

MONTPELIER EXAMINER.

ASSASSIN STRIKES AT PREMIER CLEMENCEAU

Shot and Slightly Wounded by a Youthful Assailant—Only One of the Eight Bullets Fired Hit "the Tiger" Assailant Arrested.

Paris, Feb. 19.—Georges Clemenceau, premier of France, was shot and slightly wounded by a boy named Cottin, as he entered a motor car in front of his residence this morning. The assailant was arrested.

"It's nothing," was "the Tiger's" only comment after he had walked back into the house unassisted. The assailant, who refused to make any statement regarding his motive, is about 18 years old. He is a French civilian and is said to live in Gompagne.

As Clemenceau was seating himself in his limousine, Cottin suddenly sprang forward and fired eight shots from a pistol. Six of these hit the front of the car. Two bullets penetrated the glass door, one striking the premier on the inner side of the right arm near the shoulder, inflicting a flesh wound.

Assailant Mauled.

A policeman grabbed Cottin. Another man, whose identity is not yet known, rushed to Cottin's assistance. A crowd quickly gathered and attacked the two men who were battling with the policeman. Cottin was badly mauled and the policeman was slightly wounded.

Clemenceau, refusing offers of assistance, walked back into his home. A few minutes later a telephone call was sent to Colonel House announcing that the premier's wound

would prevent him from keeping an engagement which he had at the Grillon hotel this morning with House and Foreign Secretary Balfour.

Infection Only Danger.

Hubert Clemenceau, the premier's brother and secretary, told the United Press that the wound was not serious at present, and that the only danger would be from possible infection.

The first foreign officials to call at the premier's residence to inquire about his condition were Premier Venizelos, of Greece, and Ambassador De Leon, of Spain.

Cottin was later said to be a well known anarchist. Clemenceau was reported to attach no political significance to the attack.

Captain Andre Tardieu, commissioner of Franco-American relations, said that before the bullet lodged in Clemenceau's shoulder it passed through the fleshy part of his neck but did not sever any arteries.

Flashed to Wilson.

News of the attack on Clemenceau was flashed to President Wilson by wireless.

All the American peace delegates expressed keen regret and appreciation of the premier's qualities. They called at the residence during the day. All conferences were cancelled. General anxiety was expressed, despite the statement that the wound was not serious.



DEATH CALLS ONE OF BEAR LAKE'S BRIGHT YOUNG MEN

Lee Emerson Ream was born in Dingle, Idaho, September 11, 1890. He obtained his education in the early part of life in private schools, later attended the Agricultural College of Utah, at Logan, the Fielding Academy, and finished at the Academy of Idaho, at Pocatello, graduating in 1911. He also graduated in pharmacy with three friends, N. B. Adkinson (now president of the Idaho Technical Institute of Pocatello) Byron Shaw and Roy Fletcher. All four finished with honors, receiving their diplomas.

He was in the school debating team and took part in some interesting debates. He was an all around athlete, winning the loving cup for his school in 1910 and 1911 by a score of double and one more than the two highest men in the meet. Their basketball team was underated during the school year. In 1911 he scored two points more than the two best men, taking a medal for each event. There were eight events and he took five gold, one silver and two bronze medals.

He taught the years of 1912 and 1913 at the Idaho Industrial Institute at Weiser, teaching mathematics, science and language. In the fall of 1914 he went to Denver and took a course in gas tractor and went from there to the factory at Charles City, Iowa, and spent some time there. Upon returning, he and his brother bought and rebuilt the large 30x40 Hart-Parr. They plowed and threshed, making an absolute success of their business.

When the draft came on his serial number was 607. He owned his own cattle and had forest reserve rights for sixty head and had seventy acres of wheat. He was placed by the local board in class 1 E, meaning unskilled farm labor, same as a foreigner who works on a section. On appeal to the District board with affidavits, he was put in class 2 C. He plowed his father's farm and put in his crop, thinking he would have time to harvest before men in his class would be called. But in August he was put in class 1, and in five days was sent to Camp Fremont, August 12th.

After being in camp two weeks, he was taken to the hospital and operated on for hernia, absolutely against his wishes, and was in bed four weeks. Before he had recovered from the operation, he contracted the Spanish influenza. For unknown reasons he was never sent to the hospital, but kept working with the motor truck company and lived in a tent during the most severe rainy season.

The authority physicians state that if he had received proper examination he would have been given immediate medical treatment instead of having been discharged. He received his discharge December 24th and reached home two days later. At no time after his return was he capable of the slightest exertion, without much suffering. Less than a week after his return he showed evidence of losing health, and all possible medical treatment was in vain. His death occurred February 13th at the Dec hospital, Ogden. His funeral was held at the family home in Dingle on February 17th.

PIONEER AMASA RICH CROSSES GREAT DIVIDE

Another one of the pioneers of Bear Lake valley joined the Great Silent Majority when Amasa M. Rich of Paris following his birth his parents returned to Centerville, Utah, where he resided until 1864, when Apostle Rich led the colony that settled in this valley at Paris. Here Amasa grew to manhood, and early took an interest in the affairs of the community. His first work in that line was his fight for free public schools in Paris. In 1857 he was called to serve on a mission in the Southern states. He was twice honored by the people of Bear Lake county, first in 1894, when he was elected sheriff and the second time in 1908, when he was elected assessor and tax collector.

In 1911 he was elected mayor of Paris and re-elected in 1913. During his term as mayor he was the prime mover for the installation of a water system in Paris. With others he was influential in securing the right-of-way and construction of the Montpelier-Paris branch of the Short Line. For a number of years he had charge of the freighting from Paris to Camp Liffon and other points for the Phoenix Construction Co.

He was an active church worker and for many years he was one of the seven presidents of the eleventh quorum of seventy.

On September 30, 1886, he married Mary E. Jacobs, who was born at Grantsville, Utah, in 1860, but moved to St. Charles with her parents in 1864. Seven children were born to them. One of them died at birth, one, Amasa Marion, died when a lad. The five who, with their mother, survive him, are: Daniel C., Myrtle, Charles, Spencer and Reed J. The following members of his mother's family also survive him: President Wm. L. of the Bear Lake stake, Drs. Ezra C. and Edward I. of Ogden, Mrs. Mary Pomeroy of Spokane and Mrs. H. S. Wolley of Salt Lake.

His remains were brought to Paris last Sunday and funeral services were held in the First ward meeting house Tuesday afternoon at one o'clock. The services were conducted by Bishop Edward Sutton and the following, who had been co-workers with him in civil and church duties paid warm tributes to the deceased: J. R. Shepherd, W. W. Clark, E. M. Pugmire, President Ed C. Rich, Prof. Roy Wilker, Prof. Morgan, formerly principal of Fielding academy, and former Governor Spry of Utah. The latter served with Mr. Rich in the Southern States mission.

ILLITERACY A MENACE TO THE UNITED STATES

Eight Million Illiterate and non-English Speaking People in U. S.—War Has Demonstrated Some of the Dangers from This Class

The illiterate and non-English speaking people in the United States outnumber all the people that live in Nevada, Wyoming, Delaware, Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, Vermont, Rhode Island, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oregon, Maine, Florida, Connecticut, and Washington combined. There are eight millions of these people.

They will outvote the combined populations of greater New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, or any state in the union except New York.

These astounding facts demand the immediate consideration of the nation. The war has demonstrated some of our dangers from the large numbers of our foreign-born citizens who have not been definitely assimilated or Americanized. It also brought forth thousands upon thousands of men, native born Americans for many generations, who cannot read or write.

These eight million people must be educated at least sufficiently to read an American newspaper and to know something of what it means to be an American.

This is a national problem. The South leads in illiterates. The North leads in non-English speaking. Seventeen and one-fourth per cent of the people of the east south central states are illiterate but 15.8 per cent of the people in Passaic, N. J., cannot read, speak or write English. Sixteen per cent of the people of the south Atlantic states are illiterate and so are 13.2 per cent of the people of Lawrence and Fall River, Massachusetts.

To meet the problem Senator Hoke Smith has introduced in the senate and Hon. William B. Bankhead in the house the Smith-Bankhead Americanization bill. This bill directs the Bureau of Education to cooperate with the several states in the education of the above mentioned peoples and in the preparation of teachers for the work.

The appropriations begin at once and end in 1924.

A state, to secure the money, acts through its chief school officer and shall not participate until it has required the instruction of illiterate and non-English speaking minors more than 16 years of age, in the English language for at least 200 hours per year.

Federal money shall be used for salaries or training teachers only and no federal money shall be used for buildings or equipment or for support of religious or private schools.

Each state receives money in proportion to the number of her illiterates and persons unable to speak English as compared to the total number of such persons in the United States.

The other provisions of the act concern details of administration.

Whether this bill passes will depend entirely upon whether or not the sentiment of the people through the United States is back of the measure.

HIGGINS VS. POYNTER DAMAGE SUIT ENDED

Caldwell, Feb. 19.—The case of Charles Higgins against Dr. D'Orr Poynter, a suit for damages in the sum of \$10,000 for the alleged alienation of the plaintiff's wife's affections by the defendant, was dismissed in the district court today by Judge Ed L. Bryan, upon the motion of the plaintiff's attorney and at the plaintiff's cost. The trial was to have commenced today. Because of the prominence of the defendant, who is superintendent of the Idaho state sanitarium at Nampa, much interest had been manifested in the outcome of the action. Dr. Poynter was formerly superintendent of the state hospital for the insane at Blackfoot, and was selected by the trustees of the sanitarium at Nampa to organize that institution and to act as medical superintendent, which position he now holds.

Higgins charged Dr. Poynter with having alienated the affections of his wife, Gertrude Higgins, from whom he was separated under written agreement of separation at the time the action was instituted. Higgins and his wife were subsequently divorced, and in August, 1918, Mrs. Higgins became the wife of Dr. Poynter. Mrs. Poynter has been employed as matron of the state sanitarium since its organization. At the time the suit was instituted, Dr. Poynter tendered his resignation to the trustees of the sanitarium in order to relieve them from any embarrassment growing out of the charges preferred against him, but the board declined to accept his resignation.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM FARM MARKETING BULLETIN

The agricultural department of the U. P. system is now issuing a farm marketing bulletin, which is distributed free to towns along the route. R. A. Smith of Omaha, will send these bulletins to anyone interested, upon application to him.

"The aim of the bulletin service, according to R. A. Smith, supervisor of agriculture for the system, is primarily to enable the small producers of pure-bred live stock and seed to find markets for their surplus product. Later the bulletin will be enlarged to include all manner of farm, ranch and dairy products. The bulletins will be issued monthly to several thousand banks and railroad stations."

English language the student is seriously handicapped in his pursuit of other subjects. Important as this is to the student now, it is still more so in later life when he comes to make his way in the world. Not to be able to speak and write forcibly and correctly puts one at a disadvantage without any good excuse on his part. The ability to speak and write is not so much a gift as it is the result of intelligent and painstaking practice, rightly directed. One who expects to rise at all above his fellows must know how to talk, speak and write acceptably.

(By Jean Groo.)

An effort is being made to take up the various activities, some of these being debating, music and dramatic. Each department is under the supervision of a member of the faculty, and each teacher is doing his or her best to encourage and promote these activities among the students.

The general health of the students is splendid. There have been no cases of flu in the school, and as far as we know, no case can be traced back to the schools.

The initiation party was held last Friday evening, and the Freshmen are now full fledged members of the Montpelier High School. The initiation was, as usual, mostly camouflage, but we succeeded in frightening some of the students a great deal. All of them carried home an odor that would not "come out in the wash."

The beautiful thing about the average man's life is that he can always hope he's going to be prosperous in the next few months and the fact that he isn't doesn't interfere with his hope.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

(By Georgis Crouch)

High school is running with its usual heavy enrollment of very nearly one hundred students. The ninth and tenth grade English classes are at present finishing some classic work—the last three months will in all probability be given over to the writing of themes. The senior commercial English class is trying to overcome "the glaring faults of the average high school graduate." In this class two business letters are written every day, and perfect copies are demanded. They are making a review of grammar and will later make a review of the main principles of composition, punctuation and spelling.

English, as termed by some of our modern dietitians, is the "staff of life." Without an efficient knowledge of the

GIVES BLACKFOOT AN ASYLUM A BAD ODOR

Boise, Feb. 19.—Removal of the Nampa institute for the feeble minded to Blackfoot, and an attack on the conduct of the Blackfoot asylum, featured the report of a special legislative committee which lately visited the state institutions at St. Anthony, Blackfoot and Nampa, and reported to senate and house this morning.

"As the Blackfoot institution has been conducted," said Senator Robertson, "there should be a sign over its doors 'All ye who enter here leave hope behind.'"

WOMEN LOATHE TO LOSE HOLD ON MEN'S JOBS.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Women who took men's jobs for war work are refusing to return to peace time pursuits.

This is shown today by reports of the United States employment service from all the industrial centers of the country. Practically everywhere it was stated, where women stepped into men's jobs they are making a determined effort to hold them.

The best estimates of the employment service show that about 1,500,000 women out of 11,000,000 female workers were doing men's work when the war ended and reports indicated the number has been reduced only slightly.

The large majority of women in overalls, officials stated, did not step out of home life to do their patriotic duty for the country, but were attracted from the rank of women who were compelled to work. Higher wages was the cause and the women are loathe to give up their places and the higher wages.

The determination of the women, officials admit, is one of the contributing causes of unemployment of men, but they point out that these women must work to live and if they are to relinquish their work to men other employment must be found for them. In many cases the women are backed by employers who believe their labor can be obtained at a lower figure than that of men.

Calls for women workers have been gradually decreasing ever since the armistice was signed, the employment service reports show. Nov. 2, 52,000 requests for female help were received. During the last week the demand was down to 25,000.

Opposition to the women keeping the men's jobs is clearly manifest at the American Federation of Labor and has been shown in the case of the Detroit and Cleveland conductor-rettes, where the union tried to force out the women, were backed by the companies.

The federation does not want to drive women out of industry. Secretary Morrison said today, but believes there is work for women and work for men and that both should stay in their own line. The federation believes that where women are doing men's work they should receive men's wages, and he will back them in every effort to receive deserving wages for their work.

MAX EVANS HAD TWO MONTHS OF FIGHTING

Mrs. Alice Dimick is in receipt of a letter written by her brother, Max Evans, at Altenahr, Germany, Jan. 7, from which we publish the following:

I have been in his country for more than a year and have enjoyed my work most of the time. Had about two months' experience on the front and am sorry that I did not get to see more of the war for I liked the work at the front better and had more experience than any place we have been. Have seen some of France and a little of Germany, but neither look as good to me as the United States.

When we landed in France we were sent to La Courtaines, about 200 miles south of Paris. We stayed there about a month, after which we were located at different points until we went to the front, near Nancy and were connected with the 149th field artillery to Essey on the St. Mihiel front, and then were assigned to the 117th American train and have been with them since. We were in the drive at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne woods. We were near Sedan when the war ended. We were moved from there through Belgium and Luxembourg and are now in Germany a few miles from Coblenz, waiting patiently for peace terms to be signed.

The German people treat us real nice, but they have to. I like it here quite well, but hope we don't have to stay long. We don't have much to do, and get good cats and beer is plentiful. We had a little snow Christmas Eve, but it is gone now and the weather is just like spring. Am sorry that I couldn't send a few Christmas presents home but there isn't much here that any one would want. The handkerchiefs are for Lillian and Elaine. I hope this letter finds you as well as it does me.

A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

Some men's lives are open books—blank books.

Being heroic does not, alone, buy bread.