. The manager of the canal makes request of the government of Nicaragua to provide protection for his workmen by the necessary military force. He is informed that, owing to the disturbed state of domestic affairs, the government is unable to furnish the protection requested. He then writes to the Secretary of State of the United States and requests protection from that government, and gives copies of his correspondence with the government of Nicaragua. He urges the immediate dispatch of a military force, as his workmen are in imminent danger of their lives from the insurrectionists,

The United States at once sends an adequate force to Nicaragua in compliance with the request of the manager of the canal company.

You are the Colonel of a regiment of infantry sent to Nicaragua with instructions to protect the lives and property of American citizens.

You are encamped on the line of the canal near the Benard Lagoon, about six miles west of Greytown.

One morning one of your captains reports to you that a private of his company has deserted, that he has reason to believe that he can be found in Greytown, and asks permission to send a detachment to arrest him and bring him back to camp. This permission you grant. The next morning the lieutenant in command of the detachment returns with his prisoner, but reports to you that

he found the man in Greytown in a saloon, that he resisted arrest and was supported in his resistance by a native mob, and in order to secure his prisoner it was necessary to fire on the mob, and that as a result of that fire, one native was killed and two others wounded,

Later in the day a civil official from Greytown comes to the camp with a warrant for the arrest of the lieutenant, and demands that he be delivered to him. This official also presents to you a demand for the person of one José Vasquez on 'the charge of burglary committed in Greytown, and states that the said Vasquez is a citizen of Nicaragua, but is a soldier of your command.

Upon investigation, you find that Vasquez is the soldier who was the day before arrested as a deserter and who is now in confinement awaiting trial for desertion. Investigation proves that Vasquez was duly enlisted in New York City for your regi'ment, that, although not a citizen of the United States, he had declared his intention of becoming one previous to his enlistment.

1. What justified the United States in sending troops to Nicaragua ?

2. Was your action in granting permission for the sending of a detachment to arrest the deserter proper?

3. State in detail what action you will take both in the case of your lieutenant and the deserter.

4. If you find it necessary to have any correspondence, either with your own government or the Nicaraguan authorities, give it in full.

PROBLEM No. 2.

The Russian Ambassador at Washington on his arrival there employs as a coachman a man named Haskins, who is an Englishman domiciled in this country.

Haskins, while out from the legation one day with the Ambassador's hound, is accosted by a policeman, who

informs him that the hound has no license tag on his collar, as required by the municipal ordinance, and that he (Haskins) and the dog must accompany him to the police station house. Haskins, after informing the policeman as to his identity and the dog's ownership, refuses to do this. The policeman attempts to use force, whereupon Haskins knocks him down and makes his escape to the Russian Legation.

The policeman then proceeds to the station house and reports the incident to the lieutenant of police, who immediately appears before a justice of the peace and swears out a warrant for the arrest of the Russian Ambassador's servant for assault and resisting arrest. He then sends the warrant by two policemen to the Russian Legation. The surrender of Haskins is demanded by the policemen of the Secretary of the Legation, in the absence of the Ambassador. The Secretary declines to give him up. Just then Haskins appears in the hallway, whereupon the policemen seize him and forcibly take him to the station house. Next day the case is brought up in police court. A representative from the Russian Legation appears and demands the unconditional release of Haskins.

1. Was the policeman justified in the first place in attempting to take the dog for not having a license tag'!

2. Was Haskins justified in resisting arrest and assaulting the policeman ?

3. Did the Secretary of the Legation do right in refusing to surrender the man?

4. Were the policemen authorized in taking him from the Legation premises by force?

5. What action will the justice take on the demand of the Russian Minister, and why?

6. Haskins being an Englishman, is the English government at all concerned in the incident?

“B.”

United States Infantry and Cavalry School,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 30, 1898.

Commandant,

U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School.

SIR:

I have the honor to submit herewith the following report pertaining to the school as Secretary and Disbursing Officer.

I assumed charge of this office May 20, 1898, relieving Captain A. G. Hammond, 8th Cavalry. Captain Hammond, on April 18, 1898, relieved Captain Rogers, 20th Infantry.

The annual appropriation of \$1,500.00 has been expended as follows:

Library:

Purchase of books for the several departments, and subscriptions to periodicals.....	\$ 567 75
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Printing Office :

For labor	\$223 00	
For material (including purchase of a stereotype outfit).....	262 68	485 68

Engineering Department:

Purchase of and repairs to instruments ; drawing and photographic supplies.	361 77
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Stationery:

Office and Section room supplies	84 80
	<u>\$1,500 00</u>

I respectfully reiterate the remarks of my predecessors as to the inadequacy of the annual allotment of funds to the wants of the School, and urgently recommend that it be increased. As the School progresses and the departments expand, their wants become greater. Many requisitions for desirable apparatus and material have to be denied the heads of departments owing to the lack of necessary funds.

During the past year the Secretary has continued the practice of his predecessors in supplying officers of the Army and the National Guard with military books, both domestic and foreign.

The library is in excellent condition, and additions are being made to it as rapidly as the means at disposal will admit. The employment of a civilian in charge of the library instead of an enlisted man has proved of great benefit, as he is enabled to give his undivided attention to his duties therein. The library is indebted this year, as well as in past years, to General A. W. Greeley, U. S. Army, for numerous works; also to the Director of the Geological Survey and the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for maps and charts.

Additions to the library since last report:

By purchase..	269
By gift	953
	<hr/>
	1,222

Of the books received by gift 948 were presented to the library by Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, U. S. Army, retired, and form a valuable addition thereto.

A new catalogue of the library was prepared during the year, but only a few pages had been printed when the departure of the garrison deprived the School of its printers. I recommend that the School be allowed to employ a civilian printer. Much of the work for the School in the printing office is impeded and delayed

owing to the absence of the soldier printers when attending to their military duties.

The following pamphlets were printed at the School and distributed, viz :

“Notes on the German Army.” (Dickman.)

“ Instruction in Patrolling.” (Dickman.)

“Notes on the English Army.” (Burn ham.)

“ Intervention.” (Reynolds.)

A stereotyping outfit was purchased during the year. As a labor saver it has proved invaluable.

Very respectfully,

W. B. REYNOLDS,
Captain, 14th Infantry,
Secretary.