When hostilities terminated in that "splendid little war" on August 12, 1898, Private Samuel Adams, Company H, Twenty-second Kansas Volunteer Infantry, was in camp with his regiment near Thoroughfare, Virginia. In his diary Adams, the son of the Kansas State Historical Society's secretary Franklin G. Adams, simply wrote, "Peace protocol signed to-day and we will only get 13.50 hereafter. May be in army for three months yet." He and thousands of other young Americans, who had donned the uniform of the U.S. Army with so much enthusiasm only three months before and endured a long hot summer of training, were now ready to put off their martial experience and return to civilian life.

Camp life for Kansas soldiers such as Adams and the two men shown above had been at best mundane. Their regiment spent better than two months at Camp Alger before marching to Thoroughfare and then on by rail to Camp Meade, near Middletow, Pennsylvania. Despite Adams's trepidation, the Twenty-second left for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, on September 8, and, after a month-long furlough, mustered out of service there on November 3, 1898. The Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry had a similar experience a bit farther south. It was assigned to Camp George H. Thomas, near Lysle, Georgia, where, according to the adjutant general's report, "the regiment was given constant and thorough military instruction, and soon became a well-disciplined body of troops; and the officers and men waited anxiously for orders that would take them into active field service." But those orders never came, and at the end of August the regiment was ordered to Camp Hamilton, Kentucky, where it remained for a month before being sent to Fort Leavenworth. After a lengthy furlough, the Twenty-first mustered out of service on December 10, 1898.

Although the men of both regiments found time for some sightseeing—Adams visited Mount Vernon and the White House among other Washington, D.C., area attractions, and the men of the Twenty-first toured the Civil War battlefields of Chattanooga and Chickamauga—their days were mostly filled with army routine. Company C Corporal Walter S. Muntz of Conway Springs was "anxious to go" to Cuba in early July and wrote his family that "the weather down here [Camp Thomas] is quite hot and many regiments from the northern states are suffering considerably from the heat." Muntz's desire to get into the action was continually frustrated, and by the end of the month he still could only tell his family about the "program we go through each day," which, as "you will see . . . keeps one pretty busy": up at 4:30 a.m.; roll call at 4:45; breakfast at 5:00 with "police" or "cleaning up" and sick call at 5:40; the remainder of the day was devoted to drilling, more "police," meals, some "liberty," and "dress parade" from 6:00 to 7:00 p.m., with roll call at 9:00 and taps at 9:15. The routine at Camp Alger was nearly identical.

This is the third in a four-part series of photographs on the inside front cover of Kansas History highlighting the state's role in the Spanish-American War.
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