

WHO SAYS THAT BRITAIN'S NOON IS  
O'ER?

DEDICATED TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

Who says that Britain's noon is o'er—  
That British valour's fled?  
Who says that Britain owns no more  
Such blood as once she shed?  
Let fools who bear our country ill  
Defame her as they may,  
But Britons now are Bre Britons still,  
And shall be so for aye.  
Then give a cheer for England,  
For honest, valiant England;  
So much she loves her ledger lore,  
But oh, she loves her honour more.  
Hurrah, hurrah for England, and  
The flag we all adore.

Who says her knee has learned to bow  
To every tyrant crew?  
Who says her world may wrong her now,  
Nor fear to meet its due?  
The babe of war she nobly shuns,  
For men and Him on high,  
But rouse her—oh, the British guns  
Shall thunder back the lie.  
Then give a cheer for Scotland,  
For brave, bonnie Scotland;  
The land that bred a Bruce of yore,  
That glorious Colin Campbell bore,  
Hurrah, hurrah for Scotia, and  
The flag we all adore.

The blood we shed, like heroes true,  
In many a bright campaign—  
At Lukermann, at Waterloo,  
And 'mid the vales of Spain—  
Such blood is yet in British hearts,  
As proud, as brave as then;  
Let honor call—the Lion starts,  
And Britain's up again.  
Then give a cheer for Erin,  
For dear for dauntless Erin;  
In many a gallant scene of yore  
The foremost flag that Britain bore  
Was carried by an Irish hand,  
An Irish regiment o'er.

Who sees not in the little band  
That pierced the Afric wild,  
And, one to hundreds, hand to hand,  
The dark marauders felled,  
True British hearts, like those of old,  
That stormed the world again;  
True heroes that can still uphold  
The glories of the slain.  
Then give a cheer for Wolseley,  
Our country's pride for Wolseley,  
And one for all the valiant corps  
That Britain's flag so bravely bore.  
Three Irish cheers for Wolseley, and  
The flag we all adore.

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J. L.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(By General George B. McClellan.)

(Continued from page 317.)

(SECOND PAPER.)

In the April number we described in a general way the composition and organization of the combatants proper as far up in the scale as the regiment. But in practice it is not enough to furnish men to do the fighting; means must also be provided to supply their wants in garrison and in the field. This is done through the non-combatants, or, as they are often well designated, the administrative branches of the service. But beyond this, something more is required, that is, a body of officers thoroughly instructed in all the details of all the arms of service, and in the working of the administrative branches, well versed in the theory and practice of war, of superior intelligence and activity, whose duty it is to assist the generals in the performance of their difficult duties, to act as their eyes and ears, to transmit their orders and watch over their execution, to relieve them from all matters of mere detail, and to enable them to co-ordinate and control the various elements of the great machine which constitutes a modern army. This body of men is usually designated in Europe as the *Caps of the General Staff*; they furnish the chiefs of staff

and their assistants, conduct reconnaissances and similar important work, and act as the immediate advisers of their chiefs; from among their number the generals are largely taken. The duties of these officers are essentially military, and of the highest order, and carry them into the most active participation in battles. Before we can proceed to put the regiments together into divisions and army corps, we must explain something of the organization and duties of the general staff corps and of the administrative branches, because they form essential portions of the larger units of force,

THE ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCHES.

We have already said that their duties is to furnish the combatants with such supplies and assistance as are necessary to enable them to perform their peculiar duties promptly and efficiently. These administrative duties naturally divide themselves into two classes, which differ widely, and require the application of very different arrangements.

1. In peace to supply current wants, and to lay up the reserves required upon the breaking out of war for an increased force and greater expenditure.

2. In war to supply the army from day to day, as it moves and fights.

In time of peace the current wants are in most services comparatively small, and the ordinary means of transportation of the country, such as railways and steamers, usually suffice for the delivery of supplies, which deliveries can then be made for several months or weeks at a time, and in the most convenient season. In time of war not only are the demands immensely increased, but special means of transportation and delivery must be arranged to accompany the troops on their daily marches. The peace organization must provide for all this, i. e., it must be such as to permit a rapid increase of its *personnel*; measures must be arranged for the maintenance of the reserves of material; those reserves must be ample for the contingency of war; and all the means of rapid and sure transportation, except horses must be on hand.

No definite and invariable rule can be laid down for this, because the circumstances of the case vary exceedingly in different armies and in different countries. In our own service, for instance, the transportation and supplies for no small part of the army must always be essentially on the war footing, as so many of the troops are constantly in the field, and in regions so remote from the ordinary sources of supply. In a country abounding in large manufactories the reserves of material may naturally be less than in one destitute of such establishments. When an army in its movements can count upon the aid of railways and rivers, the number of wagons may be diminished. But whatever may be the details in any special case, it is a fixed principle that the organization and instruction of these branches of the service should be carefully arranged in time of peace; for discipline and good order are just as essential here as among the combatants, and it must not be forgotten that the duties of the non-combatants often carry them under heavy fire, when cool courage and discipline are indispensable. In some services the officers and employes of these branches are taken directly from civil life; in others to a large extent from the army, or at all events from among those who have served in the army. When circumstances permit, it is certainly well to follow the latter plan. Among the most important supplies are arms and ammunition, food, clothing,

equipments, camp and garrison equipage for the men, hospital and medical stores, horses, forage, harness, wagons, saddle equipments, and veterinary stores. The method of procuring these articles varies much in different countries, and even in the same country under different circumstances. In some countries the arms are constructed in the Government arsenals, in others by contract, and again in both ways. The Prussians manufacture their own powder, we procure it from private establishments. In some armies the clothing is all obtained, by contract, and the requisite alteration made by the company tailors; in many others the cloth alone is contracted for, while it is made up entirely by the troops. So with regard to other supplies. Experience seems to prove that the articles produced by government factories are of a better quality than those contracted for, and that, although the first cost may be larger, there is usually great economy in the end. On the other hand, when the government encourages private manufacturers, it is rather more certain of obtaining large supplies at short notice. In time of war not only must arrangements be made to supply the daily wants of the troops, but the transportation and care of the sick and wounded must also be provided for. It is not enough to furnish a sufficient amount of supplies, but it is imperative that they should be so well in hand that they can be delivered exactly at the right time and place, and that the trains should be under such perfect control as to interfere as little as possible with the movements of the troops. This implies the necessity of strict discipline and thorough organization, and proves that the European system of employing soldiers (men amenable to military law, disciplined, and instructed in their special duties) in the various duties of non-combatants is far superior to that in vogue with us, of hiring civilians for the duties of trainmasters, teamsters, etc., in the quartermasters' trains.

As in regard to the organization of the fighting portion of the army, so in respect of the administrative branches, the Prussian army presents the form best adapted to the explanation of the true principles involved, and we will, as before, make use chiefly of this system by way of illustration. In that service all the administrative branches are under the direct control of the Minister of War. The war ministry is made up of seven principal departments, most of which are again subdivided into sections, each having some particular duty assigned to it. Thus there is one department charged with the general correspondence; another, called the "General War Department," which has supervision of the purely military affairs of the army, such as organization, mobilization, recruiting, drills, etc., etc. There are special sections of this department in charge of the military schools, affairs of military justice, military church affairs, affairs of the artillery, engineers, etc. Another department has charge of the *personnel* of the army, regulating such matters as leaves of absence, transfers, dismissals, promotions, etc. Another department, called "the Department of Military Economy," and subdivided into some four sections, has charge of accounts, money affairs, purchases of forage, rations, wagons, harness, clothing, etc., etc. Another department has the care of the invalids' (old soldiers) establishments; another of all things pertaining to the purchase and care of mount horses; another of medical affairs, including the *personnel* as well as the *material* of that department. In