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Another Big Bargain Monday In New Spring Millinery

Prices are for the one day only

1,000 Untrimmed Hats—an unrivaled display of all that is newest and smartest in the new Spring shapes and colors enter this Monday sale at prices for the one day only:

$1.00 actual values, Monday price 65c
$1.50 and $2.00 actual values, Monday price 95c
$2.50 to $3.50 " " " " $1.29
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Spring—March 21st

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Bowman's

BELL—1991—UNITED FOUNDED 1871

WHETHER YOU RAISED YOUR BOY TO BE A SOLDIER OR NOT, AT PLATTSBURG HE WILL BENEFIT AND BE BENEFITED

The upper left hand picture shows the businessmen's camp during the eight-day hike, a temporary bivouac; upper right hand cut shows "pup" tents and the students' companies standing "at attention" while the band plays "Star Spangled Banner;" lower scene is taken right at the camp, showing gun stacks and packs.

The attitude of the people of the United States seems to be growing more and more favorable towards preparedness against war, a feeling which the Mexican situation has intensified to such a degree that headquarters of State and national military officers have been constantly besieged with requests for information of all sorts relative to enlistment in the various organizations such as machine gun companies, artillery batteries and cavalry troops which go to make up the vital elements of a complete army.

"The Plattsburg Idea," conceived and executed by Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Division of the United States Army, has been growing and spreading in the few years in which it has been in operation. The first camp which will be held this year, along the lines laid out by General Wood at the Gettysburg camp in 1913 and subsequently at the Plattsburg camp the two following years, will open on the third of April. This camp will be held at Fort Ogelthorpe in the State of Georgia for the purpose of accommodating those men for whom it is inconvenient to make the trip as far north as Plattsburg, N. Y. General Wood has estimated that more than 15,000 men will by next September have attended the nine camps that will be held this year—four at Fort Ogelthorpe and five at Plattsburg.

Growth of the Camps

In July 1913 the first training camp of the Regular Army for college and high school students was held on the field at Gettysburg. The original plan was part of the effort to arouse the young men of the nation to a sense of their military responsibility or, in the words of General Wood:

"By their ability and readiness to render manhood service in the cause of national defense." In 1913 a students' camp was also held at Monterey, Cal., and in 1914 and 1915 similar camps were held in various parts of the country.

In June 1915 the movement spread to the younger professional and businessmen and the camp for them was held in August of that year, subsequent demand being so great that a September camp was of necessity arranged to accommodate those who could not get to the other camp. Indirectly the Plattsburg idea brought about a similar camp at Fort Sheridan, Ill., attended by 500 men.

Out of these camps grew the "Society of the National Reserve Corps," instituted for the purpose of promoting the training camp idea and supporting a sound military policy. Still later there has been organized the "Military Training Camps Association of the United States" for the purpose of "encouraging reasonable military training for citizens of the United States by promoting a national system of training camps and by such other means as may be advisable."

This new association, national in scope, will be restricted to men who have actually attended regular army military camps. It starts with a membership of 3,500 men. The growth of this association with the continuance of the camps will inevitably promote a single strong national organization of citizen militia. All legislative propaganda will be avoided and the association will be selfsupporting.

Whom the Camps Draw On

It has been estimated that there are in the United States between the ages of 19 and 25 over 4,500,000 men fit for service, 200,000 of these being in the colleges alone. It is entirely feasible to bring the "Plattsburg idea" directly to the attention of over 1,000,000 college, business, high school and professional men. To give these men four or five weeks a year with intensive military instructions under officers of the Regular Army is the aim of the military training camp. There are no strings attached to these camps and no obligation to defend one's country in case of need is placed upon the participant beyond the constitutional obligation which has always rested upon all male citizens of military age.

Roughly speaking the qualifications for admission to the camps are that the applicant must be a graduate or undergraduate of a college or university, a student in public or private school, or any other citizen between the ages of 21 and 45 who has qualifications or experience equivalent to such an education. The expense attendant upon a month's training atof these camps is $30 for those in the senior division and $22.50 for those in the junior division, exclusive of uniforms and railroad fare, the former of which costs approximately $10.

Stress Laid on Personal Hygiene

"At these camps," says General Wood, "great stress is laid upon personal hygiene and camp sanitation and a serious effort is made to teach men how to take care of themselves in camp and at maneuvers as well as to familiarize them with the use of arms. The whole effect of these camps has been excellent both from the standpoint of increasing the sense of each man's responsibility to the nation for service and his obligation to fit himself to render it effectively and efficiently."

As to the question of any conflict of interest or of effort between the organizations of national guard and the training camps for college and businessmen, John F. O'Ryan, Major General of the National Guard of New York State states emphatically that the training regiments have been of decided benefit to the national guard, at least in New York. There are many men for whom the summer training camps are far more convenient than the amount of time demanded for service in the national guard, and it is a fact that a very considerable number of men from Plattsburg camps have joined organizations of the New York division, some as commissioned officers and some as enlisted men.

The Advisory Committee of University Presidents includes Hibben of Princeton, Hadley of Yale, Lowell of Harvard, Hutchins of Michigan, Finley of New York University, Wheeler of California, Shurman of Cornell, James of Illinois, Kirkland of Vanderbilt, Humphreys of Stevens Institute of Technology, Garfield of Williams, Denny of the University of Alabama, and Superintendent Nichols of the Virginia Military Institution.

Any additional information relative to the camps as well as application blanks may be obtained from the

District Office of the
Military Training Camps Association,
133 S. Fourth Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
or from the
Officer in Charge,
Military Training Camp,
Governor's Island, N. Y.

A Stimulus and a Benefit

Plattsburg is located in New York State on the shore of Lake Champlain, adjoining the military reservation of the Plattsburg barracks, now garrisoned by the Thirtieth Infantry. It is impossible to go into the details of the workings of the camp, but a few extracts from the diary of one who attended the camp last summer will give a pretty clear idea of the nature of the work, and the splendid training received. A stimulus to energetic effort is offered by the possibility of recommendation as officers which is given at the end of the camp. These recommendations are based on the qualities of leadership shown by the individual during the month. The records are kept by the captain of each company and proud indeed are the few who receive recommendations for captaincies of volunteer troops in time of war.

Diary of a Month at Plattsburg

Monday—July 5:

First day of camp. Received equipment including mess kit, two pairs of breeches, two campaign shirts, one hat plus hat cord, one pair of leggings, one dress blouse, gun bayonet, poncho, four blankets, cartridge belt, marching kit, "pup" tent.

Tuesday—July 6:

Rose at 5:45 in a hurry in response to bugle call. Entire morning a jumble of drills and running around with gun on shoulder. Sewed buttons on shirt and dug trench around tent to catch rain. Star Spangled Banner at retreat sent thrills up and down spine. Springfield rifle fascinates.

Wednesday—July 7:

Had first instruction in extended drill work. Practiced skirmish formations dashing madly across open hilly spaces and then falling flat in mud to shoot at enemy. Took an hour off after mess to clean gun. Weather clear but rain to-night. First number of camp paper appeared today and baseball team was organized. Lost needle in trying to sew button on shirt and gave up in disgust.

Thursday—July 8:

Rained all night and all day giving us opportunity to hear lecture on "Camp Sanitation and Personal Hygiene" by camp doctor. Were drilled in stacking guns.

Saturday—July 10:

Simple fool next to me insists on calling skirmish "scrimmage." Aired the tents to-day by pulling up all the ropes and assembling around center pole. Had battalion review before the commanding officer. Put on clean clothes and drilled for two hours. Had a good swim. Guard mount was started and entire camp is now being patrolled every night. Forty men coming in late stirred up a row with the sentrys and woke up the whole camp.

Sunday—July 11:

Day of rest.

Monday—July 12:

Outline of work for the week includes maneuvers on battle field and patrol work; extended order drill will be taught this week. Company G went on the rifle range. Had skirmish work for the first time with fixed bayonets. Worn out with marching. Several were badly cut with bayonets. Took up map sketching in the afternoon.

Tuesday—July 13:

Loaded packs and cartridge belts on backs and hiked three miles to place of ambush where we were instructed in patrol and advance guard duty, putting both into practice. Had regular action in mimic warfare. Most of us drank too much water after marching and had cramps. Spent the afternoon receiving instructions in first aid.

Wednesday—July 14:

To-day it was rear guard formation and we were compelled to cover our rear from an imaginary hostile force in large numbers. Marched back to camp with blisters on heels singing "Tipperary."

Thursday—July 15:

One of the interesting events of the day was witnessed — a machine gun in action. Took an evening off and had regular dinner at the hotel.

Friday—July 16:

Was promoted to corporal. Had inspection in the afternoon. Was inoculated for typhoid. Ten million germs were shot into arm.

Monday—July 19:

Week of work on the rifle range. Lots of leisure time sitting around and getting hay fever in the field waiting our turn to shoot. Learned a lot about the use of a gun. Figured up that in the process of the rifle range work during the course of the week the camp will have expended for blanks and bullets approximately $3,000 of the government's money.

Tuesday—July 20:

Acted as officer in charge of quarters for the day, being excused from all formations. Entire week busy as usual, full of hard work, but a wonderful appetite, plenty of food and sleep compensated.

Monday—July 26:

Had first experience in the rifle butts, the bullets whizzing over head and occasionally ricocheting spadefuls of dirt down the back of my neck. Mighty interesting work scoring up shots and misses.

Tuesday—July 27:

Spent a joyful morning digging trenches after having walked several miles with heavy packs on our backs. Struck water in the process of digging trenches and grovelled in the mud.

Wednesday—July 28:

Last day of camp before leaving on eight-day hike, dawned clear. Spent the morning of the day cleaning up odds and ends packing trunks and preparing for week's march. Received instructions in putting up shelter tents which we are to use during the march. Each man carries half a tent in his pack and when the two halves combine to make a single "pup" tent there is just about space for two men to lie comfortably on the ground and be protected.

Thursday—July 29:

Broke camp and in the form of a regular army we retreated in the direction of Ausable Chasm. The enemy are holding the region around Plattsburg. Marched 11 miles and set up camp for the rest of the day and night. Met slight resistance from the enemy's cavalry, which is composed of regulars located at the Plattsburg barracks. Appetites enormous by this time. Weather hot but cool little stream runs at foot of the hill where we are camped. No real fighting today. Band concert by the band of the Thirtieth Infantry. Went into little town where we were served lemonade by the townspeople.

Friday—July 30:

Nights are cold and sleeping bag made up of blankets and poncho none too warm. Mother Earth a little hard first night. Responsibilities are increasing. Efficiency and speed in everything are the watchwords. Our squad happened to be the reserve of the advance guard so we were compelled to deploy as skirmishers into the field along the road and advance through bushes. Made ten miles on this morning's march.

Saturday—July 31:

Black Rock our objective point. Made eleven miles on macadam road under a hot sun before getting in touch with the enemy. Cut off from the location selected as camp by the two cavalry squads of the enemy. We deployed by platoons and spent a long hour crawling at a snail's pace in short advances. Orders given for rattling fire at 500-yard range. Finally got close enough to fix bayonets and only the fear of ruining a farmer's potato patch prevented a charge * * * And so on for five more days, covering approximately 11 or 12 miles a day and fighting at the end of each march. Afternoons devoted to swimming and resting.

Friday—August 6:

Prospects of getting back to camp and a real bunk raised off the ground gave us new life. Made a rapid march for 6 miles with frequent pauses while the advance guard drove off our hostile patrols. Finally about 10 o'clock arrived at a point two miles outside of Plattsburg. Hundreds of townspeople out to see the final fight. Scrapped for half hour or so and finally dislodged the regulars by a bayonet charge. Marched into camp at Plattsburg with the band playing and every man at attention. Very inspiring. Reached camp at noon, formally ending the month's work.

Taft Uninjured When His Auto Hits Another

Special to the Telegraph

Chicago, Ill., March 18. — Former President Taft narrowly escaped injury last night while on his way to address the St. Patrick's Day banquet of the Irish Fellowship Club, when the automobile in which he was riding collided with another car. Mr. Taft's machine was only slightly damaged, but the other car was wrecked.

"There has been an easy amalgamation of the Irish with our American life," said Mr. Taft at the banquet. "They have added much to the composite American, made from various European stocks. They have softened the American wit. They have added to American tenderness."

At the American Red Cross luncheon yesterday Taft said:

"We are going to Mexico and for a short time. They have been delaying the advance in order to prepare. I might venture to say that some of the delay is due to preparedness for Red Cross work. There is a saying that the Lord helps those who help themselves and I am afraid that this country will some time get a jolt that will disturb it in its self-complacency."

Women's Mass Meeting For Preparedness Tomorrow

A big mass meeting will be held in the auditorium of the Public Library to-night, March 18, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness. The gathering will be under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. Ryder, who is organizing a chapter in Harrisburg.

The meeting was scheduled to take place at the residence of Bishop Darlington, but when Mrs. Ryder learned that a great many women had notified her of their intention of attending the meeting she decided to hold the rally in a large hall there.

Mrs. I. H. O'Hara, vice-president of the women's preparedness body, and George Wentworth Carr, chairman of the speakers' committee of the National Security League, both of whom live in Philadelphia, will be among the speakers.

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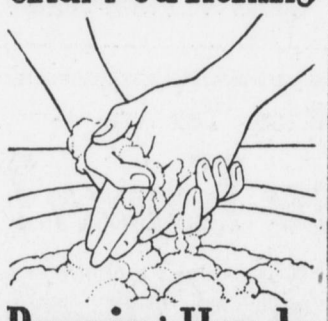

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