

# PAY THE MILITIA, OFFICER ADVISES

General O'Ryan Says Each Man  
Should Be Paid For Drills.

FAVORS A LARGE INCREASE.

Points to Past Experiences and Says  
That United States Should Have  
Trained Men Ready For Any Emergency  
at Any Minute—Wants Stricter  
Control Over Militia.

New York.—The plans of the War college at Washington to increase the fighting forces of the United States to 900,000 men were generally approved by officers of the national guard.

Among those who discussed it was Major General John F. O'Ryan of the national guard of New York state, regarded as one of the best authorities on state military affairs. He said that if the big army was to be developed successfully certain elementary principles must be followed, among them:

Development in all the states of the various branches of the service—artillery, cavalry, infantry, engineer and signal corps—in proper proportions.

Provision by the federal government of a complete equipment for the enlarged service.

Payment of a small sum to enlisted men for each drill.

"The proposition to increase the national guard to 500,000 men means nothing in the way of military assets," General O'Ryan said, "unless these 500,000 men are to be soldiers, clothed, armed, equipped, drilled and trained

tuted in their place."

General O'Ryan said there was in congress a bill pending to provide pay for the drill of militiamen which would increase the cost per man about \$60 year, but would make the original cost, now less than \$100, profitable. It would give the United States a proper control over the militia.

General O'Ryan said that New York state has at present 17,000 well equipped men, representing every branch of the service. The majority of these regiments would be able to take the field in two months' time.

## SAUL REJECTED BY THE LORD

I Samuel 13:1-14:45  
Disobedience to the Heavenly King  
Cost Saul His Throne—His First Severe  
Test—His Second Test—Was the  
Condemnation of the Amalekites Just?  
Saul's Wrong Attitude of Heart,  
Beauty and Strength of the Prophet  
Samuel's Character.

"Behold, to obey is better than to sacrifice."  
—James 1:25

SEVERAL years after King Saul's coronation his first great test, noted in our lesson of two weeks ago, came to him. At that time a war was laid on Israel against the Philistines, who had captured Israel. Saul waited for the Lord's word to come to him, and he waited in vain. He was, providentially, deficient in the king after waiting for a time, and the sword fell on himself and passed to the hands of his son, Jonathan. This incident must be said to have been the beginning of Saul's rejection by the Lord.



of the Amalekites.

Although the Lord, through the Prophet Samuel, announced King Saul's rejection, the prediction was evidently not fulfilled for several years afterwards. Quite possibly the king was properly exercised by his rejection and became a more attentive to the Divine will; and David, who was probably a soldier at that time, was not yet sufficiently developed to be the Lord's representative in Saul's stead.

King Saul's next severe trial was in connection with the Amalekites, a fierce nomad people who had on several occasions done injury to Israel. In sending the presents to the king, the Lord gave special instructions that the Amalekites should be utterly destroyed. He also specified that the destruction was on account of Amalek's opposition to Israel in the way when the Israelites came out of Egypt, several centuries before.

Was Their Condemnation Just?

This narrative is seized upon by skeptics to prove that if God should thus command the wholesale slaughter of human creatures and dumb animals, He must be lacking in justice, pity, sympathy and love. There is but one answer to this matter, and it should be satisfactory to all who understand it. It is this:

The slaughter of the Amalekites did not mean, as usually inferred, that they were worthy of eternal torture. To them, death had the same meaning that it had to their cattle—a termination of whatever was desirable in the present life. Slaughtered by the sword, the Amalekites suffered for less than if they had died of hunger or disease. All went down to the great prison-house of death—Sheol, Hades, the tomb.

God had already arranged a great redemption, not only for the Amalekites, but for all mankind. That redemption, secured by the great sacrifice of Christ centuries after their death, will by and by secure to their release from their imprisonment—an awakening from the death sleep. They will be among the mentioned by our Lord, saying, "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God and shall come forth." They will come forth under much more favorable conditions, to learn of Divine grace in Christ and to be amongst the families of the earth to be blessed by the Seed of Abraham—Spiritual Israel.

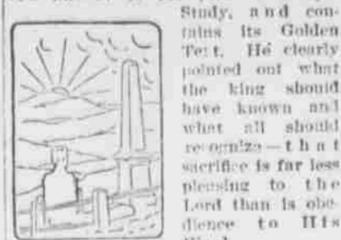
King Saul's Willful Disobedience.

In this trial King Saul's error was his failure to carry out the Lord's commands explicitly. He slew all the Amalekites except the king, whom he kept alive, possibly thinking to exhibit him in a triumphal display. As for the flocks and herds, he consented with his people to spare all that were good and desirable. At this juncture the Prophet Samuel arrived, and the colloquy of our lesson ensued.

The Prophet's indignation and the Lord's positive statement clearly indicate that King Saul had not misunderstood his instructions, but had deliberately violated them. Consequently his words to the Prophet must have been to a great extent hypocritical. The Prophet stopped the King in his explanation, and told him in the Lord's words of the night preceding—in Jew-

ish reckoning—"This night," because their day begins in the evening.

King Saul sought to defend his course and to lay the responsibility upon the hosts of Israel. The Prophet's answer is the pith of today's Study, and contains its Golden Text. He clearly pointed out what the king should have known and what all should recognize—that a sacrifice is far less pleasing to the Lord than is obedience to His Word.



The Bible Held—Saul—Hades

So with God's people today. It is not so much of ill-gotten wealth that we may sacrifice to the Lord; it is not so much of the proceeds acquired, directly or indirectly, by wrong doing that we may sacrifice acceptably. Our sacrifice must be from the heart. First of all must be the will. Whoever gives his will to the Lord gives all; whoever comes not into heart obedience to the Lord cannot offer acceptable sacrifice.

There's many a good bit of work done with a sad heart. George Eliot.

## CAVALRY HORSES.

The Loads They Have to Carry in the Armies of Europe.

The British cavalry is armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifle; the magazine of which holds ten rounds; the sword, which is carried by all ranks except signifiers, and the revolver, carried by warrant officers, staff sergeants, sergeants, trumpeters and drivers. Each trooper carries 100 rounds of ammunition in a bandolier over the left shoulder. Lance regiments carry the lance. Each cavalryman, like the infantryman, carries an emergency and the "iron" ration and a ration for his horse. Then there is the kit. A trooper or the British troop horse carries about twenty stone (280 pounds).

The regular Russian cavalry are armed with sword, rifle and bayonet, and each man carries 40 rounds of ammunition. There are the two days' oats and hay ration, a clock and an iron trenching tool. The cavalryman's kit two days' rations, spare horse shoes, horse blanket, canvas necker and a mess tin go to form the complete equipment and weigh altogether about 110 pounds. The Cossack pony carries about seventeen stone. The average weight carried by the Indian troop horse when ready for war is about nineteen stone. The Austrian troopers carry a weight of between twenty-one and twenty-two stone, and the average in the French and German armies is about the same.—Manchester Guardian.

Must Keep the Curtains Up.

"In London it is strictly against the law for the driver of any public conveyance to allow the curtains of his vehicle to be pulled down," said a man who has visited the English metropolis. "By day or night the windows of cabs, hansom, carriages, or what not, whether drawn by horses or propelled by electric power, must be so open to public inspection as to allow a plain view of those occupying the interior. A closed rig wouldn't get a block before a London bobby would nab its driver and hale him to a magistrate's office, where he would get no mercy. The law is based on the theory that closed vehicles lend themselves easily to the commission of robbery or murder and that they may also assist a criminal to make his escape."

The Color of Lakes.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others are of various shades of green, so that in some cases they are scarcely distinguishable from their level, grass surrounded banks. A few, too, are almost black. The lake of Geneva is azure blue, the lake of Constance and the lake of Lucerne are green, while the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo. The lake of Brienz is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

Good Old Days.

The high cost of living wasn't much of an item in the old days, when a dime package of cornstarch was used to powder the baby after his bath, make mother's face beautiful and produce a bowl of blanchmange for dessert.—Cincinnati Inquirer.

His Business.

"There is a man who can always be depended on at a pinch."  
"Who is he?"  
"A policeman."—Baltimore American.

Not Self Sacrificing.

"Don't you think two can live as cheaply as one?" asked the poor young man.

"I've often heard so," answered the prudent girl, "but I shouldn't care to pursue the study of social economy at the risk of going without a full complement of meals."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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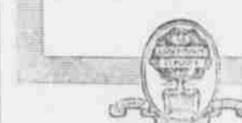
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GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN.

ed as such and their relations to the federal government established and fixed by sound legislation.

"This country has no military policy. The weakness of our method of waging war was well illustrated in 1898.

"Our activities consisted in sending three expeditionary forces, one to Cuba, one to the Philippines and one to Porto Rico. In Porto Rico no battles were fought. In the Philippines our forces took the city of Manila without serious opposition. In Cuba but one engagement, namely, that of San Juan, was fought. Yet the latter engagement and the military operations connected with it resulted in practical demoralization of the army which constituted that expeditionary force.

"The militia of the country under existing plans consists of twelve divisions. A division numbers 22,000 men, so that the militia would provide in time of war a force of 264,000 men. These divisions, however, other than those of New York and Pennsylvania, exist on paper only. The auxiliary arms (cavalry, artillery, engineers, signal, sanitary, etc.) with few exceptions do not exist. They are not divisions in any tactical sense.

"The present status of the organized militia is so contrary to all military principles that existing plans of the war department do not contemplate the use of the militia as such in time of war but the organization at the outbreak of war of a volunteer army to be made up, it is hoped, largely of the organized militia. In other words, all the preparation and training now going on in the militia throughout the United States are being carried on with the knowledge that at the outbreak of war the militia organizations are to be discarded and a new force is to be created at that time and substi-