AMERICAN SENTINEL.

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We're printing the truth and the women that buy will attest to it.

This is a bona fide clearance of regular apparel—priced ridiculously low because we want to clear decks.

To clean up, all $1.98 one-piece dresses in stripes only

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To clean up, all $1.25 to $5.00 Ladies' skirts, colors white, tan, blue and black, in lawns and linenes. Among the lot you will find some $5.00 Cream Brilliantines and all wool plaid skirts worth $5.00. Your choice of the lot

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Respectfully,

HARRY GOSNELL.

March 25 1910 6 3

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Buy a Berkshire NOW,
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We sell the well known and tried out Maxwell, Hudson and National. Come get a demonstration in our cars. You will like them.

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I am prepared to issue through the leading

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Rates reasonable. A share of your patronage solicited.

Call C. & P. Phone 45-K or write.

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ESTEY, WEAVER,

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All sold at MODERATE PRICES and on EASY TERMS.

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Spring Beds, Mattresses, Fancy Chairs, &c., which we offer at lowest rates. An examination of our stock is solicited before purchasing elsewhere, as you can save money by buying from us.

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$22 to $25 Suits $18

Strouse Brothers "High Art" suits, and David Marks "Equal to Custom Made." Both famous makers of fine clothing.

DON'T MISS THIS . . . OPPORTUNITY . . .

$10 to $20 suits at special reduction beginning July 1st.

Beautiful Knee Pants suits at cost. See our July prices on Suits to order.

A lot of handsome patterns to select from.

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When yau want working pants or shirt let us show you the best at lowest price.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

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Our job-work is first class.



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DR. NICHOLAS M. BUTLER, EDUCATOR, PEACE ADVOCATE.

"AMONG those mentioned" for the ambassadorship to Germany is Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia university, from which institution he was graduated in 1882. Seven colleges have conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., which denotes that he is well doctored. Dr. Butler recently presided at the international peace conference at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., where he predicted that an international court of arbitration will be established before the date for the meeting of the third peace conference at The Hague. He is president of the American branch of Conciliation Internationale. He has served as president of the National Educational association and is president of the University Settlement society. Dr. Butler has written much along educational and sociological lines.

A PROFESSIONAL VISIT

By A. TOMLINSON FORD

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Tom Murphy was a lusty lad not long from the Emerald Isle. He could never see any work going on but he must be in it. His fort was emergencies. If a man needed to be dug out from under a pile of bricks or earth Tom's pick and shovel were always in the advance of others. Did some one tumble in a well Tom was the person to go down and rescue him. Indeed, Tom was always about when an accident occurred and the principal man in the salvage gang.

But great strength in one direction is usually at the expense of strength in another. Let Tom get sick and he was the veriest coward and whimperer in the land. At the slightest ailment he would take to his bed and groan and fret and wonder why the doctor didn't come, keeping his mother and his little sister Nora waiting on him. Then the moment the pain left him he was covered with shame at his timidity. He kicked off the cover, bounded out of bed and seized upon any method convenient or otherwise to show those about him that he was, after all, a man.

One afternoon Tom was seized with a griping. As usual, he got into bed, dispatched his younger brother for the doctor and roared for restoratives. His mother brought hot water, dipped a towel in it and clapped it on Tom's bare stomach. Tom howled with pain, for the water was near the boiling point and took the skin off. His mother ran to the water cooler with another towel, soused it in and, running back to the bed, put it where she had put the other one. A terrible chill ran through the invalid, and the griping increased fourfold.

"If the docther don't get here within five minutes," he cried, "I shall be a dead man."

But before the five minutes were up the pain suddenly left him. He sat up in bed and looked about him.

"Lie down," said his mother. "The doctor is coming and if he finds you able to sit up he will be very angry. We've been hurrying him, telling him that you were at death's door."

Tom lay back on his pillow and covered himself up. Presently he heard a commotion without and fragments of sentences. "Holy mother, he'll be drowned!" "Run quick." "What's the matter?" and such like phrases. Jumping out of bed, Tom ran into another room where he could look for half a mile down the road. There was the doctor's automobile rolled down the bank beside the road till it hung on the margin over the river. The chauffeur was swimming, while the doctor was holding the auto to keep it from sliding into the water.

"Give me me clothes," cried Tom. "Quick, the doctor's auto will be lost!"

"Bad luck to you, Tom," said his mother, "for an idyet. We've been teiyphonin' an' sendin' for the docther to save yer loife, an' now ye'r goin' to lift his automobile."

"Me clothes, me clothes!" was all the reply they received. They brought them, and while he was putting them on he cried:

"Nora, go to bed."

"What for?" asked Nora.

"So we can tell the docther that a mistake was made."

By this time Tom had got into his shirt, his trousers and his boots and dashed down to where the doctor was holding the auto. Tom grabbed it and with the strength of a young bull tugged at it until he got it to a place where it was safe from further injury. Then the doctor looked at him surprised.

"I thought you were dying," he said.

"Ye'r mistaken; it's Nora. Hurry, docther. She's got rumatiz and pneumonia and stomach ache all at the same time."

The doctor went on up to the house, leaving Tom to look after the auto while the chauffeur went to dry himself. As soon as the physician reached the house he was hurried into Nora's room. A pompous, opinionated old fellow, he would not brook a suggestion from any one. He felt Nora's pulse and put his ear down to her heart.

"I think it's a bad cold, docther," said her mother. "I hope it won't turn into newmoney."

"A cold be hanged!" said the doctor savagely. "She's got no cold, but palpitation of the heart. I must check it or she'll die."

Poor little Nora! She had been so excited over the recent events, especially the turn they had taken in her being the invalid instead of her brother, that it is no wonder her heart beat wildly. She did not know what terrible remedy the doctor would employ.

"It's in me side, docther," she said faintly, hoping to ward off any heart remedies.

"You need something warming," said the medical man. "Bring a redhot poker."

"Holy mother! Docther, are ye goin' to warrum me wid that?"

"I'm going to mull some liquor with it," said the doctor.

But Nora was not convinced, and, while the physician turned his back to get some pills out of his medicine case, she jumped out of bed and ran for dear life.

The doctor, angered beyond measure, stalked out of the house, found his auto at the door and, jumping in, chugged viciously away.

Tom was afterward on one occasion very sick and sent for the doctor again, but he wouldn't come.

In the Galapagos islands turtles were found by Darwin which were able to travel four miles a day—a rate of progress not despicable in creatures provided with such legs; creatures, too, so heavy that six men were often required to lift one of them.

16,000,000 Men Are In Uncle Sam's Army

Every Ablebodied Male Between 18 and 45 a Federal Militiaman

And Is Liable to Be Called Upon For Active Service In Time of War

WHEN President Taft ordered the unprecedented mobilization of the United States army along the Mexican frontier there were many who cried "militarism." Perhaps they did not know that under an unobtrusive enactment of congress every ablebodied citizen between eighteen and forty-five years of age is enrolled as a soldier of the United States, under compulsion to serve if called upon in time of war.

By the new system, copied partly from Prussia and partly from Great Britain, there are now approximately 16,000,000 men liable for field duty under control of the war department. These are divided by law into three "lines." The first line comprises about 78,000 regular soldiers, who may be increased by enlistment to 100,000. The second is the national guard, known under the acts of last year, 1908 and 1903 as the organized militia and now numbering 121,580, with no limit on its increase. The third, created by act of congress, is the reserve militia, including every citizen capable of bearing arms and estimated at 15,490,000 men. Most of these probably are unaware that they are officially troops in a legally constituted division of the United States army.

This vast body of reserve militiamen is not regarded by the war department as part of the militia of the states, but as "federal citizen soldiery," a supplement of the regular army. This view is taken to escape the provisions of the constitution which vest in the states a large control over their organized national guard. In the opinion of army experts this divided control operates against military efficiency. In a report made by the chief of the division of militia affairs this official conviction is frankly expressed as follows:

"The conclusion is reached that, while a federal citizen soldiery may be made really efficient for field service, a state militia under existing circumstances will always vary from very satisfactory to very unsatisfactory. It can hardly be expected to be uniformly efficient.

"A body of federal citizen soldiery, organized by federal law, would have to be organized under the power of congress granted by the constitution to raise and support armies. It could not be any part of the militia authorized by the constitution. Such a reserve force might well constitute a part of the regular army of the United States—a reserve branch to supplement and combine with the active regular army and the organized militia for national defense in time of emergency."

Situation Like Prussia's.

In theory the army situation in the United States as well as in England is now the same as that of Prussia—that is, all eligible citizens have been impressed in a body into the service of the war department. The same purpose has been served in the three countries—that in case of war the military would not be compelled to depend upon volunteers.

The difference is in the manner in which the various war departments exercise their powers. In Germany compulsory service means that every citizen fit to bear arms belongs for seven years to the regular army, for five more years to the landwehr (corresponding to our national guard) and then until his thirty-ninth year to a second levy of the landwehr. During this time from two to three years must be spent in actual service "under the colors without interruption."

In England it has been taken for granted that a ministry which attempted to enforce compulsory military service in time of peace would collapse. There is no doubt that still more formidable results would follow any attempt to Prussianize the United States in actual fact.

According to the terms of the law adopted by congress in 1903 and amended in 1908 and 1910, "the militia shall consist of every ablebodied male citizen and every ablebodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen."

The service began theoretically from the passage of the act. There are no exemptions save federal officeholders and those who may be especially excepted by state laws. Peace advocates may escape if they can prove that they belong to "anti-war religious sects, churches or organizations well recognized at the time of the passage of this act." They cannot organize emergency "peace and good will" societies in order to evade military duty.

The reorganization of the military system of the United States was put into effect during the Roosevelt era and planned not only the formation of an immense reserve militia under federal instead of state command, but also the extension of federal control by different devices over the national guard.

Militia Only "Armed Mob."

At first West Point inspectors were sent out to investigate the condition of the state militia and found circumstances which deeply shocked them. One inspector reported of a volunteer regiment that it was "nothing but an armed mob of patriotic citizens." In Kentucky and Arkansas they were scandalized to find that "every militia private thinks he is as good as anybody, even a brigadier general." In Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Texas they declared militia colonels were selected because of their activity in their communities or because they came from "good old families." One company, it was charged, was guilty of having canteens without corks and dirty dishes.

These reports are said to have influenced the passage of the Dick bill, which went into effect on Jan. 21, 1910, and which was framed by Elihu Root, then secretary of war. It provided that "the organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia of the several states and territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as for the regular army of the United States, subject in time of peace to such exceptions as may be authorized by the secretary of war."

The law, however, modifies the power of the secretary of war over the national guard by several important checks. One of these is based upon the express declaration of the federal constitution, "reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the training of the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress." This check applies only until war is declared and troops are called out by the president.

Militia Retains Civil Rights.

As prescribed by congress the discipline of the militia is that of the regular army, but may in time of peace be enforced by the war department only through state authority and state officers.

In addition, except during war or an insurrection, the members of the national guard retain their civil rights; hence, says one writer on the subject, "while they are being nationalized all is polite and pleasing. They are considered as members of the freshman class in a great university of war, the faculty of which is in Washington."

Among the methods already put into operation for converting the national guard as far as the constitution permits into an arm of the regular army are interstate maneuvers, federal pay for militiamen during encampment, correspondence schools in military tactics of volunteer officers and supervision of drills by West Point strategists.

Under the acts of the Roosevelt regime the members of the national guard, when on duty in camps or engaged in military exercises under control of the war department, are entitled to the pay of regular soldiers. A division of military affairs was created in the war department in 1908. Co-operating with the secretary of war and the general staff, this division controls the discipline and training of the national guard in each state.

The adjutant general of each state is theoretically an adjutant general in the United States army.

Laws were drafted for introduction in the state legislatures repeating the main provisions of the congressional enactments on the subject, and a board of state adjutant generals was appointed to act with the war department.

Official communications assert that war can today be prosecuted successfully only after a long and regular training in the science of armed conflict. Some of the more advanced military scientists hold that this education should begin in childhood. Major General Leonard Wood, head of the army, advocated in St. Louis recently military drill beginning at the age of thirteen years in the public schools and rifle ranges for the instruction of high school students in accurate marksmanship.

The war department is providing rifle ranges for the national guardsmen. They are inspected regularly by officers of the United States army. They draw uniforms, arms and equipments from the national government and in time of maneuvers in interstate camps receive the pay of regular troops from the war department.

Exists Only on Paper.

Each state is urged to assemble its militia once a year within its own territory for instruction in the "war game" as taught by the leading military experts of the world, especially in Germany. It is planned to hold interstate maneuvers every other year, both in the east and west, and to have regular troops participate side by side with the militia.

Despite the new allurements for service in the national guard, there has been no notable increase of enlistment, at least in the southern and western states.

Kansas and Oklahoma have fewer than 2,000 organized militiamen each, Missouri and Texas have between 2,000 and 3,000 each, and Georgia, Iowa and Virginia have each between 2,000 and 3,000 guardsmen.

The advocates of peace may find a certain consolation in the fact that the reserve militia of almost 16,000,000 men exists as yet only on paper and will in all present probability come into actual being only in the event of war.

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