

Dieu et Mon Droit

NAVY & ARMY

EDITED BY COMMANDER CHAS. N. ROBINSON, R.N.
OF "THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE."
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Vol. VI. — No. 78. Saturday, July 30th, 1898.



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In the **UNION & LLOYD'S** Papers, of the 21st and 28th ult. were secured by Messrs. HIBSON & LLOYD'S, Pupils.

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- SANDHURST THIRTY-THREE.
- INDIAN POLICE TWO.
- MILITIA LITERARY THIRTY-ONE.
- MILITIA COMPETITIVE FIFTY-THREE.
- STAFF COLLEGE TEN.
- PROMOTION THIRTY-ONE.

1898

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DIRECT ARTILLERY COMMISSION—(THE ONL) PUPIL under instruction was successful.

8th.—Mr. A. J. Murray 8A1B

WOOLWICH—8C7

5 PUPILS were admitted instruction. ALL PASSED at their final test.

14th. St. Mark's 9117 2nd. Mr. Chamberlain 5081 5th. Mr. Vine 5075 7th. Mr. Boyett 7264 7th. Mr. Boyett 7264 7th.

This makes a total during the last three years of 12 SUCCESSSES out of 15 PREPARED, 94.66 per cent.

SANDHURST—8C7

TEN CANDIDATES SUCCESFULLY OUT OF THIRTY-ONE PREPARED.

AT THE LAST JUNE EXAMINATIONS Candidates prepared under instruction were 3 for Woolwich, 5 for Sandhurst and 1 for Camp's Hill. ALL CANDIDATES on instruction passed. SOME OTHER RESULTS for the last three years are appended. (Omissions unimportant.)

SANDHURST—21 were PREPARED and 21 PASSED.

MILITIA LIT.—22 were PREPARED and 20 PASSED.

MILITIA COMPET.—11 were PREPARED and 10 PASSED.

HIGH PLACES OBTAINED BY THE ABOVE:

9 FIRSTS, 19 SECONDS, 16 THIRDS.

All these with an average of 20 pupils only.

N.B.—When comparing the above results with other lists ASCERTAIN the LIST, PREPARED, and number under instruction.

CECIL COURT.

THE FOLLOWING RESULTS REQUIRE NO COMMENT.

DIRECT ARTILLERY COMMISSION—(THE ONL) PUPIL under instruction was successful.

8th.—Mr. A. J. Murray 8A1B

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It is, however, best distinctly understood that games are never under any condition allowed to interfere with the work.

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THE
NAVY & ARMY
ILLUSTRATED.

Vol. VI.—No. 78.]

SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1898.



Paint. Percy Caldecott

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*COLONEL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE J. H. A. MACDONALD, C.B., V.D.,
COMMANDING FORTH VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE.*

(See page 449.)

A Cadet Corps Gymkhana.



Photo: Weston.

THE WHEEL-BARROW RACE.

Copyright

AFFILIATED to many of our volunteer corps are cadet corps, formed from the pupils of various large schools throughout the kingdom. As under the territorial organisation the volunteer battalions are now an integral

portion of the Line regiments to which they are affiliated, our public schools have therefore a direct connection with one or other of the territorial regiments of the Line. Thus, Queen's (West Surrey) Regiment, Rugby to the Royal Warwickshire, Haileybury to the Bedfordshire, Uppingham to the Leicestershire, and so on. Eton, indeed, has the unique distinction of maintaining not merely a cadet corps attached to a volunteer battalion, but a complete battalion, and the Eton College Volunteers form the 4th Volunteer Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry.



THE TUG-OF-WAR.



Photo: Churchill.

THE THREAD AND NEEDLE RACE.

Copyright.

The Eastbourne College Cadet Corps is affiliated to the 1st Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers, and so forms part of the Royal Sussex Regiment, and the series of photographs we here reproduce were taken at the annual gymkhana of this cadet corps, held in the college field. Nearly a thousand visitors were present, and the illustrations evidence sufficiently that a considerable amount of entertainment was afforded to them. Colonel A. M. Brookfield, the commandant of the 1st Cinque Ports and member for the Rye division of Sussex, officiated as judge, he being aided in his duties by Colonel Goodchild and Surgeon-Major H. Colgate.

As will be seen from our pictures, the contests were of two kinds, some being in uniform and others in fancy dress costume, and we illustrate three of each character.

Of those in uniform we give illustrations of that most amusing contest, a thread and needle race, a tug-



THE POTATO RACE.



TILTING AT THE RING.

of-war, and bicyclists tilting at the ring. Of sports in costume our illustrations show the wheel-barrow race, the potato race, and tilting at the bucket. The pictures sufficiently explain themselves and require no comment. Carried out by a committee presided over by Captain J. E. S. Tuckett, the commandant of the cadet corps, the whole of the day's proceedings were a thorough success, and if the Eastbourne College



THE RESULT OF TILTING AT THE BUCKET.

Cadet Corps are as smart at their military duties as they are in their sports, they hold their own with any cadet corps in England. That they are so we have no doubt, for the soldierly bearing of the competitors in uniform is particularly marked. They are, of course, at play, not at drill, but none the less can we see that they are smart, well-set-up lads, who have had plenty of physical training, and would do credit even to a battalion of regulars.

In Their Winter War Paint.

WE are now, in this country, so used to seeing the "Sons of the Empire" in every rig and costume, that the sight of a strange uniform only engenders some such exclamation as, "Ah! yes. British Bechuanaland Border Police," or perhaps, "By Jove! I didn't know the Malay Guides were sending over a team to compete at Bisley."

But the uniform we here show to our readers is even now one never seen by the British public, for it is the winter rig of the British officer in Canada, and the stalwart group here pictured are the officers of the 2nd Battalion of the Leinster Regiment. And the illustration is one of very great interest, for to those who know the Service it speaks of much that shows the immensity of our Empire. To start with, the regiment, here depicted, has only recently left the keen Canadian climate for a sojourn in a sub-tropical island, Bermuda.

Again it is the 2nd Battalion; that is to say, it is the living representative of the old looth, one of the Honourable East India Company's regiments, incorporated into the Army after the Mutiny. To-day it is a battalion of the Royal Canadians, a title it derives from its 1st Battalion, raised in Canada by officers or Canadian volunteers for

service in India at the time of the Mutiny. Finally, its 3rd, 4th, and 5th Battalions are Irish militia battalions. In short, the whole composite five-battalion regiment is extremely typical of how the various units of our great inheritance have been slowly and by degrees knit into "one Imperial whole." The badges of the Leinster Regiment are the "Prince of Wales's plume"—he having presented colours to the 1st Battalion on its embodiment and arrival in England—and the "maple leaf," the Canadian national emblem.



Photo. Nettema Studio.

THE OFFICERS OF THE LEINSTER REGIMENT IN WINTER RIG.

Copyright.

IN THE HOME PORTS.

[BY A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]



FLOODING THE DRY DOCK.



GETTING PROVISIONS ON BOARD.



From Photos.

CLEARING THE PROVISION LIGHTER.

THIS is a time that finds equal favour with officers and men, and the only time, perhaps, in a sailor's life that he finds all too short.

Every ship has her own home port, either Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Chatham, and when she commissions she draws her crew from its Naval Depot, and her stores from the dockyard there. Here, again, she returns to pay off after her labours abroad are ended.

The ships of the Channel Squadron go to their home ports every six months for docking and refitting, also to complete their sea stores for the ensuing six months. Officers and men go on ten days' leave by watches, the ship is taken possession of by the dockyard people, and a time of comparative peace and idleness prevails.

Our illustrations show one or two scenes towards the close of this period, the first being that certain beginning of the end, viz., flooding the dock, preparatory to floating the ship out. The cascade of water that bursts into the dock at first is a fine sight, and generally attracts a small crowd of idlers to watch it. The big "shores" (one of which is to be seen in the illustration) that keep the ship in position are knocked away one by one as the water rises to them.

The next picture shows provisioning ship. The provisions on board a ship come under two headings, "wet" provisions comprising beef and pork, and "dry" covering bread, flour, tea, etc.

The provisions come in lighters from the Victualling Yard, and are stowed away in their appointed places under the direction of the navigating officer and paymaster. After the ship leaves the basin and gets out into the stream she receives her ammunition.

Getting in ammunition is seen in other illustrations, one of which shows two men handling the powder-case for one of the 12-in. guns.

Each of these cases contains two quarter charges of cordite, each weighing 42-lb. The charges are made up in quarters for convenience of handling.

The other picture shows some marines "striking down" 12-in. projectiles to the shell-room; as each projectile weighs 850-lb., a hydraulic lift is used for lowering them down below.



HOISTING IN POWDER AND SHELL.



STOWING AWAY 12-in. PROJECTILES.



By a Naval Officer.

PASSING THE POWDER BELOW.



THE Dreyfus case has become a hopeless muddle, with which no sensible man would wish to have to deal if he could help it. Immense quantities of irrelevant matter have been dragged in on both sides, till the real point is becoming lost. Yet in itself that is very simple, and as there are some among ourselves who will not or cannot understand it, the plain issue may be stated once more, not unprofitably. Those Frenchmen who hold that the court-martial should be revised have maintained from the first that documents were shown to the officers who tried Captain Dreyfus, by which they were influenced, but which were not shown to the prisoner. Since the speech of M. Cavaignac and the letter of Dreyfus's counsel, M. de Dalmage, it has become quite clear that this was the case. This being so, the court-martial was vitiated, because it acted irregularly and in disregard of common-sense and of the very law by which it was acting. It is—so it ought to be—provided that no evidence shall be put before the court which the prisoner is not allowed to see, and to upset if he can. To say that Captain Dreyfus had probably done something, that the officers composing the court were honourable men, and that M. Zola was vitiated charges against all and sundry, is beside the question. That M. Zola has done wrong does not prove that certain military gentlemen have done right. That the said military gentlemen were the sons of a judge-honour does not prove that they did not commit an error. A judge-honour does not command the Channel Squadron, even though he had a good deal of experience in yachting. So an admiral might well err if he were put to conduct a very difficult criminal case, even though he had taken part in a good many courts-martial of the usual kind.

Now what happened is clearly this, that a body of French military gentlemen who were mere amateurs in judicial work were set to decide a very difficult case in very trying circumstances. Something was said to them, or read, or shown to them by a superior, whom all the habits of their life had trained them to obey without question. It was said to them that the man was guilty, and so they disregarded all forms and found against him. If anybody thinks that their honour justifies what they did, he may be an excellent cavalry officer, but he is utterly unfit to be entrusted with judicial work. The point is admirably handled in "The Merchant of Venice." Bassanio appeals to the Doge in the trial scene to

"Wrest once the law to your authority;
To do a great right, do a little wrong,
And curb this cruel devil of his will."

It is a plausible appeal, but Porcia disposes of it at once—

"It must not be; there is no power in Venice
Can alter a decree established.
'Twill be recorded for a precedent,
And many an error, by the same example,
Will rush into the state; it cannot be."

The words in italics contain all the law and the prophets on the matter. To condone the irregular conduct of a trial, for the sake of the "honour" of those who made the mistake, and because you believe that the prisoner deserves no sympathy, is to open the door to every abuse. If now, in the course of revolutionary changes in France, anyone of those who clamour against revision is brought before a tribunal which sits in secret, and is honestly convinced that he is a mischievous person, and which thinks that to do a great right it may allow itself to do a little wrong, and therefore condemns him on evidence he is not allowed to see, error by his own escape. One would think that where the issue and the consequences are so simple, the most blunder-headed *sabreur* who ever lived would see how childish it is to shout about honour. He might as well stand hawling "great is Diana of the Ephesians."

Is it true that an American correspondent has smitten General Shafter in the eye? Perhaps not. But if he has and has got off, then an American general committing in the field what is singularly ill provided with muscular orderlies and the national cowdrie. One does not find the story quite incredible. It is true that certain American newspapers carry the art of lying to an extreme point, and the tale may be very cowardly, and the amazing tolerance it receives, makes any excess appear at least possible on the part of the journalists who conduct some of our American newspapers. The next morning comes and the tale may be in its very worst form where they are present. When one remembers that they are supposed to please the sovereign people, which is entitled to do what it likes, it does not seem impossible that some of them may insist on "the show," and may feel quite outraged when a more general packs them off. They said themselves a considerable nuisance in the Civil War. Grant is made to have had a method of dealing with them more effective than any that he could have had, and saying nothing. A correspondent would accost him and wish him good-day. Grant smiled and said nothing. The correspondent asked questions, but Grant answered never a word, and pulled his cigar. The correspondent grew more abusive, then abusive, but the commander of the army of the Potomac smoked as before, and looked thoughtfully into the dim distance. Then the correspondent gave it up as a bad job, and went away swearing, but Ulysses S. Grant went on as if nothing had happened. The next morning he is in the field, but it required a rare combination of patience and thickness of skin to carry it out.

SOME correspondents, not of the vulgar American order, are greatly irritated with the censors at Washington. The chief ground of complaint seems to be that these officials are erratic, and that the exasperated correspondent never knows where to have them, or rather never knows where they will have him, which is worse. It is annoying, no doubt, but the censors are entitled to a small sympathy, since they seem to be in a very trying position. They can to some extent prevent information reaching their own side, but are quite unable to prevent it from getting abroad. The news agencies collect information and send it off through Canada. When the duty you are told off to discharge is that to see that water does not run through a sieve, something erratic in your behaviour is excusable. If the United States were dealing with a less feeble and inert enemy they might have excellent cause to curse their enterprising Press. Of all modern generals, few have been more fortunately placed in regard to the information he got and what was given to the enemy than the Duke of Wellington. He did, indeed, have to complain that letters written by his officers were published in the English newspapers and caused him trouble. But against this he had to set off the immense advantage that he had constant reports from within the French lines, while Spanish and Portuguese officers could learn nothing about him. The hatred of the French among the Spaniards and Portuguese was so intense that they would give no help to the invader. Thus the French generals could do nothing except through their own scouts, who never could be many miles from their armies. Meanwhile every movement of the French was watched by patriotic Spaniards, who were in constant communication with Wellington. Some of these men played indeed an ugly part. They professed to support *royalisme*, the intruding King Joseph, entered his service, held places in his Government, and even in his household, but betrayed him to his enemies. Others were honest men who served their country only. One of these was a little jolting board on which he worked he could see the French coming and going. He counted them regularly, and sent the figures to Wellington. This was the only road of entry for the French at the western end of the Pyrenees, the English general had timely notice of all the reinforcements which reached his opponents. Most generals would compound cheerfully for the publication of a few grumbling letters from their officers, particularly when they went home by sailing packet, and could not be published for weeks, if they were sure of receiving steady information of all that was passing in their enemy's camp. Indeed, Wellington counted it among the advantages he enjoyed that no general was ever better informed of his own camp.

One may, I trust, hold that Nelson was not a man in whom the reasoning faculty was predominant, as in Wellington and Marlborough. One may even find it credible that he was a man who could err without being influenced by passion. But the majority of the sons of men. But one may hold these opinions and still revolt when asked to believe that he was capable of cold-blooded and deliberate infamy. Now this is what Mr. F. P. Badham, writing in the *Daily Chronicle*, at the end of last week, asked us to accept as Neapolitan evidence. Evidence is the name he gives it. The story is that Ruffo, finding that Nelson would not allow the Republicans in the forts at Naples to escape by sea, offered to let them get away by land. Here I quote Mr. Badham:—"Thus Nelson saw his prey escaping, and the prospect drove him to an act which in cooler moments he would have been utterly incapable. He made a feat of falling in with Ruffo's offer, and carefully-studied the execution of the capitulation. Once the garrisons were embarked, Nelson laid hold of the vessels and made the Republicans prisoners." Now if Nelson did this on the morning after his life, he was a man who was not above an act of cold-blooded meanness which was against the whole code of honour of the profession of arms. One would like to have direct evidence before believing so much. And what evidence does Mr. Badham offer? He quotes a story that Ruffo said recently in the *English Historical Review*. Now this article was compiled by Mr. Badham, so that he quotes himself as his own authority. On reference to the same article, he states that it contains very little about this particular transaction, and the said little consists of interpretations which Mr. Badham chooses to put on certain words used by Captain Foote and Sir William Hamilton, and on an assertion made by a biographer of Ruffo's of the sons of men. But it appears that the officers representing Nelson refused to sign this precious document. We have therefore no guarantee that it was not a pure invention of the Cardinal's—or of his biographer's. Indeed, the story that Ruffo offered to allow the Republicans to retire by land carries abstrusity on the face of it. Where were they to retire to? The French were in retreat before the Austrians and Swabians. If the Republicans were to land and land and escape, would they be the "Army of the Faith," they would only have fallen into the hands of the allies. Indeed the fact that they insisted on being allowed to go to Toulon by sea, shows that they were perfectly well aware of the danger that awaited them by land. That Nelson's anti-Jacobin zeal, and his devotion to the Queen and King of Naples, led him to interfere where Hawke or Keith would have refused to be entangled, is one proposition. It is another matter entirely probable of his own private opinion. Men and women would do anything, but we are entitled to insist on clear evidence before believing that any particular man or woman, conceiving whom we have evidence that they were honourable, did a very despicable action.

DAVID HANNAH.

The Evolution of the Armoured Cruiser.

By L. CARR LAUGHTON.



HERE is nothing new under the sun, and the armoured cruiser, modern though she seems to be at first sight, is the lineal descendant of the old third-rate. Naval policy is in this country a wonderfully constant factor, and it follows that our Fleet, too, has not been radically altered in the last two and a-half centuries. There have been vicissitudes, of course. "Tommy Twitchee" may stand for the worst of them, but since the days of Oliver Cromwell there has been no looking back. And the result is that the replacement of hemp and oak by steam and steel is an incident and nothing more. Nowadays we call a ship of the line a battle-ship, and we call a frigate a cruiser. But the armoured cruiser is neither a ship of the line nor yet a frigate. What then is her place in the Navy? Shall we say that "La Gloire" of 1747 was the prototype of the "Dupuy de Lôme," the "Serapis" of the "Shannon," the "Glorioso" of the "Vizcaya," the "Guillaume Tell" of the "Jeanne d'Arc" that is to be?

That is the conclusion that forces itself upon us. Just as the handy third-rate and the nimble frigate were reached after experiments with ships of the nature of the "Serapis," a forty-four on two decks, even so has the "Shannon" type, the type of our earliest departure from the iron ship of the line, split up into the two great classes of which the "Cressy" and "Djadem" are the best-known examples. The experience of long wars taught the belligerent Powers that for general purposes the third-rate was supreme; it was cheap, she was comparatively fast, and carried heavy metal, while from her stout scantling she could bear with a deal of pounding. She was thus fit to take her place in the line, from which in our Service during the great wars she almost ousted heavier vessels; she was suitable for the duty of a flag-ship on distant stations, and either for a *guerre de course* or against ships employed therein she proved an efficient cruiser. It is because the designing of armoured cruisers seems to be approaching finality that this comparison has seemed worth the making. So far, indeed, have we advanced that it is difficult to see how further progress on the same lines is possible, for already we have the "Cressy" showing less difference from the "Canopus" than did the "Zealous" from the "Victory" of 1765.

The armoured cruiser is, in fine, second in value only to the first-class battle-ship, as may best be seen from a rapid survey of her origin and growth. From the modern point of view, the "Warrior," though built as a battle-ship, was in 1860 what she is now officially styled—an armoured cruiser. Her length, for instance, 380-ft., is the same as that of the "Royal Sovereign" but her beam is but 58-ft. as against 75-ft., and her displacement 9,210 tons against 14,150. Her armament, muzzle-loading and placed on the broadside, was characteristic of the age; so, too, was her armour, 4½-in. of iron, which extended from below the water-line, for a distance of 240-ft., to above the gun positions. Her speed, 13 knots, sounds low enough now, but in 1860 marked an advance. Very similar ships were the "Achilles" and her sisters, the only true "ironclads." The extension of the armoured surface is the only change of any importance effected in them, and save for the improvements in guns that called for better protection they might have continued in the front rank. As it was, the concentrating of thick armour over the vitals of battle-ships came in, to be pushed to its utmost limits in the "Inflexible," and for cruising purposes lighter vessels, the "Northampton," "Nelson," and "Shannon," began to be built. Compared with the "Warrior" they are shorter for their beam, and though more heavily engined, they have no greater speed. The belt is cut down in length to two-thirds that of the ship, and in width to a mere water-line protection, so as to allow its thickness to be increased to 9-in., tapering away to 6-in. Transverse armoured bulkheads closed the ends of the belt, a 3-in. protective deck was added, and some of the most important gun positions were armoured. If a parallel be drawn between these ships and the "Superb" on the one

hand and the "Raleigh" on the other, it will at once appear that they cling far more nearly to the battle-ship type than they approached to that of the cruiser.

In the "Warspite" and her sister ship the "Imperieuse," built between 1881 and 1884, a great advance was made. They are armed with the 92-in. breech-loading gun, which has ever since maintained its place as the heaviest cruiser weapon, and for iron they substituted compound armour.

The abolition of a full equipment of masts and sails in favour of a single military mast, gives to these ships a somewhat un-British appearance.

The next move was made in 1885 by laying down the seven ships of the "Orlando" class, which differ from the "Warspite" chiefly in point of size. They displace only 5,600 tons as against 8,100, they have not the 92-in. guns on the beam, but with triple-expansion engines they have an extra knot of speed. Their belt is extended to two-thirds the length of the ship, and is of the same thickness and material, but is reduced to a mere strip 5-ft. 6-in. wide at the water-line. The falling off in this class as compared with the battle-ship is very great; the "Orlando," indeed, represents the cruiser proper rather than the cruising battle-ship; and to the feeling that such a ship could hardly take her place in the line—it is still convenient to speak of the "line of battle"—added to the rapid development at this period of the protected cruiser suitable for frigate duty, we owe the temporary abandonment of the type.

Since we built this class we have built no more armoured cruisers for the British Navy. But the type has elsewhere been constantly in favour, more especially in France; and our delay has enabled us to profit by the designs which have been added to foreign Navies.

Now, as the result of accumulated experience, we are laying down four ships of the "Cressy" class, and have others promised, while our neighbours across the Channel are building, besides the "Jeanne d'Arc," of 11,000 odd tons, two large classes of armoured cruisers, of which the "Gueydon" of 9,500 tons, and "Desaix" of 7,700 tons, are typical ships. Built with an eye to a possible *guerre de course*, these ships are still so powerful that they have, at any rate for the time being, almost ousted the battle-ship from French programmes of construction.

And the "Cressy"? Her armament is traditional—two 92-in. breech-loaders and twelve 6-in. quick-firers, besides smaller pieces; her protection is more effective than has hitherto been asked of any ship of the type. It is stated that this protection will be "as in the 'Canopus,'" a battle-ship of the first class, a broad belt of hardened steel 6-in. thick running two-thirds the length of the ship, and ending beyond the barbettes in heavy thwartship bulkheads; there will also be a 2½-in. steel deck, and 5-in. casemates for the secondary armament. She will have, in all probability, the two sets of triple-expansion engines driving twin screws which have become almost universal, and we are told that her boilers will be of the Belleville type, which has sprung into existence since the "Orlando" was built. With a coal capacity of 1,600 tons and an I.H.P. of 16,000, she will steam both far and fast; on a trial with forced draught the speed will be 21 knots, on service with natural draught she will be capable of 19 knots. She will also be fitted with a submerged torpedo-tube on either beam. All told, her difference from the battle-ship is not great; she is as well protected as, though 1,000 tons lighter than, the "Canopus," she is 50-ft. longer and 3 knots faster, and her armament, though inferior, is formidable. She is, in fact, a somewhat lightly armed battle-ship of high speed; and this is what the third-rate was before her.

Many have asked whether the future does not lie with some such type as this, but the question will not be answered in a few months. The present Naval war will answer many long-standing questions, and none, perhaps, so readily as this.

The Spanish Army in Cuba.

WHEN the history of the war in Cuba comes to be written, we shall learn a good deal of the proceedings of the Spanish Army there. We have heard much upon that subject already, but it has come mostly from interested sources. Perfidious journalists whose sympathies were all with the insurgents have done a grievous wrong by painting Spanish officers and men as monsters of iniquity, and armed ruffians careless of the rights of men, and shameless violators of the honour of women, while the insurgents—degraded creoles, half-breeds, and negroes for the most part—have been represented as bright exemplars of lofty and suffering virtue. As the *Times'* correspondent in blockaded Havana lately remarked, it might surprise many to learn that the officers of the force are, after all, humane men and Christian gentlemen. The truth is that the soldier, who readily gives his life for his country, be he American or Spaniard, is, in general, a worthy fellow, and that it is the politician who misdirects him, and the inexperienced general who sometimes sacrifices him.

Our illustrations of the Spanish Army in Cuba depict the conditions under which hostilities are conducted there. A country divided between malarious swamps and lofty mountains, deluged by torrential rains and subjected to tropical heat, destitute, for the most part, of roads, and threaded by devious paths, is not, as our own experience on the other side of the world has shown, an ideal place to march and fight in.



AWAITING THE ATTACK.

It necessarily opens the way to guerilla warfare, and in this particular department of the military art both Spaniards and insurgents are past masters. The Yankee regulars, too, who have lived much on the lonesome prairies or in the backwoods among Indian scouts and trappers, are not unpractised in the art; but they have had no experience in such a country as Cuba, and have never been confronted with the difficulties attending flooded trenches, earthworks washed away, and yellow fever in the camp.

Although the infantry must still be the mainstay of the Army, the Spaniards have devoted much attention to the efficiency of their mountain artillery, which is depicted in three of our illustrations. The

weapon is not unlike our own 7-pounder jointed steel gun, which weighs 400-lb., and, as in our mountain batteries, there are neither limbers nor waggons, and the whole equipment of gun, carriage, and ammunition is carried by mules. This patient, hardy beast is, in fact, the chief draught and pack animal in the Spanish Service. In the long marches from place to place his endurance is surprising, and the character of the regions these mountain batteries traverse will be discovered in these pictures, though they can give no idea of the hardships of a march along a hollow way converted by heavy rains into a wet ditch or a quagmire with 2-ft. or 3-ft. of clinging mud. We had our own experience of mud in bringing up the guns from Balclava to the Sebastopol upland, but the American difficulty at Santiago was, if anything, worse. In the first picture we see the head of a mountain artillery column marching up a narrow cutting, an officer leading with his trumpet, followed by the mules bringing up the wheels, carriages, and guns. Then, upon a terraced ridge on a hill slope, we see a battery in action, depicting the three operations of loading, laying, and firing the gun. It is a necessary part of all artillery training to prepare guns for action, so that the gunners may become perfectly



SAPPERS USING THE HELIOGRAPH.



FORTRESS GUNS IN ACTION.

Spanish Military Correspondent

familiar with the handling of the weapons, and in this matter the Spaniards are reported to be very energetic. The last of the mountain artillery pictures is the most interesting of the three, because it gives an excellent idea of the appearance of batteries as they ascend rough roads up mountain slopes, an operation frequent in Cuba.

Having climbed the steep, a well-earned rest is taken; but the work is not done. There are communications to open and maintain with distant stations, by means of optical telegraphy. This work in the Spanish Army is generally committed to a branch of the engineers, and we here see a party of "zapadores minadores," or sappers, operating with the heliograph, which is of inestimable value for communicating in mountainous country, as we have many a time proved. These Spanish sappers are properly equipped for the hot climate of Cuba. It will be seen that while one man is working the heliograph another is reading the flashes from the station with which communication is in progress, while a third is taking down the message.

Our march has led us now to a battery at the mouth of a certain Cuban harbour, where the big guns are in action. The particular guns in question are of 5.9-in. calibre, rifled and hooped. They are not of the latest pattern, and better guns are in position at Havana, but they are still of considerable efficiency, and, if Spanish marksmanship were better, might be depended upon to do much execution. Here is a grave defect of the Spaniards. Either from some constitutional inability, or from want of practice, due, perhaps, to the need of being sparing in the expenditure of ammunition, they seem to be unable to hit the object aimed at. The lesson is plain—if the matter called for demonstration—that the man behind the gun is more important than the gun itself. That the guns we depict are not ineffective is proved by the fact that, with them, our correspondent saw several times in a few rounds a small floating target struck nearly two miles distant at sea.

We have several times lately illustrated types of the Spanish infantry, and our first picture is interesting as showing the troops under training in Cuba. Here a company with fixed bayonets is drawn up in readiness for a cavalry attack, and when it comes the front rank will kneel to receive it.

On the whole it must be said that the Spanish troops, both regulars and volunteers, have justified the hopes of their country, and have shown devotion and soldierly dash.



HEAD OF A MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY COLUMN.



MOUNTAIN GUNS IN ACTION.



A MOUNTAIN MARCH.

From Photos. by a

Spanish Military Correspondent.

Sandhurst and Camberley.

IT would be difficult to name any district more interesting, from a military point of view, than that of which Sandhurst and Camberley form the centre. The one is associated in our minds with the largest military college that exists in the Empire, and the other with that now famous institution where long and laborious days prepare officers for serving on the staff of the Army. So far as the rank and standing of the students are concerned, the Staff College is the senior, but the Royal Military College, or as it is colloquially termed, Sandhurst, is the original establishment, and was founded in 1799. The Royal Military College had a "Senior Department" up to about forty years ago, and officers who had served four years were admitted to that department for a course of further instruction. On passing they received a certificate, and had the letters M.C.C. placed after their names in the Army List, the initials standing for "Military College certificate." Until a few years ago, these letters could be seen appended to senior names, but they have now disappeared from the Active List. That was the foundation of the present Staff College at Camberley, which was formed soon after the close of the Russian War. Those who pass successfully through its curriculum have P.S.C. (passed the Staff College) after their names, and are spoken of as graduates of the college. The two colleges are therefore quite distinct, although practically situated in the same grounds. It may be interesting to note, roughly, the advanced, or perhaps more properly the severe, ordeal through which Staff College students have to pass. They must have served not less than five years, and be recommended as eligible by their commanding officer, after which they compete for entrance. In the entrance examination a certain standard in French or German,

and in fortification, military obligatory. Having got in, arduous course of two years'

topography, and tactics is the students commence an duration, embracing theory and practice, natural sciences, modern languages, outdoor work, riding, attack and defence of positions, etc. At Sandhurst and Camberley, however, it is not all work; there are both play and display, and most necessarily so. The first of our three pictures throws some light on the social side of the place, another represents the advent of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, who is likewise president of the college, on his annual review and inspection, and the third affords a glimpse of what may be called the playground of the Staff College.

The amusements at both colleges are eminently manly, and include athletic sports, cricket, football, rifle and pistol matches, golf, swimming, tennis, and riding.



WAITING FOR THE VISITORS AT SANDHURST.



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY ARRIVES.



Photos Walter Shaw

CYCLING AT THE STAFF COLLEGE.

Camberley

With the Bedfordshire Militia.

"WHAT deplorable weather!"

These words in the English tongue are in everyday use, owing to the vicissitudes of the English climate, but never more constantly spoken than during May, 1898, when the 3rd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, with the Duke of Bedford at their head, came out for their annual training, and set up their tents in that ideal camping-ground—Amphill Park.

There, amongst the giant oaks that even in the days of Cromwell were considered too old and decayed for Naval ship-building purposes; there, near the tall cross seen in our first illustration, marking the spot where stood the castle in which Catherine of Arragon awaited her divorce from her faithless husband, Henry VIII., the white tents of the soldiers are picturesquely pitched, the red coats making bright patches of colour, while beneath the slope of the hill a silent pool reflects the surrounding picture and is in itself no mean subject for the painter—silver-barked birch trees bending their boughs towards the stream, and shading the thirsty cow as it stands cooling itself in the water.

The training, so looked forward to by many a young "sub," so popular with both officers and men as a month of healthy exercise and amusement, had, even in this spring of rain and cold, its few bright days, when, duty over, pleasure



THE CAMP IN AMPHILL PARK.

might take its turn. Then the lawn-tennis courts, thoughtfully supplied by the Duke for his officers' recreation, are crowded, players and on-lookers enjoying each other's society, and delighting in the beauties of the old park, its green turf, and its venerable trees. Presently the whole company adjourns to the mess-tent for tea, talk, and laughter, where, from the brow of the hill, can be seen a charming vista of distant

landscape bathed in sunshine.

One day during the training is set apart for the men's sports, and crowds of friends arrive to see the fit—sack races, productive of broken noses, wheelbarrow colliding with wheelbarrow, vary the more serious running and jumping, the tent pitching, or the energetic tugs-of-war. In front of a large marquee are seated gaily-dressed ladies, watching the proceedings with interest and cheering on the officers, who in the disguise of clown, coster, and even skirt and blouse, vie with each other to gain the bicycle prize.

Later on the inspection day arrives, when, alas! the month's outing is nearly over. It is a serious business, and the whole camp is early astir, that the regiment may turn out spick and span; *esprit de corps* shows itself in the desire of each man and officer to do and look his best on that occasion, and so bring credit on one of the smartest and best militia battalions in Her Majesty's Service, and on the Duke, their colonel, who is so generously interested in them.

But the breaking up has come at last: the tents are struck, the baggage ready to start, and the regiment marches away with the band playing "The Hunting Horn."

Again solitude descends on Amphill Park and its hoary oaks, that have looked down on the hopes and fears, the joys and sorrows, of more than a thousand years.

"Wretched man, whose years are spent in repining discontent.
Lives not, aged though he be,
Half a span compared to thee."

Sometimes even that brief half span is cut short, death having laid his hand on the cheeriest, the most popular of them all. The men miss his kindly word, the officers his jovial companionship; but it does not do to dwell on the sad side of life—sunshine and happiness should be the characteristic of each year's training.



THE CAMP KITCHENS.



Photos, E. Broughton.

A TEA PARTY OUTSIDE THE MESS TENT.

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