

BIG IMPROVEMENT IN THE MILITIA

Secretary of War in Annual Report Says National Guard Has Advanced.

MUST CONFORM IN JANUARY.

Organization, Armament and Discipline Must Be Same as in Regular Army.

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, Dec. 4.—The annual report of the secretary of war, now in the hands of the committee on military affairs, contains statements concerning the organized militia showing a vast improvement along the lines sought in the department's plan to increase the efficiency of the national guard, now the first reserve of the regular forces. Secretary Dickinson says of the militia:

The strength of the organized militia as reported by the officers of the regular army after the annual spring inspections is 118,226 officers and enlisted men. This is an increase of 7,385 over that reported last year.

Not only has there been an increase in numbers of the organized militia, but it is gratifying to find that the reports of regular army officers made in connection with instruction and maneuver camps and field exercises during the past summer indicate that there has been a material increase in the military efficiency of the organized militia.

It has been the first year of operation of the new militia law, and there is reason to think that this increase in military efficiency may be attributed, in part at least, to the effect of this law. In some directions the improvement has been so general that the department is beginning to hope that the new law marks the beginning of a transition movement from old militia methods and old militia conditions, in connection with the militia, to a new and more efficient organization. The militia law, to make the organized militia a worthy component with the regular forces of the United States in combined mobilization of the two forces for war service.

MUST CONFORM IN JANUARY.

The new law provides that after the first of January, 1910, in order to be classified as "organized militia," and thereby enjoy the benefits of the funds appropriated by Congress and of the issues made pursuant to law, all state forces must have the same organization, armament, and discipline as the regular army. The limiting date was made original Jan. 21, 1909, but the date was extended two years. During the past year the military authorities and legislatures of the states have been actively engaged in endeavoring to meet the requirements of the law in regard to conformity with regular army standards. It may be said that conformity has been satisfactorily established in all but two states.

It has been necessary to indicate to the state authorities that the law requires not only that there shall be conformity as to organization and armament and equipment of their forces, but that the discipline of the organized militia shall be the same as that of the regular army, the word "discipline," as used in the Constitution and the law, being construed to mean that instruction and drill that may be necessary to give troops a real military value for field service after they shall have been organized and equipped.

TRAINING THE MEN.

With a view to meeting the full obligation of the department in regard to instruction, the men being organized in the division of militia affairs, an instruction branch, with the object of placing at the disposal of the states every facility that can properly be extended under the law to assist the military authorities thereof in imparting both theoretical and practical instruction to the state forces. Along these lines the department has encouraged the formation of correspondence schools for officers and enlisted men, and in connection with state encampments and special assemblages for field instruction has furnished commissioned officers and enlisted men, to assist in giving practical instruction. Aside from the theoretical instruction imparted by correspondence schools, lectures by commissioned officers, and special literature prepared and issued to the states, the organized militia, the question of practical instruction is being closely observed by the department. This divides itself into two classes, viz., the practical instruction that can be given in armories, and that which can be given only in the field.

LACK OF ARMORIES.

The most serious difficulty affecting the question of instruction of the organized militia at present is the lack of adequate armory accommodations in many of the states. The department is of the opinion that the states should provide such armories for storage facilities for the valuable military stores furnished by the federal government. Some of the states have had a keen appreciation of this obligation and have responded accordingly; others are making adequate provision to meet this obligation; but it is regretted that in some states the question has not received any effective attention.

It is urged that Congress make a suitable appropriation to carry out the policy of the department to have joint maneuvers between the state forces and the regular forces during the ensuing year.

AUXILIARY TROOPS.

The instruction of the auxiliary troops (field artillery, cavalry, signal corps and medical corps) in their field duties forms a special problem. A very satisfactory solution is believed to have been initiated during the past summer in connection with the instruction of the field artillery on the government reservation at Sparta, Wis. Three field schools of instruction for medical officers were also held at Antietam, Sparta, and the Presidio of San Francisco. The officers and enlisted men of the field batteries were instructed with the regular officers and men for drill purposes, and through this close association and the man-to-man instruction thereby made possible, knowledge and training were acquired that cannot be obtained from books, or from ordinary drills as conducted by the militia in their armories or on their home fields. Reports which have come in from the camp indicate that the method was quite successful, and lead to the suggestion that it may be utilized in giving instruction to signal corps troops.

The medical encampments were conducted along the same general line, except that they were limited to officers.

The surgeon-general organized model field hospitals, with a complete complement of officers and men. In connection therewith a course of instruction for medical officers in their practical field duties, as distinguished from their medical and surgical duties, was inaugurated and carried out by the surgeon-general and officers of the medical department. About 188 officers of the organized militia participated in these encampments.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Most encouraging progress has been made during the past year in developing the policy of the war department in regard to creating an adequate body of coast artillery troops for use in the coast fortifications, supplementing therewith the coast artillery of the regular troops. The proposition presented by the chief of coast artillery in his annual report for the year 1907 was that one-half of the troops required for providing one shift for manning the guns and gunners provided for the defense of the United States proper should be supplied from the organized militia. In 1896 Massachusetts, on her own initiative, took the first step in this direction by assigning one of her infantry regiments to coast artillery duties. This was followed in 1906 by New York assigning the Thirtieth Brooklyn regiment to similar duty. In 1907 the seaboard states were invited to have a number of their infantry organizations participate with the regular coast artillery in coast-defense exercises. The object of this was to bring to the attention of the state authorities the importance of the problem of coast defense, and to present to the officers and men of the organized militia something of the nature of the work connected therewith, in order to ascertain whether it would appeal to them in any way as a desirable service.

RIFLE PRACTISE.

The reports of record rifle practise held during the season of 1908 do not show the improvement over the results of 1907 that was expected. The range facilities in many states were inadequate and for that reason some of the organizations could not conduct their practise. In the densely populated sections the acquisition of a range of sufficient size is almost impossible on account of the prohibitive prices of land. Difficulty is experienced, also, in renting land on account of a prejudice against rifle firing of the people living in the vicinity. In very few instances can a range be obtained near a city, and unless quick transportation facilities are furnished many persons are prevented from attendance on the range on account of their employment or business interests. Forty-three militia teams attended the national match at Camp Perry, Ohio, this year. The improvement in rifle firing at this contest, over that of previous years, was particularly noticeable. Past records were surpassed at almost every range. The improvement in team firing is apparent from the fact that the lowest score made by 45 teams during the last match was greater than that made by the tenth team, in a field of 50 teams, of the year before. While the results are due largely to better ammunition than that used in any prior match, it is thought improved methods of instruction have been followed and greater earnestness and application shown. It is noticeable that the states with the highest standing in the national matches show the best results in their individual range practise.

For a Lame Back.

When you have pains of lameness in the back, bathe the parts with Chamberlain's Liniment (twice a day), massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. Then dampen a piece of flannel slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the seat of pain, and you may be surprised to see how quickly the lameness disappears. For sale by all druggists.

THE LIMITATIONS OF EDUCATION

Every now and then there is an unwise assertion that the educational system is a failure, and a demand is made that it be replaced by an industrial education as at Tuskegee—the school to take the place of the old-fashioned apprenticeship and the graduates turned out ready to make a living—a stride toward Socialism. Yet there is just enough anatomical basis for these criticisms to cause us to pause and determine whether we are correct in thrusting higher education upon those unable to accept it, and whether the money had not better be spent upon the lower grades beyond which such a huge proportion of children never pass, reserving the higher courses for the few able to pass rigid tests as to ability. Perhaps a study of ethnic types in the high schools, colleges and universities will throw light on the subject. It is a huge, uncultivated field bound to give rich returns, as we may find that most of the types in the higher schools are descendants of immigrants from countries where there is a large number of higher schools per million of population, and that our lower types have no use for the higher schools for the same reason here as in Europe—inability to use them.

At least one thing is certain—the extreme necessity of training the brain exists in each little citizen. The public school system must be developed more and more. But we must strongly combat the popular delusion that such education causes an effect in the way of increased number of cells and fibers, for Donaldson ("Growth of the Brain") shows that the cells cease their multiplication before birth. Even if there were an increase, there is no evidence that such acquired characters are ever transmitted. Pedagogues quite commonly assume that education for two or three generations will markedly increase the intelligence of the descendants, but there are no facts whatever upon which to base such an opinion. Indeed, Greece was on the down grade at her greatest pedagogic period. Education is a process of making a better society of the material at hand by enhancing the economic value of the units, and it does not enter the question at all. In Europe, apparently, it is intelligence which is developing education, and not education which has lowered the larger and better brains which characterize the higher races.—Interstate Medical Journal.

ALONE IN SAWMILL AT MIDNIGHT

Unmindful of dampness, drafts, storms or cold, W. J. Atkins worked as Night Watchman, at Banner Springs, Tenn. Such exposure gave him a severe cold that settled on his lungs. At last he had to give up work. He tried many remedies but all failed till he used Dr. King's New Discovery. "After using one bottle" he writes, "I went back to work as well as ever. I tried many other remedies but all failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery. I tried many remedies but all failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery. I tried many remedies but all failed till I used Dr. King's New Discovery."

EXCURSION TO LOGAN

December 11th. For Salt Lake Opera Company's performance of "THE SERENADE." Round trip \$2.50, limit December 12th.

Best floor and best music. Best people only invited. Dance Second Ward Hall Friday nights. Seventh South & Fifth East.

REMOVAL SALE.

Big reductions in wall paper and framed pictures before moving to our elegant new store.

GEO. W. EBERT & CO., 57 MAIN.

The Toyland of Criss Crinkle Walker's Big Basement

Everything that will delight the hearts of the little folks are arrayed in wonderful assortment, from the simplest top to fine mechanical toys. We feature especially this week Hobby horses, express wagons, doll houses and furniture, tool chests, etc. See them.

Walker's
CORNER 32nd AND MAIN

PHONES: Independent—227.
Call all departments. Bell—EXCHANGE 22

Fancy Lines For Xmas Gifts

Every housewife appreciates fine fancy linens and our line has never been more complete—Doilies, center pieces, squares, scarfs, cloths, etc. Sizes range from 6 to 90 inch in Cluny, Irish lace, Maderia, Battenberg and fine Irish embroidered effects. Every piece marked at special savings. Buy Fancy linens for Xmas.

Ready-to-Wear Stocks Must Be Forced Down Before Inventory Time—A Great Bargain Event



It is imperative—stocks must be lowered for inventory, which comes earlier this year, in time to save on your Holiday outfit. Prices are radically sacrificed to force a rapid and enthusiastic clearance—it is the last great sale of the year—the greatest ready to wear event of the season—note every item and every price—they talk louder than words. COME MONDAY EARLY, 8:30.

Women's One-Piece Winter Dresses up to \$32.50 Values---\$8.95.

Monday for complete clearance we have grouped our entire section of Women's one-piece dresses worth up to \$32.50 and placed them on the bargain tables. Some are made up in broadcloths and serges, others are fine panamas and worsteds, plain tailored and lace braided yokes. All the new long waisted effects and featured in winter's favored colorings. Dresses worth up to \$32.50—Sale \$8.95.

Our Entire Line of Tailored Suits Reduced 50c and Less on the Dollar.

It is a great saving opportunity—women's strictly tailored suits in winter's newest models, two and three piece, chevrons, broadcloth, imported worsteds, diagonals, French serges, and mannish weaves. Coats are long 45 to 50 inch models, skirts pleated—all colors and elegantly finished and lined. Winter's greatest reductions.

\$25.00 Tailored Suits	.....	\$12.50
35.00 Tailored Suits	.....	15.00
45.00 Tailored Suits	.....	20.00
50.00 Tailored Suits	.....	25.00
75.00 Tailored Suits	.....	37.50
95.00 Tailored Suits	.....	47.50
175.00 Tailored Suits	.....	87.50

Our Entire Stock of Boys' Suits Involved in a Great Bargain Event.

A feature in the juvenile department Monday that every mother should profit by—Boys' double breasted and jaunty Sailor and Russian blouse suits in winter's choice fabrics and colorings—

\$5.00 Boys Suits	.....	\$ 3.75
6.00 Boys' Suits	.....	4.50
8.50 Boys' Suits	.....	6.35
10.00 Boys' Suits	.....	7.50
12.00 Boys' Suits	.....	9.00
15.00 Boys' Suits	.....	11.25

Children's Winter Coats \$5.95

Children's cloth and crushed plush coats in neat, nobby styles, finished with silk braids, collars and cuffs, a choice of colors and patterns to select from, sizes 2 to 6 years. Special—\$5.95.

Women's Fancy Sacques in Xmas Boxes, \$1.50

A choice line for gift purposes in dainty embroidered styles—floral and figured patterns, one in a box—special—\$1.50

CHILDREN'S FUR SETS, \$1.50 UP.

In every popular children's fur fashion—grey, black, white, brown, etc. Muffs and scarfs in a large assortment of sizes, some plain and some in fancy styles—priced \$1.50 up.

Boys' Felt Hats

Boys' felt hats in telescope and Fedora styles—all the new blocks of juvenile fashions. Black grey, taupe, navy, and brown. \$1.25 to \$1.50 values, special 98c.

Infants' Cashmere Sacques \$1.25 to \$3.75 for Gifts

Dainty, prettily finished infants' cashmere sacques in hand embroidered styles, Kimono sleeves, trimmed with ribbon—\$1.25 to \$3.75.

Fancy Shawls and Scarfs Exquisite Xmas Gifts

Fancy shawls and scarfs in fine Shetland wool, plain and novelty knitted Honey-comb and Shell patterns—with fringe and border—priced 75c to \$3.75.

Fancy Gift Aprons

Fancy tea aprons and maids' aprons in a great Xmas selection—Lawn, dotted Swiss, cross bar dimity, etc., finished with lace and embroidered trimmings—priced 35c to \$1.25.

\$65.00 to \$125.00 Evening Gowns Our Entire Stock—One-Half Price.

Elegant Parisian afternoon and evening gowns in fine broadcloth, chiffon, crepe, satin cloth, etc., in dark, medium and pastel shades.

\$60.00 Evening Gowns	.....	\$30.00
75.00 Evening Gowns	.....	37.50
85.00 Evening Gowns	.....	42.50
125.00 Evening Gowns	.....	62.50

Theatre and Evening Capes, Our Entire Stock Reduced to One-Half Price

Fine imported chiffons, broadcloths, satin moires, imported silk reps, etc. plain and handsome pastel shades—all reduced.

\$30.00 Evening Capes	.....	\$15.00
40.00 Evening Capes	.....	20.00
45.00 Evening Capes	.....	22.50
60.00 Evening Capes	.....	30.00
98.00 Evening Capes	.....	49.00
125.00 Evening Capes	.....	62.50
145.00 Evening Capes	.....	72.50

A General 25% Reduction on Our Entire Stock of Women's Furs.

Nothing is reserved—every fur piece is involved in this tremendous ready to wear sale. Muffs, scarfs, coats and neckpieces—dependable furs of every kind—American Mink, Japanese Mink, Black Lynx, Fox, Sabel, Blended Squirrel, Pony, Pointer Fox, Black and Blue Wolfe, White Polar Fox and Ermine. Buy Furs for Xmas.

\$ 6.00 Furs, Special	.....	\$ 4.50
10.75 Furs, Choice	.....	8.00
15.00 Dependable Furs	.....	11.25
20.00 Dependable Furs	.....	15.00
25.00 Dependable Furs	.....	18.75
30.00 Dependable Furs	.....	22.50
40.00 Dependable Furs	.....	30.00
60.00 Dependable Furs	.....	45.00
75.00 Dependable Furs	.....	56.25
100.00 Dependable Furs	.....	75.00
125.00 Dependable Furs	.....	92.75

FUR COATS REDUCED

Coats in Pony, Marmot, Squirrel, Hudson Seal and Coony—Fashionable styles well finished.

\$50.00 Fur Coats	.....	\$37.50
60.00 Fur Coats	.....	45.00
75.00 Fur Coats	.....	56.25
100.00 Fur Coats	.....	75.00
125.00 Fur Coats	.....	92.75
225.00 Fur Coats	.....	168.75

Seen in Coffee Houses Of a Cold Winter Evening

To the Editor:

My attention has been called to an editorial endorsement of the Greek coffee houses of west Second South street city, which appeared recently in a local paper.

It is not every newspaper that will use its editorial columns for the advertising of private business concerns, but I suppose that even editors have to yield sometimes to the demands of the box office, and advise their readers to patronize certain lines of business.

"Old Subscribers" and "Constant Readers" who never make an issue and implicitly believe every line the editor writes, will doubtless pay special attention to this form of advertising. "Have you ever stopped for a moment in the Greek coffee houses of Salt Lake? It is worth a while." So the paper referred to said.

Then it proceeded to describe the location and describe the patrons of these eating houses. It said: "There is much to their credit" and enumerated the attractive features which were commended to the public. "In most of them is some sort of show," and while "they play cards for the drinks" we were assured that "the drinks are always sold."

OUT OF THE USUAL.

"A good many people of Salt Lake have done themselves the service of going to these coffee houses on winter evenings. They find a phase of life that is out of the usual run," we were told, "and they prove to a people striving for good American citizenship the appreciation of men and women who are broad enough to give credit to a foreign element when it proves itself deserving."

On the morning following the publication of this appreciation I was accosted by a friend that we take our coffee at a Greek coffee house.

He said: "I have just read your article in the paper. It is a very good one. It is a very good one. It is a very good one."

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of chance for a consideration, while grimy Oriental dancers performed their suggestive "muscle" dances; painted and flashy women from the "stockade" over the way and from other neighboring dives flitted in and out again, or lingered to smoke, or drink or eat with some man, admirer or group of men; young men who were taking their first swift steps, and vicious criminals sitting and smoking away by side; and while he was duly impressed by the novelty of what he saw he was truly glad his sister had not accompanied him, while for himself he felt that one such trip was enough and something that he would not advise any friend or schoolmate to try.

Surely no man who has the welfare of the community at heart, or is capable of advising young men or women, will recommend to their consideration and patronage a place such as this young man found. No newspaper worthy of public patronage will lend its advertising space, much less its editorial columns to such a purpose.

STANDARDS OF MORALS.

That these coffee houses are social clubs for the oriental population cannot be gainsaid. But such people have different ideals, different standards of morality and modesty, different points of view from those which moral teachers are trying to impress upon the youth of this age and country.

Therefore I would like to see The News take this matter up and have it try to prevent some from going to these places of questionable amusement.

B. F. GRANT.

PUNCTUATION WAS PRESERVED.

When John Kendrick Bangs's phantasm of "Tomorrowland" was in rehearsal the author was very much disturbed by the arbitrary alterations in his book by an omnipotent manager, who succeeded in the end in transforming a musical satire into a tawdry show having neither head nor tail. Mr. Bangs expressed himself to some friends rather forcibly one night on

the subject of the managerial omniscience.

"If you feel that way," said one of his friends, "why do you attend rehearsals?"

"I am trying to save my punctuation," said the librist sadly. "If he gets a comma and a couple of semicolons through, even if the rest goes by the board."—Harper's Weekly.

A CRUSHING CLIMAX.

One of the stories of "Private John" Allen of Mississippi was about the ex-

periences of a certain Major Blank of Mississippi. Major Blank tried for years to secure a Democratic nomination to Congress, but signally failed each time. Finally he turned Republican and was given the Republican nomination. He made a "whirlwind tour" of his district and felt confident of the result. When the returns were counted it was found that Major Blank had received just two votes. And the next day the major was arrested on the charge of "repeating."

Alexander Optical Co., 218 Main.

BACKACHE SIMPLY VANISHES AND OUT-OF-ORDER KIDNEYS ACT FINE.

Just a few doses regulate the Kidneys and end Bladder misery.

No man or woman here whose kidneys are out-of-order, or who suffers from backache or bladder misery, can afford to leave Pape's Diuretic untried.

After taking several doses, all pains in the back, sides or loins, rheumatic twinges, nervousness, headache, sleeplessness, tired or worn-out feeling and other symptoms of clogged, sluggish kidneys simply vanish.

Uncontrollable urination (especially at night), smarting, discolored water and all bladder misery ends.

The moment you suspect the slightest kidney or