

CHURCH MARRIAGE IS NOT ENOUGH

Millionaire Publisher, Wed Decade Ago By Pastor, to Be "Remarried" by Judge Lindsey.



By NEA Service. Girard, Kas., May 10.—Most eloping couples, license tightly clutched in hand, stop in at a J. P.'s and have the knot tied in a hurry. And when mother and father find out, they very often insist that the knot be retied in what they consider a more fitting manner by a gentleman of the clergy in frock coat and everything, with a choir singing "O, Promise Me," and candles heaped upon the hymeneal church altar. But Mr. and Mrs. Haldeman-Julius are about to do it just the other way round. Haldeman-Julius is the noted "fit-the-book" publisher, who in a few years has attained great wealth by issuing vest pocket editions of standard works. Combined Their Names. Ten years ago he and Mrs. Haldeman-Julius were married in the conventional manner by a Presbyterian minister. The only thing unconventional about the marriage was that the publisher decided his wife should not lose her name entirely. Before the marriage his name was Julius and hers Haldeman. The publisher combined the two into Haldeman-Julius and has so been known ever since. But now the publisher has decided that marriage by a clergyman does not constitute a real wedding. So he and Mrs. Haldeman-Julius will be married again—this time by a judge. Judge Ben Lindsey, noted juvenile judge of Denver, will perform the "repeat" ceremony on the terrace of the Haldeman-Julius home at Girard, some time in May. The date has not been decided because the day must be sunny. The "little book" millionaire, who has been thinking furiously about this institution of marriage, has de-

Charlotte Paper Repudiates "Committee of One Hundred"

Under the caption "Distasteful and Lamentable," the Charlotte News has the following editorial: This newspaper is in sympathy with all those who protest against the trend of evolutionary teaching and preaching in North Carolina and in America, but it withholds its favor from any such performance as marked the meeting held here Tuesday, fostered by the Committee of One Hundred, and intended to bring about a state-wide organization to promote the cause of Fundamentalism. When the committee held its first meeting here some time ago, The News rushed to its defense and pledged its support and whatever assistance it could give so long as its work was conducted along sound and sane lines and its attitude was one of Christian tolerance and righteous crusading. The qualifying clause put in at the time lets us out of an obligation further to try to promote the interests and purposes of this particular organization. "Sound and sane" methods were not followed and the attitude was one of such crass intolerance that we happen to know of fine Christian men, who believe in the Word of God as the infallible Book and who otherwise qualify to become chief among those holding to the Fundamentalist doctrine, leaving the meeting, refusing to have further to do with the proposition in any form. Such scenes as were produced at these sessions, such a spirit of indignation against the views of any who, perchance, had not grooved them according as some in authority had fashioned theirs, such a notorious spirit of intolerance, was not only unbefitting of the Christian ministry, but can not possibly be conducive to the cause of the spread of Christianity in this or any other community. Of course, many who attended the meeting do not properly come within the range of any criticism for the conduct and for the attitudes displayed. Many within the ranks of those who fostered the movement are not to blame. It simply happened that some of the hot-heads possessed the organization, took it literally away from those who counseled sanity and prudence and the spirit of Christ and that gave the whole business an unwholesome flavor and a bad coloring. The withdrawal of Dr. A. A. McGeechy, for example, whose Fundamentalism is nowhere doubted and whose Christian ministry is conspicuous in North Carolina for its efficiency not only but for its hallowing influence, who walks humbly in the feet of His Lord and Master and wears the livery of the Most High with dignity and chivalry—the withdrawal of a man of such pre-eminent leadership from further activities of the Committee of One Hundred, is a reflection of the attitude, or at least, the reaction of many another who set

NATIONAL HOSPITAL DAY

A Day Set Apart to Commemorate the Birth of Florence Nightingale. Washington, D. C., May 10.—Wednesday of this week will be observed in nearly all English-speaking countries as Hospital Day, a day set apart to commemorate the anniversary of the birth of Florence Nightingale, everywhere regarded as the pioneer in modern hospital and nursing methods. In the United States the observance will be nationwide in accordance with a proclamation issued by President Coolidge. The object of this setting aside, as National Hospital Day is to educate the public in matters pertaining to the treatment of disease, and to show the large social relation of service that exists between the nation's hospitals, the nation's health and mortality, and the nation's industrial efficiency and material prosperity. In virtually every hospital of standing throughout the country the occasion will be featured by exercises of some kind. In many hospitals special clinics will be held. In others there will be receptions and exhibits. Open house will be the order of the day and courteous attendants will be on hand to show the visitors around. One of the aims of the observance will be to make the public better acquainted with the human side of hospitals and similar institutions so that people will perceive that in their hospitals they have a much-needed friend that is worthy of their support and encouragement to the fullest extent. Miss Florence Nightingale, "the angel of mercy" whose birth anniversary has been chosen as the most appropriate date for observance of National Hospital Day, will always be remembered as the greatest nurse in history. When the brilliant articles of the late Sir William Howard Russell, the great war correspondent, fired all England with indignation at the suffering of the sick and founded the nursing in the Crimea in 1854, she wrote the historic note to Mr. Sidney Herbert, the British minister for war, offering to organize and take out a band of trained nurses to the Crimea. With 38 nurses she reached Scutari on November 4, 1854, the day before the battle of Inkerman. There she faced the greatest problem that has ever confronted a nurse. The wounded were poured by shiploads into the great barrack hospital until there were four miles of beds, not eighteen inches apart, filled with men as they came from the battlefield. The hospital was chaos. The commissariat had broken down, and there was neither proper food nor changes of clothing, nor medical comforts, nor hospital necessities. How Miss Nightingale changed all this, and extended her supervision to the other hospitals in the East, is matter of history. She broke through red tape, defied the constituted authorities, and gained for herself an imperishable name in the annals of the army. In 1910, only a few months before her death, Miss Nightingale received from King Edward the Order of Merit, being the first woman to re-

Rollicking Play, "Applesauce," Coming at the Chautauqua



"Applesauce," a feature dramatic offering of the coming Redpath Chautauqua, is a happy play with a message of cheer, sunny skies and silver linings, from the pen of Barry Conners. It is one of those synthetic concoctions of homely American virtues, sweet girlhood, glib young men and violent jerks at the heartstrings, well calculated to thrill and delight every member of the audience. It will be presented here by a fine cast of New York actors.

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AN EFFORT TO PURGE WAKE COUNTY POLITICS

Admiration is Expressed for the Attitude of Judge Calvert. Tribune Raleigh Bureau. Sir Walter Hotel. Raleigh, May 8.—General approbation of the stand taken by Judge Thomas H. Calvert of the Seventh Judicial District and Solicitor W. F. Evans, of the same district, for the purging of the Wake County Democratic executive committee of any members who have ever been convicted of misdemeanors in Wake Superior Court, was freely heard today from interested democrats on all sides. Almost without exception admiration was expressed for the attitude of Judge Calvert in his demand that certain members of the committee who had been convicted of misdemeanors, namely Jell Coke and Ed Chappell, either resign or be removed from the committee. "It is a move toward cleaner politics and better government," said one Raleigh man in close touch with county and state politics, "and Judge Calvert and Solicitor Evans are to be commended for their stand, certainly the public could not be expected to have confidence in the committee and its acts if members with court convictions were allowed to sit in the committee unchallenged." Judge Calvert has taken a step in the right direction and added immeasurably to his position by taking the stand he has with regard to the committee membership," said another in commenting on the situation. "One cannot but admire his courage in taking the position he has and it is bound to react to his advantage among the people who want law enforcement and cleaner government." Much additional comment along the same line was heard. "Chappell was convicted on a charge of violating the prohibition law and paid a record fine. Coke also paid a heavy fine after having been convicted of running a gambling house. Both men, however, are well thought of in their communities and each has a host of friends. Whether Coke and Chappell will resign depends upon them, personally, as they were duly elected at their precinct meetings and have been convicted only of a misdemeanor. Neither has been located as yet for a statement, but those close to them indicate that they probably will not resign. In his formal statement, made public Friday, Judge Calvert said that he had been "shocked to hear that in the organization of the party forces for the coming campaign convicted bootleggers and gamblers" had been put on the county committee. He said further that, as judge of the superior court, the situation imposed upon him a "duty which I have no right to shrink" and he urges that their "resignations be asked for or demanded" and their places filled by "men or women of character" in the manner provided for by the party organization.

French River, Ontario, a Fisherman's Paradise



Osark Ripley, world famous fisherman, who has fished his fly over the waters of French River, Nipigon and other famous fishing resorts in Canada, writes about these resorts. "There were long trials before I succeeded and yet a little study brought some facts to my knowledge. Late in the evening I found that some of these big boys had a penchant for dropping over the little, swift fall and preying on the wall-eyed pike which were so abundant below. The very first white feather-minnow I cast after becoming possessed of this hunch connected me with a nice one that gave me a merry half hour following up and down the rapid before victory came to my credit. In the lower Nipigon last summer where the river ends its course in Nipigon Bay I was singularly fascinated by the clear, swift water and the poor results I had with ordinary trout and salmon flies, then every once in a while I could see one of the immense red-spotted fish rise along the east bluffs below the Canadian Pacific bridge. I knew for quite a while that these big trout were by nature minnow feeders; their special favorite was the little local chap harboring among the rocks, the cockatouches. The first musky I ever took on a fly rod was near Pine Camp among the rocks, the cockatouches. But what pleasure would there be in taking one of these kindly brook trout with bait? Study of the river gave me an idea. Then for a lure I attached a quarter ounce snap swivel sinker to a feather-minnow made of Plymouth Rock rooster hackles. That is how I took my first five and one-half pound brook trout last summer in the Nipigon. There are bass lakes and bass streams, bass streams and bass streams. This applies to the far South as well as the far North. Studying them carefully is what pays. I had to observe and study, and right off my solution came to me that the bait or fly fisherman wants to fish in the very places to which the worm fisherman never ventures, and wait until he sees bass feeding in these parts before he presents his artificial offerings. As far north as Maniwaki in Quebec to the big mouth waters in Louisiana the same thing prevails. Right away is elucidated the necessity for studying waters, the habits of the denizens and everything thereabouts which will make

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