

A POSER TO AN OPPOSER.

We continue to receive many letters and tracts from such as maintain the resurrection is past—to wit: at the fall of Jerusalem, etc., etc. One of the fatal objections to all this (to say naught of Daniel and Moses, an understanding of whom precludes the idea that it can have preceded the end of Gentile times or dawn of the Sabbatic 1000-years) is that if so the “wise” must then have been taken, and the “foolish” have bought oil *in vain* from the “sellers” *in those days, etc., etc.* If so is it not strange that we hear nothing whatsoever in the history of those and subsequent days of any such events and classes? The claim that some were taken falls in that an *equal* class who knocked to enter, and the other class who sold, are not in evidence at all. Who in the history of the days surrounding the Fall of Jerusalem were the foolish virgins and the sellers of truth that knocked in vain to follow in after the wise who went. No—the second advent is future and follows, or attends, the Restoration of Judah.

HOW EPHRAIM HELPED US.

It will probably gratify our friends to learn that one of our own subscribers and most generous patrons, and by the way, an Ephraimite indeed, and one without guile, was instrumental in connecting Key West with the main land by cable at the very outset of the late war. It was done so slick and quietly that no one knew it till the matter was effected, and it was done as fraternally as if he was connecting Old England with New England for alliance purposes. We wish we could tell the whole story, and how the guns of the ship he sailed in to Key West fired the very first shot of the war, his own ship following it to Key West. From that first shot to the last shot of the war was a measure of but 120 days. Some day Manasseh will take a hand in Ephraim's cause. Shades of the Danites! how our united navies could sweep the seas! Verily it behooves Manasseh and Ephraim to multiply their navies and be ready, against the day of need, to take possession of the highways of commerce in the cause of universal peace. In vision do I see the ships of Tarshish, east and west, resume their sway with none to question their supremacy.

A SIGNIFICANT CLIPPING.

The *Boston Transcript* of August 30, 1898, perpetrates the following, which is at least a proof positive that the editors of many journals fully understand our main contentions no matter how much they subject them to ridicule. In other words we accept these straws of testimony for what they are worth in demonstration that the truth *has* been preached to them "for a witness," and that out of their own mouths they are condemned, in that they fail to preach it also. The clipping is as follows :

"Wait and see what Professor Totten will say about the Czar and Ezekiel's prophecies. Here's peaches against per-simmons that the Connecticut sage will prove it's all gospel and give you chapter and verse."

"THE CAT UNDER THE MEAL."

The policy of disarmament is at last abroad. Even Russia scents its necessity, but we opine the Czar will be unable to compass it. We of Manasseh, however, have set disarmament as an ensample before the nations from our start in the national business. But, we have overdone it, and have paid more heavily for the lack of merely ordinary preparation than even Europe pays for her extraordinary efforts at militarism. It is thus a strange antithesis that, while now our own broadened horizon demands an increase of military strength at least up to a normal, Russia, of all powers upon earth, should be suggesting chimerical efforts to reduce the strain abroad. Verily the millennium is a desideratum after all. Yet there is for us no peace, so we believe, until after Esdraelon has been fought.

But we are quite willing to believe that the Czar personally desires peace. Why should he not? And we know that he would profit by it. But he could no more control his barons and his politicians and the anarchists than we could dam Niagara. The Will of Peter the Great is still the "kismet" of Russia. In fact we "fear the Greeks even while bearing gifts." The spirit of this particular Romanoff may be willing but the flesh of his followers is weak. The Czar is Gog the land of Magog. He must go with Russia, and Russia takes no steps backward. We cannot trust Bruin. The fact is Bruin cannot trust himself! The Ukase is a mere whistle in the woods. Is the Czar scared or conscience stricken? Or does he see the inevitable? Perhaps a little of each.

But at any rate the Czar is wise and his proposition is a logical solution of the problem. It is at least a grand effort at universal peace, and the news came like a surprise to all concerned. The Czar has made a record. His proposition is

unique. In stating that militarism strikes at the root of prosperity, he is right. Labor and capital are thereby diverted from their proper functions. Moreover, armed force alone is futile as a preventative of war. Its very existence at close quarters is more often an incentive thereto, and at any rate it is a danger and paralyzes national life when carried to the continental extreme. America has always maintained this position, and avoided a large standing army, but her politicians have advantaged themselves and disadvantaged her in its realization. Washington counseled *Preparation* for war, not a supine negligence of ways and means! The fact is there is no guarantee of peace except freedom and enlightenment, and there are but two nations upon earth that understand and love these rudiments, and we as one of them should be armed to protect them.

We believe that the peace conference may take place, and may not. We care not whether it does or not. It will be less of record against the human race if it halts. There are so many contingencies between now and then. But the Czar has good reasons. The Hispanio-American war has set him to thinking. His Chinese complexities would take on a much healthier hue with such a cosmetic. As a verity the Czar has lately taken a huge contract, and mayhap he feels that his times are being shortened. A whole generation of peace assured would mean a grand addition to his budget. Moreover the Czar does not like the rhythm of harmony that is now vibrating in Anglo-Saxon quarters. Chords attuned to the same principles will answer back, and blood is thicker than water. Perhaps he views askance even the War-Lord William, and his Palestinic aspirations, for the Czar has his own ends mapped out as to the future of Lebanon! Oh these lords and rulers many, and their self asserted divine rights! Why, had we a divine right to rule we do not think we should concern ourselves with its politics a bit, nor would we suffer anyone else to worry much over our prospects. All agitation thereupon is "a giveaway," a mere hole to see through the millstone.

But after all the passing incident is interesting and in its most suspicious aspect it reminds us of one of the stories of our youth. "'Will you come into my parlor?' said a spider to a fly." "Not much," said the fly. Let U. S. then sharpen our own wits and keep our own counsel. Let us increase our primary and secondary batteries up to at least the normal strength that befits a nation of 75,000,000. We have for so long been so far below par that we are the laughing stock of the nations. This in spite even of our wonderful victories this year. They came not a whit too soon, and it is lucky for us that the real condition of our staff departments and logistic arrangements

were not known before that protocol was signed! We are suffering now from the lack of original preparation, nor any more than those informed had reason to expect we would suffer. However, all the nations have reason to fear America when she gets down to work. Suppose we were always thoroughly muscled for war and trained to its athletics, are we to think that any nation upon earth would then be apt to strive with us? We ought to be the second power upon the earth, the very first if isolation is an element of strength. Is England a hermit in her isles? We more so upon our continent! Is England great upon the sea? Columbia may be greater upon the ocean, and the twain should be one upon the waters of the globe.

But to return to the Czar's intentions. He does not mean disarm, but do not increase armaments, so the inspired Russian papers state the matter. This is all very well. In progressive armament the Czar has now outstripped the world, and his armor is a sufficient burden, so we have forsooth an armistice proposed, a *status quo*, much to the advantage of Russia! The policy is worthy of Reynard the fox. Beware! we take no stock in this matter, no matter what there may be of the genuine in its superficial intentions. There is no Peace, and though the Congress be convened and officially declares it with unanimity, Destruction would follow all the swifter. Christianity is a sword. It came for that purpose, in that through it by as it were the very death of its own peaceful witnesses it might be an eternal witness against the world itself, and of all powers upon earth those who are akin to Israel, God's battle-ax, can least afford to be hoodwinked by a proposition of universal disarmament! It is by the death of peace that peace shall multiply her children. Peace is a truth, and all truth wins by resurrection. Let then the witness die. The philosophy of hope looks to the body that shall come, rather than at the one that is! But woe unto those by whom the evil comes.

And as to the conference itself. Shall we attend? Of course. Peace is our right-hand policy. Do we not hold the olive branch "*in dexter?*" Yes, and while we are wise we ought to balance it with an equal war policy in our *sinister* talon. But what a travesty on this Russian proclamation is the attitude of France, the very ally of the northern bear! It is openly quoted that "France suspects the bear." It is a pity she did not suspect him as long ago as 1890. France, you see, wants Alsace and Lorraine, and then wants peace; moreover, France really believes that the Czar and the Kaiser (of all people the Ka-czar) had this thing all planned between them ere the Ukase was issued. Poor France! But how could she see,

being in the role of a persecutor herself at the time. The fact is, France is in a bad way at every turn. She has little military peace, by the way, just now at home, and the future of the Zola-Dreyfus matter is quite enough to occupy her for some time. They say if you scratch a Russian, you will find a Tartar. We believe that if you investigate deeply enough into any of these European confusions you will find Judah at the core. Providence has not forgotten the Jew, nor Judea, nor Jerusalem, and every Question upon earth is related to Zion.

Norway and Sweden will attend the conference, and Denmark and Holland. Italy would of course hail the realization of the Czar's dream. Spain will be there and give her own experience in war. Japan will attend with her eyes wide open. China? Yes, China will be there, attendant on the Czar. Austria also, but wary. Germany is more than willing to follow suit. France, however, in her heart, whether she goes to the council or not, deems the proposition itself equal to "a betrayal of the republic." But she will have to attend.

As for England and America, we can go without concealed weapons. We hold the balance of power and can carry it openly into the congress, and whatsoever is guaranteed for peace the world can count upon being seconded by Ephraim and Manasseh, and the colonies, their fellows. In the meantime God will hasten Peace and the Millennium in his own way, and will count upon "His people" to advance it with Him; and all men may count upon us, as the would-be brothers of all other people, to aid and abet all those who seek for Peace in any genuine way.

GROWING RESPONSIBILITIES.

As America expands in territorial acquisition and carries her institutions far out to sea, the necessity of displaying the long hidden Reverse of our Great Seal becomes more apparent. The territories we have recently acquired have been seated for centuries in the dust. Only the rudiments of freedom and independent self government exist in those benighted lands. The people there are like the fish found in the Mammoth Cave, having eyes they see not. The light must be let in gradually. Verily we have now assumed tremendous responsibilities, and it behooves us to be true to the ancient *landmarks* of constitutional liberty in laying the lines of progress on these virgin soils. May God avert the disaster of an era of "carpet-bagging" and disreputable "politics" in these newly acquired premises, and let us see to it that the standard of franchise is wisely established and closely limited. It will take years, at least a generation, to educate soil so rich in climates so fruitful.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?

We quote the following from the "New Dispensation," but fail to "get onto its gist"—we belong to the *old* Dispensation, and are trying to eliminate "Hobbies" as fast as we can. This is our condemnation:

"Lieut. Totten, who has won deserved fame as an interpreter of Bible prophecy and has written voluminously on the subject of the identification of Israel with the Anglo-Saxon race, in his latest leaflets is advertising for sale a patriotic Anglo-American badge, a combination design of the lion and the eagle. The Lieutenant's forecasts are being justified by events, *but does he not yet understand that all such designs are symbolisms of the worship of unclean animals?*"* *Does he still bow to the image of the Beast?*† *If such is the state of the green tree, what must it be in the dry?* Mr. Totten might possibly be profited by reading some back numbers of the N. D."

Now what on earth does "the N. D." mean? We fail to see his gist. God Himself honored all that he let down in the sheet (Acts x. 15.) Will the N. D. dishonor the Lord's own symbols? Jehovah likens himself to an eagle (Deut. xxxii. 11.) Will the N. D. improve upon *this* counsel? Jacob and Moses saw Judah as a Lion. Will the editor of the N. D. teach the Almighty wisdom? The Creator showed Ezekiel a vision of emblems in which the Eagle and the Lion, the Bull and the Man were dominants (Ezek. i. 10.) Will the N. D. condemn them also, and correct the Lord of Sabbaoth? Who is talking about the "*worship of unclean animals?*" The N. D. must be short of "matter" and forced to manufacture "stuff" to fill up space if it can find nothing more edifying than a derogatory "squib" upon emblems that without exception have been the most *honored ones of Inspiration*, from Moses unto John the Evangelist (Rev. iv. 7)! We think the N. D. must have run short of "copy," and had a period of "the flats," when it perpetrated the above. We hardly think we have time enough for "reading some back numbers of the N. D." if they are liable to "*go off upon a tangent*" at the rate in which this loose paragraph indicates it may be its custom to do. Dear N. D., use more "common sense"—remember that you were once in the by-ways and supposed yourself to be won over by "common sense." If then by "common sense" thou wert won into the election preserve thine honor and be wise thereto, and think not that by adoption thou hast passed beyond emblems

* Rot! Rat! Rodent! Kit!-Cat! *Scat!*

† No! but he recognizes the "Creatures."

and their signification. How wilt thou beget others, if thou art persuaded already that the Lord, thine own persuader, is mistaken in his common sense emblems and knows not a "non-descript *beast*" from a descriptive creature; what is your definition of the four creatures of Ezekiel and St. John—seeing you dislike those of the Lord?

NEW SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS.

Rev. H. F. Tyler, one of our correspondents, of 2714 6th Ave., Tacoma, Wash., informs us that he is editing a Series of Berean Bible S. S. Studies on the History of "Israel" and "Judah," tracing link by link the "Covenanted Throne and Predicted Sceptre," etc., etc. He is familiar with the Our Race Series, and these Lessons, of which we have seen some Ten, will be of value to such of our correspondents as are engaged in active Sunday School work. Correspond with him at the above address. A small remittance will undoubtedly bring you an ample selection of samples. Meantime use the Our Race Series and Leaflets for chronology, and send for extras of the imported leaflets gathered into Series VI. to fortify your premises. Remember that aside from the chart of history in that Study our main object was to call the attention of our friends to a selected quantity of "tracts" which may be sown to advantage in the byways and hedges.

THE WORLD'S UNREST.

There will be little doubt as to the extreme diplomatic tension which is now world-wide and radiating in every direction from the capitals of all the "powers." The news of an Anglo-German Alliance as to interests in Africa and Syria is received with scornful incredulity in France, where Russia's recent move for Peace is likewise universally belittled. In the meantime England is ready to mobilize her fleet against Russia at a moment's notice, and has just brought about the third fall of Li Hung Chang, to whom she owed her failure in the Chwang railroad affair. England's new policy is the outcome of the European situation, Germany's activity in the far East, and her unsettled relations with France have forced Britain's temporary departure from the hermit attitude. The fact is "The old order changes" here and there with rapidity. Look at the recent expansion given to our own horizon! Hawaii under the stars and stripes, and in Manila our ships almost rubbing their prows with those of Germany! Verily the nations are looking anxiously around among the gathering eagles to distinguish friends from foes, and the great battle of the Ages draws on apace. We have vast work to do in Cuba,

Porto Rico, the Ladrone, Hawaii and the Philippines, and while we are no more to be "numbered among the nations" than is the Empire of Great Britain, yet is the circle of our expansion now at last tangent to them all and we shall have not a few international complications henceforth as the outcome of our prowess.

LET US CLEAN HOUSE.

We are often tempted to go into potitics in these Leaflets, but must and shall forbear, in that we know our friends are of as many shades of political thought as they are of sectarian origin. In the matter of the latter we can all take the Bible as a common ground, and, avoiding any specific discussion of sectarian *differences*, we, any way, have been content to worship in the Great Temple wherein Saducees, Pharisees and Essenes all meet upon a common ground as they used to do at Jerusalem. In political affairs, however, the intermediate role is far more difficult. Had we but a Temple of Patriotism in Manasseh we could all meet therein, but the "parties" in our land do not seem to have even a common *pavement* upon which to stand and regulate the broader issues, that concern Manasseh as a People, greater than any "platform" extant within our borders. National interests are a common heritage. Why is it that all the "parties" make their interpretations "*personal*," and falsify the facts in order to advantage themselves upon some mere temporary issue? We go into a war without "preparation," and in the face of *technical* difficulties that are insurmountable we face an issue, fight through it, and in the borderland beyond incur all of the predicted consequences. Then, forgetful of the primary warnings we criminate and recriminate among ourselves in the effort to put these anticipated, and coolly disregarded "consequences" upon each other—my friends, the "consequences" of war belong to our own slipshod national policy. They are broader than any "party," and are the direct results of our military situation before war began. It is a shame then that these inevitable consequences, should be *trickily* put upon any one but upon the *short sighted policy* of the Congress of the entire people; they belong to U. S. We should take measures as Manassites to prevent the perpetuation of their *causes*. This nation must henceforth maintain an adequate *standing* army; or suffer worse consequences than it *now must endure*. It is quite as necessary as an effective *Commissioned* navy. The *after-birth* of even a successful war—born of a premature reckoning—is certain to be more serious in consequences than the effort itself—Manasseh has the "*peritonitis*" because she neglected all of the precautions attendant upon pregnancy. It is not the doctor's (the In-

dependent's) fault, it is the fault of the husband (Republican) and the wife (Democrat). The camp diseases we are now suffering are always to be expected at the ratio of 10:1 whenever lack of "Regular army" *preparation* and experience have been stopped. By the way, some of our constituents have secured copies of "Strategos"—a 5-year piece of military preparation work we did while in the army. If they will turn to its appendix and examine the data therein compiled from the experience of the war of 1861-65 they will find ample proof that the statistics of sickness and consequences of the *recent* war are still far below what we might have expected. They have been maliciously magnified, and, as in a family row, have been bruited so loudly that the whole international neighborhood is brought in the range of hearing! As a matter of fact we *deserved* the aftermath we are now suffering—thank God it is not at all as serious as former statistics led us to anticipate it might be. Let Manassites therefore take measures to cure their "present military sick" and delimit the causes of a repetition of their consequences. In the meantime let all parties urge silence upon national affairs. Why, had the present hue and cry as to our army's condition been raised before the protocol of peace was signed, and were we a Spaniard, it had never been signed! If $\frac{1}{10}$ of what is being said is true (and it is false, as we can show) Spain lost the war by prematurely capitulating. Well, it is a lesson set for our enlightenment, the only question is, Are we yet sufficiently enlightened to profit by it and "*prepare for further war*"? A whole lot of *dogmatists* who are sick—because of their own spiritual maladies—will tell you that we are "not of this world"—misunderstanding even their own responsibility!—and will in effect teach you to "let the world rip." Our advice is to let *them* "R. I. P." if you will and they *can*! Every Christian was originally in the swamp. There was no need of taking the *miasma* with him when he came into the kingdom! Israel is "Israel"—whether it be Literal, Spiritual, or *altogether immaterialized*, as some of the ignorant would have us understand—and if we wish to draw others from the swamp we must talk to them in their own language—that of common sense! What our country needs is a policy that all parties must subscribe to as fundamental to their permanent existence—then the political sects may differentiate upon the non-essentials upon the ways and means to reach the end to their hearts' content. In the meantime we for one shall vote as we are reasonably convinced—and to us "party" shall be a matter of the "secret booth." The party that is freest from "policies," and broadest in "nationality" shall al-

"*Requiescat In Pace." Rest in peace!

ways have our "ballot" and we will "scratch it to suit the ideal of a tramp, to whom the highway to Washington is as free as that which leads to the New Jerusalem.

"The quality of Mercy is Strained."

SHAKESPEARE (suited to Blanco.)

No wonder the God of Mercy visited Spain with dire punishment, for verily its inhumanity to man is manifest to all humanity! Look at this as a record of perversion: "Washington, September 7th.—A cable message was received from Havana to-day stating that the Spanish authorities absolutely refused to allow the Comal to land the provisions which she carried for the starving people unless the full duty was paid! Secretary Alger ordered the duties upon the million rations to be paid and directed that they be distributed under the supervision of the United States officers." Who ever before this heard of such a display of satanic spite in defeat? where else save in Havana are non-combatants, starving women and innocents, so vilely treated? Thank God the days of Spanish irreddentalism have matured! But what does all this mean? The Spanish soldiers have not been paid for months, the Cuban budget is always in an eternal state of arrears. Who pockets the money (duty, taxes, imposts, etc., etc.) that comes from Spain as well as America? Is not all this misrule the damnable seed of Politics itself and as such well gone to seed? Verily do we believe it so to be, and as verily do we believe that all "politics" is born of Hell. When will America wake up and send all of her own mere "politicians" into coventry? If we are to learn a lesson of Politics from Cuban misrule let us all record a vow never to vote for any man who is merely a "politician," "a boss," or a reputed wire puller.

THE CLOVEN FOOT APPEARS.

Significant Mem. The Ottoman authorities have just received orders "*to prevent the landing of immigrant Jews in Palestine*," and foreign Legations were notified upon September 9th to that effect. Watch all this. Russia is at the bottom of it, Germany at the top of it, France at the outside of it and Turkey all through it. But what of all this opposition? Naught but that it proves that the Adversary is "hustling," as his time is short. But the "Prince of the Powers of the Air" is always "too previous" or "too late"—never right on time, no, nor right in his estimate of "the times" that now it is high time to awake out of sleep—Judah is already awake. There are buds on the fig tree. Who shall put Judah back into the middle ages or set back summer? John, Jonathan and Judah will take care of Palestine in due time.

So let "Zionism" go on with increased momentum. Its friends among Christians as well as Jews have increased seven fold in the past year and the second representation at Basle was double in the quality and quantity of its *personnel* to that attendant at the first congress. It numbered 400 leaders. The might of the Maccabees will be found in the movement yet, and their might was strong in that of the Lord God of Israel. The Restoration of Israel will show the hand of Providence even more clearly than what has already taken place, and woe unto such *sects* of so-called Christians as would dissect this as a truth out of the purview of Prophecy now due to go into History. Haply they fight against God. Let us see whose word comes to pass, theirs or His?

"WILL FACE THE WORLD TOGETHER."

DANVERS, Mass., Sept. 9.—[Special.]—The Right Hon. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and their daughter, of Birmingham, Eng., have arrived in this town and will pass the next ten days at the residence of Mrs. Chamberlain's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Endicott, in Ingersoll street.

Mr. Chamberlain said to *The Tribune* correspondent that he was willing to reiterate his views regarding an Anglo-American alliance. "When I declared in Birmingham in May," said he, "that even war itself would be cheaply purchased if in a great and noble cause the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack should wave together, I had no mental reservation, and I am happy to say that I voiced the sentiments of 999 out of every 1,000 Englishmen.

"England is ready," and this was said with emphasis upon each word, "to meet the United States more than half way. It is for you to determine how close the relations between the two countries shall become. There are no great obstacles to be overcome in bringing the English speaking people into an alliance. When your Senate decides that it is for your interest to join with us in securing certain benefits to both nations the alliance will quickly be an accomplished fact.

"Why shouldn't we be allied? Our interests are common, as is our language. We are both striving for the betterment of mankind. England gloried in your success in the late war, or should I say the present war? Our sympathies were yours. Now let us have a little better understanding all around, and we can snap our fingers at hostile intrigues."

MIRABILE, Mo., September 5, 1898.

Dear Sirs: I ran on to a copy of Our Race the other day. Series II, Number 6, February 22, 1892—have you the first and second set, if so, what will you furnish them for? I am de-

lighted with what I find therein. Clears up many mysteries to me at least. Please let me hear from you at once, and oblige yours in the work for the Master. REV. S. M. P.

Our many friends will rejoice to know that Professor C. Piazza Smyth is still among us, and, although now well beyond "four score years" preserves his interest in the momentous affairs which have occupied his life. The following extract is taken from a recent letter and is gladly shared with you.

RIPON, Eng., July, 1898, Monday, 2:20 P. M.

MY DEAR LIEUT. TOTTEN.

I congratulate you at this dull quiet autumn part of the year in having so much suitable weather for quiet writing of exhausting letters of mere ordinary business, though *you* will get some more important services out of that, I make no doubt; and I am only too happy in myself to find that by having the privilege of looking over some of your contemporary letters to certain of your approved friends, both yourself and they are looking forward to the Millennium breaking out as a real fact in a very short time. And I thank you very much for your kind parcel by post, this morning, touching on Bethel, or the Stone Kingdom as the very Millennium Memorial itself. May the information so given be duly rounded, corrected and fixed.

Yours very truly,

C. Piazza Smyth.

LONDON, W. C., 22 August, 1898.

"The war so happily at an end, on the result of which receive my hearty congratulations, has been the means in God's Providence of bringing nearer together the two branches of the Anglo-American people.

"Your books should now be recognized on both sides of the Atlantic at their real worth: a value not to be assessed in coin of this realm, or of the states; nor even at their weight in gold. I have read with admiration the 'April News Leaflet,' a reprint of your Yale Military Lectures. A warlike nation educated on such lines must be irresistible on the field of battle, or at sea; and with the help of the God of Sabaoth, the God of our Fathers, it cannot be conquered.

"That your good works may prosper, and that you may reap the rich harvest of your sowing is the hope and trust of

"Yours faithfully.

J. P. S."

A *Stranger* IN A HURRY. BUY *oil*.

W. F., N. C., September 10, 1898.

"Dear Sir: Can you furnish me with some recent Literature on the *Anglo-Saxon Race*? I have a speech to make on "The

Duty and Destiny of the Anglo-Saxon," and as I have been reading your "Our Race," published in 1890, think you can furnish me with Literature *to the point*. Let me hear at once.

"Respectfully, P. S. C."

Sent circulars, marked a few details and wrote on circular: "All of *our* literature is '*recent*' and it will be '*new*' to 'the world that now is' *to all eternity*."

"Study Number 1 (See other side of this circular) is revised in Study Number 20 and both are still '*new*.' The fact is the old is always '*new*.' The Anglo-Saxon Race for instance, is *new* because it is of old, a case of Ω is A ! See?—will tell your audience that Z is A and they will get a new notion." A notion will beget a commotion, and the commotion awakes devotion to the truth—if you can get your audience. The trouble with the world is they expect oil to be given at once and suppose the sudden need of a light will beget an entire illuminating outfit for the asking!"

AS TO THE WAR.

To the Editor of the Register.

Sir—I have already shown in The Register that from the battle of Cressy down to 1898, A. D. Israel in its modern form of this Anglo-Saxon race, that is, the 'stone kingdom,' has administered 219 plus 35 successive claps or blows upon France and Spain respectively. That is, 254 battles won over the geographical feet of the Gentile Empire as it stretches from Babylon westward toward England. We Manassites were in the early times of these awakenings to action of the Kingdom of Bethel, but in our father's loins consenting, as it were, thereto. But what a goodly quantity of blows have we in our independent State just added to the record. Verily, at least some twenty additional battles upon sea and land has Manasseh singlehanded, while Ephraim consented thereto, won over Spain. We have fallen like a trip-hammer—a good synonym of the Hebrew word—upon the Spanish foot, and thus rendered it almost effete.

France is already a republic, via several spasms of anarchy and is, with Dreyfus, Zolaism and Zionism, now well over the horizon. Will Spain go in-

to the same condition in which France now finds herself, and then will all Mediterranean Europe, rotten to the core with disbelief and anarchy, and shaken to the stem with rotten politics, and militarism, soon collapse? Who can tell? But when the pulverizing of the feet is over down comes the image of bogus empire. Good Sunday reading. (Daniel II.)

It sometimes looks as if Spain was not as yet quite satisfied, and as if we perhaps were rather previous in disarmament—as if France were spolling for another scrap with England. Well, all we have to gather from the prophets is a cry of woe unto both France and Spain, and woe unto the Latin races, particularly if both England and America in independent action are drawn or forced into a continuation of the trip-hammer process. It had been better for those peoples that they had not yet been born, for if they are the people so are we, and the end thereof is written in the word that never fails. That determined is all that now remains to be meted out upon the desolator. (Daniel IX, 28.)

Yes, Daniel, Isaiah, Ezekiel and Jeremiah, Moses and Christ, the whole college of the prophets, in fact, are in it, and Israel is the battleaxe.

Who can count the dust of Jacob and number even the fourth part of Israel? Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel. So Balaam saith, speaking as it were from his day as a measure, 2554 A. M.; according to this time it shall be said of Jacob and Israel 'What hath God wrought?' Re-read all of that wonderful prophecy and note that already it is on the lips of men to say of us, as of the predicted ones, 'What hath God wrought?'

And so the measures fill up, for the 6,000 lunar years is past (1819) and the 6,000 soli-lunar year, counted forward and backward from Joshua's double day, now (1898-9) actually current and the 6000th solar year is near enough,

to wit: At the end of the next century, to compass the remotest tittle of fulfillment anticipated by those who look out into the twentieth century for hope.

We are at the end of days. The Lord God hath a controversy with the nations, with every one of them. Hence, the cry of peace sounds out and falls flat. Gog, the land of Magog, the Prince of Rosh, Meshech and Tobolski, has sounded it, but in vain, for is it not written that there is no peace? Yea, and it is written that when men thus cry there shall come swift destruction. Mediterranean Europe, which is the belly of the continent, will have its belly full of it, and the whole matter rounds up at Palestine, which is the Hebrew navel of the earth.

Oh, that America was strong in faith! Oh, that my people had prepared for war, even as George Washington and the fathers advised! Oh, that the many lessons of warlike waste had taught us wisdom! For knowledge is not wisdom unless savoured by understanding.

Even we shall not escape this coming cyclone. Imperialism and expansion have begun. We are no longer a hermit nation. We must reorganize and increase the standing army, and set our staff departments upon a broader basis. It is our own fault that we are in the present condition of recrimination upon every side. It is the fault of previous parsimonious methods.

Our navy must be multiplied, not merely increased, and we must use factors and not mere additions all along the line. I may not boast, save in the word that warned me years ago as to many of these things, but surely I have repeated them for years and printed them as witnesses before all, as The Register will vouch, and verily, the whole host of them are here, yet only upon our horizon still. But they are to draw nearer, do not doubt it and involve us in pitch darkness ere the dawn of lasting peace. I believe that

the Old World dynastic is in the throes of dissolution. Its times are full and its measure is complete. Above all things, therefore, do I counsel a deliberate increase of our armaments, military organizations, logistic readiness to mobilize and maintain sufficient defense of these coasts against any possible combination against us.

As I pointed out in the Yale lectures of 1890, the peace policy of America is not secure unless it shall be exactly balanced, dollar for dollar and judiciously counter balanced effort by effort by its war policy. I gave the figures there. Let those laugh who will; let those misunderstand its wisdom who dare. But let the common man take any convenient coin from his own pocket and learn its wisdom from the inscription on his daily wages. The lesson is taught in the very arms of the United States, and is a simple one. The olive branch balances the bundle of arrows. We must let them poise at an even beam. Not until this people realizes that the thirteen olive growths (fruit, flower and double leaves) must be literally balanced by the thirteen arrows (head, shaft and double fledgings) will the people of the United States of America have begun to learn wherein their safety and security reside. Thorough preparation for war is its most thorough prevention. This is not sentiment—it is fact. It is the teaching intended by the founders of our liberty, inculcated in all of their advice and transmitted to us in their emblems. Dollar for dollar, therefore, do we maintain, should America expend in matters of peace, and in the peaceful preparation to maintain it in war, or at least to recover it through war.

C. A. L. Totten,
New Haven, Conn., Sept. 3, 1898.

THE OUR RACE NEWS-LEAFLET



"The King's business requires haste."

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These works have been written and edited by Professor Totten himself, and contain all of the essential data he has given to the PRESS during the entire course of his latter day testimony. Events themselves are rapidly verifying his deductions.

No Christian can afford to ignore these works. They have demonstrated their value. Not to have examined them FOR YOURSELF, is to assume a responsibility which in these days is, to say the least, UNWISE. Taste, and you will surely eat.

THE 4

Conduct of the War.

A PLEA FOR BETTER PREPARATION

TO MAINTAIN OUR NATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES AND TO
SUSTAIN OUR NATIONAL DIGNITY WHILE
PAYING FOR THE CONSEQUENCES:

BASED UPON

BATTLEFIELD AND CAMPAIGN STATISTICS,

AND

DEDICATED TO

MY OLD COMRADES OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

BY

CHARLES A. L. TOTTEN.

"Arm some of yourselves unto the war."—Num. xxxi. 3.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.:
THE OUR RACE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1898.

THE REG'LAR ARMY MAN.

He ain't no gold-lace "Belvidere,"
Ter sparkle in the sun,
He don't parade with gay cockade,
And posies in his gun;
He ain't no "pretty soldier boy,"
So lovely, spick and span,
He wears a crust of tan and dust,
The Reg'lar Army man;
Reg'lar Army man.
The marchin', parchin',
Pipe-clay starchin',
Reg'lar Army man.

He ain't at home in Sunday School,
Nor yet at social tea,
And on the day he gets his pay
He's apt ter spend it free;
He ain't no temp'rance advocate,
He likes ter fill the can,
He's kinder rough, 'an may be, tough,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The harin', tearin',
Sometimes swearin',
Reg'lar Army man.

No State 'll call him "noble son,"
He ain't no ladies' pet,
But, let a row start anyhow,
They'll send fer him, you bet!
He don't cut any ice at all
In Fash'n's social plan,
He gits the job to face a mob
The Reg'lar Army man;
The millin', drillin',
Made for killin',
Reg'lar Army man.

They ain't no tears shed over him
When he goes off ter war,
He gits no speech nor prayerful "preach"
From Mayor or Governor;
He packs his little knapsack up
And trots off in the van,
Ter start the fight and start it right,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The rattlin', battlin',
Colt or Gatlin',
Reg'lar Army man.

He makes no fuss about the job,
He don't talk big or brave,
He knows he's in ter fight and win,
Or help fill up a grave;
He ain't no "mama's darlin'," but
He does the best he can,
And he's the chap that wins the scrap,
The Reg'lar Army man;
The dandy, handy,
Cool and sandy,
Reg'lar Army man.

Joe Lincoln in the *L. A. W. Bulletin*.

PREFACE.

The following pages are the "lineotype" reprints of a series of letters recently issued in the *New Haven Register*. They are verbatim save as to a few typographical corrections, and are based upon material that was incorporated in the manuscript of "Strategos" some twenty years ago, and actually published, under the auspices of the War Department, in 1880.

The subject matter was originally blocked out with a view to forestall and in a measure to prevent exactly what has come to pass this year. While, however, that primary hope fell entirely short of fruition, the present reprint of the data has been necessitated by the gross misrepresentations as to the Conduct of the War that have flooded some phases of the public Press since Santiago fell.

For a full legal generation (33 years) since the Civil War, and up to 1898, our land had enjoyed a period of profound peace, and had practically neglected to store up any adequate military means to meet its possible rupture. Even the *personnel* of the Regular Army had been suffered to shrink to but two-fifths of its legal statute strength *for want of the necessary annual Congressional appropriation*, and every proposition to revise our militia law had been shelved or stifled from year to year.

Thus we were not at all prepared for the war "occasioned" so suddenly by the loss of the Maine, and went into it as a king that counteth not the cost beforehand. (Luke xiv. 29-35). Yet its results are clearly Providential all along the line, and the immediate object of re-spreading this data before the public, is to show that this is so, that our incidental losses in the recent war have been the very opposite of severe in every particular!—in spite of all this ill-advised hue and cry to the contrary.

It is a remarkable fact as well as a gratifying one to professional soldiers that no complaint in all this tirade has emanated from the regular army, and that the board now investigating the Conduct of the War has already secured sufficient testimony to set the controversy well at rest in all unbiased quarters, and to presage its own findings.

From experience gained during the Civil War we ought to have expected that during this one for Cuban Independence,

an army of 250,000 mixed troops, campaigning for six months south of the "Mason and Dixon line" would have an actual "hospital report" of at least 238,000 "cases" of mere sickness (*i.e.*, over and above all battlefield losses), and that 13,090. of these "cases" would prove *fatal*! This is merely the normal expectancy of camp diseases, but so far as we can determine the *losses* up to August 31st are less than 10 per cent of the normal!

Nevertheless as late as the signature month of the Protocol, some journals were trying to excite the nation by publishing and vouching for such miss-"leaders" in their editorial columns as follows:

"Already 50,000 men of the army have been on the sick list, with the prospect of many thousand more. Such a record cannot be found in all our national history."

The animus of the above is transparent, and to it we reply, No! for if the numerical part of the statement is a fact it is much less than one-quarter of the normal ratio, and it had behooved these journals to call for a public thanksgiving to the God of our Fathers for so notable a mark of his special mercies towards us rather than to have displayed their own ignorance and attempted to excite our unwarranted ingratitude in the Promises!

When the complete returns of the year are tabulated and issued, and our own actual losses can be reliably compared not only with what are the normal rates, but with what the Spaniards incurred on land and sea, we are satisfied it will be seen how rash and ill-considered all this controversy has been; for we venture to believe that it will be found that in the history of the whole world, there has never been a case of parallel immunity from even the ordinary campaign consequences of war upon land and sea and from every species of related disaster as has been vouchsafed to us this year.

Oct. 20, 1898.

C. A. L. TOTTEN.

INTRODUCTORY.

"AN IMPORTANT ANALYSIS."*

We print in to-day's issue an article from the pen of Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, formerly of the regular army, which goes directly and dispassionately to the root of all the irresponsible and exaggerated stuff that has been written and proclaimed in regard to the conduct of the war. It refers to "consequences," the inevitable consequences which we have attempted from time to time to deal with as a layman from that point of view. The difference is that while we reasoned from the standpoint of what was probable and possible, Lieutenant Totten reasons from an expert point of view. If our inferences passed, perhaps justly, over the heads of our audience, Lieutenant Totten's assertions cannot be so lightly disposed of.

Among the points made by this military expert is that by the nature of his training a volunteer soldier is not as well equipped to care for himself as a regular. When this is put as bluntly as it is put in his communication it seems almost commonplace. It is like everything else in the world; no amateur nor body of amateurs can do a given thing as well as those who have been instructed in the art of doing that thing thoroughly.

*As a suitable introduction to these letters we print here the editorial that accompanied the first one in the *Register* of September 25th.

For years it had been the belief of our political parties that the clerical force of Government could be discharged from employment every time a change in administration took place, as if efficiency and proficiency were accomplishments of the hour. The cry for a civil service was the practical protest against this understanding, and its establishment proved that it was an intelligent protest. As Mr. Totten says, it was folly not to have expected from the war just what has occurred, for every soldier knew it would occur, and one of the chief arguments against the war was that it was bound to occur. In his opinion the results would have been relatively the same had the atmosphere of Cuba been as salubrious as it is believed the garden of Eden was. There would have been volunteers to strip the trees of leaves and fruit, and regulars who knew better than to thus risk their lives.

It should not be inferred that Lieutenant Totten seeks, in the pride of his regular army training, to underestimate the loyalty and value of volunteer service. He seeks simply to drive home, as it ought to be driven home, the fact that the profession of soldiering must be prepared for as every other important work is prepared for; that regulars know the exactions of the game before they play it and prepare themselves to overcome them; that the volunteer should not be expected to know them and consequently must pay the penalties. When the facts

of the Santiago campaign are all established, two things will be found to be true, in his opinion, first that the brunt of the battle was borne by the regulars, and second that they suffered in exact proportion to their education or preparation, so far as both battlefield and tented field were concerned. The volunteers on the other hand, will be found to have suffered out of all proportion in comparison. Taking the civil war as the basis of his computation, he argues from a safe and sound premise. In every instance, regardless of cause, the volunteers suffered tremendously, those who were killed in battle, died of wounds and injuries, from suicides, disease or unknown causes. Of the aggregate deaths 5,724 were among the regulars. and 298,645 among the volunteers.

It is Lieutenant Totten's belief that it will be found that General Shafter's army of invasion suffered very much less from the normal "consequences" of the battlefield, "the normal six months' death rate due to its experience." This justifies him, if true, in his conviction that the hue and cry that has been raised in "absolute ignorance and colored with no little political meanness and personal acrimony, is giving us an army scandal unjustly and is prejudicing us in the eyes of the nations." This has been our opinion from the first, not that we believed that the staff corps of the army was properly organized or intelligently officered, nor that the volunteers lacked

in courage and self sacrifice, but that preparation precedes success in war as in everything else. We have further believed, as we believe Lieutenant Totten does, that the real fault lies with the successive Congresses which have stubbornly refused to legislate so that, should the emergency arise, the best use could be made of a scientific equipment. We are indebted to Lieutenant Totten for turning his X rays of expert research upon a subject criminally misrepresented by amateur critics.

DEATH RATE OF AN ARMY.

**Casualties in Spanish-American War
Only Normal.**

STATISTICS KNOCK OUT FALLACIES.

Figures for Death Rate in Santiago Campaign Compared With Average Civil War Ratios—Recognized in 1880 by Secretary of War Ramsey.

It is high time for someone who is fearless of too hastily formed public opinion, and is of some experience in its errancy, to come to the front and state plainly what was the real cause of the sickness in the army of which we hear so much in the public press to-day, and for one I propose to do it with "authority."

Probably the best piece of work I may have accomplished while serving actively in the regular army was the development of "Strategos"—the American war-game. It was an application of the German *Kriegspiel* to American conditions, and to obtain its data so that war could be played or studied upon the map by Americans not only intelligently but with a view to preparation for active war, I spent some five years in its elaboration. In the course of this I had to go over the medical history of the war and tabulate its results per constant thousands of mean average strength actually engaged in the field campaign annually.

It was upon the value of two of these tables alone that Secretary Ramsey

caused some 600 copies of the expensive volume that accompanied the \$75 game outfit to be distributed through the regular army. And the fact that Von Moltke, Sir Garnet Wolseley and others high in military rank abroad, besides a joint regular army and a national guard board of officers in this country, took recognition of its specific merits, is sufficient guarantee as to my right to speak with authority in the premises.

In the first place the relative degree of immunity from the ills incidental to field service experienced by regulars and volunteers has been entirely overlooked in the discussion which is now going on. The factor by which a regular soldier is advantaged in the issue is expressed by the word "experience." He is used to the campaign, he knows how to cook his rations to which he is likewise used, he knows what to do no matter where he camps, in general, knows how to take care of himself—and the volunteer does not. Nor can the latter learn the method, nor be thoroughly disciplined into it even by regular officers short of a full enlistment. I mean, of course, a regiment composed of volunteers throughout its ranks. It is an entirely different thing where we sandwich volunteers into a regular organization, or fill up a skeleton company of say, some 35 regulars, officers and men to its full quota from volunteers. In this latter case with a due amount of opportunity a volunteer army can be very quickly instructed into comparatively safe campaigning. But to expect the 175,000 men that were suddenly put into miscellaneous camps this Summer, not to experience exactly what they have incurred would have been folly. All the veterans of the civil war knew this, it was thoroughly published during the early days as argument against a too previous moving on to Cuba, but the warning was forgotten as soon as the move began. I imagine that the fig-

ures when at length obtained will show, however, that our percentage of sorrow is not above the average.

But as to the relative immunity of volunteers and regulars: I shall not exaggerate my position by the statement of belief that if our hastily raised army had served during the past six months in a Cuba as salubrious as the garden of Eden itself, the volunteer troops would have stripped its deadliest trees of leaves and fruit, and paid the full penalty, while I know that the twin guardians of the regulars—discipline and experience—would have protected even its fairest trees from injudicious spoliation.

It ought to stand to reason that the knowledge which is safety comes along practical lines only, along lines that even the National Guard knows of but little, and a volunteer army knows naught. If this be not so, and not fully so, then for mere economy's sake let us at once disband our regular army and depend upon volunteers altogether in the future.

But it is so, for statistics covering the civil war experience—a term ten times as long as this recent little six months war unit—demonstrates the fact.

Our regular navy was at the start at its full "commissioned" strength, and certainly it acquitted itself to a superlative degree. Had the regular army been in commission at its normal paper strength 52,500 men, instead of being depleted down to a skeleton of but 22,000 men, who will contend that it alone could not have detached 17,000 men as an army of invasion under Shafter, and done the work at Santiago at far less expense in time, money, anxiety and tears? As it was, when the facts come out, we doubt not that it will be seen that the regular contingent at Santiago bore the brunt of that campaign, suffered relatively higher on the battle-field, and to quite as remarkable a degree suffered relatively lower upon the tented field.

Now let no prejudiced misinformed

person assume that what I am enunciating here is meant in any spirit of disparagement to the brave volunteers who sprang to arms in the emergency; facts are facts, they did nobly, more, perhaps, than men before have ever been called upon to do at such short notice, and at a crisis that came on so soon thereafter. But to that very degree of success in a super-military effort did they thereby involve themselves in a necessity to pay a proportionally heavy penalty in "consequences" incident to campaigning that may always be expected to average about 600 per cent. more than those incurred upon the battle field in action.

And let no one be surprised at this terrible figure of "campaign consequences." I speak a la carte and can prove the truth of my assertions. I shall, however, withhold the details for another letter, and content myself with gross results in this communication. Let us therefore itemize the losses incurred in the Civil War, between May, 1861 and June, 1866, during which period of five years we had an active army of mixed troops whose average annual constant strength was circa 500,000 men. The figures of war "consequences" in loss of life to say nothing of the treasure both then and since then so lavishly expended, were as follows:

Killed in Battle.

Regulars	1,355
Volunteers (white)	41,369
Volunteers (colored)	1,514

Total 44,238

Died of Wounds and Injuries.

Regulars	1,174
Volunteers (white)	46,271
Volunteers (colored)	1,760

Total 49,205

Suicide, Homicide and Execution.

Regulars	27
Volunteers (white)	442
Volunteers (colored)	57

Total 526

Died of Disease.	
Regulars	3,009
Volunteers	153,995
Volunteers (colored)	29,212
Total	186,216

Died of Unknown Causes.	
Regulars	159
Volunteers (white)	23,188
Volunteers (colored)	837
Total	24,184

Aggregate Deaths Distributed.	
Regulars	5,724
Volunteers (white)	265,265
Volunteers (colored)	33,380
Grand total	304,369

Total Deaths Summarized.	
Killed in Battle	44,238
Of Wounds, etc.	49,205
Suicide, etc.	526
Disease	186,216
Unknown, probably disease.....	24,184
Total	304,369

Returning now to our assertion that the losses off the field incident to campaign are about 600 per cent. greater than those incurred upon the battlefield itself, it will be seen that the total killed in battle was but 44,238, but 600 per cent. of this is 265,428, which added to the battle loss gives a total expectancy of 309,356, the actual figures being as shown above, 304,369, so that in round numbers my margin is safe for a figure of expectancy and precaution at 600 per cent.

Let it now be particularly noted that the function of loss ought to be much higher over a first term, one of short experience, and at a season that is the very worst in the year, and for a census forced to be taken in the farthest south and amid the chapparal of an unknown country.

Take now Shafter's army of 16,072 men and 815 officers; total, 16,887 men. He landed about June 17, and campaigned in Cuba but one month; his losses in killed were 22 officers and 208

men; total battlefield consequences, 230.

But the life of that army is in reality to be measured from April 15th to September 15th, about six months, which is our unit term in so far as camp life is concerned. So these 16,887 men should have incurred an additional campaign death consequence of at least 300 per cent. more than the 230 killed in battle, or some 690 men. This gives a grand total loss of some 920 men under ordinary averages based upon the very best conditions.

But for what should we not fear at far higher figures under the actual circumstances? Well, should the total campaign consequences sum up to double the normal fatalities, I for one would not be surprised; and yet, such has been the manifest providence extended over our arms, I doubt if it will be found that Shafter's army—the regiments that composed those 17,000 men—has suffered even the normal six months' death rate due to its experience.

What are the actual campaign figures? No one knows. Nevertheless, the hue and cry as to the conduct of the war and the responsibility of this one and that one is as coolly discussed as if the results were already known and had been shown to be scandalously higher than the normal. This public discussion, based upon absolute ignorance, and colored with no little political meanness and personal acrimony, is giving us an army scandal unjustly, and is prejudicing us in the eyes of the nations. It is creating divisions and animosities and heart burnings in homes that have been bereaved where no such feeling should exist. All this is being fanned for the most contemptible sort of advantage, and it is time for the better sense of the public to assert itself and call a halt. The war was fought by the whole people. Its consequences are to be borne by all of them, and its chief lesson of experience ought to be the acknowledged

need of a skilled regular military machine of at least one man per every thousand of our national census. A great city does not pretend to await for a general fire alarm before it begins to organize its paid fire department. Why should a great nation act upon contrary principles?

C. A. L. Totten.

Sept. 23, 1898.

DATA DISPROVE CHARGES.

Prof. Totten's Second Paper on Sickness and Mortality in Wars.

SPANISH WAR NOT NORMAL.

As Compared with Civil War, the Late Campaign was Remarkably Free From Illness and Death—Figures will Prove the Assertion.

Sufficient data have existed in the War Department ever since the close of the Civil War, and in printed form since 1869, in the offices of the Adjutant General and of the Surgeon General of the army, to calculate what may be termed "tables of effectiveness," for use in future wars on this continent. So complete are these valuable documents that one may fairly predict within 9-10 of accuracy the probable amount of sickness per 1,000 men for each of the several classes of troops engaged during any month of the year and for any section of the United States—a prediction that may be itemized down to particular diseases, with

their rates of mortality. These data have been published by the War Department itself at various times in a more or less satisfactory form, the most perfect compilation of the kind being collected in Part I. of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," and in the reports of the Provost Marshal General. It was these latter compilations that we personally reduced to a form convenient for "predictive" use in "Strategos," already referred to, and published in 1880 under the patronage of the War Department.

Pursuing, therefore, what we have already begun to discuss out of these records, and in order to present a rather more itemized view of the causes of mortality in active service during the Civil War for a basis of estimate and comparison with those incurred in this last one, which, by the way, is still in its legal status of being "on deck," we submit the following summary by detail:

From May, 1861, to July, 1866, the mean annual strength of the army was about 500,000 men, and its mean proportion of constant sick in hospital was some 40,000, to wit: about one-twelfth. It was 8 1-2 per cent. for white troops, 14½ per cent. of colored and some 9 per cent for mixed troops.

Let us now look at the Epitaph, so to speak, of the Civil War, in so far as the records of the Northern Army may be taken as a partial and prophetic lesson to our reunited people, the records of the northern half of that tremendous struggle affording safe and satisfactory factors for the use of the whole people, and for that matter for the use of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Total Deaths June, 1861, June, 1866.

Killed in battle.....	44,238
Died of wounds (gun).....	32,907
Died of murder, suicide, etc.....	869
Died of chronic diarrhoea.....	30,481
Died of typhoid fever.....	27,056
Died of inflammation of lungs.....	14,738
Died of consumption.....	5,286

Died of fever intermittent, remit...	8,140
Died of dysentery.....	7,313
Died of measles.....	4,246
Died of smallpox and varioloid.....	4,717
Died of typhoid malarial fever.....	4,059
Died of various (miscellaneous)....	36,587
Died of unknown causes (disease)...	24,184
Died South (prisoners—disease).....	26,168
Died among colored troops (disease)	33,330

Total mortality304,369

Now the aggregate muster of the army of 1898 amounts to about 250,000 men, or one-half of the constant average during the Civil War, and as its term of service has been but six months (up to the time of this discussion) or only one-tenth as long as the Civil War, the total expectancy of mortality may be safely rated at one-half of one-tenth or one-twentieth that given above, to wit:

The total mortality expectancy of an American army of 250,000 men, campaigning for six months in the United States, (and 1-15 of them only incidentally in Cuba) is as follows for causes shown:

Killed in battle.....	2,214
Died of wounds.....	1,646
Died of murder, homicide, etc.....	43
Died of chronic diarrhoea.....	1,524
Died of typhoid fever.....	1,353
Died of inflammation of lungs.....	736
Died of consumption.....	264
Died of fever, intermittent, remit..	407
Died of dysentery.....	365
Died of measles.....	212
Died of smallpox.....	235
Died of typhoid malaria.....	203
Died of various causes (miscel.)....	1,829
Died of unknown causes.....	1,209
Died in prison.....	1,308
Deaths among colored troops.....	1,669

Total mortality 15,217

A mere glance at the foregoing figures will satisfy any one, even in the dearth of all accurate data, for there has been no notorious mortality yet, that our actual experience has been by no means so serious as these figures really warrant, while unless our experience does expand above these

very ratios, there can have been no specific reason (based upon an abnormal degree of sickness and death) whereby so hasty an investigation should have been demanded. In fact the very difficulty experienced in obtaining commissioners to serve upon the Board is a quiet demonstration that the judgment of many, based upon the natural experience of the Civil War, and similar ratios of expectancy, has been made up, and is satisfied that the investigation is unnecessary.

C. A. L. Totten.

REGULAR SOLDIERS BEST.

Lieut. Totten Says Records of Past Wars Prove His Statement.

STAND HARDSHIP MUCH BETTER.

Three Times as Many Regulars as Volunteers Desert, and Ten Times as Many Are Missing in Battle—More Dishonorable Discharges, Too. The Reason.

The following table shows the casualty ratio, or the annual loss per 1,000 of mean aggregate strength actually enrolled or engaged in wartime for various causes cited.

Casualties.	Regulars....	Volunteers...	White.....	Colored.....	Mixed.....
General mortality.	47.6	75.4	74.6	176.3	79.7
Killed in battle...	19.9	18.9	18.9	10.6	18.4
Died of wounds....	11.7	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.8

Deserters	173.0	57.0	61.0	74.0	61.0
Missing after ac- tion	14.0	1.4	1.8	7.6	2.0
Miscellaneous	.1*	.1	.1*	.1*	1.0
Discharged, disa- bility	71.0	90.7	90.1	57.9	88.2
Discharged, honor- able	15.1	64.6	63.2	21.4	60.9
Discharged, dishon- orable	4.3	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.7
Grand total.....	261.7	330.8	322.5	351.1	322.8

This is perhaps the most important tabulation we have to submit, as it contains many noticeable points of interest for the student of military consequences. In its scope it takes into consideration the entire available records of the Civil War, and its data are reduced so as to apply to an average year and a convenient decimal unit, 1,000 men, with a view to making them applicable to all future generalizations, as against a foe resisting us upon an absolutely equal basis.

This latter feature should not be lost to sight. Throughout the Civil War the armies of the north and south were upon an equal basis of preparation, were of the same stock as to blood and quality, fought a l'outrance in the same way, and fought on a par face to face. No war was ever fought upon more equal terms, and no set of statistics can be more fair as a unity basis for calculating war expectancies among Anglo-Saxons. From my own knowledge, this and other similar tables have been in the War Department for some twenty years, and their lesson is the A, B, C of a professional soldier, while it must be doubted whether national guardsmen and volunteer troops know anything whatsoever about the matter.

In the first place it is noticeable that the general mortality of the colored volunteer troops amounted to four times the loss of the regulars, and to more than twice that of the mixed or average 1,000 of the army, and that in the grand total the regulars lost but 262 men per 1,000 as against 323 for the mixed average. The loss per thousand

of the volunteers really heads the list at 331 per 1,000, for, after all, we may regard the colored troops in 1861 to '65, as not more than an incident in this discussion.

As a matter of fact the table proves that the aggregate death rate of regulars, for all causes shown, was but 4-5 that of the percentage for mixed troops (four times 65 equals 260, and 5 times 65 equals 325, in table) and therefore the advantage at the scratch is at least one in five in favor of a regular army. Now all of this reduces the subsequent expenses of a war, (the things that really count) in the very same ratio, and makes towards the economy of employing an efficient regular army; for 1-5 is 20 per cent., which in matters of business, for instance, in life insurance, is certainly a paying item.

With but one other important deduction from this particular table we shall close its discussion, trusting that the method here followed may suggest other equally important generalizations, which should enter into the other numerous special problems of forecasting war consequences and probabilities in the future upon our soil. By examining the table with the view to drawing a further comparison between regulars and volunteers, it will be noticed at once that the former stand campaigning far better than the latter, since their mortality and disability per cents are very much lower. It will also be seen that the regulars upon the whole are called upon to do most of the fighting, since their killed and wounded rates are higher than any other class of troops.

It is at first surprising, however, to find that more than three times as many regulars as volunteers desert from active service and ten times as many regulars are missing in action as volunteers. But when we turn to the columns enumerating the ratio of discharges, the correlative reason becomes apparent. The fact that nearly three

times as many regulars as volunteers are dishonorably discharged seems to prove not only that perhaps a rougher set of men, upon the whole, go into the ranks of the former than the latter, but that the discipline is sterner and more constant. The latter is the secret, as the desertion data also demonstrate. This too is further borne out upon comparing rates of honorable discharges and resignations from the two classes, which show that it is four times easier to get out of the volunteer service than it is to leave that of the regular army.

Giving in fact—all of these diverse considerations their due weight, the preponderance comes far over on to the side of the regulars. In this connection we should not overlook the fact of undue political favoritism and interference which procures the honorable exit from the volunteer service of so many who, had they been comparatively friendless privates in the ranks of the more rigidly disciplined regular army would have met a far different fate. Nor should the tempting bounties offered by the states during the civil war to procure volunteers be denied a place in this consideration. These and the heavy private bonuses so frequently offered for a substitute in the days of drafting must have excited a powerful influence towards inducing many to desert from the regular army merely to serve with higher compensation in other branches of the services.

C. A. L. Totten.

October 1, 1898.

BELOW EVEN NORMAL STATE.

**Records Will Show That Cuban War Has
Not Been Disastrous.**

SOME THINGS WERE UNAVOIDABLE.

**Lieut. Totten Takes the Tables in "Strategos" to Prove That There Has Been
No Unexpected Loss of Life During the
Cuban Campaign.**

In the following table, taken from "Strategos," we set forth the paper strength of an army per 1,000 of mean aggregate campaigning strength upon the muster rolls versus its actual or effective strength. It is a table of constants, and its chief value is to enable the War Department to estimate the vitality of an army in the field and afford a means of determining how to maintain it at the maximum. A thousand men upon a muster roll have a constant quota of absentees, and also another depleting constant, that of the sick in hospital. These are to be estimated as "shorts" of its paper strength, and reduce the fighting unit considerably. Moreover upon this as a basis, it being constant only so long as a constant stream of recruits are forwarded to the standard muster roll thousand, it gives us a basis, in connection with another table of annual losses per 1,000 which we lately submitted for determining the recruiting factor itself.

Table of Constants.

Constants.	Regulars.....	Volunteers...	White.....	Colored.....	Mixed.....
Absent	226	265	264	158	258
Sick in hospital....	64	89	86	46	81
Total "shorts"...	290	354	350	204	338
Consequent con- stant effective strength per 1,000 of troops con- cerned	710	646	650	796	662

Now, from such a table, those charged with the conduct of a war upon our continent may, from the seat of the Government itself, form a very close approximation to the probable effective strength of an army operating in distant parts, its aggregate, or mere paper strength, being known upon the official records—muster rolls at hand.

The table, of course, gives merely a general average for the entire country, but the data from which it was deduced are to be found in the hundred or more tables of the Medical History of the Civil War, and in other official publications ever since 1869. They are in such a shape that it is more or less practicable to determine the matters noted very closely for any month in the year, and for every region, north, south, Atlantic, central or Pacific, or even by States, at least those containing large numbers of troops during the civil war.

It is not to be supposed for one instant that the War Department at Washington, which was instrumental in printing these data has failed to keep in touch with them—at any rate the regular army has been thoroughly conversant with their ominous bearing upon the conduct of a war.

One of the most important lessons to be learned from this table, after noting that the figure of merit for regulars

is far superior to that for volunteers, is that, out of a mixed thousand upon paper, 338 men are constantly ineffective. We may call this, so as to furnish a safe margin and for easy memorizing, 365, and it will be perceived that 1,000 men per the original muster roll should be increased by at least 365 men during the year to keep it as nearly as possible at its unit value. The tendency in modern armies is to increase the regimental strength considerably above 1,000, that is, to form three-battalion regiments of some 1,300 to 1,500 men and probably one of the chief objects gained is the maintenance of the constant fighting unit at 1,000 men.

We now pursue the argument upon the premises already submitted, and, in spite of the incidental disadvantages we have cited on the side of the regulars, a comparison of the grand totals as to constant effective strength and annual loss tells most decidedly in behalf of regular troops. The table of constant strength shows that at least 64 more regulars per 1,000 are constantly present with their colors, while the table of annual loss shows that the casualties per 1,000 are, after all, about 70 less per regulars than for volunteers. This is an advantage of 64 plus 70, equal to 134 per 1,000 of effective annual strength.

An insurance company would not hesitate to risk millions of dollars upon this differentiation, for it amounts to nearly a seventh, or 14 per cent. And is not our Government presumed to be an insurance association for the benefit of all concerned, and is not the military budget the premium paid? If not, what are the actuaries and clerks that we elect about? Their own advantage merely? In fact, what are we a Government for, unless we may expect a business return for the salaries and honors we confer? Now we are merely presenting this subject in the abstract, and with a view to discovering its bearing upon our general problem, whose object is to determine the proper

method of presenting the teachings of the past for the benefit of the future. Thus we wrote in 1876 to 1880, in *Strategos*, and the chagrin to us is that the present public discussion on the conduct of the war for Cuban independence shows that while the lesson is known to the veteran and must have been learned in military circles, as the tables were accepted by the War Department, it is still unknown to the people.

As an educated soldier I am satisfied that all the things which have occurred as to the recent military death rates, be it in field or camp, might have been expected, and must have been expected by all branches of the War Department, and by all of the educated soldiers and veterans in our land. And furthermore I am confident that the consolidated records of this Cuban war will range so far below even the normal rate as to intensify its providential character.

Few, if any, of these could have been entirely prevented in that they are constant and are inevitable, and their ratio is deadly among volunteers. It is only in the regular service that the factors can be at all controlled, and even here we had only a skeleton that we were required to bolster up to a healthy state at very short notice.

Now, we were quite as unprepared for this Cuban war as we were, both North and South, for the Civil War, so we are merely suffering the primary set of consequences that could not have been avoided. All of the current talk as to the personal or party responsibility of this one or that one is, after all, but the ill directed squabble of two mutually responsible parties, who are both to blame and are married to the scandal, for it belongs to the people as a whole. This nation is not a Republican nor a Democratic one, nor a mere North, nor yet a South, an East nor a West; it is a unity, a whole congregated out of either of these sets of two you please. Until the exponents of its struggling parties can rise to the exigencies of a normal union,

at least upon all national or international considerations, those who will come to its support in a crisis must have their war risks increased to a maximum, their motives maligned, their life losses misunderstood and discussed by fools, and their sacrifices inutilized.

C. A. L. Totten.

October 6, 1898.

TOTTEN SET THEM THINKING.

**His Articles in The Register Have Done
Much to Stay Attacks on Army.**

CAPT. APPLETON SUSTAINS TOTTEN

**He Speaks of the Sufferings of the Men in
the Civil War and Says That They Were
as Great as Any in the Recent Conflict.**

The recent letters of Lieut. C. A. L. Totten on Army Mortality which have appeared in The Register and other papers including the Boston Transcript have excited much comment. Prof. Totten has received many letters from different sections of the country and the Boston Transcript has the following concerning one sent from that city: One was from Captain Nathan Appleton of Boston. The captain says in an interview:

"It is true that I wrote Lieutenant Totten commending the position he had taken in print, and I did so because his figures proved the correctness of opinions which I have lately been coming to hold. His knowledge of the situation, as shown in his tables making

comparison between the mortality of the civil and the Spanish war, demonstrates that all this hue and cry about abuses and unnecessary mortality has been greatly exaggerated. It would seem ungracious to discuss this question, in view of the heroism of our volunteers and the sacrifices they have made, were it not that the criticisms made reflect severely upon our whole service, and they give no hint that such loss and suffering as our soldiers have experienced lately have been witnessed in this country before. What first startled me into serious thought upon the matter was the statement of Congressman Lovering of Taunton, made before me and others, that General Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, had said to him that the total deaths in the war with Spain, as reported at that time, were not more than 1,500. According to Lieutenant Totten's figures, which bring the facts up to date, the loss is less than 2,000. Why, in the twenty days' fighting following the battle of the Wilderness there were 30,000 men wounded and 6,000 killed. In the same proportion our losses in the Spanish war should have been nearer 15,000 killed than 1,500. Banks in the Red River campaign lost 2,000 men by disease alone in less time than it has taken to end the whole Spanish war. And as to medical assistance, there is not a soldier of the Civil War who was in actual battle but will tell you how impossible it was during engagements and marches to give the sick and wounded adequate attendance. Of course, men had to lie on the ground a long time uncared for, and there never will be a war in which that will not happen.

"Now, speaking of red tape at Washington, when I went on there wounded to get permission to go home, I had to wait four days, suffering and getting worse all the time, before I could get my furlough; yet some of our Spanish fighters are surprised that they cannot be taken home as soon as they say they

want to go. The facts are that in the early days of the civil war the men were compelled to undergo the greatest hardships before they learned to take care of themselves, while our poor fellows in this war had not been in the field long enough to appreciate the importance of some of the simplest of camp rules. The regulars, you will find, got along with very much less sickness and mortality."

"How do you account for the circulation of so many of these stories of ill treatment or neglect?"

"One thing that people lose sight of, I think, is the immense superiority of the news service of the papers over that during the civil war. At that time it was not easy to get any but the most important dispatches through, but in this war two pages a day were the rule rather than the exception in even the most humble daily papers, while the larger papers discussed the army as familiarly as if it were within pistol shot of their offices. In the absence of great events, the correspondent had to deal with lesser matters, particularly in the camps. The result naturally was that every rumor and complaint that came out was instantly caught up and sent to the newspapers, and so great a variety of statements got in circulation that the public got a continual impression that everything was going to the dogs. Climate was not sufficiently taken into account. Have you ever noticed that in this war the officers were as great sufferers as the men? Surely they, if any one, would have the means of self protection at hand, yet all that medicines and care and skill could do for them were unavailing until the fevers had run their course. This is an ungracious subject; but the facts of the civil war should not be lost sight of and the criticisms of the United States army management should be considered more in the light of results."

Captain Appleton bears no bloodless title. A scion of a distinguished Bos-

ton family, he was graduated from Harvard in 1863, and immediately entered the service of his country as Second Lieutenant of the Fifth Massachusetts Battery. This famous body of fighters was commanded by Captain Charles Appleton Phillips, Harvard '60, and is distinguished for having suffered heavier proportionate losses of officers and men than any other battery not only in the State, but in the Union service. Its name is inscribed upon the monument of Gettysburg and its fame is the frequent inspiration of patriotic orators. Lieutenant Appleton joined the battery at the end of the Summer of 1863, went immediately into active service and so continued until May 25, 1864, when he was wounded in one of the numerous engagements following the great battle of the Wilderness, and invalided home. Just before this occurrence Lieutenant Appleton had been serving upon the staff of General Wainwright, commander of the artillery brigade of the Fifth Army Corps. Upon recovery from his wound, which for a time disabled his arm, Lieutenant Appleton returned to his command and served throughout the war. He returned from the field a captain and with the prestige of having taken part, among others, in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, the Virginia Central Railroad, Five Forks and in the closing scenes at Appomattax. Captain Appleton's is one of the best known names of social Boston, and is frequently heard in connection with the Panama canal project, in which for years he has taken a lively interest. He has been intensely interested in the Spanish war, and the complaints of the alleged treatment of some of the volunteers have stirred him greatly.

Oct. 13, 1898.

CONCLUSION.

"THE CHARGE OF THE DARK BRIGADE."

Let us now hear the conclusion of the matter.

Captain McGinnis of Company I, Rough Riders, who has returned to his home in Oklahoma having been mustered out, contributes this testimony to the value of such training as results from experience to be gained in the Regular Army alone. It was on the critical day of the campaign, and at the decisive moment of the battle for the San Juan Hills when an authorized retreat or an advance hung in the balance, as he says, that:

"I was within earshot of the two officers, and could hear distinctly their conversation. Roosevelt asked Wheeler if he could not make a charge and storm the breastworks, which bristled before us like the yawning arms of death.

"To the direct question Wheeler replied that it seemed the only thing to be done, or the best thing that was left to do. 'I would not blame you if you did,' were the exact words. Wheeler, Bates and Kent had agreed. With that the trumpets sounded a blast of 'Forward, charge!' The men caught up the cry and charged like Spartans up those heights into the jaws of death. As soon as the Rough Riders made a start there were no officers on the field who could retain their men. They all broke and followed the lead.

"The Ninth and Tenth colored calvary were the first, and after that the whole army. And it is no more than justice to say these negroes were the pluckiest men on the field. Twice they saved our lines, and had it not been for them there would be no Rough Riders to tell the tale. It was a battle wherein the men did the charging and the fighting. They took the matter entirely in their hands and to them is due the credit of that memorable victory."

Furthermore we have General Shafter's own evidence to the same effect, for instance we quote as follows from the Army and Navy Journal:

"The newspapers report various sayings of Gen. Shafter while in Michigan attending the reunion of the 10th Michigan Volunteers, of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel in 1863. 'It was the Regulars that did the fighting there. As to the 33d and 34th Michigan, or any Volunteers, I never intended they should take an important part in the battle. I ordered Gen. Duffield to take the 33d up the railroad to Aguadores Bridge and draw the Spanish fire. I did not want this detachment of Spaniards to return to Santiago and reinforce the enemy there. Duffield returned to his camp in the afternoon without dislodging the Spaniards, but he kept them from reinforcing Santiago,

OMISSION.

This excerpt was accidentally left out in the "make up." It is the $\pm$ editorial referred to opposite.

"The industrious Prof. Totten, who, like 'the little busy bee,' improves each shining hour, knowing that he is constantly under the shadow of a coming eclipse, publishes another volume of 'Our Race Series.' It is entitled 'Bethel, the Stone Kingdom of Isaac's Sons. Daniel's Fifth Empire. A Great Mountain Filling the Whole Earth with its Fruit. Its Complete and Comparative History Graphically Set Forth Upon a Chart.' It is an excellent piece of work of its kind, and for those who like this sort of thing it is just the sort of thing they would like. We never see one of Totten's books without thinking what an excellent artillery officer was spoiled to provide a very poor prophet."—*Army and Navy Journal*.

and that was all I expected. * * * There is no reward a soldier appreciates more highly than the approbation of the people. I don't want you to believe that I claim the chief glory of the Santiago campaign. The greatest glory is due to the private soldiers. They fought with a power, will and energy that was never surpassed by any army."

Finally the testimonies of Generals Wheeler, Boynton, Coppinger, etc., are positively corroborative of the contentions set forth in these articles, and that of Major Lee, Professor Vaughn, and Dr. Shakespeare, the band of experts appointed to find out the facts, shows conclusively that "Flies" are mainly responsible for the spread of camp diseases. We must remember that the war itself was phenomenal in all of its factors. We have never had an American army that was raised so quickly from an unprepared zero to an effective fighting condition. Never one sent so far south, and its *fighting* part so much further south in transports, in so short a time; never so quick a campaign under such adverse conditions; never an army that was subjected to such "alternating currents," as it were; and never one before that came home so soon with its own sick, destined to reach the crisis of their ills in their own homes! Everything has tended to magnify out of all normal proportion the inevitable factors of war, and to unbalance the home judgment of the case. A sober reaction in the premises of public opinion, is now in order. We waited for the report of the Board that investigated the loss of the Maine; let us await as calmly for the one appointed on the Conduct of the War which we may be sure will reduce all the newspaper strictures to as small an ridiculous a tempest as it has the one recently raised by Major Seaman in a teapot.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

VIEW NUMBER ONE.

Our old friend the "Army and Navy Journal" (Oct. 1st, 1898) perpetrates the foregoing ± editorial!

Dear Brother Church (by the way, of the "*Old Church*" or "*the New Church?*") At any rate: Thanks for the epitaph. We still love the Army, and, mark our words, there will be much in your columns, yea, in yours, not long hence, upon "*Our Race.*" It is already popular now to discuss world-wide possibilities under the smoother title of "*Anglo-Americanism.*" Good! It is a point of view that suits us to a T, even to a C. A. L. T., for it is only "*Anglo-Israelism*"—our own title—*sugar-coated*. Anything to get the medicine at work and into the system; artillery will punctuate the Prophecies, yet, and chronologically!

VIEW NUMBER TWO.

TOTTEN'S TEACHINGS ATTRACT ATTENTION.*

A Lecture at Greenacre on England and America in Prophecy.

At Greenacre, near Eliot, Maine, there is founded one of the most flourishing of the numerous Summer schools that are springing up all over the land. It is the direct offspring of the Chicago Congress of Religions, and upon its platform every form of faith is listened to in fair silence and weighed upon its merits by the hearers who spend the Summer at the lovely spot and call the truth at will and by persuasion. This season the program has been of a particularly broad character, and it will please his many friends in New Haven to know that Professor Totten has carried off a large share of the laurels from the very broad galaxy of talent that stood upon its platform. The Boston Transcript, which maintains a permanent bureau of information at the school, in summing up the Summer's work of some 120 lectures, speaks thus of the professor's lecture:

Thus far in the present lecture season the most striking address given or theory advanced has been the one delivered by Professor C. A. L. Totten of New Haven, Conn. Belonging to a military family, himself being a lieutenant in the United States army and professor of military tactics in Yale University, the lecturer, years ago, began a close study of Biblical chronology, which he found of such absorbing interest that he gave up his military and educational positions to devote his life to the quest of truth in a domain which has not been fully traveled over. The outcome of his researches has been the evolution of a theory of the universe that for uniqueness and interest stands alone.

* From the New Haven Register.

For more than three years he has been working on the problem of the beginning of the human race, its progress, development and final destiny, and he brings to the solution of this problem a mass of data astronomical, astrological, mathematical, chronological, Biblical and historical, that is simply overpowering when presented by Professor Totten in a manner that is as striking as the matter. By means of innumerable charts transferred to stereopticon slides, and in this graphic manner presented to his auditors, supplemented with striking views in Palestine and Egypt, he undertook to demonstrate his well known theory of the identification of the lost Ten Tribes of Israel with the Anglo-Saxon race, as represented by England and America. With the greatest apparent ease he showed the descent from a remote past to the present, and in view of the exciting events of the past few weeks, it would appear as if his predictions, made several years ago, about the direct fulfillment of Old Testament prophecy, were being literally fulfilled.

In the course of his illustrated address, Professor Totten gave a hurried historical sketch of the world from the very beginning of time. He showed the historical importance of the flood, as at the beginning, down through the ages to the consolidation of all the Anglo-Saxon peoples, which will usher the millennium itself, and this will occur at no very distant date at the rate history is now being made.

To make that consolidation complete, and in fulfillment of prophecy, the Anglo-Saxon peoples, or the Ten Tribes of Israel, are to cast their fortunes with the sons of Judah, or the Jews. On his charts he showed how, from the time of Bethel, in 1800 B. C., to the time of Solomon, 1000 B. C., these two peoples were practically the same, but how, shortly after the time of Solomon, they parted, the Jews for the various wanderings and adventures which were now matters of historical record, while the Ten Tribes disappeared, but whither was only known to those who accept the peculiar ethnical theories of Professor Totten. Graphically he showed how the Ten Tribes finally found their way into the British Isles and spread into every quarter of the globe. Then he illustrated how at the beginning of the sixth century Jeremiah and "Ted Tephi," "the tender twig of David's line," escaped into Ireland, where they found

those tribes of Dan and Simeon which had been there for centuries. Ted Tephi married Heremon, an Israelite princess, and then, through that alliance, "westward the course of empire began to take its way." About the twelfth century the royal house founded by Ted Tephi found its way into England, already settled by the Anglo-Saxons and Normans, who were also a branch of the same tribe. Through this channel the famous stone found its way to England, which was the seat on which Edward I sat at his coronation since that time. As was well known, the coronation stone occupied a place under the coronation chair in Westminster Abbey, and Professor Totten maintained that it was the stone of empire of which the prophecies were full.

He claimed that it was the capstone of Adam's altar, and was preserved by Noah in the flood. It had some mysterious relation to the capstone of the Great Pyramid; it was used by Jacob as a pillar the night of his wonderful dream of the ladder, and by him was carried down to Egypt and up through the Wilderness; it would have seemed as the corner stone of Solomon's Temple if that king had not rejected it, and after the separation of Israel and Judah it went with the royal line and so found its lodgment in England at last. This and other interesting theories of a mystical character were submitted by the lecturer, who showed the direct descent of Queen Victoria from David, "the sweet singer of Israel." He asserted that, given certain simple data, it was easily possible to trace almost any person's lineage back in direct line to the first man. There was enough thoughtful matter in the lecture for almost an illimitable number of such addresses, and the audience was deeply impressed with all they saw and heard, which is the outcome of a colossal amount of persistent hard work by one who doesn't hesitate to let it be known that he is simply a seeker after truth, that thereby he may benefit the world.

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