

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS, UNITED STATES  
MILITARY ACADEMY.

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LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO  
WEST POINT SUBMITTING THE REPORT OF THE BOARD.

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MARCH 2, 1909.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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SIR: The Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point herewith transmit their report.

Respectfully,

THE BOARD OF VISITORS,  
R. WAYNE PARKER, *Secretary*.

MARCH 2, 1909.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy, composed of five members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate and seven members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, appointed by the respective chairmen thereof, respectfully report that Senator Murphy J. Foster, of Louisiana, and Senator James B. Frazier, of Tennessee, on behalf of the Senate, the other Senators being detained by business in the Senate, and Representatives Richard Wayne Parker, of New Jersey; George W. Prince, of Illinois; H. Olin Young, of Michigan; Julius Kahn, of California; William Sulzer, of New York; James L. Slayden, of Texas, and George W. Gordon, of Tennessee, of the said committee of the House of Representatives, attended at West Point on the 12th and 13th days of January, 1909, and organized, electing Senator Foster chairman and Representative Parker secretary.

The first day was spent in inspecting the post, the buildings, and the workings of the academy, receiving the superintendent and officers of his staff, attending drills—the proposed review being omitted because of an unexpected storm—and also attending a reception in the evening. The next day was given up to hearings upon the proposed Military Academy bill, which hearings have been printed for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The board feel that their personal inspection of the post and the knowledge gained thereby, and by the hearings, in this short time,

has been perhaps more thorough than could be obtained by a longer stay when the work of the academy is not in progress. The expense has amounted to less than \$400, while it is usually six times that amount. It is not estimated that it will exceed \$600, with a full attendance, and even if several days be spent at the post; and the board believe that this system is valuable for the consideration of the appropriation bill and should be continued. Some of us recognize, however, the strength of the considerations urged by the superintendent in favor of the attendance also of some of the visitors at graduation, and we favor such amendment of the present law as would allow such attendance, on the same terms as are now provided, excluding mileage and allowing only actual traveling expenses. An amendment might possibly be provided by which a subcommittee of the board, composed of two members of the Senate and three Members of the House of Representatives, shall attend at graduation, provisions being made for the appointment of Representatives-elect in the case of a short session.

The new building and construction work are proceeding well under the careful and economical management of Major Carson, whose statement begins on page 37 of the report. No money was asked last year. A million is now required for buildings in process of construction and for which contracts have been made, and the rest of \$1,700,000 for buildings probably to be started this spring or summer, including the riding hall and academic building. Major Carson recommends that this amount of \$1,700,000 be increased to \$2,000,000, and that \$400,000 be made immediately available. He explains on page 40 that he has at last secured a good corps of workmen, who have come because of dull times and brought their families; that they would be hard to replace; and he explains the details of the necessary expenditures on page 41, seven buildings being under way, to be finished by the 1st of July, three others by January, 1910, and two others by August, 1909.

It was suggested by the superintendent that the Government might well purchase Lady Cliff (see pp. 35, 36, and 37), formerly the Cranston Hotel, at Highland Falls, instead of erecting a hotel at West Point, for the reason that it would cost no more, if as much, and would avoid the visits of automobiles to the post. It may be well urged, on the contrary, that Lady Cliff is far away from the post; that guests would continually desire to come to the cadet camp; and that the situation proposed by the general plan is preferable, the hotel looking over the whole post and up the Hudson River. If so located automobiles might only proceed along the western road as constructed or to be constructed. If automobiles coming from the north or south followed the western road on the hill they could go direct to the hotel, from which visitors could walk down to the cadet camp and back, and automobiles would be much more conveniently excluded from the post by this regulation than if guests were forced to stay at Lady Cliff, whence they could only reach the cadet camp by vehicle. A majority favor the erection of the hotel as proposed in the general plan.

The restoration of Fort Putnam will be completed this year.

The requests of the superintendent for an organ in the chapel and adequate range for target practice, etc., are set forth on pages 7 and 8 of the proceedings, and are simply reported.

The most important matter brought before us was as to the number of cadets, as explained on pages 29 to 35. There are only 403 cadets

now in the academy, and there is room for 672. The estimates propose that appointments should be made every three years instead of every four years, by simply inserting the words:

Whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Military Academy, the succeeding appointment shall be made from his congressional district, or at large, in accordance with existing law.

A like provision was contained in the naval appropriation act of June, 1900, and again in the act of March 3, 1903, as to the navy. This provision will increase the numbers at West Point by about one-third, and it is possibly true economy to make the academy do all the work that it can, the pay of cadets being insignificant compared to the vast amount of money invested.

On pages 10 to 15 an amendment was strongly pressed that the professors of the academy should be allowed to retire as brigadier-generals. An officer accepting the place of professor at the academy, with the rank of colonel, practically loses all chance of promotion to brigadier-general in the army, and it is urged, page 12, that we should adopt the proviso following:

*Provided*, That any permanent professor of the United States Military Academy who has served thirty or more years in the army, of which at least ten shall have been at the Military Academy, may upon retirement be placed by the President on the unlimited retired list of the army with rank, pay, and allowances one grade higher than that held by him at the time of retirement.

We do not feel free to make any recommendation on this subject, but submit the matter to the committees of both Houses.

In conclusion, we beg to express our thanks for the courtesies extended to us by the officers of the academy, and to commend the high character of the academic corps, the officers detailed, the instructors, and cadets, and the efficient work being done at the post.

Respectfully submitted.

MURPHY J. FOSTER.  
 J. B. FRAZIER.  
 RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.  
 GEO. W. PRINCE.  
 H. O. YOUNG.  
 JULIUS KAHN.  
 WM. SULZER.  
 GEO. W. GORDON.

Dissenting from the suggestion of the necessity of a second visit to the academy.

JAMES L. SLAYDEN.



## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

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WEST POINT, N. Y., *January 12, 1909.*

After some hours spent informally in inspecting the post and its various buildings the board met in its rooms at West Point, N. Y., on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, at noon, with the following members present:

Senate: Hon. Murphy J. Foster, Louisiana; Hon. James B. Frazier, Tennessee.

House of Representatives: Hon. Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Hon. George W. Prince, Illinois; Hon. H. Olin Young, Michigan; Hon. Julius Kahn, California; Hon. William Sulzer, New York; Hon. James L. Slayden, Texas; and Hon. George W. Gordon, Tennessee.

On motion of Mr. Parker, Senator Foster took the chair, and on motion of Mr. Sulzer, Mr. Parker was elected secretary of the board.

Motion seconded and carried that Mr. Parker be requested to report to the Military Committee of the House the proceedings of this body as chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Sulzer and Mr. Prince were appointed a committee to notify the superintendent that the board had organized, in response to which the board was informed that the following-named officers had been designated and directed to report to the board in order to aid it as far as possible in the prosecution of its work:

Capt. Oscar J. Charles, Seventeenth Infantry; Capt. Charles D. Herron, Eighteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Lewis S. Morey, Twelfth Cavalry; First Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, Coast Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Quinn Gray, Coast Artillery Corps; First Lieut. Henry M. Nelly, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Harry S. Grier, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Moved by Mr. Kahn, that subcommittees be appointed only as contingencies may arise. Carried.

Motion made by Mr. Parker, that the board accept the invitation of the superintendent to inspect the workings of the Military Academy at 2 o'clock; to receive the superintendent and the officers of his staff at 4 o'clock; to attend a review at 4.20, and to attend the reception to be given to the board in Cullum Memorial Hall at 8.30 p. m.; and moved further that the board meet at 9 o'clock a. m. the following day (January 13) for hearings. Motion carried.

The board adjourned until 2 o'clock and carried out the above programme, a cavalry drill in the hall being substituted for a review on account of a snowstorm.

The following programme of exercises and recitations was then in progress:

RECITATIONS IN ACADEMIC BUILDING.

*First class.*

Engineering: Half attends from 7.55 to 9.20 a. m.; the other half attends from 9.30 to 10.45 a. m., in rooms Nos. 202, 206, 207, 208, and 209.

Ordnance and science of gunnery: Quarter attends from 10 to 11.05 a. m., and the other quarter attends from 11.05 to 12.10 p. m., in rooms Nos. 313, 314, and 315.

Law: Half attends from 1.25 to 2.30 p. m., and other half attends from 2.30 to 3.30 p. m., in rooms Nos. 207, 208, 209, 210, 213, 214, and 215.

*Second class.*

Philosophy: Half attends from 7.55 a. m., to 9.20 a. m., and the other half attends from 10.45 a. m. to 12.10 p. m., in rooms Nos. 415, 420, 422, and 423.

Chemistry: Half attends from 7.55 to 9.10 a. m., the other half attends from 10.55 a. m. to 12.10 p. m., in rooms Nos. 216, 218, 220, 222, 223, and 323.

Drawing: Half attends every week day except Saturdays from 1.25 to 3.30 p. m., in drawing academy, room No. 402.

*Third class.*

Mathematics: Half attends from 7.55 to 9.20 a. m., in rooms Nos. 108, 201, 307, 309, and 312; the other half attends from 9.20 to 10.45 a. m., in rooms Nos. 108, 201, 420, 422, and 423.

Spanish: Half attends from 10 to 11.05 a. m.; the other half attends from 11.05 a. m. to 12.10 p. m., in rooms Nos. 210, 214, 215, 307, 309, and 312.

Drawing: Half attends every week day except Saturdays from 1.25 to 3.30 p. m., in the drawing academy, room No. 401.

*Fourth class.*

Mathematics: Half attends from 7.55 to 9.20 a. m., in rooms Nos. 101, 103, 214, 303, and 413; other half attends from 9.20 to 10.45 a. m., in rooms 101, 103, 214, 303, 412, and 413.

English and history: Half attends from 1.25 to 2.30 p. m., and the other half attends from 2.30 to 3.30 p. m., in rooms Nos. 303, 307, 309, 312, 313, and 315.

CAVALRY EXERCISES IN RIDING HALL.

*First class.*

Quarter attends daily from 10 to 11.05 a. m., other quarter from 11.05 a. m. to 12.10 p. m.

*Second class.*

Quarter attends daily except Saturdays from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m., other quarter attends from 4.30 to 5.30 p. m.

*Third class.*

Half attends from 1.30 to 2.30 p. m.; other half attends from 2.30 to 3.30 p. m. daily except Saturdays.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN GYMNASIUM.

*First class.*

Half attends from 2.45 to 3.30 p. m. daily except Saturdays.

*Second class.*

Half attends from 2 to 2.45 p. m. daily except Saturdays.

*Third class.*

Half attends from 3.40 to 4.25 p. m. daily except Saturdays.

*Fourth class.*

Half attends from 9.30 to 10.20 a. m. and other half attends from 10.55 to 11.45 a. m. daily.

Weather permitting the following drills can take place:

School of the battery, field artillery; infantry drill; construction of a double-lock spar bridge; drill in visual signaling; cavalry; school of the troop, and exhibition ride in the riding hall.

Any of the above drills will take place at the pleasure of the Board of Visitors.

At the second meeting of the board, January 13, at 9 o'clock a. m., the secretary, Mr. Parker, at the request of Chairman Foster, read the following letters from the superintendent, Col. H. L. Scott, with reference to the question of a proper organ for the new chapel, and another on the subject of the need of an adequate range for target practice, as well as one for the proposed retirement of professors with increased rank after thirty years' service:

JANUARY 12, 1909.

HON. MURPHY J. FOSTER,

*Chairman Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.*

SIR: I have the honor to invite attention of and consideration by the board of visitors to the question of a proper organ for the new chapel, a matter which is now confronting the Military Academy, in order that the plans for the building in course of erection at the present time may provide the proper space. The contract for the building does not include the organ, nor has any provision been made as yet for installing one if it is the intention to equip it.

I have made inquiries of organ builders and players and find that it would require about \$10,000 to provide an organ of proper and sufficient capacity, range, and power for a building of the size of the chapel. From these inquiries I believe there are several firms of organ builders which could furnish an organ that would be satisfactory, but as each firm has its own specialties and peculiarities of construction it is not possible to provide any general arrangement for air ducts and operating apparatus that would meet the requirements of the several types. Furthermore, it is practically impossible to formulate a set of specifications without basing them upon one particular type and restricting competition.

I believe that the most satisfactory way would be to fix the cost—say, \$10,000—and invite several well-known organ firms to submit their own plans and specifications for an organ of satisfactory size, power, and scope for the chapel within this fixed amount.

The selection of the best would, however, be about as difficult as the preparation of the specifications. To overcome this difficulty, I would suggest that three well-known organists be invited to examine such proposals as would be received and express their opinion as to which one was the best for the chapel.

I will be extremely obliged if the board will assist me by making such recommendations on this subject as it may deem proper.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT, *Superintendent.*

JANUARY 12, 1909.

The PRESIDENT BOARD OF VISITORS,

*West Point, N. Y.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Board of Visitors a matter of vital importance to the United States Military Academy—the need of an adequate range for target practice for cadets at the Military Academy. With the improvements of modern firearms during the past ten years the present range has become obsolete and too small to permit the cadets to be properly instructed in the prescribed course of target practice required for their education as officers of the army.

After an exhaustive search for a suitable range in the vicinity the only practicable outlet has been found to be obtainable only by extending the present target range near the West Shore Railroad tracks, which will necessitate a straightening and moving eastward of the railroad tracks north of the tunnel, as indicated on the inclosed map, which also shows the plan of the proposed short, medium, and long range, as well as those of the railroad. My investigations have established the fact that it is practicable to move the tracks to the eastward and straighten them as shown.

Attention is invited to page 19, Annual Report of the Board of Visitors for 1907, which reads as follows:

"The present rifle range is most emphatically condemned. It consists of a range of 10 targets, direct shooting on the plain limited to 450 yards. In order to obtain a target at any greater distance, they are compelled to resort to the use of firing points across the railroad track and to place the target farther up on the railroad track; at which they can shoot only when trains are not passing and when smoke from passing trains does not obscure the vision. Besides which, these insufficient range facilities are for 500 regulars at the post."

Attention is also invited to the page 2, Report of the Congressional Members of the Board of Visitors of 1908, which states as follows:

"With the limited range by which the cadets are handicapped we were pleased with the exhibition of skill at these practices.

"The school needs a target range beyond the 400 yards it now has, and the same should be provided."

I have endeavored to find in the regulations established by the Secretary of War some power to compel the railroad to move its tracks, but it seems that while there is no direct provision prohibiting, in so many words, the Secretary of War from directing the moving of the tracks of the West Shore Railroad from the location accepted and now used by them under their right of way as granted, there is, by implication, an actual prohibition, in the fact that the Secretary has exercised his power of location under the act of Congress in the regulation made, which has been accepted, and the road built and used accordingly up to the present time. It seems that he can not now, therefore, of his own volition change the location and compel the railroad to rebuild on another right of way. If the right of way is changed, necessity requiring it, it seems that the cost incurred by moving the tracks would undoubtedly have to be borne by the Government.

I am now conducting negotiations with Mr. W. H. Newman, president of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, which company now owns the West Shore Railroad, with a view to arriving at an agreement that will be fair and just to both the railroad and the Government. The railroad estimates the probable cost to the Government to be \$200,000. I am contending that the cost to the Government should not exceed \$24,000, covering only the cost of filling in between the new line of railroad and the existing line and the contingencies, and that the net cost of changing the tracks should be borne by the railroad (and ought not to exceed about \$60,000), on the ground that the moving and straightening of the tracks will be as great an advantage to the railroad as it will be to the Government, for the reason that the present sharp curves cause an enormous waste of energy as well as loss of time in slowing down the trains in rounding these curves, and because all railroads are expending vast sums in straightening their tracks and have found that the money so expended is well spent and means economy for them in the long run.

I am now awaiting a reply from the railroad as to my counter proposition and have asked that it be hurried in order that I may lay the result before the board before it leaves West Point. It is perhaps too much to hope for that the railroad will accept such a great reduction in their estimate, but I will be extremely obliged if the board will at this favorable opportunity, and in spite of the lack of any definite agreement with the railroad, assist me in this important matter by such recommendations as it may feel it can consistently give under the circumstances.

Very respectfully,

H. L. Scott,  
*Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.*

The CHAIRMAN (Senator FOSTER). Does any member of the board wish to bring up any particular matter; if not, I think we ought now proceed to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move that we take up the hearings of Colonel Scott. The bill calls for one additional professor. You had but six last year?

Colonel SCOTT. We wish to make another for the department of English and history.

Mr. PARKER. Seven last year, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. Six last year, but we submit one more.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, in your own way will you please take up this measure and explain it?

Colonel SCOTT. The course has gotten behind a little here, and we have been working for several years to bring it more up-to-date.

Mr. PARKER. Colonel, as you have it you wish one professor for English and history, to be selected and appointed by the President, \$3,500?

Colonel SCOTT. What we want is to have a professor in English and history. The subject of history was included in with that of law in one department, and English was taught in the department of modern languages with French and Spanish; that is too much for the other departments and we ask to have a gentleman from Yale to fill the position of instructor, which Congress made last year, who is most satisfactory. We asked for one additional permanent professor. Congress made him an instructor, which places him in an awkward position here as he has not the same position as the heads of other departments. He is a civilian and as such can not give instructions to the military officers he has under him. We ask that his position be made similar to those of the other heads of departments. We want some new blood.

Mr. SULZER. That makes him a member of the army?

Colonel SCOTT. That makes him a member of the permanent establishment with the rank of lieutenant-colonel for ten years, and after that, rank of colonel, as in the case of all the other permanent professors.

Mr. FRAZIER. What does he receive as an instructor?

Colonel SCOTT. Three thousand dollars; to make him a professor, \$3,500.

Mr. PRINCE. That would entitle him to length of service?

Colonel SCOTT. Exactly as in the case of the other permanent professors.

Mr. PARKER. Does he get quarters now?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. Colonel, what is the name of the professor?

Colonel SCOTT. Prof. J. C. Adams, a graduate of Yale. He is a good man; we have tried him and we feel that he is going to be a great success.

Mr. KAHN. We heard him lecture.

Mr. FRAZIER. Is it not proposed to give him the position of lieutenant-colonel in the army?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; under the new provision of the law it is not possible to detail an instructor from the army.

Mr. FRAZIER. What is your object in asking for a civilian; why not a graduate of the academy?

Colonel SCOTT. We feel that we require a little outside blood; that is the reason we have asked for a civilian.

Mr. SULZER. Suppose we give him an increase of salary without putting him in the Regular Army?

Colonel SCOTT. The status is different and we have only been able to put him at the head of the department because one of the officers withdrew very politely—Captain Traub.

Mr. SULZER. In other words, for the professor to have the respect of the cadets and other officers it is necessary for him to be in the army?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir. Suppose he was to give such an order that the officers would not obey? They could not be tried for dis-

obedience of the orders of a civilian due to the wording of the law and organization of the army.

Mr. SULZER. I understand the proposition.

Mr. FRAZIER. The proposition is quite clear, but I don't quite understand the force of the suggestion, Colonel, that you want to bring in new blood. Does Yale make a specialty of English?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. What is the purpose of bringing in some outside man?

Colonel SCOTT. We want to bring in a man from some other university.

Mr. FRAZIER. Get some new ideas?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; we want to bring in some new ideas into the academic board.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Instruction in languages not properly taught?

Colonel SCOTT. It is a life's work.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, how many professors have you in the academy?

Colonel SCOTT. We have six.

The CHAIRMAN. This would give you seven instead of six?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. It is only an increase of \$500; he is getting \$3,000 and his quarters now, and the increase of cost would be only \$500 a year.

Colonel SCOTT. It would be a little more, in that he would get light and fuel, which he is not now getting.

The CHAIRMAN. Merely adds an additional professor?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; it adds an additional professor and takes out an instructor.

Mr. PARKER. He will get the pay of a colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. No; a lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. PARKER. Five hundred cadets you have now?

Colonel SCOTT. Four hundred and three.

Mr. PARKER. Very short of cadets?

Colonel SCOTT. Very.

Mr. PARKER. Is it not the lowest average you have had in a great while?

Colonel SCOTT. Probably.

Mr. SLAYDEN. What item, Mr. Parker, are you discussing?

Mr. PARKER. Pay of cadets, \$300,000; we only have 403 cadets instead of 533.

(Colonel Tillman and Colonel Larned here appeared before the board with reference to draft of proposed enactment for the retirement of professors after thirty years' service. Draft appended hereto, marked "A.")

Mr. KAHN. It may be well in view of the fact that these gentlemen having other business to hear them now; then let them adjourn. Is this agreeable to you, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, we will excuse the Colonel for the present and will be glad to hear you upon the subject you wish to bring before the board [to Colonel Larned].

Colonel LARNED. I think, gentlemen, you have the argument presented in regard to the matter which we desire to have considered—the retirement of professors of the Military Academy. I do not

know whether or not the communication referred to has been read. I suppose in regard to the matter there is hardly anything to add to the argument which we presented in the paper. There are, however, a few simple observations which I might make. The status of the army at the time the law was passed regulating the retirement of professors, in 1871, was radically different from what it is now. There were then 4 major-generals and 6 brigadier-generals on the active list of the army. There are to-day 6 major-generals and 15 brigadier-generals on the active list, and, in addition, the departments have been increased by 4 or 5 additional executive departments which have brigadier-generals at their head. It is also noteworthy that at the time that law was passed it was the rule, almost invariably, for an officer of artillery to be from twenty-five to thirty years a lieutenant before he was promoted to a captaincy. In fact, it was a by-word of the army that to be a captain of artillery one would have to be a grandfather. It was the same way regarding promotion in the cavalry. It took from fifteen to eighteen years to be a captain of cavalry. It is also noteworthy that in the retirement of the professors of the Military Academy since I have been here I have seen four cases, Professors Michie, Mercur, Wheeler, and Edgerton, whose families were left practically destitute. Mrs. Mercur and her children have been engaged in various occupations for a livelihood. Such is also the case with Mrs. Michie and her daughter and the Wheelers. In the case of Mrs. Edgerton, wife of Professor Edgerton, she is wholly dependent upon her mother. The conditions have been so entirely changed since that law was passed that the relative importance of the rank of professor between this day and that is greatly diminished. I believe the diminution now under present conditions is at least from 25 to 50 per cent.

Mr. PARKER. Do you mean relatively or actually?

Colonel LARNED. I would say actually; that is to say, the professors' income of to-day is as regards its effectiveness 25 per cent less effective, especially as the older professors are obliged to do a great deal of entertaining. I have never been able to live upon my income since I have been here, and if it were not for outside means it would be almost impossible for me to preserve the social position which the institution demands of its ranking men. It has, however, not been necessary to live in any other way than a simple way.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the social demands now greater than they have been in years past?

Colonel LARNED. Decidedly. All the time these demands are increasing proportionately. We have more foreign and official visitors than we used to have and more visitors of every sort. Great numbers of people visit the Military Academy and our responsibilities are greatly increased. To undertake to educate one of your children also increased current expenses very greatly. The cost of maintaining a son or daughter at school is almost double what it was at the time the law was passed. I do not know that there is anything else I can say.

The CHAIRMAN. Would any gentleman of the committee like to ask Colonel Larned any question?

(Colonel Tillman was then called before the committee.)

Colonel TILLMAN. I have nothing special that I would like to add to what the written statement submitted contains and what Colonel

Larned has said. I do not remember whether we stated in our communication how long we have held the rank of colonel or not—Colonel Larned since 1886, and I (Colonel Tillman) since 1891—so that we have stood at the head of the colonels for a very long time, and I do not think there is any other duty that is so responsible as ours. I have three classmates general officers, seven or eight brigadier-generals and major-generals, and I do not think their duties practically would be as responsible as those we have performed here; and I know this, that in connection with what Colonel Larned has stated about the desirability of the positions we occupy a young officer who I have had as assistant for eleven years served two terms and at one time he was very anxious to be considered a candidate for my place, but in the last few years, owing to the increase in the army and the increase in the number of higher positions he would not come back here as assistant with the prospects of succeeding me, because he thinks his chances for increased rank are greater, so that the best men that we might get at the Military Academy would no longer take the places here with the possible promotion here.

Colonel SCOTT. I believe General Crozier refused a position here as professor.

Colonel TILLMAN. Yes; when he was a captain, because he saw better prospects outside. I think it would be in the interests of the academy that there should be some reward to the officers who serve here so long to induce the men to come. At the time we took the places they were the prize of the army, but not so now.

Mr. PARKER. What is the highest pay that can now be maintained—\$4,000 plus 40 per cent?

Colonel TILLMAN. Yes; \$5,000.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does that include allowances and quarters?

Colonel LARNED. We lose everything of that sort in going on the retired list.

Mr. SLAYDEN. But still you have on the active list \$5,000 a year plus quarters, fuel, and light?

Colonel TILLMAN. Yes; and if you have a horse, forage. That is the only thing in addition to my written argument that occurs to me right now. There are only six permanent professors here now, and it is the intention of those, as far as I know, to serve out their time until 64 years. Of course, it is my intention.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Your argument is all embodied in that communication?

Colonel TILLMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any member of the committee wish to ask any questions?

Colonel LARNED. Before retiring I should like to submit to the committee the amended phraseology of that paragraph modifying the law, which reads as follows:

*Provided*, That any permanent professor of the United States Military Academy who has served thirty or more years in the army, of which at least ten shall have been at the Military Academy, may upon retirement be placed by the President on the unlimited retired list of the army with rank, pay, and allowances one grade higher than that held by him at the time of retirement.

Colonel SCOTT. Colonel, have you anything to say in regard to the naval professors?

Colonel LARNED. Yes; for the naval professors there is a law which provides that the professor of mathematics in the navy and certain other officers (paymasters) shall be retired with rank, pay, and allowances one grade higher.

Mr. FRAZIER. That only applies to the professor of mathematics?

Colonel LARNED. I think the law at the time applied to the professors of mathematics.

Colonel TILLMAN. All permanent professors at the Naval Academy were called professors of mathematics.

Mr. FRAZIER. What is the law now? (No reply.)

Mr. SLAYDEN. Colonel, what is your opinion about having civilian graduates from other colleges, schools, or universities appointed professors to the different branches in the academy at West Point, with the rank and pay of regular officers in the army?

Colonel LARNED. I think it would be very unfortunate to make any distinction in that regard. In the past there have been a number of professors of the academy who were nongraduates, and although I am profoundly of the conviction that a large majority of our professors should be graduates, I think that for instruction in certain subjects here it is highly important to have professors whose environment and training have enabled them to become more familiar with those subjects than would result from training in our own curriculum. I refer particularly to subjects like literature and history; and I think it is very important that we should teach with great thoroughness, more especially under present conditions wherein our officers are scattered all over the world engaged in all kinds of work, civil and military, as governors of provinces, mayors of cities, and with kindred responsibilities. When we meet foreign officers they meet men who have collegiate education, and there has never been a time in our history when it is so important for our own officers to have added to their training a good acquaintance with those two subjects.

Mr. SULZER. Do you think the civilian professor should be placed on same footing as far as rank, etc., are concerned as the regular officer?

Colonel LARNED. I think so. You will observe that the distinction, so far as character of service is concerned, is not important. Take some of our professors—like myself, for instance; I have served for thirty-five years. If I had been a civilian when appointed my length of service here would make my value as an officer of the academy, if competent, just as great as if I had had previous service in the army. To make any such distinction would be to create a caste here. There are very few of us—six permanent professors, and possibly one, or even two, civilian appointees might be made in that body. I do not see at present any reason for appointing more than one civilian. I have felt personally that the infusion of a little outside blood to the academy would be advantageous to all concerned. I think too much inbreeding in any institution is objectionable, although here we should preserve intact our graduate preponderance in the academic system. I think that to have at least one of our body educated in a different environment, possessing possibly a little broader educational view, would help us all. The appointment of civilian professors has been tried in the past without disastrous results.

Mr. PRINCE. I understand you to say that it would be an advantage to the institution to have an outside professor for history. Would that apply with equal force, for instance, to such a department as modern languages, which is purely nonmilitary?

Colonel LARNED. Well, yes; I think it would under certain conditions. If the appointee were a man in every other respect what he should be, I think it would apply.

Mr. PRINCE. Would it apply with equal force to the professor of natural and experimental philosophy?

Colonel LARNED. I do not think so; not in any of the scientific branches. I should say only in those subjects where the educational environment of the professor should be different from our own would it be an advantage to have an outsider.

Mr. PRINCE. Is there any particular connection between the military profession and natural and experimental philosophy?

Colonel LARNED. I think so. Modern warfare is becoming more and more technical and there is no branch in which it is not important that an officer should possess a scientific training.

Mr. PRINCE. What do you say to the department of chemistry?

Colonel LARNED. I should say the same thing.

Mr. PRINCE. As you did of philosophy?

Colonel LARNED. Yes; we are abundantly able to educate in our system men fit to occupy those chairs, and where we can do so we should select men accustomed to our methods of instruction and point of view because they are very different from those prevailing elsewhere.

Mr. PRINCE. If I understand you rightly, the only positions in which you think it would be an advantage to have outside professors are those of modern languages, history, and literature?

Colonel LARNED. Yes.

Mr. FRAZIER. Why do you think it advisable to have more than one?

Colonel LARNED. Remember that while we have only six permanent professors the academic board consists of twelve members besides the superintendent, and the control of our methods would rest wholly in our own hands; the point which I conceive most important in the issue. I do not think two out of twelve would militate against our system. I think, on the contrary, it would be beneficial.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to make any further statement, Colonel Tillman?

Colonel TILLMAN. I should like to say just one thing. I was entirely in accord with Colonel Larned in the desirability of having a man of different training from ours for teaching history, but I am not so sure about modern languages. Would not our system be better under a man who had training here with civilian assistants, as we have now, as instructors? It is very difficult to have a civilian who understands and who can manage a class as a graduate of West Point can; and I think, at least I am not doubtful about history and literature, but I am doubtful about French and Spanish, whether we could get a man under our system who would teach French and Spanish as the graduate would with civilian assistants.

That is all I desire to say. There is one thing, however, I would like to add in regard to my assistant, who served eleven years. I wanted him to come back. He has had service as a major since leav-

ing here, and he told me that the two reasons why he did not wish to come back was the prospect of reaching a higher rank; the other reason was that he had found out that there was no corresponding rank in the service where all work was continuous and as confining and trying than the position I had here.

Colonel LARNED. In the main I am in accord with Professor Tillman's point of view. I have not the same intensity of conviction in regard to the advisability of appointing the head of languages from other institutions. I would acquiesce only under the assumption that the individual is entirely what he should be, and I recognize the fact that it is much harder to obtain desirable men of foreign extraction.

In regard to the onerous character of our work here, I think it can be stated without any exaggeration that no body of educators in the world are worked as we are worked here. As heads of the department we have to manage our departments not only through the general control which is understood to pertain to that function, but we have also to go into the section rooms, take off our coats, and teach as instructors. In addition, we have a vast amount of outside work which falls upon our shoulders—committee work of all sorts—so that we are hard pressed from the 1st of September until the 15th of June almost without intermission.

Colonel SCOTT. Are you on the advisory board for construction of new buildings?

Colonel LARNED. Yes, I am president of that board; I am on eleven committees at present. My colleagues are sharing with me the same general responsibilities.

Since I have been here (I joined in 1876) six of my colleagues have died, all men of strong physique. Under normal circumstances they should have lived to a ripe old age; they all broke down under the demands of our system—Professors Michie, Wheeler, Mercur, Postlethwaite, and Edgerton. Another, Professor Bass, broke down physically and had to retire. I attribute it entirely to the strain of our responsibilities at the institution, which are unceasing all through the year. I do not say this with any desire to complain of the work, which, of course, I am intensely interested in; but there is a nervous strain on men at the Military Academy which I do not think has a parallel in any other. Professors at other institutions have much less work, and a professor of literature at Yale, who is a young man, stated to me that he had abundance of time in which to give outside lectures which add very largely to his income.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Colonel LARNED. If Colonel Scott will permit me I should like to say a word in regard to my department. It concerns the increase of pay for my attendant. It is the increase in the estimates of \$200 for a skilled photographer and attendant in the department of drawing. It so happens that my department as comprehending the subject of graphics has a great deal of outside work to attend to; matters referred to us from headquarters; requests for photographs for institutions and individuals of all sorts in response to inquiries for information and illustrated matter; requests for enlargements of drawings, diagrams, maps, etc. This attendant is a skilled photographer, and, as I have described, has work to do outside the department as well as

his regular duties; he also acts as my typewriter and stenographer and is most invaluable in all his functions.

Mr. SULZER. How much is his salary?

Colonel LARNED. One thousand dollars. This increase will bring him up to the amount paid by the department of engineering for its attendant.

Mr. KAHN. That would put him on a basis doing similar work?

Colonel LARNED. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. What salary? What do you mean by outside work?

Colonel LARNED. As I have described; for the Board of Visitors also we have done a great deal of work in the past—furnished maps and photographs of all sorts.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentlemen now take up the bill?

Mr. Slayden, do you wish to draw the attention of the Colonel to any particular item?

Mr. SLAYDEN. No, sir; just go through the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That is my idea; increases, etc.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On page 3 of the bill, I believe; pay of one professor of ordnance and science of gunnery, etc., increase \$400.

Colonel SCOTT. No changes in amount; just a change in the term from senior assistant instructor to assistant professor.

Mr. SLAYDEN. No change in the amount?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. I see that there is a paragraph at the bottom of page 2 for ordnance and gunnery.

Colonel SCOTT. Heretofore the professor was called the "senior instructor;" he is now called a "professor of ordnance and science of gunnery" by law, and his assistant is no longer assistant instructor, but "assistant professor," and in fact should be so called.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Any increase in the salary?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Will any result follow from the change of name?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir; except that it makes it look better to have it like the other assistant professors.

Mr. SLAYDEN. It carries no increase of pay?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item of pay is for two battalion commanders; increase of \$200; appropriated last year, \$2,200.

Mr. KAHN. Go back just a moment to the bottom of page 2; there is quite a decrease for pay of one professor of ordnance and science of gunnery—\$500 less than last year—\$600 difference.

Mr. SLAYDEN. We can find that out from the law; not a new item.

The CHAIRMAN. A large increase for length of service; no change in pay.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you see the item I mean, at the bottom of page 5?

Colonel SCOTT. Makes a difference of service. We get men from other organizations, some of them with quite a length of service; they change backward and forward all the time.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On page 6 the item for clothing, \$1,000, on discharge.

Colonel SCOTT. Same thing.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Down toward the bottom of that page there are two items—

The CHAIRMAN. \$516 and \$1,000; that is accounted for the same way.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On top of page 7 there is an increase from \$50 to \$75.

Colonel SCOTT. Same thing.

The CHAIRMAN. All increased under the law?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On page 8, "One stable sergeant, at thirty dollars per month;" a new item?

Colonel SCOTT. Change of name only.

Mr. PRINCE. Just a change of name only?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; he was just one of the sergeants.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Gets same pay?

Colonel SCOTT. Same pay; only gives a position that the others do not have, to conform to the army organization.

Mr. PARKER. What would be the difference by making the position of stable sergeant?

Colonel SCOTT. To keep the same man there; and it conforms to other batteries in the service.

Mr. PARKER. Can't they keep him there now?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; I do not see anything much different myself; it only conforms to the general organization of the army.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If this change is made, he becomes a fixture and can not be changed?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; when he takes that position he keeps it.

Mr. YOUNG. Does he have to be appropriated for if there is a cavalry detachment with five or six sergeants? Don't you think it would be better to turn it to the old form and leave out the word "stable?"

Colonel SCOTT. It should conform to the general organization of the artillery.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Can't you keep him there?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; but it makes him prouder of the place.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On page 9 there is an increase of \$600 for clothing; that is a question for the paymaster.

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; this part of the estimate was made by the Paymaster-General.

Mr. YOUNG. On page 11 there seems to be an increase for one master gunner, \$480; appropriated last year, \$408. Is that an error?

Colonel SCOTT. A clerical error; amount for last year should be \$480.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On page 18 an item for one clerk to the adjutant, \$1,800; increase of \$600.

Colonel SCOTT. There has never been a chief clerk in that office. We have always needed one. The chief clerk should have more pay than other clerks under him. He is a man of long service; he has been there about thirty-five years and has earned the promotion which is asked for him, rendered necessary by clerical labor of the office, which has greatly increased of late years.

Mr. FRAZIER. Is he a civilian or an enlisted man, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. A civilian. The amount of work done in headquarters at West Point is greater than that of any department—for instance, the Department of the Missouri—more actual work done here, and the adjutant does work corresponding to the work of an adjutant-general of a department. The chief clerk does more work, which is more varied in character, than the chief clerk of any military department.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 19 there appears to be a new provision for civilian instructor, with the same allowance for fuel and light as authorized for first lieutenants.

Colonel SCOTT. We have a number of civilian instructors here; for instance, the instructor of Spanish and the instructor of French, who have the same positions as practically the dental surgeon here. You met a number of the gentlemen last night at the entertainment. We have tried to give them quarters, but we can not always do so, and when we are able to give them quarters they are very cramped and small; but their situation is that of the officers, and we feel that we ought to let them buy at the commissary and have other privileges of officers.

The CHAIRMAN. The same terms and conditions as first lieutenants?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. They get \$2,000 a year each now?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. And no allowances?

Colonel SCOTT. Nothing but quarters, and sometimes they do get quarters and sometimes they don't.

Mr. SLAYDEN. When they do not get quarters where do they live?

Colonel SCOTT. They live in Highland Falls, Newburgh, or New York City?

Mr. YOUNG. Do you mean to say that they are now allowed to buy from the commissary?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir; not under the law.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I don't see why they should not have that privilege.

Colonel SCOTT. The words "privilege and allowance" should be inserted. We have just lost a very valuable man of that kind, Mr. La Meslee. He stated that the conditions were better on the outside, and while he liked the place and the officers he felt that he could not in justice to his family stay here.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "custodian of the gymnasium, \$1,200."

Colonel SCOTT. We have a great many athletic contests here. We need such a man to keep the young men from being overtrained. We have the man but he is paid for by the members of the Athletic Association, which is the association that manages the contests here.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that the custodian is not paid for by the Government?

Colonel SCOTT. He has not been; he is not a custodian but a trainer.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is it Jenkins you have reference to?

Mr. SULZER. What position does Jenkins hold here?

Colonel SCOTT. Wrestling; he is paid by the Government.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Colonel, how long have you had him?

Colonel SCOTT. About four or five years.

Mr. SLAYDEN. He is a kind of football manager, is he not?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir; we get our coaches from the outside. He watches the condition of the men (cadets), to see that they do not get overtrained. (Temple.)

Mr. SLAYDEN. Has he sufficient skill in physiology to do that?

Colonel SCOTT. He has done so since I have been here; by giving him the position of custodian of gymnasium we believe that we will be helped.

Mr. PARKER. When will the gymnasium be completed?

Colonel SCOTT. Next fall.

The CHAIRMAN. The next increase, on page 19, "Civilian instructors in gymnastics, from \$1,500 to \$1,800."

Mr. SLAYDEN. There is an increase above that item, Mr. Chairman: "Pay for two instructors of fencing, increase of \$600—\$300 each." Is that Vauthier?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; Mr. Dohs and Mr. Vauthier. Mr. Vauthier is a man who was educated abroad; he is a first-class fencer; we got him from the Fencers' Club in New York. He can make more on the outside by giving instruction, and we have maintained here that he has brought about the skill in fencing that we have won largely in the intercollegiate contests, including the navy.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Does he have quarters?

Colonel SCOTT. Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't.

Mr. SLAYDEN. He has not the privilege of buying at the commissary?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If he has, the others should.

The CHAIRMAN. Can't you put them all on the same footing?

Colonel SCOTT. That is what we want to do. They will look for places on the outside if we do not give them some advance.

Mr. PARKER. This given them by law—quarters, fuel, and light—represents a very substantial increase.

Then we would have to allow them quarters like first lieutenants: to allow them something for rent would make an increase anyhow by that proviso, would it not?

Colonel SCOTT. I do not know what their rent should be.

Mr. PARKER. I mean rent, fuel, and light.

Colonel SCOTT. An increase, no doubt.

Mr. KAHN. Would the privilege of buying at the commissary be worth something?

Mr. PARKER. Yes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The next increase is on page 20, engineer for academic building, etc., increase, \$300; fourth item.

Colonel SCOTT. This man has been here for thirty-six years.

Mr. KAHN. A service of thirty-six years here?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; supervising the engineering plant of all the buildings of the academy.

Mr. KAHN. Work increased within the last few years?

Colonel SCOTT. Very decidedly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Your reasons are——

Mr. KAHN. Set forth in this report. How long since he last had an increase?

Colonel SCOTT. He has had no increase since I have been here.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Next item on page 21, for chief plumber from \$1,500 to \$1,800.

Mr. KAHN. Last item on page 20 shows an increase of \$200.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I wish to call your attention to the item on page 21; chief plumber salary last year, \$1,500.

Colonel SCOTT. That man does inspecting of work of all new buildings here. All this new work going on adds to his duties; sixteen extra sets of quarters, cadet barracks, etc. More will soon be added.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I see your reasons are set forth in the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the same reason would apply to an increase for engineer and janitor of Memorial Hall from \$900 to \$1,200.

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Next item, on page 22, for printer at headquarters, increase of \$300.

Colonel SCOTT. The printer, Mr. Tripp, has been here a great many years; he handles the examination papers of candidates.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe we met Mr. Tripp; has he same position as civilian instructors?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; you gentlemen met Mr. Tripp. His duties have enlarged tremendously—probably three times as great as when he commenced on that pay. Never in all the years since he has been here have any of the examination papers gotten out.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he draw any other pay or have any privileges?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir. We do not consider his position exactly as civilian instructors, nor has he the position of an officer. I want to ask your attention to the salaries paid in the office of the Public Printer. [Appendix B.]

Mr. PARKER. The next item is for assistant printer, \$1,000; appropriated last year, \$1,000.

Colonel SCOTT. This is a mistake in printing; amount appropriated last year should be \$720.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Your reasons are set forth in estimates?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. On top of page 23, an item for a skilled photographer, \$1,200. Is that the one explained by Colonel Larned?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. Next item, stenographer and typewriter in adjutant's office.

Mr. SLAYDEN. From \$840 to \$1,200. You have given your reasons, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Have you anything to add to these reasons?

Colonel SCOTT. This increase is for Miss Hager here, and I should like very much to get it for her.

Mr. KAHN. Increase in pay of one overseer of waterworks, \$180.

Colonel SCOTT. This man watches the filter plant; rather scientific work.

Mr. KAHN. Comparatively recent work?

Colonel SCOTT. Doubled in size this year.

Mr. KAHN. Increase of \$120 for engineer of steam, electric, and refrigerating apparatus for the cadet mess.

Colonel SCOTT. There are two in the cadet mess; there were two there last year, one with higher pay. We want to let that one go and put the assistant in charge.

Mr. KAHN. Then this is really a reduction?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir. Apparatus being sent down to main power plant, but all sorts of little motors are in the building itself, and plumbing, cold-storage plants, and all these little instruments, like pasteurizing plant for milk, must be kept in order; we cannot send for the chief man to come in from his work.

Mr. PRINCE. His duties are increased?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; and one man has been reduced.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On page 24 an item for one attendant in department of philosophy.

Mr. SULZER. That has been suggested to us for a number of years.

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir. He handles delicate models and fine instruments.

Mr. FRAZIER. He handles them now?

Mr. PARKER. What does he get now?

Colonel SCOTT. He has been doing this work for thirty years.

Mr. PARKER. He gets \$40 a month now.

Mr. PRINCE. What is the next item—copyist and typewriter for department of English and history?

Colonel SCOTT. This is a new position. We want to get that department about which we have already spoken.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Explained in estimates on page 214.

Colonel SCOTT. We asked for the new department and a man as attendant in the department as given in the other departments.

Mr. PRINCE. On page 25 another new item, bookbinder, \$1,200.

Colonel SCOTT. Binding has heretofore been done by contract. Books were sent out, and we did not get them when we wanted them; many lost in transit, and we would like to have our own bookbinder. We believe that it would be more economical and much more satisfactory.

Mr. PARKER. Have you any statement of what it would cost by contract that we can submit to the House?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir; but I can get it. All books in the main library and in the libraries of each department of the Military Academy, text-books for cadets, reports and records, if sent away for binding are sent at considerable risk and expense to Newburgh or to New York. Valuable books ought not be sent by freight to a distance. The main library has thousands such books needing binding or rebinding. Any mistake of the binders can only be corrected by again sending the book to him, thereby incurring a second risk. Books and all periodicals must often be bound like a model, and the model has to be sent away to a distance, and no use can be made of this volume so long as it is away, sometimes for months, and one case of books has been lost. The packing of books for transportation injures them. Valuable manuscript, etc. (of which the library possesses many) can often be properly bound only after a consultation between the librarian and the binder. Maps and engravings have to be treated in a special way, which can seldom be described by a letter. It is understood that the Library of Congress has an extensive bindery in its own building. It is the experience of all libraries that their binding is much more satisfactorily done by a binder of their own. When done by contract outside it has been found that inferior materials and workmanship characterize the binding, backs come off, and much work has to be done over, also that the cost is increased by the expense of packing and shipping both ways, long delays ensue, and risks of loss or damage to valuable books are caused. There is enough work to keep one binder and two sewing girls constantly employed. [Appendix C.]

Mr. PARKER. It would be well to put it in the hearings to show that it would be a saving.

Colonel SCOTT. I should like to show you what kind of printing and bookbinding we do here. [Samples of text-books, etc., shown to committee.]

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to suggest that in order to facilitate these hearings that where reasons are given in estimates we could get through with those items unless Colonel Scott has additional reasons.

Mr. PARKER. We will be through very soon.

Mr. PRINCE. The next item seems to be new, "Registrar of the Military Academy, \$2,000." I believe that it has been in the appropriations before.

Colonel SCOTT. It has never been given to us by Congress. This registrar is new—never been given to us—but we want to get it.

Mr. FRAZIER. What are the duties you expect from this man?

Colonel SCOTT. Every college has a registrar. Mr. Ward has a position which is practically the position of registrar of a college.

Mr. FRAZIER. Does an officer now perform that duty?

Colonel SCOTT. A clerk in the adjutant's office.

Mr. FRAZIER. What compensation does he receive?

Colonel SCOTT. \$1,500.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is that the registrar?

Mr. FRAZIER. He is performing the duties of a registrar.

Colonel SCOTT. I would like to have Mr. Ward appointed. He follows his father at the Military Academy as clerk; he has been here about fifty years in that office.

Mr. PRINCE. Just a moment. Can you do that under the law; would you have to suspend legislation of the civil-service laws to make the appointment?

Mr. PARKER. That is fully set forth in the estimates.

Mr. PRINCE. Why is there an increase in the expenses of the members of the Board of Visitors?

Colonel SCOTT. I put it in the arguments that we would like very much if the situation would go back to the way it was before. We feel that the graduation of these young gentlemen should be witnessed by a committee of the House and of the Senate. Frequently, for many years, the diplomas have been given by the Secretary of War or the President himself, witnessed by a committee from the Senate and House and a number from civil life. We think it detrimental to the Military Academy to have it changed as it is now. Moreover, one thing we think about civilian members, that most of you gentlemen are very kindly disposed toward the Military Academy, but your constituents might not be. Col. H. L. Higginson (I think you may be acquainted with him)—he is probably one of the first gentlemen of Boston, and if Mr. Lodge desires, for instance, to do something for the academy and the people of Boston, if constituents are not behind him such a man as Mr. Higginson would put them so; and if we had such a man in St. Louis and Kansas City and Chicago, if appointed year after year as friends of the Military Academy in all large cities of the country, this academy would rest upon a rock.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is your argument elaborated in the report?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. I think the Military Academy has rested upon a rock for many years, Colonel.

Colonel SCOTT. You would be surprised to know how many people do not know that such a place as the Military Academy exists.

Mr. SULZER. I beg your pardon. My constituents are very familiar with everything at West Point. I have the most intelligent constituents in America.

Colonel SCOTT. There are hundreds who come from New York who know nothing of the place.

Mr. SULZER. That might apply, Colonel, to Mr. Frazier's or Mr. Slayden's constituents, but not to mine.

Mr. FRAZIER. That the time for visiting the institution should be changed so as to have the committee at the end of the scholastic term?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRAZIER. What are your reasons?

Colonel SCOTT. They are set out above and in the estimates.

Mr. PARKER. That could be done with extra session; also could be done at extra long session—to come in June.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Could come at any time if the law provides for it.

Mr. FRAZIER. The present law provides that the committee visit the academy during the session of Congress or thirty days prior thereto; there is no provision to come after session of Congress.

Mr. KAHN. Sometimes adjourns as early as April.

Mr. FRAZIER. Gives certain dignity to the occasion of the graduating class of the academy?

Mr. KAHN. Inspiration also.

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. I think there is a great deal in it; same as—

Colonel SCOTT. Every other institution; commencement in spring. Our alumni are scattered in Cuba and the Philippines and we can not gather here; we are scattered all over the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Similar change made in the Naval Academy?

Mr. FRAZIER. No.

Colonel SCOTT. We think it would be a benefit to the academy to get back to the old system.

Mr. PRINCE. This increase on page 28 for repairs seems to be without expense.

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. Buildings increased and therefore in need of greater repair.

Mr. KAHN. Next item for postage and telegrams; doing more business all the time?

The CHAIRMAN. Increase is due to the increase of business.

Colonel SCOTT. The building here makes great increase in business and need of supplies.

Mr. PARKER. Next item, on page 30, for one typesetting machine, \$3,700.

Colonel SCOTT. The old pony machine, purchased nineteen years ago, is inadequate. Work has increased four or five times. When we get into the new building we should like to put in an up-to-date printing plant.

Mr. KAHN. Would like to get a Mergenthaler?

Colonel SCOTT. A good typesetting machine. It would be more economical.

Mr. KAHN. Does he set type by hand?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; all work of the Military Academy is done; general orders, text-books, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you do all the printing at the academy?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Eight thousand one hundred dollars for these machines?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. What will the motors cost?

Colonel SCOTT. One hundred dollars each for the small motors. We would like to avoid filling the room with machinery. When we go into the new building we would like to put in a modern plant that will do the work economically and promptly and be worked from central plant.

Mr. PARKER. When will your building be completed?

Colonel SCOTT. By the way, we would like to make it available at once. We expect to go in the building some time in May, possibly in March. The building is heated inside now so that the plastering is going on as fast as practicable.

The CHAIRMAN. Another item of increase on page 31, from \$2,820 to \$3,500, gymnasium and athletic supplies.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Supplies worn out; apparatus in gymnasium need repairing?

Colonel SCOTT. Those masks and foils for broadsword you saw; they have been repaired as much as possible and they have gone to the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, on page 31, to about the middle of page 32, there are new items; 2 typewriting machines.

Colonel SCOTT. They are for the commandant of cadets' office. He has his headquarters there; does all correspondence between the Corps of Cadets and my office. Thousands of explanations pass through his hands.

Mr. PRINCE. He has no typewriters there at present?

Mr. SULZER. He says they are worn out beyond repair.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Do you get anything for the old machine?

Colonel SCOTT. We are not allowed to do that; they are, under a board of survey, condemned, and the money is turned into the Treasury.

Mr. PARKER. Under the army bill; can not make any personal arrangements about it; must sell and let Government get what it can out of it?

Colonel SCOTT. If in the new law, yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. I gather that you wish new cabinets also?

Mr. KAHN. You mean the wooden part?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; if on the machine they are necessary.

Mr. PARKER. The two machines cost \$270; \$135 each.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Cut the cabinets out and save a little money?

Mr. PRINCE. What about the target material at the top of page 32?

Colonel SCOTT. We have never had anything of that kind for light artillery. For practice we have heretofore put a piece of canvas on top of the mountain, but we would like to have proper arrangements so that the practice might be carried on as in actual warfare; a track to be prepared and target that will move along it.

Mr. PARKER. To learn to fire at?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Next item; ammunition.

Colonel SCOTT. Ammunition has heretofore been furnished by the Ordnance Department, but the Chief of Ordnance said "You have a Military Academy bill; get your own ammunition on your own bill." The Chief of Artillery said the same thing.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Comes off ordnance appropriation?

Colonel SCOTT. The cadets should be educated to fire the various guns, and the War Department desires us to get it on our own bill.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How about the next item—repairs to searchlight for coast artillery, night practice, \$125?

Colonel SCOTT. Have just gotten a searchlight.

Mr. KAHN. You haven't had any at all?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir. We have the light and we want the money to keep it running.

Mr. PARKER. Did I understand you to say a reflectoroscope?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir. That, last year, was allowed to lapse on account of the individual who undertook to prepare these models failing to do the work, and \$375 was turned in to the Treasury. The reflectoroscope is for throwing pictures on a screen in the lecture room. It will take photographs or pictures out of a book without having to make lantern slides; it throws pictures and colors out on the screen.

Mr. KAHN. Do you do much of that work, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. Need it all the time.

Mr. KAHN. You have illustrated pictures constantly?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; constantly.

Mr. KAHN. At the present time do you make your own slides?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. You make lantern slides?

Colonel SCOTT. Sometimes we do and sometimes we don't; we have to buy them sometimes.

Mr. KAHN. With this machine you would not have to have this additional expense, so that in the long run it would be a saving?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, it is an up-to-date thing.

Mr. YOUNG. Do you mean to say, Colonel, that you can take an ordinary picture out of a book and throw it on the screen?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Suppose it has no color; can you give it color?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Colonel, do you have to have that increase for topographical relief models?

Colonel SCOTT. That appropriation was turned into the Treasury last year; had \$375, but did not use it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Reflectoroscope; what about that?

Colonel SCOTT. That is just what we are talking about now.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Beg pardon; go ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 35, for stationery, text books, etc., for the department of modern languages, \$350; asked for \$500 last year.

Colonel SCOTT. We want to take but part of it for that department. You see, modern languages had the subject of English in it last year, and the department of law had history. We took part of the appropriations from these two departments and put them together for the new department of English and history.

The CHAIRMAN. For the new department?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. This includes no additional expense in the increase of the pay of the professor?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Additional expense for text-books, etc., which are unavoidable?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. KAHN. Do you think it would be a very desirable change to make this change in law?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; languages would gain much.

Mr. PARKER. Do you see how you can divorce law from history? It seems to me that the essential part of the historical part of the training in law, in order to make the legal training understandable, is history. We have local history, military history, history of corporations, and various branches of history. The important part of history is its bearing upon military law as a practical matter.

Colonel SCOTT. History used there can be taught in the department of law.

Mr. SLAYDEN. On page 38 there is an increase for water pipe, plumbing, etc.

Colonel SCOTT. The water pipe, plumbing, and repairs are for new buildings; they need repairing all the time.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Plumbing in new buildings not carried elsewhere?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. When these buildings are new, as they are now, there should not be any repairs for plumbing, should there?

Colonel SCOTT. In that case the money would go back in the Treasury.

Mr. KAHN. In that case, if defective, you would not have money to fix it.

Mr. FRAZIER. Colonel Scott, does this item of \$6,000 for water pipe, plumbing, and repairs embrace all buildings at the Point here?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Under item for buildings and grounds on page 41 there is an increase of \$300 for cases, materials, etc., for ordnance museum.

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; for cases, materials, fixtures, and repairs in ordnance museum. Did you see the museum yesterday? The place is small, and we have many things that we are not able to display on account of room. When we go into the new building next spring, we want some cases and material.

Mr. FRAZIER. For ordnance laboratory and other buildings, material for roads and walks, etc., increase \$7,000.

Colonel SCOTT. This is for the purpose of repairing and repointing walls. I showed the Senator the building yesterday, which is badly cracked.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it for that purpose?

Mr. SLAYDEN. What building is that?

Colonel SCOTT. The ordnance laboratory; built about 1840; just ordinary repairs for the purpose indicated—to make repairs.

Mr. PARKER. Ought it not be put in some other place?

Colonel SCOTT. It belongs to buildings and grounds.

Mr. PRINCE. Then it is really a building to be repaired, is it?

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, it is to maintain its present shape.

Mr. SLAYDEN. There seems to be on page 4 item for \$10,000, for repairing, renewing, plastering, painting, and calcimining cadet barracks, increase \$5,000.

Colonel SCOTT. The \$5,000 is asked for for the additional barracks.

Mr. PARKER. For another building?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PRINCE. A new building would not need it this year, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. It has been in use a year now and before this appropriation can be available will be longer in use.

Mr. SLAYDEN. All right; we have your argument for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Item for continuing work in connection with restoration of Fort Putnam, to be expended under direction of the Secretary of War, \$5,000.

Mr. PARKER. When will Fort Putnam be completed?

Colonel SCOTT. The original appropriation was \$25,000; \$20,000 has been expended, this \$5,000 will be all that will be needed to finish it.

Mr. FRAZIER. Will this complete the work?

Mr. PARKER. Can't that word "continuing" be changed to read "to complete?"

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; we are not going to ask for any more.

The CHAIRMAN. Next item, civilian employee quarters.

Colonel SCOTT. You appropriated for that item last year \$6,000. The estimate was based on rough plans for a frame building. We did not care to put up such a building, so that it was returned to the Treasury.

Mr. PARKER. Could you not wait another year on that item?

Colonel SCOTT. We would like to have it, if possible.

Mr. KAHN. It would be very desirable to have the civilian employees in the grounds?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; those needed suddenly in the night, like plumbers; we can not wait for them to come down from Newburgh.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Next item, for beginning the development of the general plan for landscape improvements at military reservation, \$10,000.

Colonel SCOTT. That is for opening that section of the reservation which is back of us; we can not get back into it, practically no roads. If a fire swept through it it would be very difficult to control.

Mr. KAHN. Full of underbrush?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLAYDEN. In view of the condition of the Treasury, don't you think that item might be deferred this year?

Colonel SCOTT. We should like very much to have it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Is this for clearing lands?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir; to make roads, improvements of the reservation.

Mr. SLAYDEN. That would begin a fight. Cut the word "landscape" out.

Mr. KAHN. Say for the construction of new roads; that would be better language.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Item \$5,000, for models, relief plans, and maps to illustrate the facts of geology, photography, geography, etc., in the

arts of war, etc., to be displayed on the walls of the buildings of the academy.

Colonel SCOTT. Our idea was when we had anything to put on the wall, which is learned unconsciously. He would refuse to do it if he did not learn of his own accord. Our plan is to put things on our buildings. When a man steps inside to wait the things he will see attracts his attention and he will remember them.

Mr. KAHN. Like a child—his attention is attracted and he stops to look at it; would not do it if compelled to read it.

Colonel SCOTT. That's it. There is a tablet in the sally-port with remarks on discipline by General Schofield which I think should have been taught; "The discipline which makes the soldiers of a free country reliable in battle is not to be gained by harsh or tyrannical treatment. On the contrary, such treatment is far more likely to destroy than to make an army. It is possible to impart instruction and give commands in such manner and in such tone of voice as to inspire in the soldier no feeling but an intense desire to obey. While the opposite manner and tone of voice can not fail to excite strong resentment and a desire to disobey. The one mode or the other of dealing with subordinates springs from a corresponding spirit in the breast of the commander. He who feels the respect which is due to others can not fail to inspire in them regard for himself. While he who feels and hence manifests disrespect toward others, especially his inferiors, can not fail to inspire hatred against himself."

Mr. SLAYDEN. That item could wait a year without any great detriment?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; it could wait a year but we would like to get it.

Mr. KAHN. The item "building of roads;" is there any danger that forest fire would break out and destroy the buildings—do you think it would go in as far as the buildings?

Colonel SCOTT. I could not say; we would turn out everybody.

Mr. KAHN. It would probably destroy a great deal of property?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; we have a forest expert from Mr. Pinchot to treat the woods—to stop forest fires; a good man on the reservation.

Mr. SLAYDEN. The Dassouri property? Something new to me.

Colonel SCOTT. That property was bought by General Mills; it is a part of the watershed. There is a building on it which needs repairing.

Mr. YOUNG. Is the building occupied and in use?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; by a soldier; he maintains the artillery detachment garden.

Mr. YOUNG. You want to improve it?

Colonel SCOTT. We want to repair it.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Colonel, if you didn't have that building there would one be built for him?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. By alterations do you mean repairs or alterations?

Colonel SCOTT. We desire to fix it so that it will be habitable.

Mr. SLAYDEN. How much is the amount?

Colonel SCOTT. One thousand dollars.

Mr. SULZER. Do you think, Colonel, it is a good thing to have a man living on the watershed?

Colonel SCOTT. We must do it. We have applied and gotten the New York state board of health to make rules for our watershed here. Take the other end of the watershed, where there are mines, and we have run against difficulties.

Mr. PARKER. Have we gotten from the State of New York legislative authority for this watershed?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; for what we have purchased.

Mr. PARKER. Could you put in here a copy of legislation?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir. [See Appendix D.]

Mr. SLAYDEN. If you have got to keep a man there you ought to have a house.

Mr. PRINCE. Is he an enlisted man or a civilian?

Colonel SCOTT. A soldier.

The CHAIRMAN. Next item, for preserving and marking revolutionary forts, redoubts, and batteries, and other historic sites situated within the limits of the West Point Reservation, \$3,210.

Mr. YOUNG. Is that along the lines of work done at Fort Putnam?

Colonel SCOTT. The same thing. These historic points are within the reservation. I have a board of officers here whose duty it was to look into and report upon them. The historic societies of New York are interested, but I can not go to these societies and ask them to put money in West Point. I want to engrave on the stone whereby these points may be maintained.

Before we finish with the printer I would like to put in a statement as to the salaries paid the printers elsewhere in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, have that incorporated in your remarks. [See Appendix B.]

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to hear you on the item on page 46 regarding cadets.

Colonel SCOTT. We want to increase the cadet force by 92 men; very anxious to have this increase, for we want graduates of the Military Academy. Graduates of the academy form a very small proportion of the officers of the army. Take, for instance, the officers of infantry, first lieutenants of infantry; I think there are 450 first lieutenants of infantry, only 10 of whom are graduates of the Military Academy.

Mr. PARKER. Only how many?

Colonel SCOTT. Ten first lieutenants of infantry are graduates of the Military Academy out of 450; when they go to higher rank to do the constructive work of the army we want men scientifically educated and men familiar with all arms, and they are not there.

Mr. PARKER. The matter, Colonel, as I find after investigation, is due to the changes from year to year and the enlargement of the academy; when, on the other hand, the army remains the same, West Point is sufficient?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir.

Mr. PARKER. I would like very much to have prepared a table which will show how many appointments were made to the army each year and how many came from West Point, and during the years when West Point graduated too many I would like to have a statement that there were so many made to the army and how many from West Point; when certain graduates had to go in civil life, i. e., to go back to be of value; 5,000 men in 1818, when West Point was

enlarged, carried down to the civil war when the army was reduced and when West Point again became too large for the army, continued to the present time, when too small to supply the needs of the army.

Colonel SCOTT. That data, I believe, could be supplied from the office of the Chief of Staff. (Application has been made to the War Department for this information and will be furnished later.)

Mr. PARKER. Yes; but it would take a great time to make it up.

Mr. KAHN. Colonel, what suggestion do you make—what is your plan for the increase of the attendance to the full scope at West Point?

Colonel SCOTT. We had two plans; one already printed in estimates with notes explaining it in full and which provides one more cadetship for each Senator, or 92, and also in addition to this to keep the Corps of Cadets as nearly as practicable at its authorized maximum strength and to offset normal shortage, which is about 100; and the second clause authorizing extra appointments to go to the House of Representatives, not to exceed 92 in all, and to be distributed in an equitable manner among the Members of the House according to roster to be kept by the Secretary of War. This would, in addition to keeping the corps nearly at its authorized strength, and provide 92 additional appointments, or 184 in all, and as only about one-third of these will be successful in passing the various mental and physical entrance examinations and the examinations of the four years' course, it would be 1914 before any of the cadets appointed under this provision finally graduated, and the actual gain to the army would be only about sixty additional graduated second lieutenants five years hence. Since that measure was approved by the Secretary of War I have been instructed to substitute for it another measure which the Secretary of War prefers because it leaves undisturbed the present system of making appointments and merely provides for the appointment of candidates to West Point to fill existing vacancies and with candidates to succeed the first class after the completion of the third year of their course, which I understand has been tried at the Naval Academy and has proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement, which can be easily changed to meet existing conditions at any time that the Congress may deem advisable without, in any way, disturbing the system of making appointments. I therefore recommend that the proposed enactment:

Whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Military Academy, the succeeding appointment may be made from his congressional district, State, Territory, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, or at large, or from the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the existing law.

The necessity, therefore, is explained in the following memorandum by the Chief of Staff, which is concurred in by me and which was approved by the Secretary of War:

[Memorandum for the Acting Secretary of War. Subject: Increase in the Corps of Cadets at West Point.]

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,  
December 23, 1908.

One of the most important pieces of army legislation now pending before Congress is the matter of increasing the Corps of Cadets at West Point. With the pending extra-officer bill, the elimination bill, and other army legislation now under consideration for the present and for the future, it is believed that a strong effort should be made at this session of Congress to get the Corps of Cadets at West Point increased by about 100 cadets.

The commissioned strength of the army is now 3,812 exclusive of the Medical Corps. The average age of first commission in the army is 23, so that the average length of service of those who retire for age is forty-one years. At least half of those who enter the service leave the active list before reaching the retiring age, and the average length of service of all officers can be assumed to be twenty years or less. To maintain a commissioned strength of 3,812 by officers serving twenty years each, 190 second lieutenants should be commissioned each year. The classes graduating at West Point for the last six years since the present strength of the corps was established have averaged 105 men each, which is 85 short of what they should be to supply all the officers of the army. On the other hand, the navy, with a commissioned force one-fourth that of the army, has a Cadet Corps twice as big as that at West Point.

It has been held by some that it is of advantage that all the officers of the army should not be graduates of West Point, but no one denies that the bulk of them should be West Point graduates. When it is realized that of the 450 first lieutenants of infantry only 10 are graduates of West Point, it must be realized at once that some immediate steps should be taken to provide a means by which a greater number of officers entering the army should be enabled to take advantage of the preliminary military education which can so readily be given them at West Point.

Five years ago Congress provided for the reconstruction and enlargement of the Military Academy, and these improvements have advanced to such a point that an increase in the corps of 25 per cent could not be accommodated.

An unsuccessful effort was made last year to get the corps increased by the appointment of two additional cadets at large from each State, and the current estimates for the Military Academy (pp. 225 and 226, Book of Estimates) contain the following:

"Hereafter the Corps of Cadets shall consist of one from each congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, one from Porto Rico, four from each State at large, and forty from the United States at large. They shall be appointed by the President, and shall, with the exception of the forty cadets appointed from the United States at large, be actual residents of the congressional or territorial districts, or of the District of Columbia, or Porto Rico, or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Philippine Commission, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations: *And provided further*, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction upon graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts. And the provisions of section 1321, Revised Statutes, are modified in the case of the Filipinos undergoing instruction, so as to require them to engage to serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged, in the Philippine Scouts. (Increase of two from each State at large submitted.)

"Hereafter the Corps of Cadets shall as nearly as practicable be maintained at its maximum authorized strength, and for this purpose a sufficient number of extra appointments are authorized, not to exceed two from each State, the extra appointments to be distributed in an equitable manner among the congressional districts of the States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and Porto Rico, according to roster to be kept by the Secretary of War."

From an investigation of the subject I am convinced that the above plan (recommended during my absence) for accomplishing the desired increase in the Corps of Cadets will probably fail for the same reason that a similar provision failed last year.

In order to bring this matter to a successful issue, I believe that the corps should be and can be increased without disturbing the present method of making the appointments. This matter has already been thoroughly thrashed out with respect to the Naval Academy, and there is no reason why new and untried plans for making appointments should be made at this time. The naval appropriation act of June 7, 1900, contained the following proviso:

"Whenever any naval cadet shall have finished four years of his undergraduate course of six years the succeeding appointment may be made from his congressional district, or at large, in accordance with the existing law."

This had the effect of increasing the Naval Cadet Corps 50 per cent and did not disturb the existing method of making appointments. It provided only that appointments should be made more frequently; that is, that from every congressional district, or at large, appointments should be made once every four years instead of once every six years as heretofore. By an act approved March 3, 1903, the Naval Cadet Corps was again increased by providing that appointments should be made every two years.

By a slight change in phraseology the provision of June 7, 1900, above quoted, would be applicable to the Military Academy, thus:

"Whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Military Academy, the succeeding appointment may be made from his congressional district, or at large, in accordance with the existing law."

If this were enacted into law it would result in appointments being made for the Military Academy every three years instead of every four years, as is now the case. As soon as a cadet reached the graduating class he would create a vacancy and his successor would enter as a fourth classman. The lower three classes would contain as many cadets as the whole corps now contains, and, theoretically, the size of the corps would be increased 33 per cent. Practically, however, the increase would be only about 25 per cent, because of the number designated there is always a considerable percentage who fail to pass the examination for admission, and it is thus impracticable to keep all of the vacancies filled all the time.

I therefore recommend that the above proviso, namely, "Whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Military Academy, the succeeding appointment may be made from his State, congressional district, Territory, Porto Rico, or at large, or from the Philippine Islands, in accordance with the existing law," be substituted for that contained on pages 225 and 226 of the Book of Estimates, and that the Secretary of War in his hearings before Congress lay special stress upon the necessity of increasing the Corps of Cadets at the present session of Congress.

Very respectfully,

J. F. BELL,  
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

Approved, December 26, 1908.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,  
Acting Secretary of War.

MR. KAHN. Which would be the better plan?

MR. SLAYDEN. What we want to get at is this: Whether or not it would interfere with the project for us to make a similar appropriation for this year for continued development.

MR. YOUNG. Does \$1,700,000 add to the original amount authorized by law?

COLONEL SCOTT. No; way inside of it; simply to carry on project of the building under the limit of \$7,500,000. That is my understanding of it.

THE CHAIRMAN. Now, Colonel, will you please proceed?

COLONEL SCOTT. You take 450 lieutenants of infantry; while the Chief of Staff says it is not denied by any that the bulk should be graduates, every man coming in without technical knowledge looks to West Point for their models in every community. Five years ago Congress provided for the reconstruction and enlargement of the Military Academy, and these improvements have advanced to such a point that an increase in the corps should now be accommodated.

MR. KAHN. Colonel, in regard to the matter of examinations, don't you think that if you marked a young man on the general average it would be better; if he drops behind in one study he is gone. Don't you think better results would be obtained if you were to mark him on all subjects; if very proficient in all studies and failed in one his general average may help him along and helps him get in?

COLONEL SCOTT. What we want is a good man who will take the course; for instance, one unprepared in mathematics and a high mark in other subjects, but unable to take the mathematical course.

MR. PRINCE. Suppose he is high in mathematics, but very poor in geography or history?

COLONEL SCOTT. If anywhere near the mark the board waives the deficiency.

MR. PRINCE. You regard mathematics as important; most important of any?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Going back to the increase of the corps of cadets, you say that it will enlarge the number about 33½ per cent?

Colonel SCOTT. Twenty-five per cent.

Mr. PRINCE. Then if you increase it 25 per cent you will add one-quarter more to the expense of the pay and keep of the cadets?

Colonel SCOTT. Only pay, I think.

Mr. PRINCE. Will you at the same time add one-quarter more to the number of instructors?‡

You will add approximately about one-quarter more to the present expenses of the institution; that is, as to the pay of cadets, etc.

Colonel SCOTT. In pay of cadets, yes.

Mr. PRINCE. And instructors?

Colonel SCOTT. Not so great a force, I think.

Mr. PRINCE. But you think you will replace them by trained officers from the institution?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Let me ask you this; after a young man graduates at West Point, the same year or a little later thereafter a young man is appointed from civil life, does not the two have to go to the same schools; put in the same length of time—the civilian appointee and the graduate of West Point?

Colonel SCOTT. No; they don't.

Mr. PARKER. I am afraid to say that I got that idea from General Bell. Don't they have to study, anyway—study in post schools; Leavenworth?

Colonel SCOTT. They may and they may not; depends on circumstances.

Mr. PARKER. I want to ask one or two questions on this same subject. I understand you have in round numbers 400 now; your estimate for pay and subsistence, etc., as in the bill, is for \$3,000,000?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. In so far that item of 25 per cent would not hurt that? You have quarters for two in a room for 580?

Colonel SCOTT. We could take 600.

Mr. PARKER. All right, sir. In round numbers, now?

Colonel SCOTT. In north barracks 112 cadet rooms, south barracks 180; in wing of new north barracks, which is under progress of construction, there will be 44; 336 cadet rooms will be ready here before this bill takes effect.

Mr. KAHN. Three hundred and thirty-six; two in a room, 672 cadets.

Mr. PARKER. You only have 400 now, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir; 403.

Mr. PARKER. So far as filling vacancies are concerned, are your examinations so conducted that you could tell who were the best of the men that failed; whether it was better for the State or the best for the United States?

Colonel SCOTT. There are no means known of examining a man so that we can get the best always; men must be tried by experience in actual life before the best are really known. No system of examination will do this; we can only approximate.

Mr. PARKER. Could you show a comparative list; i. e., showing the first, second, third, and fourth best qualified of the State? Would it be practicable to have a law or provision for all principals and

alternates, named by a certain man, failing that the best of the candidates from the State could be selected for the vacant appointment?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; we could take this information from the examination papers.

Mr. PARKER. Such a law would be practicable—three appointments, a principal and two alternates; those alternates would know that if they came up for examination in the event of another vacancy in the State, they would have a chance.

Colonel SCOTT. That would be most valuable.

Mr. PARKER. I would not feel like making such a provision for the whole United States, which would destroy state appointments, but I see another arrangement whereby a vacancy in any State could be filled by competition from that same State.

Mr. KAHN. Why could you not increase the number of alternates; I believe they have more in the Naval Academy?

Mr. PARKER. They won't come.

Colonel SCOTT. They would not go to the expense of the examination and trouble if they did not feel that the principal might fail to pass.

Mr. KAHN. They have no trouble of that kind in the Naval Academy?

Mr. PARKER. They do not go. I think something must be done to induce the men to go up for the examinations.

Mr. SULZER. Colonel, to increase the number of cadets, do you think it would be a good idea to give each Member of Congress an additional appointment? Give him an additional appointment now, which would bring in practically 300 men?

Mr. PARKER. No room for them. Would it be asking too much, Colonel, to ask you to submit with your letter the number of graduates of West Point who are colonels and lieutenant-colonels?

Colonel SCOTT. There are 83 colonels and 100 lieutenant-colonels in line and staff.

Mr. KAHN. With the majors and captains?

Mr. PARKER. You have given the lieutenants. Thinking this over again—to pick out infantry throughout the line it is startling. I am frank to say that I had no idea nor, apparently, did Congress; it may be misleading because your graduates have a chance; the brighter men go into the Engineer Corps, then in the artillery, field and coast, the cavalry, and what is left goes into the infantry. That is the catch-all for the civilians.

Mr. KAHN. Colonel, is there anything else you desire to say?

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the deficiency in the number of cadets at this time is greater than it has been for some time previous?

Colonel SCOTT. There has always been quite a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Not as much as it is now; that contingency was coincident at the time and was coincident with the intent of the academy to raise the standard of admission.

Colonel SCOTT. Never heard that.

Mr. KAHN. There has been a raise in the standard recently?

Colonel SCOTT. Some time back.

Mr. KAHN. How long ago?

Colonel SCOTT. I don't remember; some time before I came here.

Mr. YOUNG. Was there a change in the examinations? Why I spoke of this I remember that recently I read an article by Colonel Larned in the North American Review criticizing the public schools and I got the impression that there was something wrong in the standard.

Colonel SCOTT. I think it must be six or seven years old. The standard for entrance is lower than in other institutions.

Mr. YOUNG. It strikes me, Colonel, that it was lower than it ought to be; still we have some very excellent officers.

Colonel SCOTT. Certainly. It has been conducted since long before the civil war. Last year we asked you gentlemen to lengthen the course by three months. We started on this course and are now trying it, making an effort to cut the mathematics in amount and give it more time.

Mr. YOUNG. Do you think in any event it would be unwise to lower the standard of admission?

Colonel SCOTT. I think it would be very unwise.

Mr. PRINCE. Colonel, how many cadets were admitted under this new system last March?

Colonel SCOTT. One hundred and twenty-four were taken in.

Mr. YOUNG. They had preliminary studies up to that time?

Colonel SCOTT. Up until January 12. There were several cases of men who were sick and who could not take the appointment who were examined February 23.

Mr. PRINCE. They enter the 1st of March. Have you had between the 1st of March and this time any preliminary examinations or other examinations?

Colonel SCOTT. We had a weeding-out process in June.

Mr. PRINCE. Then, between the time of admission in March and the time of the examination in June, how many failed to come up to your requirements out of the 124?

Colonel SCOTT. You see we give them every leniency. We weed out only those who have no chance. Occasionally men come here who are dull and can't ever take the course and there is no use in the expense to the United States to try to do anything with them.

Mr. PRINCE. How many failed?

Colonel SCOTT. Seven.

Mr. PRINCE. Then in your December examination, how many?

Colonel SCOTT. Eight.

Mr. YOUNG. Then they stood up very well, taking them all in all?

Colonel SCOTT. We got rid of 15.

Mr. YOUNG. As a matter of fact, was their work better than heretofore?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. Do you remember how many fourth classmen failed last year?

Colonel SCOTT. Fifteen failed.

Mr. SULZER. Anything further you desire to say you can add to your statement.

Mr. KAHN. I see the last item in this bill has reference to Lady Cliffe Academy. Is there anything you would like to say other than what is on it?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; I would like to say something. There is being made a macadamized boulevard from New York to Albany

on this side of the river. Hundreds of machines pass up all the time. The number that passes on the other side on a dirt road in a year is something inconceivable. When macadamized on this side and completed the traffic will be transferred to this side of the river. The road will fork at lower end of Highland Falls, going in behind the reservation. If we buy the hotel near this junction a man can get into that hotel, get his food and go on; it will be the means of keeping many machines away from the reservation.

Mr. KAHN. Any economy in connection with the purchase of this place; you would have to have your boulevard road start somewhere in Jersey City or Weehawken?

Colonel SCOTT. It does now. It is already constructed now within about 8 miles of here. State of New York appropriated \$5,000,000 for roads.

Mr. YOUNG. I did not know that; then tell me, does the road pass through the reservation here? Suppose they wanted to go on up to Albany?

Colonel SCOTT. It is to be extended back of West Point.

Mr. YOUNG. Suppose New York State directs that boulevard go around West Point; if there is no hotel here what will they come in here for to go back to Albany?

Colonel SCOTT. Only a short distance to the hotel, and the West Point road joins the boulevard at both ends of the post.

(Attention is invited to sketch map accompanying.)

Mr. YOUNG. Have you any definite information what we can get that property for?

Colonel SCOTT. No, sir; I don't know that you will get it at all. I have been in communication with the archbishop, who has never given me a definite answer.

Mr. YOUNG. It would be quite an important matter, I should think, to know not only the cost and whether by making the change it is to be paid for by provision out of the authorization already made for the improvements of the academy and whether it could be completed within the limit?

Colonel SCOTT. The estimate is made so authority may be granted the Secretary of War to purchase this property only in case it would be advisable at the price that it can be gotten for; otherwise the hotel will be built as before decided upon.

The building has been examined by the quartermaster; it is a brick building, occupies one of the finest sites on the Hudson River, and takes in 48 acres of land which adjoins the reservation, and it lies in the direction in which we can expand. We conceived the idea after examination of the building that it could be bought and arranged for occupancy as a hotel. It has 223 rooms, and could be bought for about what a new hotel can be constructed on the reservation under present building plan. Out of the appropriation of \$7,500,000, if authorized, 48 acres of land will be gained as well as the hotel site, with post left vacant for other needed buildings.

Mr. PARKER. Automobiles do not think much of 10 miles. Newburgh is only 10 miles out. Would not they be likely to come past the reservation than attempt to come into the reservation?

Colonel SCOTT. Everybody wants to see West Point—every inducement to come in, and if we said we do not want you they would say that they wanted to go to the hotel; a difficult thing to say to an

American citizen you can not go to the hotel, but if the hotel is purchased it is so near the junction of the roads that automobiles can go to it and out again without coming through the post.

Mr. SULZER. You can keep automobiles out by putting up signs.

Mr. KAHN. American citizens feel that it is their property.

Mr. YOUNG. Another thing, Colonel, do you get that 48 acres of land with the hotel?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; and the site for hotel saved for other buildings in the post and we keep the hotel out of the post.

Mr. PARKER. Is that 48 acres level enough to be at all available for extension to your drill ground?

Colonel SCOTT. Only for buildings. [To Major Carson, quartermaster, who was called before the committee.] Have they examined the dock?

The QUARTERMASTER. There is a dock at which river steamers land.

Mr. YOUNG. By the holding of the dock by the Government you could control somewhat the landing of the steamers there?

Colonel SCOTT. Absolutely; but it is the only landing for the village of Highland Falls.

The QUARTERMASTER. We could not exclude any legitimate business, but could have control to a certain extent.

Mr. YOUNG. Are the hills or mountains from dock so bad that you could not transport the stuff up there?

Colonel SCOTT. No; could be transported very easily.

Mr. PARKER. Colonel, I note that in old times, although Cozzins was down there, those who really wanted to see the Point always went to the West Point Hotel in order to be near the place.

Colonel SCOTT. There are many and loud complaints about this hotel, and its site is needed for other buildings.

Mr. PARKER. Cozzins was running the hotel then, but the distance was too great from West Point for seeing the cadet plain and the cadet campus.

Colonel SCOTT. It was occupied by guests, but the management was a business failure; many people now go to Huse's still farther away.

Mr. PARKER. I remember perfectly well that everybody who went to see the campus wanted to come here.

Colonel SCOTT. A cheap automobile line would be sufficient to make it very accessible; maintained by the proprietor or by some car-line company.

Senator FOSTER. Major Carson, please make whatever statement you wish to.

Major CARSON. The estimate of \$1,700,000 is for additional funds, within the limit of cost, authorized to continue the work of improvements. Last year we asked for no money. This year we must have some in order to continue the work. The amount is based on the cost of buildings that are now in process of erection and other buildings that, as far as I know, will be started this spring or summer. The figure of \$1,700,000 is based on my estimate of what these buildings will cost and partly on what I knew would be the cost based on contract prices.

Mr. YOUNG. What proportion of the \$1,700,000 is for the new buildings and what proportion for buildings now in process of construction?

Major CARSON. Over \$1,000,000 of it is for buildings in process of construction for which contracts have been made. The rest of it is for buildings that will probably be started this spring or summer, one of them, in fact, the large riding hall, we will probably ask proposals for in the course of a week or ten days, and that, I roughly estimate, will take about \$600,000.

Mr. YOUNG. When do you expect to start that building?

Major CARSON. The riding hall? By the middle of March; as soon as the weather permits.

Mr. YOUNG. When do you think you will have it completed?

Major CARSON. It will probably take four years, on account of the way the building must be erected.

Mr. YOUNG. How much will it cost?

Major CARSON. About \$600,000.

Mr. YOUNG. Therefore, it would not be any use to appropriate all that money this year?

Major CARSON. No; not for the riding hall; but what I don't get this year I don't get until July, 1911. One of the new buildings we will have to start (and I think it will be this summer or fall) will be the new academic building, and the estimated cost of that is \$600,000, based on plans. That is very urgently needed, and as soon as the administration building, opposite the cadet mess hall, is completed, which will be this summer at the latest, the ground for the new academic building will be available, and I have no doubt that the authorities will have me start it immediately.

Mr. SULZER. Major, how much money does Congress contemplate appropriating for all the improvements under the original plans? How much money was authorized?

Major CARSON. Seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. YOUNG. How much of the amount appropriated has already been used?

Major CARSON. Of that amount, my expenditures to December 31, 1908, were \$3,827,492.50.

Mr. SULZER. Do you believe now that the entire plans can be carried out within the original limit contemplated by Congress, i. e., for \$7,500,000?

Major CARSON. That is a rather difficult question for me to answer, for two reasons: The cost may exceed on account of increase in the cost of the buildings over the original estimates, and then it may go down; the cost of material and labor may grow greater. I am hoping they will go down. Then, I can not predict what changes will be made in the plans as they now stand. If the proposition which Colonel Scott was discussing, the purchase of the Ladycliff property, is approved, it would make some change in the plan, but I believe the main part can be completed.

Mr. SULZER. This work is all let by contract?

Major CARSON. All of the buildings, but not the engineering part, such as roads, sewers, walls, grading, etc.

Mr. SULZER. When do you think that this work will be completed?

Major CARSON. In about six years.

Mr. SULZER. Have the plans been modified?

Major CARSON. No sir.

Mr. PRINCE. Was the building of the bachelor officers' quarters along the edge of the plain, between the plain and the river, in the original plan?

Major CARSON. It was in the plans submitted by the architects in the competition, and subsequently embodied in the development of their plan, which was approved by the Secretary of War January 27, 1904. Whether it was in the plan when the estimates were submitted I can not say.

Mr. PRINCE. How many more buildings are to be built on this line?

Major CARSON. None at all, sir, except the bachelor officers' quarters. This building is about 60 feet from Cullum Hall, and will be as long as the officers' mess, i. e., it has a frontage on the plain of about 190 feet over all. That is the only building. There is no building contemplated between the bachelor officers' quarters and the site of the hotel where the superintendent and staff officers' quarters are to go.

Mr. PRINCE. How many buildings will be on the hotel site?

Major CARSON. There will be a group of about six buildings. They have been so located and combined as to absolutely not interfere with the view that you have to-day. This group will be located a little to the front of the hotel and a little to the west of it.

Mr. PRINCE. Was that group of buildings in the original plan?

Major CARSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARKER. Do you propose to have any road or driveway, whatever you choose to call it, between the houses, Colonel?

Colonel SCOTT. Yes; the public will have free access to a road around the group along the edge of the bluff overlooking the river.

Mr. SULZER. In your opinion, Major, this \$1,700,000 is necessary to be appropriated at this session of Congress?

Major CARSON. Yes, sir; I would rather have it \$2,000,000 to be on the safe side. As it is now, we have obligated in excess of the amount already appropriated \$1,028,233. Congress so far has appropriated \$4,500,000. The amount expended and obligated for work to be completed is \$5,528,233.43. Of course, it can not be spent until the work is done. We have, however, obligated that much. The amount expended to December 31, 1908, is \$3,827,492.50. The amount obligated for contracts not completed, for work outside of these contracts and including all expenditures to December 31, 1908—that is, including the \$3,827,492.50—is \$5,528,233.43.

Mr. YOUNG. How much of that money which has not yet been paid will be required during the next fiscal year? How much work will be completed by this time so that you will have to pay it out within the next fiscal year?

Major CARSON. All of it for work that is now under way, and \$400,000 in addition for new work that will be inaugurated next spring or summer. All of the buildings now under contract and work in connection with roads, retaining walls, sidewalks, sewers, etc., that is more or less completed, will be finished before the end of the fiscal year 1910, i. e., before June 30, 1910, consequently the entire amount that has been obligated, as stated in answer to previous questions, will be required. In addition, the new riding hall will be started this spring, and it is quite probable that the new academic

building will be put under way next summer or fall. Besides the buildings, there is other work in connection with the improvements that must be carried on simultaneously and for which funds will be required.

Mr. YOUNG. So that practically the whole \$1,700,000 will be necessary to meet existing contracts?

Major CARSON. More than that.

Mr. SULZER. In other words, Major, in your opinion, it is absolutely necessary for this session of Congress to appropriate this \$1,700,000 to go on with the work?

Major CARSON. We will need all before the end of the next fiscal year. In fact, there has not been enough money appropriated to pay obligations that will come due between now and the 1st of July next. I ought to have \$300,000 more available now, i. e., available to meet obligations that I am sure will come up in the next six months. I have recommended that part of the \$1,700,000 asked for in the estimate be made immediately available.

Mr. PARKER. Would it be a disadvantage to the Government if work on the buildings was to stop altogether?

Major CARSON. I think it would.

Mr. PARKER. What would the Government gain by keeping up the work?

Major CARSON. We would have the advantage of contractors' plants now on the ground, skilled mechanics and laborers who have congregated in this neighborhood for employment on work that has been going on for the past three years, many of whom have brought their families and are living permanently in the neighborhood. In other words, there is a plant and organization that has become familiar with conditions and requirements that would be broken up and scattered if work were to be stopped.

Mr. KAHN. There is a little deterioration on work whenever it is stopped, Major?

Major CARSON. Yes, sir; always.

Colonel SCOTT. Moreover, we need those buildings now.

Mr. PARKER. Has the Government any plant of its own?

Major CARSON. In a small way. We have a stone-quarry plant, and one with which we have done some of our own excavation for buildings in order to save money and time.

Mr. PARKER. If this plant were to lie idle would there be any depreciation in it?

Major CARSON. Undoubtedly.

Mr. KAHN. Have you had difficulty in the past in reference to employing men for your work; and these men that you have at the present time, are they thoroughly satisfactory?

Major CARSON. Yes, sir; we had in the beginning, but have been able to take advantage of dullness in the building business last year in New York. Last year lots of men came here to get work in this neighborhood, and some of them brought their families. Of course, they will leave if everything stops.

Mr. KAHN. Prior to the time they got here I understand you had considerable difficulty in getting men.

Major CARSON. We had to bring some of them all the way from Boston.

Mr. KAHN. Did you have any strikes?

Major CARSON. No, sir.

Mr. YOUNG. Is it necessary to start the riding hall now?

Major CARSON. The riding hall is much too small for instruction.

Colonel SCOTT. We have to use all the spare time we can get to instruct the cadets in this branch, and we work them up to 6 o'clock at night with electric lights.

Mr. YOUNG. That is because you have not room enough in the present building to accommodate all the men at one time?

Major CARSON. We have a first class of 104 cadets, and to train them properly and to put them through the course one-half must go every day; and the riding hall is not large enough to instruct 55 cadets at one time.

Colonel SCOTT. This building was built when my class graduated.

Mr. SULZER. Is there anything else you would like to say?

Major CARSON. Nothing; except that I have recommended that part of this appropriation of \$1,700,000 be made immediately available. The recommendation I made was that the amount be increased to \$2,000,000, and that \$400,000 be made immediately available.

Mr. YOUNG. You can use \$2,000,000 of—

Major CARSON. We have under way seven buildings that should be completed by the 1st of next July. Three others—gymnasium, chapel and north wing of cadet barracks, the largest of the group under construction—are to be completed by January of 1910. The ten buildings that have been started this fall and winter, all of which will be finished early in 1910, and some before the end of 1909, involve a total expenditure of about \$1,085,000. Two other large buildings that will be finished by August of 1909, will require about \$383,000 in addition to payments that have already been made for work done upon them. There are also certain expenditures of administration, architects fees due for plans approved, or when contracts are let on which we can base the final cost, and projects, such as roads, sidewalks, etc. I will need for all this \$1,036,000 between now and the 1st of July if the work goes on as it is now going. My expenditures last month were over \$66,000. There is available at the present time \$670,000 of the \$4,500,000 that has been appropriated to meet payments that will become due between now and June 30, 1909. It will thus be seen an additional \$366,000 will be required to meet these payments, and that it must be obtained at once if the work is to be continued, hence my recommendation that of the amount to be appropriated to continue the work, \$400,000 be made immediately available, as there is every reason to expect that the progress on the work will continue for the next year and a half at the same rate we have now obtained. I believe that the \$1,700,000 asked for on the estimate will also be required prior to June 30, 1910. For the above reasons, I have urged that the estimate of funds to continue the work that was submitted last September be increased on the appropriation bill now before the committee of Congress to \$2,000,000, and that \$400,000 of this amount be made immediately available.

Mr. YOUNG. Then you wish an appropriation of \$2,000,000 rather than \$1,700,000? Do you want \$1,000,000 of that available at once?

Major CARSON. No, sir; \$400,000 would see us through, but I should hate to have to say to workmen that "I can not pay you this month because no money has been appropriated."

Mr. YOUNG. How much will you need?

Major CARSON. I can only approximate, and I have placed it at \$400,000.

Mr. SULZER. If you do not want the money, you could not spend it.

Major CARSON. No, sir; but to be on the safe side it would be well to appropriate \$2,000,000.

Mr. SULZER. If there is anything further you desire to say, you can add it to your notes.

Mr. PARKER. Have you anything further to discuss?

MEMBERS OF BOARD (Colonel Scott and Major Carson). Nothing.

Mr. PARKER. I move that the committee take an adjournment until the first Monday in June.

Senator FOSTER. I think it would be well if the committee could meet here. We might make some sort of recommendation to that effect.

Mr. PARKER. I move that the board adjourn subject to the call of the president.

Senator FOSTER (addressing Colonel Scott). I wish to express to you our appreciation and thanks for the very many kindly courtesies that you and the officers of the academy have extended to us, and beg to assure you that we will carry with us a long and very lively sense of our pleasure and enjoyments, and the only regret that we have is that we are compelled to leave soon. We feel that we have done just exactly what we were to do—investigated, examined, etc. It is usual to incorporate this into a resolution, but some chairman of another committee told me it was not necessary.

It is moved and seconded that the board adjourn subject to the call of the president. Any objections?

There being none, it is so ordered.

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#### APPENDIX A.

##### *Proposed legislative enactment regarding the retirement of professors of the United States Military Academy.*

*Provided*, That any permanent professor of the United States Military Academy who has served thirty years in the army, of which ten years shall have been at the Military Academy, may, upon retirement, be placed by the President on the unlimited retired list of the army one grade higher than that held by him at retirement.

Or modified as follows:

*Provided*, That any permanent professor of the United States Military Academy who has served thirty or more years in the army, of which at least ten shall have been at the Military Academy, may, upon retirement, be placed by the President on the unlimited retired list of the army with rank, pay, and allowances one grade higher than that held by him at the time of retirement.

This provision affects only six individuals—the permanent professors of the Military Academy. It requires no additional appropriation in the Military Academy bill. Under the most extreme assumption the average annual amount involved for the next forty years would be \$956.25. Under the most unfavorable assumption for the operation of this provision there would be no professors on the retired list for a period of three years; for twenty-four years out of the forty there would be but one; for a period of six years there would be none; for a period of twelve years there would be two, and for a period of one year there would be three.

There are six permanent professors at the academy, one of whom will retire under the present law, for war service. The additional expense involved in the provision if enacted into law can be accurately computed under an assumed probable condition. The data given in table appended is under the assumption that the other five professors will serve until retired for age, as is now their intention, and that they will be suc-

ceeded by men appointed at the same age at which they were appointed, and who will render equal length of service with their predecessors, and that each professor will live to the age of 70 years.

The purpose of this provision is to increase the efficiency of the Military Academy by attaching to its academic staff the highest grade of talent, character, and experience, both in the army and civil life, as well as to compensate for certain disadvantages inherent in the character of the duties of the permanent professors of that body.

The permanent professors of the Military Academy are six in number, and form the nucleus of the academic board, of which body the remaining five members, including the superintendent, are officers of the army detailed for a number of years. The former, therefore, representing the continuous traditions of the institution, and presiding over departments of theoretic science and art, find in the service of the academy their life work and are necessarily debarred from the prospect of advancement open in the service to men of equal ability and character.

When the army was smaller, its field of action more circumscribed, the number of positions of high rank and attractive responsibility few, and promotion very slow, the professorships of the Military Academy were regarded among the prizes of the service and were objects of keen desire, promising a reward for ability quite beyond the expectation of the younger men of talent in their corps or regiment. Since the comparatively great enlargement of the army and the corresponding increase of positions of high rank, and because the scope of its activities as well as the variety of its offices of responsibility and professional interest in all corps had greatly increased, thereby offering to men of ability and ambition many opportunities of distinction, the attractiveness of professorships to such men has greatly diminished, and desire for them among officers of leading ability has lessened to a marked degree. The attainment of the grade and pay of general officer, either on the active or retired list, is now debarred to professors even after a lifetime of laborious and distinguished service, so that any officer believing himself possessed of special talent and capacity naturally feels that under present conditions his chances for distinction and rank are much better in non-academic service. To offer, in recognition of changed conditions, the increased rank on retirement will add greatly to the dignity and value of academic professorships.

The duties of the professors of the Military Academy are very much more onerous than those of civil colleges and universities, both in character and in extent of time. Owing to the fact that nearly all instructors are officers detailed from the service, and for a short term (four years), they are necessarily less expert in their pedagogic duties than those of civil institutions, and do not attain their maximum efficiency until their tour is half completed. This fact, as well as the exacting nature of the instruction at the academy, compels the active participation of the head of the department in the detailed work of daily recitation, in addition to the necessity for the training of the instructors themselves. He is also called upon for a large amount of administrative work outside the duties of his department, on committees, etc.

As regards time, the academic term largely exceeds that of any civil institution. It begins on September 1 and continues without other interruption than one week in December until June 14. During this excepted week in December the heads of departments are exceedingly busy with the labor of examinations and their results. During the short academic vacation between June 14 and September 1 it not infrequently happens that they are called upon for special work, and in some instances have given up the whole period to its performance.

The services of the academy demand of its professors nearly their whole vitality and practically all of their time. They have little opportunity, as at other institutions, to acquire either fame or increase of income by original research and authorship; and the records show an unusual breaking down in health among the personnel of the last thirty years. Among twelve professors appointed between 1870 and 1900 but five survive, and of these one retired in broken health. Nearly every one of the twelve was of exceptionally strong physique.

Finally, the national and official character of the institution, which causes it to be frequently crowded with visitors, both official and private, and to be a center of attraction for army officers, compels the academic staff to do a large amount of entertaining. This obligation can not be avoided, and as West Point is notoriously an exceedingly expensive location for all household supplies it entails a great hardship and renders it practically impossible for a professor with family to save from his pay. Many are compelled to draw upon whatever outside resources they may possess to meet expenses, and in case of decease their families, in a number of instances, have been left in very straitened circumstances. This hardship is the greater since the great advance in prices has gone hand in hand with the enlargement of the institution and a very great increase in its publicity and social functions.

## APPENDIX B.

The following data is taken from the Official Register of the United States for 1905, showing salaries paid in the Government Printing Office:

	1905.	1908.
Public Printer.....	\$4,500	.....
Foreman of printing.....	2,500	.....
Two assistant foremen of printing.....	each. 2,000	.....
21 foremen of divisions.....	each. 2,000	\$2,250
22 assistant foremen of divisions.....	each. 1,800	1,996
177 proof readers.....	1,460	.....
All copyholders.....	1,200	.....
Men who make up pages (the simplest work).....	1,322	.....
Over 800 printers, good, bad, and indifferent.....	1,248	.....
Ordinary clerks in warehouse of Printing Office.....	1,800	.....
Women telephone operators in Printing Office.....	1,260	.....

The position of chief printer at the Military Academy is about equal in importance to a foreman of division (\$2,000; \$2,250 in 1908), and yet my salary does not equal that of the most ordinary compositor in the Government Printing Office, who hasn't a care nor a responsibility, and may be in his first month of service.

A similar position in commercial life would pay from \$30 to \$50 a week—\$1,560 to \$2,600 a year.

I was appointed chief printer October 12, 1885 (twenty-three years ago); have never been absent without leave nor had a single complaint filed against me. Have requisitioned the supplies during that time and never exceeded the appropriation nor was the office short of supplies at the end of any year.

WILLIAM H. TRIPP.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

All stationery for offices, section rooms, and instructors in all of the academic departments.

A few text-books and many pamphlets supplementary to the course, as well as lesson pamphlets in all subjects.

All stationery and blank forms used in the cadet store, cadet mess, and cadet laundry.

All stationery, blank books, blank forms, etc., used at the cadet hospital and the soldiers' hospital.

All stationery and blank forms used at the post commissary and post exchange, officers' mess, cadet Young Men's Christian Association, and Athletic Association.

All stationery and many blank forms used by all the detachments of troops.

All stationery, blank books, forms, etc., used in the adjutant's and quartermaster's offices.

All stationery, blanks, bookplates, bulletins, catalogues, etc., of the academy library.

The Annual Register of the Military Academy.

The Annual Athletic Report.

The examination papers for all preliminary examinations.

Monthly reports to parents of cadets.

The appropriation for printing and binding supplies, all the material used, except where departments have appropriations for stationery, and then the paper is supplied by the department.

The specifications for each of the new buildings comprised from 20 to 30 pages. Owing to their size, and to the fact that the small force of men in printing office is usually busy with current work, these specifications have been printed by contract at \$2.75 per page, including paper and presswork; the binding has been done in academy printing office.

With a typesetting machine and a competent operator this work could be done here for about \$1.50 a page. Bookwork could also be done much quicker. Many smaller specifications, say up to eight pages, are printed here.

\* \* \* \* \*

Nearly all of the text-books used by cadets are printed by regular publishers and bought by cadets. But there are so many supplements, interpolated sheets and parts, explanatory notes, and lectures in connection therewith, as well as examples, that can not very well be charged against cadets, that are printed here. Besides, they are not on the market, and their need develops from day to day, precluding their being printed elsewhere.

## NEW MACHINERY.

In addition to a typesetting machine, a cylinder press is very much needed that will take a sheet 25 by 38 inches, double the size of the press now in use. This machine was installed seventeen years ago, and while in good condition, can not keep up with the demands upon it owing to its small size. A larger one was needed when this small one was purchased, but fear was entertained of its greater weight on a floor not intended for such a purpose.

The several electric motors are desired to operate each individual machine to avoid the use of noisy, dusty belting and shafting. No doubt the motors will be cheaper than installing shafting in the new building, and will serve the purpose much better and with the use of less power.

The most of the furniture in the printing office is 40 years old and very antiquated. A small appropriation will bring the necessary furnishings and equipment up to date, consistent with the new quarters which it will occupy.

## APPENDIX C.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
*West Point, N. Y., January 15, 1909.*

Senator MURPHY J. FOSTER,

*Chairman Board of Visitors, West Point, N. Y.*

MY DEAR SENATOR FOSTER: Referring to the question of a binder and two sewing girls at the Military Academy, I have the honor to submit the following facts for consideration of the Board of Visitors:

All books in the main library and in the libraries of each department, United States Military Academy text-books for cadets, reports, and records, if sent away for binding are sent at considerable risk and expense to New York or to Newburgh. Valuable books ought not to be sent by freight to a distance. The main library has thousands such books needing binding or rebinding. Any mistake of the binders can only be corrected by again sending the book to him, thereby incurring a second risk. Books and all periodicals must often be bound like a model, and the model has to be sent away to a distance, and no use can be made of this volume so long as it is away, sometimes for months, and one case of books has been lost. The packing of books for transportation injures them. Valuable manuscripts, etc. (of which the library possesses many), can often be properly bound only after a consultation between the librarian and the binder. Maps and engravings have to be treated in a special way, which can seldom be described by letter.

It is understood that the Library of Congress has an extensive bindery in its own building. It is the experience of all libraries that their binding is much more satisfactorily done by a binder of their own. When done by contract outside, it has been found that inferior materials and workmanship characterize the binding—backs come off, and much work has to be done over, also that the cost is increased by the expense of packing and shipping both ways, long delays ensue, and risks of loss or damage to valuable books are caused. There is enough work to keep one binder and two sewing girls constantly employed.

Very truly, yours,

H. L. SCOTT,  
*Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.*

## APPENDIX D.

## WEST POINT WATER SUPPLY.

[Rules and regulations for the protection from contamination of the public water supply of West Point, in the township of Highlands, Orange County, N. Y., enacted by the New York commissioner of health under chapter 661 of the laws of 1893, chapter 251 of the laws of 1899, chapter 484 of the laws of 1904, and chapter 582 of the laws of 1906.]

(This pamphlet includes sec. 70, giving the state department of health power to make rules and regulations for the protection from contamination of public supplies of potable waters and their sources within the State, and providing for publication thereof; sec. 71, that the officer of the board may inspect, report, and notify of violations, etc.; sec. 72, that the department may order sewage, removal of buildings, etc.,

at the expense of the municipality. It also includes rules and regulations to apply to "Summit Lake, Twin Lakes, Bull Pong, Popolopen Pond, Round Pond, Long Pond, Cranberry Pond, Mine Lake, and to Popolopen Creek and the tributaries supplying the public water supply of West Point, Orange County, N. Y., and to all water courses entering or discharging into said streams or bodies of water. The term 'reservoir' whenever used in these rules is intended to mean and comprise every natural or artificial reservoir, lake, or pond which stores or detains water that enters or may enter the public water supply of West Point, Orange County, N. Y. The term 'water course' wherever used in these rules is intended to mean and comprise every spring, stream, ditch, gutter, or other water course of any kind, the waters of which when running, whether constantly or occasionally, eventually flow or may flow into the public water supply of West Point, N. Y." These rules are as to privies, privy vaults, pits, cesspools, disposal works, sewage and garbage, stables, boating, fishing, and penalty of \$200, and are signed by Eugene H. Porter, state commissioner of health, Albany. No date.)

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APPENDIX E.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,  
West Point, N. Y., January 25, 1909.

HON. RICHARD WAYNE PARKER,  
*House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN PARKER: Replying to your favor of January 22, I have the honor to advise you that I submitted a deficiency estimate to Congress through the War Department in December last, providing for the expenses of the members of the Board of Visitors, including mileage, and calling for \$1,095.36 to cover the expenses of those members of the board for last year who had started on their journey to attend the annual examinations at the Military Academy before they had received the notice of the cancellation of their appointment as members of the board. I had intended embodying this item in the Military Academy bill, but could not get the data from the members of the board in time to do so.

With kindest regards,  
Faithfully, yours,

H. L. SCOTT,  
*Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.*

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