

The Tri-Weekly Courier

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GETTING AHEAD FINANCIALLY.

There are two ways of being happy; we may either diminish our wants, or augment our means—either will do—the result is the same; and it is for each man to decide for himself and do that which happens to be the easiest.

The hardest thing about saving money is making a beginning. We are making "going to," like the small boy. But every cent of this week's salary has been spent before it was earned and every cent of next week's likewise.

The only way to save is to decide upon the very highest amount that can be spared from your salary and on each pay day before you have a chance to do anything else with your money, take out this certain sum and put it away. Then make yourself live within the remainder.

There is another reason why people should save money; and that is that its possession will enable them to do good to others. The satisfaction gained from being able to give substantial aid to others when we are called upon to do so is immeasurable.

NOT ECONOMIC.

The proposed addition to the high school will cost \$125,000 and take care of 350 additional students.

When the present high school was built, the number of high school students in Ottumwa was 350. In the seventeen years since it was built, the city has grown so that the number of high school students is now 700, or 350 more than seventeen years ago.

That difference is \$175,000, the use of which the taxpayers will lose for ten years. The interest at five per cent on \$175,000 for one year is \$8,750 and for ten years will amount to \$87,500.

STRONG FOR IOWA.

Col. John P. Irish, an opponent of woman suffrage, went yesterday in the city. Of equal interest with his ideas on suffrage, was his expression of views on California and Iowa.

The colonel paid high tribute to Iowa and pronounced this state the greatest agricultural state in the union. Without belittling his adopted state—California—he gave some facts which show that California is misrepresented by over zealous real estate men and natives. He admitted that

excessive bragging and boosting of his state is beginning to work more harm than good and he expressed the hope that everyone could know conditions there as they really are.

He said that in variety of valuable crops and natural products, California is the most wonderful piece of land in the world. It has the greatest mixture of excellent, good, bad and indifferent land of any state in the union.

"In Iowa," he said, "land is land. It is nearly all good. It will nearly all produce excellent crops. The climate is dependable and one can buy land and commence farming with a fair certainty of producing crops. In California, however, conditions are different. A tract of virgin soil may have wonderful productivity or may be absolutely incapable of raising anything at all.

"California can grow nearly everything, but this is only true on the garden spots of the state. The state as a whole is not the agricultural state that Iowa is. We can produce some good corn. I have planted three hundred acres of corn on one of my ranches, but to make corn a basic crop for the state would be impossible. It simply wouldn't grow.

"After thirty-four years experience in farming in California, I feel qualified to say that my state will reward work and capital properly applied. But for the man who believes that he has but to buy California land and then sit down and watch it make him wealthy, I have only pity. There are golden opportunities in California, but so are there elsewhere; the man who profits by them is the one who works hardest. There are no roast pigs running around with carving knives sticking them, waiting to be eaten in California. The man who eats roast pig, must first pay the price.

"I shall always have a warm spot in my heart for Iowa. It is a wonderful state and not sufficiently appreciated by those residents who turn their backs on the fields afar which appear greener."

FIGHTING MOSQUITOES.

The school children of Toledo, Ohio, are being instructed how to wage war on mosquitoes. Besides being a pest and an abomination, the mosquito is dangerous for it carries disease. At the moment it is raising an itchy welt on your skin and drinking your blood, it may be transferring the germs of some plague. So the mosquito deserves your closest attention.

To fight the mosquito most effectively, it is necessary to prevent breeding. The best way to do this is to empty the tin cans, dry up, wherever possible, the swamps and ponds and where this cannot be done, pour oil at frequent intervals on the water. The oil is deadly to the mosquito larvae.

Great efforts are being made in Toledo to get the cooperation of all school children in ridding the city of mosquitoes. The work is not an experiment, for similar methods have succeeded elsewhere.

MAGNETIC ARTIFICIAL HANDS.

Scientists and inventors in every country are now working on devices for soldiers maimed in the war. An electro-magnetic hand has been devised for the armless man which will enable him to do almost any of the tasks he was accustomed to perform before his injury. The member ends in a pit, or bell-shaped magnet which can be adjusted to bring the face of the magnet into any desired position.

OUR PRESENT INDUSTRIAL UNPREPAREDNESS.

There are three concerns in this country today that make practically all the gauges and inspection tools for this country, and ship much of that same material to Europe. Those concerns are all in New England—incidentally they are in seacoast cities. They have gotten together and have compiled certain figures more or less for their own information. Those figures show that to produce 200,000 shells a day in this country of the sizes required by the army and navy would require an equipment in measuring tools and gauges and inspection gauges alone of from seventeen million to twenty million tools, and would take the combined capacity of their plants five years to produce them; and the lack of these tools is one of the main reasons today why American manufacturers are unable to fill orders from Europe.—World's Work.

NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T

A committee of the whole in congress is a peculiar organization. It gives the congressmen a chance to do something to please somebody and then later entirely undo it. For example, Monday the house in committee of the whole, adopted a resolution giving the ballot to the women of Porto Rico. Suffragists were elated; anti-suffragists were dumb with amazement. Tuesday congress convened in regular manner and overturned its vote of the day before.

Vocational Training

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., May 23.—The vocational school, product of European educational systems, is soon to become an American institution. A bill authorizing the establishment of a federal board for vocational education and appropriations for vocational schools has been reported favorably by the committee on education and now awaits the vote of congress. This bill, called the Smith-Hughes bill because it was introduced in the house by Congressman Dudley M. Hughes and in the senate by Senator Hoke Smith, both of Georgia, includes the substance of the Smith-Lever act of 1914, which provided that the federal government should cooperate with the various states in teaching scientific farming in the rural communities.

Briefly, the Smith-Lever act provided funds for each state that could produce an equal amount to be expended in teaching the youth of the farming districts how to farm. Already the crops raised by these students are from fifty to a hundred per cent superior to those raised under the old method. While the youth on the farm was being trained, by government assistance, the youth of the cities was often leaving the public schools unprepared to earn his living, for only our larger cities have vocational training. After spending eight years of his life in the school room, the American boy is hardly further equipped towards earning a living than he was when he first started. He may show a distinct aptitude for several things, but is handicapped on account of his lack of practical training, with the result that he is compelled to accept the first job which opportunity offers. Having a leaning toward mechanics or bricklaying, he must sell newspapers or become an office boy because he does not know how to do anything else. The apprentice system long ago went out of existence, leaving no kind of training to take its place.

In Georgia, particularly, the lack of trained labor is a serious problem. The state is rich in agriculture and minerals, which, instead of building up large industries there, are shipped to New England and the middle west for manufacture. Congressman Hughes of Georgia has in his office a device for sealing letters made in Findlay, Ohio, from kaolin ore mined in his home county. If Georgia could supply the skilled labor to operate factories, capital would locate there instead of moving on to the north and west. This statement applies to much of the south. Furthermore, the whole United States needs vocational education. Congressman Hughes estimates that out of the one million youths who yearly begin the earning of their living, only twenty-five thousand are in any way prepared to undertake the task. To provide these boys with technical education that will permit them confidently to pursue their trade, is the main purpose of the federal board. The girls, also, are to be taught the economics and appropriate trades, in addition to which there is also provision for adults who make up the large army of unskilled workers.

The federal board for vocational education is to consist of four members, appointed by the president, and the United States commissioner of education, who is to be its chairman. When the bill was first drafted it provided that the board should consist of the members of the cabinet, but this was seriously objected to by the national society for the promotion of vocational education. It was pointed out by them that the secretaries of the various departments had all and more than they could attend to at present, and the work would be left to some under secretary or clerk who might happen not to be equipped to handle the job. Instead, it was suggested that the members of the board be chosen from the various trades represented—one each from agriculture, labor, industry and commerce. The bill as it now stands is a compromise between the two, the departmental secretaries being eliminated, but the president being allowed to choose anyone he wishes from a lawyer or college professor to an expert plumber.

The board is created for the purpose of studying and doing research work concerning the vocational school. European methods will be investigated and discussed and the various trade and labor problems of the country taken into consideration. Various sections of the country will be studied, with a view to determining where are needed the most plumbers, the most blacksmiths, the greatest number of factory hands, or mechanics. The results of this investigation will then be turned over to the state boards for vocational education for the information of the teachers.

The majority of children at the age of fourteen or fifteen do not show marked adaptability for any one trade or profession. These are exceptions, of course, where boys show distinct tendencies to be mechanics or bookkeepers, but the average lad reaches the age of twenty-one with more or less regrets that he did not go into forestry instead of law, or bricklaying instead of plumbing or farming instead of stocks and bonds. It is also a well known fact that if one boy who enjoys a certain amount of prestige among his schoolmates decides that he wants to be an actor or a street car conductor, all the other boys immediately decide upon the same thing. Thus the problems confronting the teacher of vocational education are not always as simple as the psychologists would have us believe.

The Smith-Hughes act, therefore, not only provides funds for the states to expend in procuring teachers to carry on vocational schools, but it also makes appropriations for training vocational teachers. The sum of five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the first year to their rural population and a like amount for the urban population. This is increased by two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each year until it reaches three million dollars, which is the highest appropriation. Thus Illinois, which has a rural population of over two million persons will receive nearly twenty-two thousand dollars the first year for agricultural instruction; and with an urban population of over five million will receive \$30,650 for city vocational schools.

In addition to these appropriations, five hundred thousand dollars is to be divided among the states for the training of teachers for vocational instruction. This is increased yearly by two hundred thousand dollars until 1920 when one million dollars is reached, which is the maximum amount to be appropriated for that purpose. This money is to be given to state boards for vocational education created by state legislation, which will have to comply with the regulations of the act before they may take advantage of its provisions. The vocational schools to be established by the state boards or endowed by them with federal funds, must be controlled by the public and may be of three classes: "All day schools in which practically half of the time should be given to actual practice for a vocation on a useful or productive basis; part time schools for young workers over fourteen years of age, which should extend either their vocational knowledge or give preparation for entrance to a vocation or extend the general civic or vocational intelligence of the pupils; and evening schools to extend the vocational knowledge for mature workers over sixteen years of age." In order to take advantage of the federal money provision, the state must raise an equal amount either by legislative appropriation or municipal efforts or gifts from interested citizens. Under the Smith-Lever act for agricultural extension work a great deal of the money contributed by the states was raised by the various women's organizations and clubs.

While there are a few industrial and vocational schools in this country, there is no adequate provision for this sort of education at all. In its investigation on the subject, the committee discovered that the United States has fewer trade schools than Bavaria and not as many public facilities for training workers as the city of Munich in Germany. There are over fourteen million industrial workers in this country and it is estimated that not one out of every hundred of these has had any opportunity for preparing himself for his trade. The Smith-Hughes bill is designed to remedy this unfortunate situation.

Porto Rican women will not get the ballot at the hands of the present congress. As a result of the refusal of numerous militiamen in Texas to be sworn in as federal soldiers for service within the confines of the country, there is renewed agitation in congress for some form of universal military training which will assure plenty of trained men in time of need. The universal military training is winning adherents in great numbers, because more and more people are coming to see that in a democratic republic, the burden of defending the country should not be placed on the shoulders of professional soldiers, nor yet trusted to the willingness of volunteers. The belief that citizens owe the nation something in addition to taxes, is gaining favor.

The constitution of the United States, like the golden rule, has fallen into disfavor in some quarters and among some people because of being unprogressive. But the golden rule is still basic and those people who are too modern to be in accord with the principles of the constitution, will yet learn that the constitution is as up to date as it was a hundred years ago.

Some of the congressmen who are loud in their protests against preparedness, lead the van of those who cry out to the United States, to arise in its power and stop the awful war that is devastating Europe. If their line of reasoning is right, then maybe a five year old girl can separate a pair of fighting bull dogs.

remarked to his companions: "That tunnel cost \$500,000." The young bridegroom gave a languishing look at his pretty bride. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "and it was well worth the money!"

"Are you going to take boarders next summer?" asked the postmaster. "I dunno," replied Farmer Cornstosel. "I know some folks who would like a nice, quiet place." "Yes, but all most of them people want with a nice, quiet place is to jump in an 'all it chock full of their own particular brand of noise."

Robbie, for his misdeeds, was about to get a thrashing. He left his mother's room and went to his own. Kneeling down beside his bed, and with his hands clasped, he offered up the following prayer: "Please, God, if You are as good to little children as they say You are, now's Your chance."

NAME OFFICERS FOR NEW MAGAZINE

Grinnell, May 25.—Donald H. Clark of Cedar Rapids and Roger T. Levitt of Cedar Falls are the editor and business manager respectively of the Grinnell magazines, the new literary publication by Grinnell students whose initial issue will appear this week. The other members of the staff include Maurice Fridlund of Sioux City, Paul Frederichsen of Clinton, Mary Platt of Montezuma, Lorna Palmer of Mason City, Anna Hones and Mary Stinson of Des Moines and Edith Tuttle of Grinnell. Willard Oslcup of Waverly is assistant business manager.

Two additional members of the editorial staff and one of the business staff will be elected next fall.

The Grinnell magazine is primarily devoted to creative literary work and short stories, poems, essays, etc., may one be submitted for publication by any one interested in the work. The magazine follows the style of its predecessor, the Unit, which was the college literary magazine from 1891 to 1912. Its aim is to be a distinctive publication and a medium for literary expression of the entire college community.

Grinnell is the only western college which has such a publication devoted entirely to literary work. Several eastern colleges and a few large state universities have similar magazines. The June issue of the magazine will appear this week. The magazine will be published bi-monthly during the next college year.

GIVE UP SWEETS TO GET BUILDING FUND

Chicago, May 25.—Girl students at Northwestern university have agreed to get along without candy and ice cream this summer—if they have to buy the sweets for themselves—it was learned today, when the result of a vote taken at the school yesterday was made known. Each girl, it is said, will take a small bank with her this summer wherever she goes and will save all of her small change for the fund which is being sought for the erection of a women's building on the campus at the university.

DR. SHALLENBERGER

The Regular and Reliable Chicago Specialist, Will Be at OTTUMWA, BALLINGALL HOTEL Thursday, June 8 (one day only) and return every 28 days. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. FAIRFIELD—Hotel Leggett, Monday, June 5. BLOOMFIELD—Hotel Commercial, Tuesday, June 6. ALBIA—Hotel Monroe, Wednesday, June 7.



DR. SHALLENBERGER makes a specialty of the treatment of Chronic and Nervous Diseases of both sexes. His hospital experience and extensive practice, has made him so proficient that he can successfully treat chronic diseases after other physicians have failed. This is why he has continued his visits year after year, while other physicians have made a few visits and stopped. You should consult him if you have any Chronic Disease. A specialist who has made a lifetime study of such diseases is certainly prepared to give you the best results, and if you are sick you need scientific treatment.

DR. SHALLENBERGER treats Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Heart, Blood, Skin, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Intestines, and Bladder; Catarrh, Ringing in Ears, Deafness, Paralysis, Neuritis, Epilepsy, Headache, Gout, Rheumatism, Appendicitis, Gravel, and Rheumatism.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, and OTHER RECTAL DISEASES TREATED WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATION.

WOMEN who are WEAK, NERVOUS, and suffering from the many ailments peculiar to their sex, find that his advanced and scientific methods, save many surgical operations.

PRIVATE DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Cases of long standing especially desired. Wrong treatment and incorrect diagnosis have often resulted in the worst afflictions. It is highly important that you obtain the services of a physician who has established a good reputation for treating these diseases.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Are you nervous and despondent; easily excited and irritable; weak and debilitated; tired mornings; without ambition, energy or strength; feel easily fatigued; distrustful and without confidence in yourself? Have you sunken red or blurred eyes; pimples on your face; weak back, or deposit in urine?

Dr. Shallenberger spares no effort to cure his patients. He knows that good results mean as much to him as to his patients. Most of his new patients come from the recommendation of others whom he has treated.

Special attention given to Surgical Cases and Rupture Consultation and Examination Free and Confidential. DR. J. F. SHALLENBERGER 786 Oakwood Blvd. CHICAGO, ILL.

ORGANIZATION NOW PERFECTED

Committees to Make Plans for Flag Day Observance Are All Appointed

PREPARING TO HAVE MEMORABLE EVENT

D. A. R. in Charge of Entire Program; All Civic Bodies Urged to Participate

The organization of the various working forces that have in charge the preparations under way for the proper observance of Flag day in Ottumwa has been effected. The meeting of representatives of several bodies held in the Commercial club rooms Wednesday afternoon was effective in getting started the plans for the biggest patriotic celebration ever attempted in Ottumwa and if the hopes of the promoters are realized, Flag day in Ottumwa will be an epoch making event that all celebrations in the future will date from.

The various committees in charge of important details of the arrangements for the day were selected and are now at work on their respective tasks. Each is vying with the other and all cooperating to make the day one to be remembered. The details of the program, of course, are yet to be worked out and the D. A. R. is assigned to take care of this feature, but the plans include a number of patriotic numbers, a feature of which will be a flag raising, the populace singing national airs, a band concert and the Gwondolynne parade.

The meeting held Wednesday afternoon was presided over by Miss Louisa Van Dyke and the following committees were appointed: Finance—E. H. Emery, J. J. Trenehan and J. K. Dysart. This committee will have charge of raising the funds to defray the cost of the celebration and whatever deficit there may be on the cost of getting and erecting the flag pole will be raised by public subscription.

Parade—F. B. Younklin, Mrs. W. R. Damm, Mrs. E. B. Thrall, Mrs. Peter Newert, H. S. Merrick and T. A. Stoessel. All the arrangements for the parade will be in the hands of this committee.

Flag pole—T. A. Stoessel and E. J. Caton, who will cooperate with the finance committee.

Program—The Daughters of the American Revolution will have complete charge of the entire program arrangements for afternoon and evening, which includes speakers, band, etc.

All of the various organizations in Ottumwa, whether business, fraternal or otherwise, and all individuals are urged to lend their support to and take part in the celebration and especially the huge parade. Owners of autos are asked to join in the parade and to decorate their cars in the national colors. Business houses, public buildings and every home in the city are urged to use flags and the national colors to decorate for the occasion.

METHODISTS VOTE ON NEW EDITORS

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 25.—The Methodist general conference refused today by a vote of 435 to 360 to remove from the discipline of the church the clause which provides the penalty of expulsion for church members who play cards, dance and attend the theater.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y., May 25.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church today began balloting for the editors of twelve or more religious magazines published under the direction of the church in many parts of the country. Final action was taken on reorganization of home missions and church extension by placing the work under the charge of one corresponding secretary, who is the executive head.

ONLY FOUR SWORN AS ORPET JURYMEN

Waukegan, Ill., May 25.—Examination of prospective jurymen in the trial of Will Orpet, University of Wisconsin student, charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, seems certain to continue until the end of the week at least. After questioning fifty-seven men of the sixth venire yesterday, indications pointed to the calling of the seventh special venire of 100 men within a day or two. Four men have been accepted and sworn.

TO RETURN VISIT.

Rome, May 24.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino will leave shortly for London to return the visit of Premier Asquith to Rome.

Funeral Directors and Embalmers MR. and MRS. FRANK L. DAGGETT

ESTABLISHED FOURTEEN YEARS 126 West Second Phone 127 CALLS ANSWERED DAY OR NIGHT AFFILIATED WITH E. DAGGETT AND SONS

This is where your Glasses usually break

THE SCREWS TO BLAME Our New Mounting Sha NO SCREWS NO LOOSE LENSES GREAT STRENGTH BEAUTY—STYLE Dr. E. J. Lambert EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT

CHAS. T. SULLIVAN

Funeral Director Auto Ambulance

YOUTH ADMITS HE MURDERED GIRL WHO JILTED HIM

HAD POISON READY TO END HIS OWN LIFE BUT LOST HIS NERVE IN PINCH.

Aurora, Ill., May 25.—Gwendolynne, 15-year-old daughter of Mrs. Ann Collins, was found dead in her home here last night and a 19-year-old boy is said to have confessed today that he killed her. By the side of the body of the girl was found a cup of poison which the boy said he intended to take himself had not his nerve failed him. It was the climax of a childish romance in which Jack Armstrong, whose real name is said to be Verhoye, attempted to pursue his courtship after the girl had tired of him. He declares he became jealous of the attentions of other boys to Gwendolynne and his jealousy led to his strangling her while her mother was away from home.

Mrs. Collins discovered the crime when she entered her home last night. She found the body of her daughter lying on a couch in an unused room in her boarding house in the downtown district. On a table nearby was a cup half filled with poison. The room was locked and the keys were in the locks on the outside.

As soon as she had notified the police Mrs. Collins declared that her daughter had been killed and that without a doubt Armstrong had committed the crime. The boy was arrested a short time afterward but the incident was not made public until today when, after a night of severe questioning, he is said to have broken down and confessed that he strangled her to death. Chief of Police McCarty, in announcing the confession, said: "I can not give you the details now but the lad admits he choked the girl to death. He intended to take poison himself but lost his nerve. He was jealous because he thought she had been going with other fellows of late."

Armstrong made no attempt to leave the city. Mrs. Collins had not approved of the boy's attention to her daughter. "Armstrong has pursued my daughter for more than a year," she said, "although he was repulsed time and time again. Gwendolynne did not like him but he was so persistent he had her frightened."

Chief McCarty was at first inclined to believe the girl had committed suicide but the mother's insistence that Armstrong had slain her daughter led to a search for the boy a few minutes after the discovery of the body. The tender age of the girl is said to have been the main reason for Mrs. Collins' objection to the attentions of Armstrong.

ROBBERS STILL BUSY.

Des Moines, May 25.—Police officials today redoubled their efforts to round up a band of highwaymen who for nearly a week have been holding up and robbing pedestrians here, sometimes severely beating the victim. The Des Moines Street Railway Co. today reported that one of the "owl" cars was held up last night and the conductor forced to hand over nine dollars in fares, most of the money in nickels. The passengers were not molested.

HEAT OVERCOMES MAN.

Chicago, May 25.—The first case of heat prostration in Chicago for the season was reported today from a local hospital, where John Howard is suffering from a slight stroke. Physicians say his condition is not serious. The highest temperature of the day was 75 degrees.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children, The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer