

TWIN CITY SENTINEL

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A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The golden moments in the stream of life rush past us, and we see nothing but sand. The angels come to visit us and we only know them when they are gone.—George Eliot.

WISCONSIN'S CHANCE.

If Wisconsin really wants to repudiate LaFollette and LaFolletteism, an excellent chance is offered the voters of that state thru the election next week of Joseph E. Davies, the Democratic senatorial candidate.

Mr. LaFollette is a man of ability. Nobody will deny that. On most questions he has shown progressive tendencies. Yet the record shows that, some months ago, he supported the McLemore resolution, the passage of which would have been a virtual surrender of one of the principles for which America is fighting in the present conflict.

Wisconsin has a great opportunity now to put herself right in the eyes of the entire country by sending to the senate a man who has been steadfastly with the President and who can be counted upon to support the administration in its war measures just as consistently as LaFollette can be depended upon to oppose them.

OVERDOING THE THING

Criticism of a constructive nature is all right in its place, but some members of the United States senate show a tendency at times to overdo the thing. This is one of those times. From remarks made in the senate during the past few days one would be justified in getting the impression that our army in France is in a terrible shape because of the lack of airplanes; that the shipping board has "fallen down" completely, and that other things in connection with the government's war-making machinery are badly out of joint.

Of course, the progress that has been made in airplane construction and shipbuilding is not such as we might have wished. However, the fact is that the American lines in France are well protected with French airplanes, some of them manned by American aviators, and that many American machines will be on the way soon.

There is naturally some impatience in congress and out regarding delays from time to time in matters connected with the war. But lawmakers and citizens generally should recognize once for all the fact that this is not a military nation; that we were forced into a war for which we were not prepared, and that difficulties along various lines are going to be encountered for that reason.

Senator Williams, of Mississippi, characterized some of the utterances about the alleged shortcomings of the administration in war preparations the other day as constituting a poisonous gas attack. And he is about right. Some of the statements that have been made in the senate have been capable of infinite harm, and those making them are supposed to be men of enough intelligence to know better. Why they should insist upon airing publicly their views instead

"NO POLITICS" PLAN OF COL. HARVEY

Col. George Harvey, the always brilliant but often irritating editor of the North American Review, has proposed a "no politics" plan that goes even further than that of Governor T. W. Bickett, announced a few weeks ago.

The Harvey plan, as proposed by him at a recent dinner of the Lotos Club of New York, in honor of the Earl of Reading, new British Ambassador to the United States, is simple. He would merely let things as relating to congress stand just as they are this fall, with an agreement by which the personnel of the house of representatives would remain as it is, thus doing away with the usual fall political campaigns.

"To my mind, as I behold the situation in Washington, the chief menace at home is the injection of political partisanship. Already the minds and energies of a great number of those to whom we have entrusted the conduct of affairs are being diverted to the coming fall campaign. Practically all measures are approached from the viewpoint of personal ambition.

"Gentlemen, there ought not to be a federal election this fall. It is not necessary that there should be one. The matter is one wholly of arrangement and can easily be effected by the leaders of the two great parties, if they will but face the situation in a generously patriotic spirit. It might not be feasible or proper to attempt to deprive the sovereign states of their chief prerogative, in the election of senators, although even this could be done without possibly affecting the result to many, but there is no practical or legal reason why the present membership of the house of representatives could not or should not be continued as it now stands.

"Doing so would serve only to substitute confusion and discordance for the fixed and definite responsibility which now exists. Certain members should be beaten, but their number is few, their names are known and they are recognized thru their acts of infidelity to the country which they dishonor.

"True we must observe the form of an election but there should be but one issue—loyalty to country, to civilization and to God. Thus we would achieve the unity so greatly needed, worth more than a corps of soldiers or a dozen battleships, and without which we might ultimately even fail."

The Harvey plan will probably be turned down as impracticable. We have become so used to electing representatives every two years that many people are disposed to be rather impatient of any suggestion to the contrary. And yet there is much in what the New York editor says about the desirability of eliminating politics this fall.

But whether or not it is deemed practicable to eliminate political campaigns in many cases this fall, there is one partial solution of the problem that would seem to be entirely practicable. Why should not an arrangement be made between the parties interested in the congressional contests whereby the length of the campaigns would be lessened considerably?

SHOULD HAVE THEM NOW

"There is no reason why we should not have a morning train on every railroad line running into the city," said a citizen yesterday. "Other cities with less business than Winston-Salem have more satisfactory schedules in this respect, and we should have the same here. And I see no reason why the change in order to give us better service along that line should not be made now."

The Sentinel agrees most heartily with this sentiment. We feel that Winston-Salem provides enough business for the railroads to be justified in asking a change whereby there will be a morning train on every line running into the Twin-City. And we believe that the railroads, recognizing the justice of the request, will see that the altered schedules are put into effect at an early date.

DR. MARDEN'S TALKS

(By Orison Swett Marden, Author of "Pushing to the Front," Etc.) A PROFESSIONAL AT LIVING. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

What would you think of a man who would buy the finest and most expensive automobile on the market and put it in charge of a man who had never seen such a vehicle in his life, and who knew absolutely nothing about it and then, with his family, start out for a tour of the world?

To become an expert chauffeur a man must know how to take an automobile to pieces and put it together. He must be familiar with every part of the mechanism, must know the functions of each in its relation to the whole, because precious lives depend upon his knowledge, his skill and his expertness.

The human machine is the only medium by which the soul and mind connect with the material world, and this marvelous mechanism, this temple beautiful, should be kept in the superbest condition, for whatever mars it mars the soul's expression.

What a pity that people do not know the science of human engineering, of retaining and running the human machine so that there will be the least possible friction, the science of making the most of everything in the environment, of grinding everything into material for life's masterpiece, just as Michael Angelo ground every experience of life into paint for his great masterpiece.

The best locomotive engine that science has been able to construct is able to transmute into propelling power less than twenty per cent of the energy stored in the coal, and only one per cent of the coal's energy in the electric light power house ever reaches the electric bulb to give light to the world.

Under scientific management the human machine would be a capable of expressing marvelous efficiency, harmony, perpetual happiness. A watch keeps accurate time not merely because it has a faultless main-spring, a superb balance wheel or hair spring. Perfect time does not come from any one part of the watch. But is the result of the action and absolute adjustment and symmetrical relation of the scores of wheels, bearings, springs, etc.

Health to the body is what time is to the watch. It is the perfect time of the body, the harmonious relation and inter-relation of all the parts; the slightest imperfection anywhere would throw the whole body out of harmony. Well-developed muscles, capacious lungs, a perfect liver, do not necessarily constitute health. Perfect health is the result of the harmonious action of all the organs of the body.

War Time In Washington

Washington, in a few central respects, must in these days remind a civil war veteran of the time when the capital swarmed with the soldiers of the Union, says an exchange. There were certainly never more generals and admirals on the streets in 1861-65 than there are today, writes "No-mad" in the Boston Transcript. Uniforms are as numerous on Connecticut avenue as civilian suits. The atmosphere of the place is military. But the civil war veteran, suddenly dropped down in Washington now, would not know the city for a war city, nevertheless. This drab dress, this intensely neutral cloth, would not represent soldiering to him at all. It would seem to betoken some sort of custodianship at a club or a public institution. No sword on a man's side—not a gun on a man's shoulder! Gold lace conspicuous by its absence—from soldiers, tho' to be sure, the admirals are still permitted to wear it. All the people bustle madly about like a lot of bare messengers of parcel boys, intent upon nothing but business. Instead of soldiers bivouacked on vacant lots as in the civil war, Washington is full of great barracks-like temporary buildings, mostly made of some kind of stucco, the same as of wood within which hundreds of women are writing in a whirling fashion on typewriters. Mixed up with these women are men in these drab suits, either superintending or interfering with their operations. This war, so far as the casual visitor at Washington can observe, is being fought by a woman with a typewriter.

Just the same, there is some show of actual war around Washington. There is a little cantonment of coast artillery in Potomac Park and the men ride in sometimes from Fort Myer or the marine cantonment at Quantico. One hears the big gun booming sometimes—only one knows that these booming and shivering reports on the horizon are only tests and provings of guns, whereas in the civil war the attacking guns of Lee and Johnston and Beauregard, and the answering defensive guns of McDowell, McClellan, Hooker and the others were actually heard in the capital, and the ambulances dragged painfully thru the streets, and the hospitals were full of sick and wounded. There is a great deal of difference between the sight of all these busy directors of women's activities today and that of a panicky mass of beaten men, of ambulances drawn by jaded mules lashed by frightened drivers, of civilians' carriages half broken down by night, all pouring over the Long Bridge. Try as hard as he could, the civil war veteran could not make what one sees of the war in Washington today look quite like real war.

Vanilla, the active principle which makes vanilla ice cream so popular, has been found in the roots of oats and other plants. India has 35,000 miles of railway and 50,000 miles of telegraph compared with 1,000 miles of railway and 11,000 miles of telegraph in 1861.

Charming Ties Are Here

Come in tonight and get yours Also that Easter Topper Furnishings for men who know



To End A World-Disgrace

In a recent address on the work of the medical service of the English army, the speaker declared that the chief aim of the war was to remove "the disgrace to civilization." That disgrace he at once explained as "the waste of labor and the waste of life involved in nations maintaining great armies for the purpose of destroying each other." Who was this man, a pacifist, this man without red blood, this visionary living in Utopia? Well, it happens to have been none other than Gen. Sir William Robertson, till lately chief of staff of the British army. A stout soldier, wearing his way to the highest rank from humble beginnings, no temptation to magnify his office, or to glorify his profession, blinds him to the monstrous anomaly of militarism in the modern world. In this respect, Sir William may be classed with the American officer, a valued member of our general staff, who said some time ago to our Washington correspondent that the American people ought to understand that they are fighting this war in order to prevent universal military service from being made compulsory in this country.

If doubts remained in any mind about the nature of the real foe with whom we have come to grips, they must have been removed by the events of the past few weeks. The Kaiser and his army chiefs and his subervient civilian officials have at last given us the complete definition of militarism. We see it now as it is. Look at its full display, we all instinctively cry, "Volla l'ennemi!" For it is militarism gone mad, and bringing forth its perfect work at the head of the whole system is the megalomaniac Kaiser waving the sword in which alone he bids the German people trust. Everything is subordinated to the army. It is not only that the Reichstag is made no better than a dumb dog and the socialists are dragged with promises of national booty. The whole nation is now at the mercy of the militarist caste. Foreign secretaries, chancellors, diplomats, representatives of the people, the press—all are pushed into the background. Every national policy, whether domestic or foreign, is decided upon by the supreme command of the army. The whole is a spectacle of military absolutism. And let no one think that the military autocrats of Germany have the slightest notion of relaxing their power.

HOME OF JERRY BERRY

The home of Mr. Jerry Dillard, Stokes county, North Carolina, was burned Tuesday, March 26, by the flames of a house containing of a smokehouse and pack house. A call sent out in the night in the burning house was answered by a young son, who was saved by the other members of the family. The cause of the burning is not known. There was a loss of \$2,000. Even the clothes of the family were burned.

Flexible tips feature new ribs which prevent an umbrella being blown out. A body has been destroyed which which their inventor prevent an umbrella being blown out.

Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn

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Spartan Youths—Knockin' knuckles on a cold day

KNOX HATS

A Knox Silk Hat is a perfect example of the hat making art. For ceremonial occasions and formal evening service it may be worn with a feeling of absolute confidence. \$10.

Wear a smart hat of a quality considered standard the world over.

MOCK-BAGBY-STOCKTON CO. ADLER-ROCHESTER CLOTHES

NOTICE-SALE OF LAND

Under and by virtue of the Authority contained in a certain deed of trust executed on the 19th day of January, 1917, by S. L. Ivey and John N. Mickle to J. S. Shelton, trustee for Florence H. Edmunds, which is recorded in the office of the register of deeds of Forsyth county in book 108 of mortgages on page 45, default having been made in the payment of money in compliance with the terms of said deed, the undersigned will on Tuesday, the 2nd day of April, 1918, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash in front of the courthouse door at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock noon, that certain parcel of land in Forsyth county described as follows: First tract: Lot 2 to 9 inclusive beginning at a stake 645 feet from the northwest corner of Maple Lane and Old Town road, thence west 200 feet to a stake, thence south 200 feet to a stake, thence east 200 feet to a stake, being a part of a larger tract of land of lot No. 1, thence south 100 feet to a point of beginning, being 2 1/2 acres, and a part of vacant strip between lots 6 and Garfield avenue. Second tract: Beginning at a stake 67.3 feet from the southwest corner of Maple Lane and Old Town road; thence west 200 feet to the property line, thence west to Garfield avenue; thence south along Garfield avenue to a stake, thence east 225 feet to a stake; thence north 106.7 feet to a stake; being lots 7, 8, and 9 and a part of the strip between lots 6 and Garfield avenue with Maple Lane street to extend a width of 35 feet, making the opening into Garfield avenue. This March 9, 1918. J. S. SHELTON, Trustee.