MILITARY CAMP
(Continued from Page One)

knowledge to be obtained and the broadening influences of intimate contact between men of different colleges and sections was described as lying in the wide dissemination of military knowledge and in the training of a number of men from whom volunteer officers could be picked in time of need. A number of officers of the regular army were assigned to the camps for instruction purposes and detachments of regular troops were ordered to attend for the same purpose. The students were to be organized into infantry companies under command of regular officers. The uniform was specified as the field-series of the army, with the exception of the hat cord. A special hat cord designated by the name of the college was designed and furnished with the uniform. Since no Congressional appropriation was obtained the students were required to pay their own expenses. These were made as small as possible by locating the camps near centers of population, by furnishing uniforms at as low cost as possible, and by supplying rations at Quartermaster's prices. Full equipment was furnished free of charge, together with blankets, tentage and other necessaries.

The number of camps held in 1913 was two, one being at Gettysburg, Pa., the other at Monterey, Cal. The number of students was relatively small, there being 359 at Gettysburg and 62 at Monterey. When, however, the novelty of the plan is considered, the number of students shown in the true light. These men devoted a considerable part of their summer vacation to the trying out of a new scheme, their only reason for attendance being an active interest in the subject. Needless to say the results obtained from the first camps far exceeded all expectations and the War Department was convinced of the soundness of the plan.

At the Gettysburg camp which was opened on the site of and immediately preceding the encampment of veterans for the July 4th celebration, 159 men reported for duty. Sixty-one undergraduates and other institutions of learning were represented. At the Monterey camp there were 63 students, representing 29 colleges. At both camps progress was very rapid. Statements made by the officers were to the effect that the men learned as much in one week as an ordinary enlistee would learn in six months. This spoke very highly for the instruction given and for the interest exhibited by the students. Probably the chief reason for the rapid advancement was the fact that the men not only had to the training given enlisted men but they also had the training given to officers. Thus they obtained a better conception of the underlying principles of military science and tactics.

Instruction was given in all branches of the service, and, as far as was possible, the exercise was designed to enable simple company movements to be executed without confusion, extended order and tactical work to be carried out. Tent work was taught and the use of field glasses was encouraged. Problems were given to officers with the idea of promoting the development of initiative. The week's work included the training of the students to act as escort in a parade and as a unit of a battalion in the field.

The number of camps held in 1913 camps was five, one being at Gettysburg, one at Mount Gretna, Pa., and in target practice at Ludington, Mich., and one at Monterey, Cal. During the winter following the first camp a meeting was held and the students organized themselves into a society for the perpetuation of the camps for training reserve officers. The society was known as the American Military Society.

The last two weeks of the Gettysburg camp were occupied in a march to Mount Gretna, Pa., and in target practice, which was arranged jointly with the state of Pennsylvania. It was decided to hold four camps during the summer of 1914.

TRACK PROSPECTS
(Continued from Page One)

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