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"If any man attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

TEN REASONS FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

The Universal Military Training League has compiled the following ten reasons in support of the universal military training bill that the league hopes congress will adopt at the special session which opened today:

It would apply alike to poor boy and rich boy, but both in the same tent, lead to a better understanding between them, make for a better democracy and eliminate caste and snobbery in America.

It would take the lad in his nineteenth year when his earning power is small and before he has undertaken the marriage relationship and uphold his physique, teach him respect for his flag and make of him a trained defender of his country.

It would not put the boy into a regular, professional army, but would send him back into the paths of industry a stronger and broader character.

It would make the trained lad the chief protector of the nation and thus relieve husband and father, the mainstay of the family, of industry and commercial enterprise, of military service.

It would make the weak lad virile and the strong lad sympathetic and respectful.

It would be actually "universal" in that wealth could not purchase immunity and all mentally and physically fit would have to train.

It would create a new national morale and insure for the future strong fathers, healthy men and women in the centuries to come.

It would be the antithesis of militarism, as under universal military training the defense of the country (except for the first line) would rest upon trained citizens. This would render a large standing army unnecessary and get entirely away from militarism.

It would revive patriotism in America—not the brass band and parade-theater sort—but real patriotism which says that inasmuch as all of us share alike the boon of freedom, likewise all of us shall share the nation's perils and responsibilities; all of us, in short, must love our country as to train and be ever ready to defend her honor.

It would make America ready and therefore safe.

LAND OWNERS DUTY.

For the first time in this generation the land owner—the farmer—is now collectively confronted with a real national responsibility. It is in fact a responsibility that reaches even farther than this nation—it is world wide.

As a general proposition, the right to own land for public and semi-public purposes ceases when the operators fail to use it. An abandoned railroad right of way, generally reverts to the original owner even if the railroad company has an absolute title to it, or part of it. The public and the courts have the position that the privilege to own it is directly connected with the use made of it. Land has up to this time been so plentiful in this country that whether a few acres were or were not used, has (except in the larger cities) caused very little attention or comment. But this nation is now fast approaching the time in its life when that very matter is going to be one of its serious problems. The time is right upon us when the right of man to own land and neglect to make it produce food, will be questioned. Food is a necessity and it can only be produced on the land. Therefore, the land must be used to produce the food. If the man who owns land does not use it to something like its full capacity in the production of food, the claim will at once be heard that the man's land should be taken away from him—that it will be better handled by the state, etc. Such statements are not practical but they are made, and unless the farmers of the United States, this year bend every effort to utilize all their land and raise all that is really possible, they will hear next year just as much talk about the government taking over the land as they will about the government taking over the railroads.

But this year, there is humanitarian need, an emergency demand that every acre of land be planted and cultivated and made to raise every mouthful of food possible.

IOWA'S PRODUCE.

If war comes to the United States, no state will be able to offer greater resources for feeding the nation and its allies than Iowa. This is the belief of Prof. C. W. Wassam of the school

THE EPHEBIC OATH

BY D. C. BROCKMAN.

When the Athenian youth reached the age of 19, the following oath was administered to him and he was taken into the training camps and prepared to defend his country. The name of the oath is taken from the two Greek words that mean "upon the youth"; the oath binding upon every able bodied youth in that illustrious city.

The following is a copy of the ephobic oath:

"We will never bring disgrace to this, our city, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks; we will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the city, both alone and with many; we will incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul and set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense of civic duty; that thus, in all these ways, we will transmit this city not only not less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

There never was a time in the history of this country when patriotism was at so low an ebb as it is at present. There never was a time when discipline was so little respected by the youth of our land as it is today, and I know of no way to correct these two growing evils better than by the adoption of universal military training.

The youth of today has but little respect for his parents or parental authority. When he leaves home to enter school he will show no more respect for his teachers than he has been in the habit of giving his parents. When he leaves school he goes out with no regard for authority and very easily slips into the habit of disregarding the law of the land as he has the laws of home and school.

As I said before, I know of no way the average boy can be taught to respect authority better than to be placed, at the age of 18 or 19, under the care of a United States officer and kept there until he has learned the great fundamental principles underlying good citizenship; for no man can be patriotic or a good citizen who has not learned the two cardinal principles

of patriotism and good citizenship, that is, to pay attention and to obey. I know of no way in which heedlessness and inattention of the average American boy can be overcome more readily than to be obliged to respond to the commands of a military officer, and I know of no way discipline can be taught him so readily as in the ranks, by a military drill master.

The two things he will learn from the first to the last of his drilling are to pay attention and to obey orders, and the sooner he learns to pay attention and obey, the sooner he will develop patriotism that makes for good citizenship. We do not want to bring our boys up to be warriors, we do not want them to be soldiers, but we do want them to be strong, vigorous, able bodied patriots, and there is no form of athletics that will make them stronger and more vigorous than military drill.

The writer well remembers an inscription in his autograph written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton more than forty-five years ago, to-wit: "I hail the military drill in our colleges as the forerunner of more vigorous, healthful, patriotic rulers of our great republic"; and I think this inscription is as apropos today as it was then. There is no athletic exercise that will give the young man such complete control of the movements of his body as military drill, dancing not excepted. There is no kind of exercise that will develop more vigorous health, college athletics not excepted. There is no exercise that will develop a sturdier type of patriotism than military drill and there is nothing that will more quickly teach the young man of today to pay attention and obey orders (the two great pillars on which success is built) than military drill; and I will hail with joy the day when to every able bodied youth of 18 the ephobic oath will be administered and he will enter compulsory military drill where he will remain until he has learned to respect authority, to be patriotic and to be able to protect the government that protects him.

paredness, the enemy of misery and the conservator of ambition."

It is related of the founder of Guy's hospital, England, that a visitor called one day for a donation for charity and found him engaged in an altercation with his servant about a few matches. The visitor had little hope of a response to his appeal. To his astonishment, however, Thomas Guy headed his list with a large benefaction, and, observing his visitor's astonishment, explained that it was only his carefulness in small things that enabled him to help others without stint.

This man, who protested against such a trifling waste was the same who built and endowed the hospital at Southwark, England, which bears his name, erected almshouses at Tamworth, furnished wards in St. Thomas' hospital, Christ's hospital and assisted many other charities.

AN OLD FASHIONED FARMER. A farmer from Cedar county in the city last week was somewhat surprised at the complaints he saw in the papers concerning the shortage of foodstuffs. There was no shortage, he said, in his part of the country and everyone had plenty to eat. He said that that might be due to the fact that in his neighborhood they had stuck to the old ways. He had killed his hogs and salted down the meat the same as he had done for twenty-five years and his wife had packed away eggs as she always did, so that they had had plenty all winter long. He had put away enough potatoes for the family and for feed and a 2-year-old steer, corn fed and fat enough for slaughter, which would furnish fresh beef for the spring and dried beef for summer. There were a lot of cabbages where he had buried them last fall, which would be fresh and nice when the ground thawed out. He had wheat in the bin which he could take to the mill and have ground any time. There was a nice flock of chickens around the barn and they had chicken to eat whenever they wanted it during the winter. To help the people in the town he had raised and sold 700 bushels of wheat, about 1,000 bushels of corn, seven fat steers and forty-two head of hogs, and his wife had sent into town a whole lot of butter and eggs. Everybody near him had plenty to eat as well as those in the little town nearby and he could not understand what all this fuss was about.

He said that if the farmers in other parts had stuck to the old fashioned ways instead of living on packing house products and canned goods, there would be no trouble anywhere. He was shown an agricultural department circular advising farmers to pack down eggs and put up their own meat. His reply was: "Any fool ought to know that much without waiting for the government to tell him."—Omaha World-Herald.

FEAR OF FAMINE.

Fear of famine in the United States is linked up with the ominous announcement made by the bureau of labor statistics, in the United States department of labor, that "The rising cost of foods since 1907 has operated to cut the pay of the American working man about 16 per cent expressed in the food his wages will buy." In other words, the supply of food is less than formerly, the hunger of the American people is not less, but is greater than before. The cost of foods goes up in proportion. And this proportion is far greater than the increased wages the working man receives. Hence the food question becomes a

working man's question, quite as immediate and imperative as the wage question.

Iowa members of congress say they are willing to see the food question taken up by some federal body which will be given control of the national supply of foodstuffs. They do not believe that a food dictatorship is necessary, but they do believe that the nation must do as the Australian government did at the beginning of the war—give the farmers a guarantee of adequate prices for the larger crops which they will be asked to produce.

Members of the house from eastern industrial cities are favorable to the idea of a food dictatorship if the administration will assure the country that that plan will bring down the cost of food, or even if it will prevent the arrival of famine prices such as are now believed by many to be in prospect.

In this connection they are keeping an eye on the plans of industrial mobilization which the British government is now turning over to the United States. Among these plans is the outline of the British schemes for meeting the food shortage. It is presumed there will be official reports upon the similar plans of the other European governments that have regulated the distribution of food.

FIGHTING FOR CHILDREN.

The administration of the school lunch system by the city authorities is being advocated by a group of New York women who want to get at a real solution for the food crisis now threatening to starve many children.

The Cosmopolitan club entertained a large number of persons who met to discuss ways of lowering prices. Mrs. Frederic Peterson, who is much interested in having the school lunches managed by the city, says in the Evening Post:

"We realize that the administration of school lunches by the city does not in itself reach down to the fundamental causes of the food crisis. It is only an immediate remedy. The fundamental trouble can only be reached by legislative measures.

"But it is for the women of the city to work towards the immediate relief of the people who are suffering from the food situation, to take some definite step towards clarifying the situation. This is the sort of thing women have claimed they would do if they had the vote. If war comes, the food situation will be worse. And women will want to do something more constructive than driving motors or rolling typewriters. They want to do something which has a permanent value in time of peace or of war. Nothing could be more important than the food supply of the people."

There are school lunches now in thirty-four schools. There is a crying need for them. Many children are given a few pennies by their parents with which to buy lunches, but spend them on unwholesome sweets.

MUNITION PLANT TRADE.

Can trade unionism survive, independent of military control, in our munition plants in war time?

"I am absolutely opposed to the enlistment of our men into any 'reserve corps' or other special body which will give the government a power to send them from place to place regardless of their will," says President Johnston of the International Association of Machinists. "When the navy wants a hundred men for a certain plant we can tell them at once where that hundred men, skilled and capable, can be found and employed in the usual way. There will be no trouble, for the present at least, about getting the men the plants may require. There is no need for enlistment, as some of the department officials are proposing."

It will be recalled that an attempt was made to recall the wages of the last session to that of the naval appropriation bill in the house a clause providing for enlistment in an industrial reserve of the navy. That clause was killed. Now it is to be added to the military appropriation bill in the senate unless again defeated.

THE EPHEBIC OATH.

On this page today is an article by Dr. D. C. Brockman of Ottumwa entitled, The Ephobic Oath.

There has never been a time in the history of this country when such an article was as appropriate and as much needed as it is right now. We want everyone to read it carefully.

Liberty does not come from disregard of laws and authority. Law makes liberty and liberty is impossible without obedience to law. Where there is no law life is simply a survival of the fittest. It is law that protects your property and life. Where the restraint of law is not recognized each man has to be his own protector—that means savagery. In a nation where law is recognized man travels unarmed safely; in a country where law is not recognized each one has to protect himself, there is no one to appeal to for help, each one is against the other.

The English courts have decided that the British born sons of German parents cannot, during the war, renounce their British nationality and thus evade military service in England.

Racing in France will shortly be resumed but the events will only be in the interests of the breeders. There will be no betting and the public will not be admitted.

It is just as necessary to the welfare of the nation that the farms produce to capacity this year as it is for congress to take proper defensive measures.

Joy and sorrow are the lot of everyone. The person who thinks most of his sorrows misses the joys of life which are many.

Don't be discouraged if success does not crown your first efforts. The world has seen many men rise to success over scores of failures.

Ottumwa is a good city in which to live. People who go away from here do so with regret.

A man's good luck is most dependent on his hard work.

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across her history which will take the greatest retribution to erase.

If you have been a spy in your neighbor's home or business house, while professing friendship, and that evidence is proved at the trial the jury is very likely to decide against you.

WAR ENFORCED THRIFT.

Out of the war or war scare may come enforced thrift in the United States. It would be a blessing.

Americans are certainly in need of the teachings and practices of thrift, according to statistics just issued by the American Society for Thrift. Recent figures show, according to this organization, that \$8,000,000 is now wasted annually in the United States.

One financial authority says we consume three times as much meat as the per capita population of the world and that our 172 pounds of meat per capita could easily be reduced to one-half.

This would help pay the annual loss sustained by wage earners through illness and lost wages which now amounts to \$750,000,000 annually.

Experts in culinary art say that 10 per cent is a low estimate for the waste in the American kitchens and carelessness in homes.

It is not necessary for the amateur aviator to have an aeroplane at his disposal continually. A machine has been invented which will enable him to learn the principles of flying without ascending six feet from terra firma. It consists of two long steel arms which intersect at right angles. They are mounted upon a concrete pyramid at the intersection so that they balance when at rest. The aviator's seat is over the intersection and the machine moves with the wind or by means of weights which can be shifted, thus giving the driver the same effort to maintain his equilibrium as if he were up in the air.

The latest order of the food controller in London is that no baker can sell bread less than twelve hours old. It means that in the majority of cases the bread delivered to the householder is from eighteen to thirty hours old, while at the week end, unless Sunday gifts from many sources have brought more than 23,000 volumes to the library of congress during the past year. The library easily retained its standing of third greatest in the world and greatest in the western hemisphere. On its shelves are 2,451,947 books, 154,200 maps and charts, 770,248 volumes and pieces of music and 292,905 prints.

Everyone with strength enough to lift a hoe and who has a daily hour or so of spare time, in the early morning or late afternoon, can make himself a present of \$50 to \$100 this spring in the form of the quantity of vegetables fresh from the garden which these sums will buy. It is just a matter of a little work.

Volunteers for national service in England, up to two weeks ago, numbered 128,000, according to statistics furnished in the house of commons. More than 4,000 professional men were included.

London is a city of dirty windows. This is especially true of the windows of the large office buildings and hotels. Women cleaners have been employed but they have confined their work to the windows nearest the ground. Most of them are at dangerous heights and the insurance companies have refused to insure against accidents to women window cleaners.

The Russian government has arranged for the extensive cultivation of opium at Tashkent, the former capital of Russian Turkestan. The product will be the monopoly of the department of health and will be manufactured solely for medicinal purposes. Growers are to be required to hand over the entire crop to the government at a fixed price under heavy penalties.

The live stock of Iowa is worth more than the live stock of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, West Virginia, Louisiana and New Mexico combined. But that is not enough to assure meat for the coming winter.

George Perkins, of New York Life and bull moose fame, has broken loose again and is trying to get into print with an article that is a cross between a socialist oration and a humanitarian sermon. George should not take himself so seriously—he might catch cold.

It is desirable that every American pray God that congress show wisdom during the present special session. This is the time for the statesmen in congress to predominate over the politicians.

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FIGHT ON EPPS BILL TAKES SUDDEN TURN

ATTEMPT TO SWING TWELFTH DISTRICT VOTES WITH UNDERSTANDING ABOUT JUDGE.

[Special Correspondence]

Des Moines, April 4.—A new move in the fight over the Epps bill to add an eighth justice to the supreme court that caused the house of the Iowa legislature to gasp with surprise was disclosed yesterday.

An attempt was made to swing the votes of the representatives of the counties in the twelfth judicial district behind the judge bill on the understanding that Judge Kelly of Charles City, now on the district bench, will be appointed to the supreme bench when the next vacancy occurs.

A conference was held at the Savery hotel in Des Moines Monday night, in the room of H. L. Lockwood, attorney of Charles City. It was attended by Senator Evans and Representatives Dunkelberg, Slosson, Smith, Jones, Wichman and Anderson of Winnebago, all representatives of twelfth district counties.

According to the statements of several of the above named, Lockwood told the conference he had been given assurances that when the next vacancy occurred on the supreme bench, and it is expected in a short time, Judge Kelly would be the appointee.

It was quite bad and that he is not expected to be on the bench much longer. He urged the representatives to support the eighth judge bill on the account of Judge Kelly.

The representatives told him they would stick by the ship and vote against the bill, refusing to change their votes on alleged assurances concerning Judge Kelly.

Every one of the representatives was again the bill. Their votes were needed to prevent its being killed by the motion to table introduced in the house last Friday. The motion to table carried 51 to 49 but after several days of deliberation Speaker Pitt has announced he will rule it out of order.

Pitt hopes that he will save the bill by defeating the motion to table. The votes of the 12th district representatives would save it because it would afford the administration forces enough votes to sustain the speaker on an appeal from his ruling. It would also give them enough votes to approve the amendment attached to the bill by the senate and in which the house must concur before the bill becomes law.

The sudden opposition to the bill in the house, arising on the return of the measure from the senate after it has passed the house originally 79 to 14, is due to the sudden disclosures in the senate that if Justice B. I. Salinger, chief worker for the bill, was not behind in his work, the extra justice would in all probability not be needed, and for the further reason that Governor Harding is reported as being prepared to appoint Judge Theophilus of Des Moines to the position. Strong objection is found to Theophilus for political reasons.

It is charged among representatives that Justice Salinger told Lockwood he would use his influence in favor of Judge Kelly.

Speaker Pitt is holding up his decision on the point of order for some unknown reason. He says it is because many of the representatives are absent. Opponents of the measure, who claim they have sixty votes to overcome the speaker if he attempts to knock out their tabling of the bill, are taking no chances and will have their men on deck when the gavel sounds the opening of each session. They were defeated on the four year term bill because administration forces waited until a good many of the opposing representatives were away from the state house and called up a motion to reconsider, defeating it because the opponents did not have enough votes present for a constitutional majority.

Against Extension Tax. With one vote to spare, enemies of the Whitmore bill in the senate tried to kill the capitol extension tax that is scheduled to run in Iowa for the next five years, Tuesday afternoon.

To repeal the tax means the death of the proposed \$500,000 temple of justice on capitol extension. The senate in fact contradicted itself in yesterday's vote as it had already passed the bill authorizing the temple and providing that it shall be paid for out of the very tax it voted to repeal.

Whether or not the repeal tax can get through the house is questioned. The house has already killed the Rowley bill proposing the sale of parts of the capitol extension. The tax was levied originally for capitol extension improvements.

The house passed the McFerrer bill to compel all taxicabs to post a \$2,000 bond with the secretary of state to be forfeited if their owners or drivers are convicted of using them for immoral purposes. Taxicab men claim the bill would put them out of business because of the requirement to put up bonds for each machine which they cannot do themselves and which they could get no bonding company to do under the rigid provisions of the law. They claim they cannot be responsible for the conduct or actions of all persons using their taxis.

The senate Tuesday passed the Torrens land title bill which would completely revolutionize the present system of granting land titles. It proposes a system that will greatly simplify the granting and recording of land titles. The bill is fifty-two pages long and its reading in the senate required an hour and twenty-two minutes.

The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Ira Holmes and has resided in this county from childhood. For the past few years she has been employed at the Mutual Telephone office, resigning that position last Saturday. The groom is a son of Jeff LaFavre of Russell. Both are worthy young people, highly regarded by all who know them.

NEWTON GIRL HONORED.

Lady of Newton has been notified by the faculty at Vassar college that she lends her class in scholarship markings and heads the list of the seniors who have been placed on the honor list.

attorney, appeared before the committee and urged the fund that the situation existing when the guardsmen were called to the border will not be repeated.

Mr. Clark asked the committee to see to it that the citizens of a community will not have to go down in their own pockets and contribute to funds used to buy food and clothing for wives, mothers and children of guardsmen who are called to the government's aid. He urged that a sufficient fund be provided to pay the head of a family \$30 a month at least and a sufficient sum for each child. He asked that the provision made for militia men be made for volunteers as well who would go to front.

He recounted the situation when the guard was called to the border when families who were dependent entirely upon the pay of guardsmen were found in want.

Mr. Clark was requested to appear before the committee again this afternoon with the necessary information showing how much should be paid to dependent families and how large an appropriation would be necessary to meet requirements.

DINNER STORIES

An employe of a real estate office had been sent by the house agents to take an inventory of the drawing room furniture of a mansion in their hands.

He was so long about the task that at last the woman of the house went to see what was taking place. She found the man slumbering sweetly on a sofa with an empty bottle beside him. It was evident, however, that he had made a pathetic attempt to do his work for in the inventory book was written:

"One revolving carpet." Little Muffington was a father for the first time and nothing existed in his world save wife and baby. It was the other morning that he had opened his desk somewhere in the city, the phone bell rang.

"You're wanted, sir!" shouted the wartime office girl. "A lady—"

Rushing to the phone, he grabbed the receiver. "Yes, dear, what is it?" "Oh, Cuthbert, dear, come at once! Baby is—"

He waited to hear no more. Flung down the receiver, he asked his hat and rushed into the street. Within half a minute he was being whirled in a taxi to the suburb where all his hogs were centered. His face was lined with anxiety as he burst into the house and ran upstairs three steps at a time.

"Here I am, darling!" "Oh, you're late, Cuthbert. Baby had his little toe in his mouth and he looked so pretty. I wanted you to see him. The Constable (to townsman who has been knocked down by motorist)—You didn't see the number, but you could swear to the man?"

The Townsman—I did, but I don't think he heard me.

LITTLE BENNY'S NOTE BOOK

BY LEE PAPE

Kumply B was having a perrade around the block. Skinny Martin was walking in front on account of being the only private, which just as we was passing Smith's butcher store, the new fat boy in the next block came out with some rapped up meet, and Genrel Martin sed, Halt, yonder looks like like a Germdin spy.

Off with his head at sunrise, sed Kernel Simkins. Down with Germdin spies, sed Lieutenant Wernick.

All the way down with them, sed Kaptin Fotts. Being m... The heck you ain't sed Lieutenant Wernick.

You leave me be, sed the fat boy. Pain Potts and Kernel Simkins, setch that man, sed Genrel Martin. Wich we and Pudds did, grabbing the rapped up meet away from him and starting to unrap it.

If its sawdigs you're a ded Germdin spy, sed Genrel Martin. And me and Puds Simkins kepp on unraping the meet, and wat was it but liver, me saying, Genrel, I regret to report its only liver.

March on, sed Genrel Martin. Wich Kumply B did, and the fat boy went in the house with the liver.

LAFAVRE-HOLMES WEDDING AT CHARITON

Chariton, April 3.—Harold F. LaFavre, of Russell and Miss Amy E. Holmes of this city, were united in marriage at the Baptist parsonage at this place on Sunday afternoon, April 1 at two o'clock, Rev. Herbert J. Bryce performing the ceremony. They were accompanied by the bride's sister, Miss Leona Holmes and Walter Cornwall of Des Moines. The bride was attired in a becoming dress of light blue crepe de chene, trimmed in white. The happy couple will reside in Russell where the groom is employed.

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