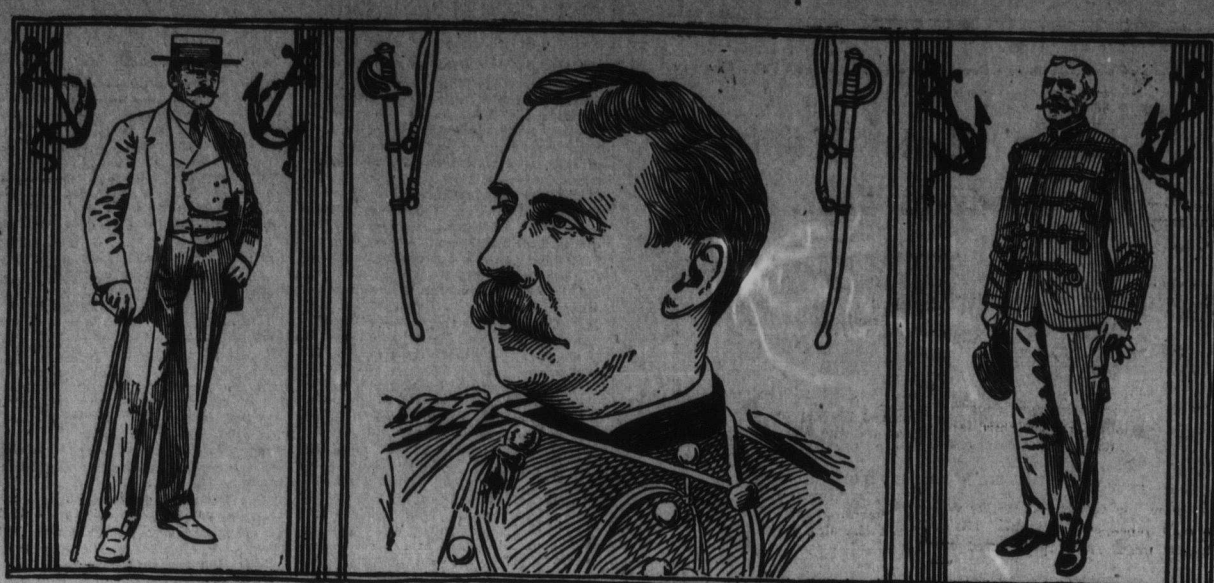


Important Changes In the Army and Navy Personnels; Several Impending Retirements and Their Effect



IMPORTANT changes are taking place in the personnel of both the military and naval establishments. Foremost, undoubtedly, is the practical succession of General Samuel B. M. Young, first chief staff under the new army law, to the post of commanding general held by General Miles, who will be retired Aug. 8. A still earlier change will come on July 28, when Major General George W. Davis, now in command of the army in the Philippines, will be retired. The vacancies in the ranks of the major generals will, according to common report, be filled by the provisional appointments as major generals of Brigadier General Leonard Wood, former governor of Cuba, and General Samuel S. Sumner, both appointments to be laid before the senate later for confirmation.

According to report again, it is the intention of the administration to recall General Sumner to the United States after he has served a short time as commanding general of the army in the Philippines and appoint General Wood his successor. There are those who hold that when General Wood's name comes up in the senate a fight against confirmation will be started by his enemies, who will seize upon the occasion to bring formally before the senate committee allegations that have been made from time to time in the public press. General Wood has had an interesting career. Only a few years ago he was a plain assistant army surgeon, holding the rank of colonel. The Spanish war gave him his opportunity. He was appointed colonel of the rough riders, and his conduct at Las Guasimas made him a brigadier general. Later appointed governor of Santiago, his record was such as to warrant the administration in believing that he would make an excellent governor for Cuba, and when the time came to make



CAPTAIN CHARLES W. RAE.

BRIGADIER GENERAL S. S. SUMNER.

COLONEL GEORGE F. ELLIOTT.

the appointment it was given to him. General Wood has been in the Philippines for some time.

General Sumner comes of a fighting family and is ranked among the ablest of cavalry officers. Born in Pennsylvania, he entered the army as a second lieutenant of cavalry in 1861 and was in active service throughout the war. In 1864 he was promoted to be captain, was made a major in 1870 and became a lieutenant colonel in 1881, being given command of the Sixth cavalry five years later. During the Spanish war Sumner did good work at Santiago. General Young, the new army head,

is not a graduate of West Point, but rose from the ranks to his present high position, winning his way through all grades of the service. At the outbreak of the civil war General Young enlisted in the Twelfth Pennsylvania volunteer cavalry, the conclusion of the war finding him with the brevet of a brigade commander. He then entered the regular army, being commissioned second lieutenant. When the Spanish war began, General Young was made a brigadier general of volunteers and sent to Cuba with Shafter's army of invasion. In 1898 he was advanced to the rank of major general of volunteers and dis-

patched to the Philippines, where he was conspicuous in the campaign against the Filipinos. He was afterward given command of the department of California. Early in January, 1900, General Young became a brigadier general in the regular army and a year later was promoted to be major general. In January General Young will be retired for age. Meantime he is both chief of staff and head of the new war college.

The career of General Young's predecessor is in many ways similar to that of the new head of the army. General Miles owed his advancement to the op-

portunities offered by the civil war. Like Young, he is not a West Point man, and, again like Young, he enlisted at the outbreak of the great conflict, helping to raise a company in Roxbury, Mass., where he was then living. In May, 1862, Miles was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first New York volunteers, participating in all but one of the battles of the Army of the Potomac. More than once he was promoted for bravery on the field and was finally commissioned major general of volunteers in 1865. Upon being mustered out Miles obtained a commission as colonel in the regular

army and soon after entered upon his wonderful career as an Indian fighter, his last remarkable exploit being the capture after a series of hazardous marches of the dangerous Chiricahua Apaches under Geronimo and Metchie. In 1880 Miles became a brigadier general of the regular army and a little more than ten years later was appointed major general. During the Spanish war he had charge of the operations in Porto Rico. His promotion to the post of lieutenant general followed in 1900 under the army act of June 8 of that year. Miles has always borne the reputation of being a good fighter.

General Davis is yet another officer who entered the service from civil life. Like Miles and Young, he first smelled powder in the civil war, where he was a sergeant in a regiment of Connecticut volunteers. He was steadily promoted until in 1865 he was brevetted major of volunteers. During the war he filled many staff positions, the most important of which was that of aid-de-camp to the lieutenant general of the army, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Since the war General Davis has been continuously in the regular service. When the conflict with Spain began, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers and was elevated to the same rank in the regular army in 1898. During 1899-1900 he was military governor of Porto Rico in succession to General Guy V. Henry and made a good record while holding that post. From Porto Rico he was ordered to the Philippines, where he was intrusted with the task of re-establishing peace in Mindanao after the outbreak of the Moros of the Lanao region. When General Duffie was relieved of chief command of the forces in the islands, General Davis was named as his successor and has since filled that position.

In the navy interest centers in the appointments of Colonel George F. Elliott, Captain Charles W. Rae and Pay Director Henry T. B. Harris to be brigadier general commandant of marines, head of the bureau of steam engineering and paymaster general, respectively. Colonel Elliott will on Aug.

8 succeed Major General Charles Heywood, who urged upon the president the advisability of appointing the colonel as his successor. What determined the appointment, according to common report, was Colonel Elliott's gallant service in command of a company of marines at Guantanamo during the Spanish war. The colonel, who is a native of Alabama, entered the marine service in 1870, being appointed from New York. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1878, but was not given his commission as captain until fourteen years later. Thirteen years of his service have been at sea, the greater part of the remaining time being spent at the Brooklyn navy yard. After the Spanish war Colonel Elliott was ordered to the Philippines and was later given command of the marine barracks at Norfolk.

The affair at Guantanamo was one of the most unique and exciting incidents of the Spanish war. While many of the marines were amusing themselves by swimming the Spaniards surprised their camp. As soon as the whistle of the Spanish bullets was heard the swimmers, among whom was Captain Elliott, sprang to the assistance of their comrades without waiting to don a stitch of clothes. The stand they made baffled the Spaniards, who soon had enough. No time was lost in dressing and preparing for another attack, but the expected conflict was not immediately forthcoming. Later Captain Elliott and his men played a prominent part in the defense of the American post there.

Captain Rae, who will be the successor to Rear Admiral George W. Melville, is the first graduate of Annapolis to become head of the bureau of steam engineering. He is a Connecticut man, was appointed to the Naval academy from New York in 1866 and is regarded as well fitted for his present post. The new pay director, Mr. Harris, is also a native of Connecticut and an appointee from New York, entering the service in 1864. He has been in the pay corps for some time and was lately on duty at the League Island navy yard. ROGER F. EARNUM.

THE WORLD'S FAMOUS GOLF PLAYERS BEFORE THE CAMERA



LOUIS N. JAMES of Chicago shocked eastern golf players last year by winning the national amateur championship at his home club, Glenview, near Chicago. James is a "boy golfer," being but twenty years of age, and is a student at Princeton. Despite the fact that he has had little opportunity to play golf this year he is confident that he will successfully defend his title at the national championship meet to be held in September at Glen Cove, N. Y.

WALTER J. TRAVIS, Australian by birth, American by adoption, long enjoyed an almost undisputed supremacy as amateur golf champion of the United States, disposing of all aspirants with ease and alacrity. Last year Travis fell off in his play, but he is again rounding into form and may regain the title. His game is distinguished by automatic, clocklike precision. Travis is cool, nonchalant and silent in defeat or victory.

WILLIE ANDERSON, the professional of the Apawamis club, at Rye, N. Y., is for the second time open golf champion of the United States, having defended his title successfully at the recent tourney in New Jersey. This is the first time any player has won the open championship twice. Anderson is undoubtedly one of the most consistent golfers in the country and has for many years finished near the front in competitions.

FINDLAY S. DOUGLAS will long be remembered as one of the most finished golfers this country has ever seen. Findlay is a Scotch bred player, but has been identified with the game in America for several years and was at one time national amateur champion. His play is marked by long, straight driving, clean approach work and excellent putting. Douglas learned his game on the noted St. Andrews links in Scotland.

HARRY VARDON, open champion of Great Britain, is regarded by many as the greatest golf player in the world. At the recent tournament at Prestwick those whom he laid low included the redoubtable Jack White and Sandy Herd. Vardon is well known to American golfers, having given brilliant exhibitions in this country. Vardon took up the game when he was a boy in the Isle of Jersey. He is marvelously swift and accurate.

FRANK O. REINHART is a member of Princeton's crack golf team and has acquired great individual prestige through having twice defeated Travis—last year at a tournament held at the Morris county links, in New Jersey, and this year at the Garden City (N. Y.) club. Reinhart is an extremely graceful player and is picked by many to win the national amateur championship this year. Despite his youth he has had much golfing experience, which should stand him in good stead.

H. CHANDLER EGAN is another of the younger members of the golfing world who has attained national prominence through his skill with driver, brassie and putter. Among his victories this year are the championship of Harvard, where he is a student, and the open meet at the Brookline Country club. Egan last year won the amateur championship of the Western Golf association and the Intercollegiate association championship.

Ulysses S. Grant, Possible Vice Presidential Nominee; Career and Characteristics of the Well Known Lawyer



THE name of Ulysses S. Grant once has been on the political horizon of the United States with the announcement that "Buck" Grant, second son and namesake of the famous warrior president, is a candidate for the vice presidential nomination on the Republican ticket. Although Mr. Grant has been rather a "looker on in Vienna" than an active figure in national politics, he has long enjoyed a considerable prestige in the Republican party, and his friends are convinced that he would greatly strengthen the ticket. They support his candidature with the argument that Mr. Grant is not only widely and favorably known as an unswerving Republican, but also is, by reason of the education acquired from college, travel and a long and intimate association with leading men of both parties, pre-eminently fitted to view broadly and comprehensively all the needs of the country. Mr. Grant's wide knowledge of men, they add, as well as his training as a lawyer, fit him for acting wisely upon all affairs of national legislation.

Mr. Grant's last noteworthy appearance on the national stage of politics was in 1890, when he was presented as a candidate for the United States senate to succeed the Hon. Stephen M. White. Despite every effort of his friends, however, he was defeated in the California legislature and since then has been largely devoting his time to the practice of law and to looking after the large commercial and mining affairs in which he is interested. Mr. Grant ranks as one of the leading attorneys of the coast and bears an excellent reputation as a financier. To

this record his friends point with pride, averring that as he is a man of independent means he can have no selfish ends to subserve in a national role. In many respects Mr. Grant resembles his famous father. He is not unlike the general in physical appearance. Like his father, his face shows a benignity of nature that is inherent in the man, for he thinks well of his fellows. Like his father also, Mr. Grant has the gift of silence coupled with the ability to speak directly and forcefully when the occasion requires. His friends assert that Mr. Grant is the most modest and unassuming of men and that it is this characteristic more than anything else that wins him their loyalty. He was a loving son and is proud of the achievements and memory of his father, though to his credit he said that he in no sense parades the family name. It is an open secret, however, that his friends count on the magic of the name to rally around the standard of the son thousands of the veterans who fought in the days of the great general.

Mr. Grant's career as a lawyer was shaped for him at a very early age. He was born at Bethel, O., July 23, 1863, and received his preparatory education at Phillips academy in Exeter, N. H., where many of the country's notable men were trained in their youth. In 1879 Mr. Grant graduated from Phillips and immediately entered Harvard, receiving his degree from the old university four years later. After leaving Harvard Mr. Grant studied law at Columbia Law college, being admitted to the bar in 1874. He did not enter upon the practice of his profession at once, however, serving as private secretary to his father, then president, until March 4, 1877. Entering the law firm of Davis & Work, Mr. Grant was subsequently appointed assistant district



ULYSSES S. GRANT II.

ULYSSES S. GRANT III.

attorney for the southern district of New York under Stewart L. Woodford, who will be remembered as the United States minister to Spain at the time of the outbreak of the Spanish war. Some years ago Mr. Grant removed to California, where his younger brother, Jesse R. Grant, had established his home. It was not long before Ulysses became known throughout the Golden

State. In 1894 he was a delegate to the Republican convention at St. Louis and voted for the nomination of William McKinley. It has been said that it was during the ensuing presidential campaign that the seeds were sown which resulted in the presentation of Mr. Grant's name before the state legislature as candidate for the United States senate. Since then he has been

living quietly at his San Diego home. Mr. Grant possesses a goodly family, his marriage with Josephine Chaffee, daughter of the late ex-United States Senator Chaffee of Colorado, having been blessed with five children. By a curious coincidence another Ulysses S. Grant, nephew of the California lawyer and grandson of the general, is at present prominent by rea-

son of having recently graduated from West Point far ahead of the record made at the academy by either his illustrious grandfather or his father, General Fred Grant. President Grant was near the foot of his class, while General Fred ranked thirty-sixth, but the embryo warrior has just graduated in third place from a class three times as large as that of which his grand-

father was a member. Some time ago General Fred wrote to his old friend and classmate, Professor Long, now professor of mathematics at West Point, asking how his boy was getting along.

"Your son stands considerably better in all his classes than you did," the professor tersely replied. It is noteworthy that young Grant owed to his grandfather the opportunity to demonstrate his ability. He was always the general's favorite grandson, and the latter shortly before his death wrote a letter addressed to the president of the United States, whoever he might be, asking him to appoint young Ulysses to West Point when he became of the proper age. The letter was in due course of time given to President McKinley, who promptly granted the request. Young Grant then had a year for preparation and succeeded in passing the requisite examination with flying colors.

In personal appearance he bears a striking resemblance to his mother, who was Ida, Honore of Chicago. He is tall and carries himself well. While in his first year at West Point the boy was subjected to some severe hazing, but bore it all without complaint, displaying the silent courage that characterized his grandfather. He took no part in the athletics of West Point, devoting himself to his books and excelling particularly in natural and experimental philosophy. Owing to the fact that he graduated among the first ten men he is eligible to appointment in the engineer corps. This will gladden the heart of his father, who as long as three years ago stated that it was his fondest wish to see his boy among the engineers. Those who know the lad predict that his career will fulfill all the promise it now holds forth. WALTER M. SHEPHERD.