

The Standing of the National Guard

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THE committee on militia affairs of the national house of representatives have before it several propositions, emanating from prominent sources, for the recognition of the national guard as a part of the national forces. When the committee decides finally upon a report, and the measure it favors comes before the house, careful inquiries will doubtless be made upon the limitation of national legislation on this subject.

This once out of the way, the question will next arise whether the national guard, as at present constituted, can be taken under national auspices, or must be reorganized on new lines to enable such supervision.

What the national guard is to-day, as a military body, may, therefore, be considered a pertinent inquiry.

It is not "militia," according to a prominent national guardsman, whose remarks on this subject were recently given to the public. Neither is it exclusively a state organization, according to equally high authority, in view of its undoubted and well defined national tendencies.

It is evident, however, that so long as it remains a military body IT MUST BE CLASSED SOMEWHERE AMONG THE GREAT SUBDIVISIONS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE COUNTRY, or otherwise be compelled to take the humble place of social club organizations.

From a national point of view the entire body of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, numbering altogether about 11,000,000 men, including the members of the national guard, constitute the national militia.

The war department divides this force into "organized" and "unorganized" militia, and places the national guard in the former.

This classification is based upon the law of 1792, which provides that organized bodies of troops in the states not incorporated with or subject to the regulations for the militia, shall, nevertheless, be held subject thereto "in like manner with the other militia."

The annual appropriation made by congress for the support of the militia finds its way principally to the national guard. The acceptance of this fund, or its proceeds, in some measure gives consent to the classification of the national guard as "militia." The loss of this fund to the uses of the national guard would be sure to follow the abandonment of the time-honored appellation of "militia."

However, the facts are that notwithstanding the presumable enrollment of every able-bodied male citizen of the country—including the members of the national guard—as "militia," there is no such enrollment. THE LAW IS DEAD, AND THE ENROLLMENT A TRADITION.

But if the law was alive and the enrollment a fact, the national guard would necessarily be exempt, by virtue of being "organized," from any requirements to which the militia is subject.

IT IS EVIDENT THAT A NEW NAME AND A NEW CLASSIFICATION SHOULD BE FOUND FOR AN ORGANIZATION SO CONSTITUTED.

Let us for a moment consider that it is an organization armed with national weapons, trained in the movements and evolutions of the "National Drill Book," clothed with the national uniform, and bears the national flag.

Such an organization can certainly lay claim to be more than state troops, more even than national militia, in the broad sense in which it should be considered.

IT IS, IN FACT, THE UNPAID, UNRECOGNIZED, AUXILIARY FORCE OF THE PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT, the standing reserve of the standing army, the right arm and the main dependence of the nation against a day of possible serious foreign complications.

Taken in this broad sense, the "organized militia" should constitute the "national reserve," subject in time of peace as well as in time of war, to national control.

Some such comprehensive plan is now under consideration, and may become the law of the land in the near future.

H. R. Brinkerhoff

Educational statistics show a constant and gratifying increase of secondary and higher education throughout our land. At this increase

The Value of Wealth

By HON. W. T. HARRIS,
United States Commissioner of Education.

OF WEALTH ENABLES OUR PEOPLE TO PREPARE THEIR CHILDREN IN BETTER SCHOOLS AND IN LONGER PERIODS OF SCHOOLING.

The average school term in the United States is only five years of 200 days each, or 1,000 days. The future will see this lengthened with the increase of wealth in the community. I do not think that the average production of wealth in 1800 could have been more than ten cents a day for each man, woman and child, but in 1850 it has risen to 30 cents a day, and in 1880 to 44 cents; in 1890 to 52 cents. What is was in 1900 can be told when the census is completed. The average amount of schooling will increase to ten years and more when, at some time in the future, we can produce a dollar a day for each inhabitant.

Wealth is a good thing only because it enables us to grow wise and good—only as we use it to develop insight in ourselves and become more helpful to our fellow-men. It therefore is a cause of rejoicing to us to see that, with the increase of wealth production in the United States, there is an immediate application of the wealth to get more schooling for the people. Where an average town of 2,000 inhabitants could have 16 youths in school engaged on advanced studies ten years ago, to-day it has 25 such.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



WHO KICKED HIM OUT?

PRESENT DAY READING.

Standard Works in the Library and Modern Novel on the Parlor Table.

The value of educational courses in literature is not to be disputed. Our earliest recollection of the poem of "Hiawatha" takes its birth in a little red schoolhouse at a country crossroad, where the children from the tiniest to the tallest used to recite in unison those portions of the poem descriptive of Hiawatha's childhood, the musical hum and rhythm of their voices seemingly in accord with the drowsy insect choir outside the open windows. It is not in the school alone however, but in the home, and the seeds of literary taste and knowledge must be sown to bear fruit in lifelong acquaintance, ripening to friendship and familiarity, with the great minds of literature. Fortunate indeed is that boy or girl who is introduced to Little Nell, Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, Copperfield, Boffin, Peggotty and Ham and Little Em'ly—yes, even Steerforth and the Artful Dodger and Bill Sykes—almost at the mother's knee. All children like to be read to. It is one of the favorite entertainments of the normal child with a healthy mind, says the Rochester Herald. It is much easier thus to guide the mind of the child in the paths that lead to the great and good in literature than it is for the child to find its way alone or even with the aid of the college curriculum. Lessons are such compulsory things!

The multiplicity of new novels and romances of ephemeral popularity is another of the contributive causes of the unfamiliarity of youthful readers with standard works. They haven't time to read both—who has?—and the older writers are neglected for the modern. On the shelves of comparatively modest libraries will be found the works of Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Bulwer and other established masters. They are usually in handsome editions, they look very attractive and adorn the shelves; but on examination they will be found quite as fresh and new in appearance as when they came from the press of the publisher; while on the library table will be found the latest novel, seen at a glance to have been read by every member of the family.

People buy the standard works and would not be without them in their libraries; but they do not read them; and they do not cultivate a taste for them in their children. As a result of this deplorable neglect and oversight the child grows to be a young man or young woman, familiar enough with the strictly modern novel, even to those published in serial form in the magazines, but quite ignorant of the best English literature until brought face to face with it in the fragments provided by the school curriculum. These are coned in much the same way and in much the same

spirit as algebra, geometry, Cicero and other subjects are studied—in haste and with a desire to get over as much ground as possible in a short time.

When at last the mind is free to choose its own paths in literature, the reader finds Dickens a bore, Scott tedious, Thackeray tiresome, the poets silly, the essayists incomprehensible, and the only literary joy the latest novels of the day. They are "of the day" and no more; and when one has read them he forgets them, which is just as well, for it were not worth while to remember them for long. The modern work of fiction has its place; but it should not be permitted to usurp that of its elders and betters in the attention and estimation of young readers. The boy and girl well grounded by early reading of the best in literature, however, will not be easily won away from their first loves. Their reading of the standard works will enable them to estimate modern fiction at its true worth and govern their literary diet with judgment.

REINFORCE YOURSELF.

We Should Be Ever on the Watch for Means of Increasing Our Creative Power.

The great secret of success lies in one's ability to reinforce himself. We should be constantly on the watch for ways and means of supplementing ourselves, of increasing, in every way possible, our power of usefulness and worthy achievement.

For example, every time we depart from truth, even in the slightest degree, every time we attempt to take advantage of another, to overreach by "smartness" or long-headedness, we deplete our moral strength, our power to do noble work. There is a deadly reaction on every ignoble deed; it is a boomerang which ultimately kills the thrower, says Success.

Most of us are constantly doing things which, though not actually wrong, tend to weaken, rather than to reinforce or strengthen us. Our great study should be not to allow our energies to run to waste through negative or harmful actions, but to reinforce ourselves continually by positive activity in the right direction.

The man who sticks to the truth, who always does the manly, noble thing, however it may affect himself, will find the reaction upon his own character has been salutary. He will find himself reinforced tenfold for the great battle of life.

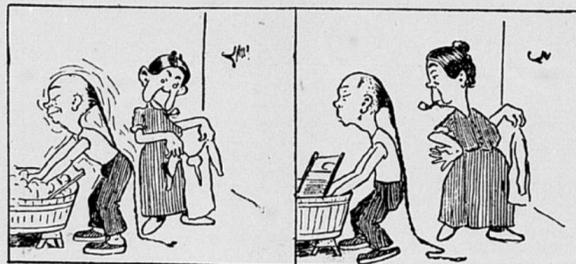
Futile Effort.

Wigwag—A married man should never keep anything from his wife.
Henpecker—Of course not. What's the use of attempting the impossible.
—Philadelphia Record.

The Trouble.

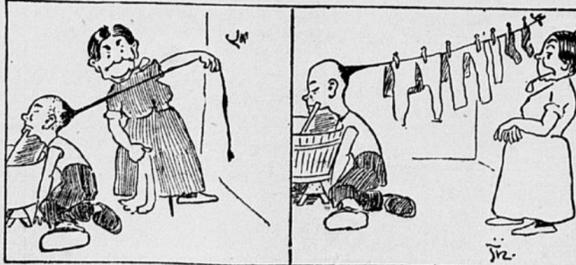
Jack—You seem afraid to pop the question?
Billy—No; I'm afraid to question "pop."—Judge.

PUTTING OUT THE WASH.



"Hurry up, ye lazy divil."

"Oh, goin' to slape are yez."



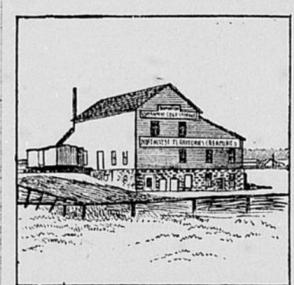
"Thin O'll jist use ye—"

"To dry th' clothes."

The Canadian Government as a Butter Maker

A Dairy Business Conducted Under Governmental Auspices With Great Success.

MORE than 1,000,000 pounds of golden yellow butter is being turned out of the Canadian government creameries, located in the territories of Assinaboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, each year.



THE GOVERNMENT CREAMERY AT CALGARY.

Back of this statement there is an interesting history of the development of an industry of great importance to the farmers of the territories. Both state and county governments have attempted much the same thing in this country, but have failed to win that measure of success

which seems to have been met with in Canada, though the success that is now seen there did not come until the experiment had very nearly failed because of a lack of experience, not in butter making, but in financing the project.

It was in 1897 that the agricultural department of the Canadian government first took hold of the dairy interests of the western territories. Previous to that time several private creameries had been constructed, and an attempt made to operate them, but in nearly every case they had proven failures. Settlement had not at that time advanced far enough to afford a sufficient production of cream to keep a creamery running if it had to depend upon any one locality. If, on the other hand, it could not turn out a considerable amount of butter each year, and so be able to do a large business, the margin of profit on a small business was not sufficient to live.

Out of these private creameries the farmers were getting but little. Many of them, in fact, were getting nothing, as the creameries were too far away for them to reach them without paying excessive freight charges on their cream, in addition to the risk they had to take of its souring before reaching the point of manufacture. These things created a demand for improved facilities for butter manufacture, and the government undertook to supply the demand.

A special dairy commissioner's department was created as a feature of the government, and to this was given an ample capital for the leasing of creameries already built, and for the building of others as the business warranted. To repay the government for building new creameries it was proposed to establish a sinking fund to which would be paid one cent per pound for all butter manufactured.

Political pull is not unknown in Canada, and inside of a few months



BUTTER READY FOR SHIPMENT.

the department was flooded with petitions for the establishment of creameries at every little hamlet in the territories, and with each petition there was brought to bear a certain amount of political pull that it was hard to withstand. It was no more possible for the department to have built and equipped all the creameries that were demanded than it would have been possible for them to have operated them successfully and profitably if they had been built, and the attempt to meet the demand came near proving disastrous to the whole enterprise. But a solution for the dilemma in which the department found itself was finally found, a solution so simple, and yet so practical, that it turned a seeming failure into immediate success.

The government ceased to build creameries, but instead attempted the operation of such as were built either by stock companies, individuals or municipalities, thus throwing the burden of construction upon those who insisted that their erection was necessary, and that their operation would prove profitable. At the same time the charges for manufacture and marketing were somewhat changed.

To-day there are in operation throughout these territories 18 creameries located at Churchbridge,

Salterates, Yorkton, Moosomin, Whiteford, Greenfell, In'Apelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Maple Creek, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Calgary, Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Tindastoll, Wetaskiwin, Strathcona and Fort Saskatchewan. Of the dairy department of the government Calgary is the headquarters, and to this point is shipped all the product of the other creameries. Enormous cold-storage houses are provided there, and in these the butter is kept until the state of market warrants its sale.

To make these 18 creameries meet the demands of such a great expanse of territory as is included within the boundaries of Assinaboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta a system of cream transportation has been arranged. At stated times a refrigerator car from each creamery makes the rounds of the railroad stations in the territory served by the creamery in which the farmer's cream is conveyed to the point of manufacture. The government arranges for and pays the expense of this service, and assumes all liability for the cream when it has been delivered at the station platform.

From each lot of cream received a sample is taken and churned in a test churn. From this the value in butter is judged of the entire lot when it is manufactured into butter in the great churns. For this transportation of cream, the manufacture and marketing of butter the farmer is charged four cents per pound. If this fails to meet the expense of operation the government makes up the deficiency, but when it more than pays the expense a dividend is paid the stockholders, individual or municipality owning the creamery plant and buildings.

During the summer season an advance price of ten cents per pound is paid the farmer monthly, and in winter an advance price of 15 cents per pound is paid monthly. Up to the

Dominion of Canada

Government Dairy Station

THE GOVERNMENT LABEL.

present time the price realized by the farmer for all butter manufactured by the government has ranged between 17 and 18 cents per pound, and the difference is paid twice annually, the first of November and the first of May. A small portion of this comes from the sale of by-products with which the farmer is credited, and which is sold usually to individuals in the neighborhood of each creamery.

A market for the butter manufactured in these government creameries is found in British Columbia, in the Kootenay mining district, in the Klondike, in the far eastern countries and in the northwest mounted police, and is shipped in sealed tins of one, two and five pounds and in Australian butter boxes of 14, 28 and 56 pounds. Around each pound roll is a waxed paper bearing the government label.

Within the past year the department has attempted to find a market for western Canada eggs, and have met with considerable success, though on a small scale. An advance price of ten cents per dozen is paid the farmers monthly, but an average price of about 17 cents per dozen is being secured. The eggs are shipped to Calgary and held there in cold storage warehouses until the current price warrants their sale.

WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

It Didn't Work.

"I would give a good deal if I wasn't absent-minded," said a well-known business man with a sigh. "I have tried all the so-called cures without success, and I suppose I must make the best of the situation, although it is awfully aggravating to have such a poor memory. The other day I read of a man, who from his account, often was placed in the same embarrassing position that I find myself so many times, through a poor memory. In his case he solved the difficulty by writing himself a postal card, thus jogging his memory."

"It struck me as being a mighty good idea, and I resolved to try it myself. It so happened that I had an important engagement to keep the day following, so I wrote a postal card: 'Don't forget engagement with Blank.' Then I addressed it to myself and thought no more of it.

"The next day passed and I failed to keep the appointment. I had forgotten to mail the postal."—Detroit Free Press.

The Passing of Courtesy.

Young Citizen—Do you really think that modern manners are degenerate?

Old Citizen—Oh, yes, indeed; we used to be surprised when people were rude; now we feel surprised when they are polite.—Detroit Free Press.