

FOURTEEN ANSWER TO INVITATION

TABERNACLE SCHEDULE

Thursday
5:30 p.m.—Business women's luncheon at Baptist Church. Mrs. Barr will speak.
7:15 p.m.—Song service at the Tabernacle, led by Mr. Daugherty. Sermon by Mr. Barr. East side of Tabernacle reserved for DePauw students, G. A. R. and Relief Corps delegations.

Friday, Mothers' Day
9:30 a.m.—Neighborhood meeting.
9:50 a.m.—Business men's meeting at Timmon's Barber Shop. Mrs. Barr will speak.
7:15 p.m.—Song service and sermon by Mrs. Barr. Delegations: War mothers meet at Presbyterian Church at 7 o'clock. American Legion and all ex-service men meet at Fire Department at 7 p.m. Business men's delegation, and Boy Scouts delegation.

Another good net was drawn by Evangelist Daisy Douglas Barr at the big tabernacle last night when at the close of her "Friendship Day" message fourteen people came forward to begin the Christian life. And the determination of these who came was proven when they arose from their seats at the very beginning of the invitation, before the congregation stood, and in a resolute manner made their way to the front. Several more signed pledges last night to bring their church membership to Greencastle churches.

When Mrs. Barr arose to speak she quoted as a text that part of the Lord's Prayer which says, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." She then insisted upon the foolishness of harboring malice against anyone, or against keeping a grudge.

"Malice is a cancer which eats out the fine qualities of your character, makes you disagreeable and unhappy, and makes folks wish you would not come near them. Malice has never been the means of reconciliation. It does not hurt the other fellow in the least, but it is mighty hard on the man who carries it."

"Malice has never been the means of making anyone happier. It is not uplifting. It is sinful, for it is evidence of an unforgiving spirit. And if you are not willing to forgive those who you think have wronged you, you do not need to expect God to forgive you. No individual has ever treated you as badly as some of you have treated Jesus Christ."

"The spirit of love is the thing that brightens the lives of men and women. Love will drive away malice. Love will sweep away the gloom in which some of you have been sitting for years. And it is impossible for you to be a Christian unless you are dominated by the power of love in your life, for God is love."

"It is babyish to be a pouter. That may do for children, but not for grown men and women. The most disagreeable person in the world is the fellow who pouts. If you have differences with someone, fight them out, and then forget about them."

Tonight is to be student's night at the tabernacle. The entire east section of the tabernacle will be reserved for DePauw students, and special reservations will be kept for fraternities and sororities if Mr. Huffman is notified at phone 771 before six o'clock.

Other delegations tonight will be the local post of the Grand Army, and the Woman's Relief Corps.

Tomorrow is to be observed as a special mothers day in the campaign. Wear red flower if your mother is living, and a white one if she is gone. A number of delegations will be present tomorrow night, as noted in the schedule.

SPECIAL SERVICE AT THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

There will be special baptismal services at 2 p. m. Sunday at the Christian Church. All who have made the confession and have not been baptised are requested to be ready. Those who transfer membership are also requested to be ready to be received.

SAY FOSTER IS HEAD OF THE STRIKE

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Department of Justice investigators report that evidence in their possession proves that William Z. Foster, leader of the ill-fated steel strike, is the prime mover behind the "outlaw" railroad strike.

The government let this be known tonight, feeling that when the strikers learn what influences are behind the movement they will align themselves with their recognized organizations. Action by the government in the direction of prosecution of strike leaders therefore will be held in abeyance pending the expected reaction among the strikers on receipt of information showing the directing impulse of the strike agitation.

BREA KIN RANKS OF STRIKERS

CHICAGO, April 14.—The first important break in the ranks of insurgent railroad employees in the Chicago terminal district came today, when railroad officers announced that groups of strikers on the Pennsylvania, the Soo line and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific had decided to return to work.

Edward Corroan, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, said that engineers on a number of roads had voted to go back tomorrow or Friday.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The strike overtures of peace on the part of the striking railroad workers, who have disorganized the railroad transportation facilities of New York and northern New Jersey, came tonight when Edward McHugh, chairman of the strikers' committee, gave out a statement that "now that the railroad labor board has been appointed, we desire to avail ourselves of the opportunity provided by it for a consideration of our grievances."

Mr. McHugh declared, however, that the strikers would not go back until they had received a substantial wage increase and that "they are not going to permit politicians in their ranks to lead them." He denied emphatically that the ranks of the strikers were weakened here and declared they were "stronger than ever."

RICHARD H. BOWEN TO BE BURIED ON SATURDAY

The body of Richard H. Bowen, which has been in the vault at Forest Hill Cemetery since January, will be buried Saturday morning at 11 o'clock in Forest Hill. There will be short services at the grave. Mr. Bowen's death occurred at the home in Putnamville on January 27, and because of the ice and snow on the ground at that time the body was placed in the vault.

R. C. BOWEN, DEMOCRATIC LEADER, DIES IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, April 14.—Roger C. Sullivan, 59 years old, Democratic leader of Cook county and prominent in state and national politics for thirty years, died at his home in Chicago today of bronchial pneumonia. He had been seriously ill for a month.

Mr. Sullivan returned recently from Hot Springs, Ark., where he had gone for his health after spending part of the winter at Palm Beach, Fla., and at Washington, where he conferred with political leaders.

Mr. Sullivan planned to enter the Democratic national convention at San Francisco a leader of the Illinois delegation, with the avowed intention of making that his last appearance as a political leader.

Charles Gambold, manager of the Hurst & Company Store, was in Indianapolis Wednesday on business.



DEMONSTRATE BETTER HOME CONDITIONS

Running water in farm homes was the keynote of the Indiana Home Special Train which was in Greencastle from nine to 11:30 o'clock Wednesday morning. More than 400 persons visited the train which is touring the state on New York Central lines under the auspices of Purdue University, to inaugurate a campaign for running water in country homes.

"Nothing means more to the farm woman than running water in the home," said W. Q. Fitch, of Purdue, who has charge of the train. "Only by providing these conveniences and making actual farm living more attractive can we hope to keep real farmers on the land and assure the future food supply of the nation. Life in the country must be made so attractive that when a man who has spent most of his life on the farm desires to retire, he can have a modern home right there and will not have to move to town."

Although running water in the farm home was featured throughout the train, lighting outfits and many labor-saving devices were not lacking and the display was good. Septic tanks, which provide sanitary sewage disposal for the farm, attracted unusual interest, especially from the farmers. The women showed unusual interest in the running water system and that they wanted modern kitchens and bath rooms in their homes.

"A farmer doesn't think much of putting several hundred dollars into a binder which he uses a few days out of a year," said Miss Alma Garvin, one of the university lecturers, "and he should think no more of putting several hundred dollars into a running water system and other conveniences for his wife."

The first coach entered by the train visitors showed an electric power plant which lighted the car, operated an electric water system which pumped water to a milk room and well equipped bath room. It also provided power for an electric ironer, a washer, a churn, separator, and other features. All had individual motors controlled by a switch. The tank, actual size for the average farm home, was in one end of this car and attracted a great deal of attention. The construction was explained by university speakers.

Two individual water systems were shown in the next car and another complete electric power plant was running. Their workings were explained by attendants.

The third car was equipped somewhat like the first, but instead of the milk room a modern kitchen was shown, with tables at the proper

working heights, built in closets and features to lessen the housewife's work. A feature of this was the dish drainer which does away the labor of drying dishes three times a day. A living room, equipped like any city home and shown how it could be in the country added to the attractiveness of the car.

The fourth car served as a lecture room. Better living conditions for rural people was the general theme of the whole train, and the hearty reception given it here indicated a wide public interest in this problem.

PUTNAM RAISES QUOTA IN MONUMENT FUND DRIVE.

The schools of Putnam County have met the quota allotted to this county in the drive to secure funds for the erection of a monument on the Marne. This monument is to be erected out of respect to France and as a friendship mark existing between France and the United States. In commemoration of the fallen heroes the monument will be erected on the site where the first battle of the Marne was fought.

The monument is being designed by Frederick McMonnies and will cost \$250,000. Putnam County's quota was \$52. The schools have oversubscribed the quota. The schools and amount contributed by each is as follows:

Greencastle City	\$34.84
Fillmore	3.10
Cloverdale	10.00
Russellville	5.00
Barnard	.50
Clinton	.88
Bainbridge	3.95
Belle Union	1.20
Reelsville	1.40
TOTAL	\$60.87
Roachdale and New Maysville	have not yet reported.

W. R. C. No. 23 will meet at the Postoffice this evening at 6:45 o'clock to attend church at the Tabernacle. Commanders of G. A. R. are invited to join us. Margaret Hamrick, President.

The Woman's Bible Class of the College Avenue Methodist Church will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mrs. John Grey at her home at 203 West Poplar street.

Locomotive No. 624 of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad went off on a tour through Chicago, despite the eighteenth constitutional amendment. The engine was pulling along without a train hitched to it when the engineer and fireman, fearing collision with another train, jumped from it. Missing the train, the locomotive steamed on by itself, running away from an engine hastily sent in pursuit. It tore along to the outskirts of the city, where, finding it couldn't get a drink, it halted.

The pursuing engine hauled the prodigal back to a roundhouse, where it was coaled, watered and forgiven.

FILIPINOS WANT AMERICA TO GIVE INDEPENDENCE

Maximo M. Kalaw Declares U. S. Cannot Consistently Refuse "Self-Determination."

By MAXIMO M. KALAW, Secretary of the Philippine Mission, Author "The Case for the Filipinos," "Self-Government in the Philippines," etc.

"When they show sufficient capacity," "When they are able to govern themselves," "When they are educated enough," "Thus run the answers of many Americans pressed with the question as to when the Filipinos should be granted their independence. Now, 'ability,' 'respect,' and 'self-education'—What do they mean in black and white?"

Senator Shugart may think no people is capable of self-government that does not establish the judicial recall, or that has no Billy Sunday, John Smith or Somerville may think no people is capable of self-government that does not vote his democratic ticket, or go to church on Sundays.

"Capacity for self-government" is as broad and elastic as the world, and if that should be the criterion for the granting of Philippine independence, America might as well say to the Filipinos, "I will give you independence when it pleases me to do so."

Fortunately, the American promise to the Philippines is not based on such obscure and abstract conditions. It is based on a definite, tangible thing. When America, through her Congress, officially told the Filipino people that they would be granted their independence as soon as they could establish a stable government, no abstract or obscure condition was meant. Stable government, according to American usage, means a certain, definite thing.

The United States promised the Cubans the same thing, that "when they have established a stable government, then American troops would be withdrawn." As soon as the Cuban people elected a government suited to themselves, capable of maintaining order and fulfilling all international obligations, there was a stable government in Cuba, and American troops were withdrawn.

When Congress passed the Jones law, it simply borrowed the phrase "stable government" from the Cuban history and applied it to the Philippines. The history of Philippine legislation shows that in black and white, the Filipino people accepted the Jones law and immediately began getting up the stable government required by Congress as a pre-requisite to independence. The stable government is now a fact. It is indeed more than that; it is an undisputed fact.

The official representative of the United States in the Philippine Islands

the Governor General, reported to the American Congress and the administration that "the Filipino people have established the stable government demanded by Congress as a pre-requisite for the granting of independence—namely, a government elected by the suffrage of the people, which is supported by the people, and is capable of maintaining order and of fulfilling its international obligations."

The Philippine question is therefore no longer a question of politics, argument or supposition. To the Philippine mind, at least, it is now a question of whether the United States is ready to discharge its own obligations fully and completely. America went before the world in the recent war as the avowed champion of "self-determination" and Filipinos cannot see how America can consistently refuse to act.

The Filipino people, however, have no grudge or grievance against the American people. Theirs is a message of friendship and gratitude. They seek independence as the natural and logical outcome of America's solemn promise to them. They come willing to give privileges and concessions not incompatible with their national welfare.

The Filipino people are willing to accept independence under any of the following conditions: Under a League of Nations, guaranteeing its territorial integrity; under the protectorate of the United States for the first few years; under a treaty of neutrality between the United States, England, Japan, France and other powers, or even without any condition whatever—absolute and complete independence. They have no fear of Japan. Philippine independence, in our opinion, is not inimical to Japanese interests. The Japanese are now free to come to the Philippines, but at the present time there are less than 10,000 Japanese in the islands. There are six times as many Japanese in California as there are in the entire Philippine Archipelago.

The Filipinos are willing to take their chance as a nation. Smaller nations have been by graver problems and dangers have taken a more hazardous course at freedom, and have succeeded.

When in air service
GET CHANCE TO FLY

Are Given Course in Plane Mechanics and Construction.

The United States army air service has selected 194 of the enlisted men on duty at the various fields in the United States to take flying training. These men have been placed on a cadet status and now are under instruction at both Carlstrom field, Arcadia, Florida and March field, Riverside, Cal.

The cadets are given a thorough course in all branches including mechanics and the construction of airplanes in the ground schools before they take their actual flying training. The entire course covers a period of from nine months to one year during which time the cadet draws \$100 per month.

During the world war the allies and even Germany used many enlisted flyers over the lines and the United States was the single exception. Many of the Americans in the Lafayette Escadrille were enlisted men until they were taken over in the American air service, whereupon they were commissioned. It is the intention of the air service to allow all enlisted men who so desire to take flying training.

The cadets, upon the completion of their training, are commissioned in the aviation section of the signal reserve corps as airplane pilots and are given the preference to either receive their discharge or return to duty as enlisted men with the privilege of wearing wings. A great majority of the cadets have signified their intention of staying in the service after the completion of their training. At the present time about 150 men are on the waiting list for flying training.

In view of the increased facilities for training, the army air service in the near future will be ready to accept candidates from civil life who desire to take a course of training for airplane pilots.

ICE IMPRISONS 300 "GOBS"

Jam in the St. Lawrence May Not Be Broken Before June.

Three hundred American "gobs" and thirty of their men held prisoners at Quebec—not in the cludel, but in the middle of the St. Lawrence river, surrounded by ice.

The sailors were on board eight Eagle boats and a Detroit tug and were caught in an ice jam. Now they can move only 32 feet a day—16 feet up the river with the ice when the tide comes in and 16 feet down when the tide goes out again. Ice three feet thick goes with them on each trip, but there is little probability the men will be released before June.

ANDREWS WEARS 5 GOLD STRIPES

Sergeant One of Few Overseas Men Entitled to Honor.

IS DECORATED FOR VALOR

Also Wins French Bride and Says This Was Harder Task Than Winning Two Croix de Guerre and Other Battle Honors—Took Three Months of Hard Work Before He Could Take Bride to Church for Ceremony.

One of the few overseas men who is entitled to wear five gold service chevrons is Sgt. Charles E. Andrews, who returned to the United States on January 24, 1920, after spending thirty-one months and seven days in France and Germany. He is now on duty at the recruiting station in Chicago, says the Fort Sheridan Recall.

Besides five gold service stripes he brought with him one wound stripe, a victory badge decorated with five bronze battle stars and two silver ones for divisional citations, two croix de guerre, a French fourragere and what was even harder to win, according to his statements—a French bride.

"If I had it all to do over again," said Sergeant Andrews, "I'd bring my bride to America to marry her. Because it took three months of hard work before I could take her to the church, even after she had said 'Yes.'"

A Matter of State.

"In the first place, an American who married a French girl had to see the American, the Belgian and French consuls. He had to make several calls at the chamber of deputies—but I've forgotten what the calls were for now. The wedding had to be advertised in the city hall eight days before the wedding. And before the license was granted he had to visit about every public building in Paris, interviewing city officials. I'm strong for the good old country where the work is all done after the girl is won."

Sergeant Andrews was lucky enough to find a French girl who can really speak English well.

"You see, she used to teach it in the public schools," he said. "I went into a souvenir shop in Paris one day where she happened to be clerking, and got to talking to her there. She helped me pick out some souvenirs, and I—well, I sure needed some help, for I wasn't thinking much about what I was buying after I once saw her!"

Sergeant Andrews is a First division man, and was attached to the Second field signal battalion. He took part in the offensive at Cantigny, Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Argonne and the second battle of the Marne.

Armistice Day Scrapy.

"The hardest fighting I saw during the whole war was on the morning of November 11," he said. "Back in the sector where I was at the time, we did not know a thing about the armistice until two minutes of eleven, and we'd been firing just as fast as the old guns would go off all morning."

"About five minutes of eleven a French radio operator came running out of a dug-out to tell us that at eleven o'clock all firing would cease, but we laughed at him. But just two minutes before eleven we were officially notified to stop firing, and we believed it to be true for the first time."

"And when the firing did stop, what do you think happened? You would expect a lot of rejoicing, wouldn't you? Well, there wasn't. Everybody just dropped down where they were standing and went to sleep. All the celebrating that took place had to wait until we had some sleep to work up to celebrate with. We had all gone just about as far as we could without sleep, and even the news of an armistice couldn't seem to get through our heads, for all we realized was that we could stop firing. That was down around Sedan, where the firing had been continuous for many hours."

About the two individual croix de guerre, Sergeant Andrews had little to say.

"I don't know what they are for," he said, just as every Yank who was ever decorated says when he is asked about his citations. "They both read about the same—something about maintaining communication in advance in the face of a deadly fire—you know the stock phrases they use in citations."

HERALD

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Cards of Thanks.

Cards of Thanks are chargeable at a rate of 50c each.

Obituaries.

All obituaries are chargeable at the rate of \$1 for each obituary. Additional charge of 5c a line is made for all poetry.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR CONGRESS—Jacob E. Cravin of Hendricks County announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination as representative to Congress from the Fifth Congressional district, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE—W. E. Gill, of Cloverdale, announces to the Democratic voters of Putnam county, that he is a candidate for the nomination for representative of Putnam county.

CHARLES S. BATT of Vigo County Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress, Primaries, May 4 1920.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY—Fay S. Hamilton announces his candidacy for prosecuting attorney of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

FOR TREASURER—Otto G. Webb of Marion township announces that he is a candidate for treasurer of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

FOR SHERIFF—Fred Lancaster of Madison township, has announced his candidacy for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election, May 4, 1920.

FOR SHERIFF—Edward H. Eiteljorge announces to the Democratic voters that he is a candidate for the nomination of sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the primary election, May 4.

FOR SHERIFF—Allen Eggers, of Jackson township, announces that he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the Primary election, May 4, 1920.

FOR SHERIFF—Will Gildewell, of Warren township, announces that he is a candidate for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, May 4, 1920.

FOR SHERIFF OF PUTNAM COUNTY—Sure vote for Jesse M. Hamrick, at the Democratic primary, May 4, 1920. Your vote appreciated.

FOR SHERIFF—Of Putnam county, E. S. (Lige) Wallace of Greencastle announces his candidacy for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the primary election, May 4, 1920.

FOR SHERIFF—Harkus L. Jackson of Greencastle, formerly of Marion township, announces that he is a candidate for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election, May 4.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—For commissioner of Second district, Reese R. Buis of Marion township announces his candidacy for commissioner of the Second district, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election, May 4, 1920.

FOR COMMISSIONER—Third district, David J. Skelton of Washington township announces his candidacy for commissioner of the Third district, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election, May 4, 1920.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF THIRD DISTRICT—J. J. Hendrix of Washington township announces his candidacy for commissioner of Putnam county from the Third district, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

FOR COMMISSIONER—O. A. Day of Marion township, announces to the Democratic voters of Putnam county his candidacy for commissioner of

the Second district, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election, May 4, 1920.

FOR COMMISSIONER—L. M. Chamberlain, of Cloverdale township, announces his candidacy for commissioner for the Third District, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary, May 4, 1920.

Rann-dom Reels

By HOWARD L. RANN

THE BABY CAB.

THE baby cab is a round-shouled vehicle which can be used over and over again with satisfactory results, and usually is.

Very few homes in which babies appear with cheerful regularity attempt to get along without a baby cab. This is because the average baby cannot be carried for any great distance without causing a fond father to wheeze like a leaky accordion. We have often wondered why it is that a wife who is a model in other respects will allow a two-year-old baby to toddle down town, when she is shopping, and then compel the father to turn himself into a human hack by lugging the said baby home with both lungs reaching out for more air at every step.

In the early dawn of civilization woman was kept in a lower sphere and was obliged to get along without baby cabs and kid curlers and similar luxuries. The Indian wife and mother carried her baby on her back, in a neat crate, which was a sensible and satisfactory arrangement all around. Today, however, we see thousands of embarrassed young husbands compelled by their wives to push a collapsible baby cab through the crowded streets, wearing a sickly look of resigned martyrdom.

Baby cabs are built in several models, and can be made to accommodate twins or triplets with perfect ease. There is nothing more inspiring to all who love our country and delight to watch it grow than the sight of a



"Ever and Anon Lifting Melodious Voices in Song."

set of chubby triplets reposing in a willow-basket baby cab and ever and anon lifting melodious voices in song. The twin baby cab is also a popular variety, and it can be propelled over frozen ground with less danger of string than the triplet type.

The baby cab, as used in many homes, is a sign of man's bondage to woman, and yet the average husband remains cheerful and uncomplaining, which teaches us that heroism is not always found in high places.

(Copyright.)

Just Folks

By EDGAR A. GUEST

MEMORY.

I stood and watched him playing,
A little lad of three;
And back to me came straying
The years that used to be;
In him the boy was Maying
Who once belonged to me.

The self-same brown his eyes were
As those that once I knew;
As glad and gay his cries were,
He owned his laughter, too.
His features bright and size were
My baby's, through and through.

His ears were those I'd sung to;
His chubby, little hands
Were those that I had clung to;
His hair in golden strands
It seemed my heart was strung to
By love's unbroken bands.

With him I lived the old days
That seem so far away;
The beautiful and bold days
When he was here to play;
The sunny and the gold days
Of that remembered May.

I know not who he may be
Not where his home may be,
But I shall every day be
In hope again to see
The image of the baby
Who once belonged to me.

(Copyright by Edgar A. Guest.)

Corset a Reel.

A corset worn by Mrs. James Wilson, whose husband was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and which had been handed down to the youngest child of each generation, has fallen into the possession of Mrs. James Wilson of Marshall, Mich.

PLANT TREES ON SOIL
WHERE YANKEES DIED

French Reforesting Devastated Districts With Seed From United States.

On the battlefields where American soldiers gave their lives when the call from humanity came, France is planting trees sent by the American Forestry association.

Expressing the gratitude of the minister of agriculture of France, Ambassador Jusserand reported to the American Forestry association the first steps taken to care for the seeds which the association shipped to France from Boston January 15 to help in reforesting the battle areas. Upon arriving at Havre the seeds were sent to the central warehouse of the forest school at Nogent sur Vernisson, Lorient. In his report to the American Forestry association, Ambassador Jusserand said:

"Most of the seeds of Douglas fir will be sent to the departments of the Aisne, Oise, Ardennes and Somme, for the reforestation of the regions devastated by war. The seeds of the larch, spruce, such as oak, ash and poplar, will be sown this spring in the nurseries of the same school and that at Nancy. The minister adds an expression of his desire that his feelings of deep gratitude and those of the administration of waters and forests be conveyed to the American Forestry association."

"Thus in the years to come," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry association, "America will have the finest of all memorials on the battlefields where her sons answered the call of humanity—the living, growing trees of America."

LOSES HIS \$15,000 FLAT

Business at Last Claims Building in Financial District.

The New York curb market is only a blur of red caps and black to the feeble eyes of the old man who sits all day at the window behind the old-fashioned Nottingham lace curtains at 62 Broad street.

Hiram Hildebrandt is ninety-two years old, and long has ceased to take any interest in the turmoil of the great financial world that seethes at his feet. Business, which by some mischance had spared the little building all these years, now has claimed it for her own, and the Hildebrandts must move.

For all these residential advantages (to say nothing of the financial possibilities of the location) the Hildebrandts have been paying the astonishing sum of \$10 a month. They have six large rooms and a glass covered court that makes an excellent clothes yard.

Hiram Hildebrandt rented the flat fifty years ago from Mayor Gunther. When the property passed into the hands of the Stevens estate Mr. Hildebrandt was retained as janitor, and so the rent never was raised.

The Hildebrandts were paying for 3,000 square feet, or what would command a rental of \$15,000. Instead they paid \$10.

L. L. Winkelman, a broker, recently became the owner of the \$10 flat. When altered the property will be worth about \$400,000.

SAYS HE'S NOT DEAD

Nebraska Youth Appears During Progress of His Funeral.

While his parents were attending his "funeral" in Johnston, Neb., Dorey Kinney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kinney, walked into the police headquarters, in Sioux City, Iowa, and declared that he was not dead. Kinney was reported shot and killed in a hold-up in South Sioux City, Neb., several days ago.

The body of a man believed to be Kinney was declared that of Sam Corlinsky, pal of a bandit suspect held in the city hall in Sioux City, Ia. The suspect declared Corlinsky was accidentally shot.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney came from Johnston cemetery to Sioux City to meet their son. He is being held in jail as a material witness in the case against the bandit suspect.

He said he did not know he had been reported dead until he read a story of his supposed death in a newspaper in Nebraska.

PETAIN IS DEMOCRATIC

Refuses to Use Government Auto When Off Duty.

Marshal Petain is noted for his democratic habits and a story is just being told of him which illustrates this point, while it brings into relief the way motor transportation was used by many American officers in France, says the Stars and Stripes.

The marshal was met in the Metro recently by Senator Strauss of the Seine, who asked the marshal if his motor was broken down that he was riding in the Metro.

"My car," the marshal replied, "is intended for government service. When I go out on my own account I take a public conveyance in order to save gasoline and tires."

Union Miners Must Be Americans.

A foreigner hereafter must become a citizen of the United States before he is entitled to membership in the United Mine Workers of Ohio, according to a law enacted by the organization.

CAN'T SPEAK ENGLISH

Three Normal American Boys Never Taught to Talk.

Invent Queer Gibberish When Neglected by Hard-Working Parents.

Pomona, Cal.—How easily the chain of civilization is broken and how definitely its very maintenance depends upon every parent's training of the child, is dramatically illustrated here in the case of the three Keown boys.

Harold, Udell and Roy Keown, ten, nine and eight years old, are healthy, physically normal American youngsters, living in a bustling town, who have never learned to talk, simply because their parents neglected to teach them how.

The astonishing case was placed before the Welfare league of Pomona a few days ago by a teacher who, when the boys appeared at school, discovered that while apparently otherwise normal, they seemed bereft of speech.

The gibberish of the three Keown boys, who never learned to talk intelligibly, has a curious similarity to Hawaiian dialect. The following words comprise most of their vocabulary:

"Baa—hunger. "Waa"—thirst. "Daa"—sleep. "B-r-r"—dog. "Meah"—cat. "Oh'h"—spanking. "Ooop"—tree. "Sw'sh"—water. "Uuckuck"—chicken. "Bap"—shoes. "Deedee"—pants. "La-hi"—shirt. "Choo"—train or trolley cars. A whistle designated a bird. What they lacked in words they made up in signs.

An examination by specialists showed no defects.

The boys' father and his wife have worked early and late for years, having a hard time making a living for their brood. In addition to Roy, Udell and Harold there are five older children. The harassed parents, too busy to give them much attention, simply turned the younger ones over to the older.

The boys have now been placed in three separate homes, where they are associating with other lads and where they are rapidly learning to speak.

REFUSES FILM OFFERS



Miss Kitty Dalton, said to be the prettiest Irish girl in New York city, who has rejected many enticing film offers so that she may still serve as a secretary in the Knights of Columbus hut at Forty-sixth street and Broadway.

BRITISH SELL SHOES IN U. S.

Combine, Aided by Exchange Rate, Sends Over \$3,750,000 Worth.

New York.—British shoe manufacturers are about to invade the American market. Walter Crick, representative of a combine of 45 leading English makers of footwear, said at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Crick brought with him to this country \$3,750,000 worth of shoes he hopes to dispose of to American dealers.

"The present rate of exchange naturally favors American buyers in England at this time, bringing our goods down to a quick-selling level," Mr. Crick said.

"In the shoe stocks which I will offer here there are nearly 500,000 pairs of workmen's shoes which should retail for about \$5.50, while the better grades of calfskin will bring \$12 to \$14."

They Marry Young.

Burnside, Ky.—Fifty-five years is the combined age of four children participating in the "youngest" double elopement known. Mont Lee, fifteen, and Dora Brown, fourteen, and George Lee, fourteen, and Lizzie Campbell, twelve, eloped to Tennessee and were married.

Which Goes Without Saying.

Bardston, Ky.—Workmen engaged in tearing away the old Talbott hotel stable found a quart bottle of whiskey hidden years ago. Work was suspended.

PLAN CLINICS
TO STUDY CRIME

Psychiatric Research Offers Possibilities in the Solving of Problems.

WORK RENEWED AFTER WAR

Preventive Rather Than Cure Is the Watchword of the Modern Psychiatrist—Reach Them Before Crime Becomes a Habit.

New York.—Broad possibilities for the operation of psychiatric clinics in connection with courts and correctional institutions during the reconstruction period are outlined in an article appearing in Mental Hygiene, written by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical director of the national committee for mental hygiene. The title of the article is "Some New Problems for Psychiatric Research in Delinquency."

The work of which Dr. Salmon writes was well under way in a number of institutions, notably in the vicinity of New York City, when war interrupted it, taking many of the trained psychiatrists into the service and otherwise curtailing the effort to apply the principles of modern psychiatry to the handling of persons accused of crime and those already convicted.

Sufficient progress had been made with the work, says Dr. Salmon, to assure it of an important place in all future efforts to get at the roots of crime and delinquency and to make it certain that these conditions "can no more be successfully managed without investigating the state of the organ of conduct than disorders of other kinds can be treated without understanding the processes responsible for them."

Its Importance in Courts.

The beginning of the application of psychiatry to crime and delinquency was through clinics in children's courts. Successful here, it spread into other criminal courts and into institutions where, according to Dr. Salmon, it is destined to play an important part in determining the best methods for handling prisoners so as to do the best by them and by society as well.

In connection with the part the psychiatrist is destined to play in modern court procedure, Dr. Salmon believes that the establishment of such clinics, presided over by experts with no connection with either side of the cases tried, will go a long way toward bringing about better conditions. Concerning the so-called "alienist," Dr. Salmon says:

"Why supreme courts and courts of the general sessions content themselves with the so-called medico-legal testimony of 'alienists' employed by the district attorney and the defense—which is neither medical nor legal—remains a mystery. The findings of a psychiatric clinic, scientifically and impartially conducted with the sole purpose of aiding the judges in disposing of human issues before them, have more practical value than all the expert testimony that either side could purchase with the proceeds of a liberty loan."

Wide Field for Investigation.

Interesting especially is the suggestion by Dr. Salmon of the possibilities of finding out the deep seated causes of anti-social conduct in the individual through psychiatry. He says a comparatively small element furnishes the crime of a community and affords a field for scientific and impartial, unprejudiced study that is rich and almost virgin.

He thinks that this phase of criminology has barely been scratched as yet and believes it should be carried far in an endeavor to trace to their sources the original impulses for crime, so that eventually remedies may be found.

Prevention, rather than cure, is the watchword of the modern psychiatrist, as it is of the modern physician, although neither is inclined to neglect the person who has fallen ill. Dr. Salmon emphasizes the need of clinics that may reach first offenders before crime has become a habit. These, discovering the sources of criminal impulses and applying the proper remedies, may restore many persons of anti-social tendencies to society as normal citizens, in the opinion of Dr. Salmon.

Red-Haired Old Maids
Scarce, Says Briton

London.—"Have you noticed that there are very few red-haired old maids?" said an authoritative anthropologist. "Red-haired people are of a very high order of intelligence. Consequently red-haired girls have many admirers and marry young."

His opinion was expressed relative to the statement of a cinema producer that brunettes are cleverer than blondes. Several scientists agreed generally that both men and women of dark complexion are quick-witted and imaginative, while the great majority of fair people are more hardheaded but a little slower in mental response.

DIRTY BOWERY
HEALTHY SPOT

Officials Unable to Explain It, but It's True.

PASSED UP BY FLU EPIDEMIC

When Other Sections of New York City Are Afflicted by Contagious Diseases the Bowery Always Seems to Escape—Cleanliness a Possession Which Is Held in No Great Respect by Denizens of Bowery.

The astonishing statement is made by an inspector of the sanitary division of the New York health department that the Bowery, with all its lack of purity, and cleanliness, is the healthiest spot in America, writes Frederick J. Haskin in the Chicago News. During the late influenza epidemic the Bowery was practically immune from the disease, and the same holds true in regard to all other afflictions affecting the rest of New York, he says. People living along the Bowery never seem to get ill. Why? No one appears to know. It seems as if the mysterious element which kept the Bowery safe from plague in early days when the nearby town was stricken with smallpox is still operating.

It is possible that there is some health-producing quality, still undiscovered, which haunts the Bowery—more powerful than sanitation itself, or rather the lack of it? This is the problem that New York is pondering now, wishing that Sir Oliver Lodge were still here to help it.

While the Bowery has struck a slight vein of prosperity recently, it still attracts the poorest classes of the city. It is the one street within miles of New York where you can find numerous lodging houses advertising shelter at 30 cents per night; where whole dinners may be procured for 25 and 30 cents, and where clothing is peddled at prices ranging below 50 cents. Naturally, clothing at this price is not famous for its wear or warmth, so that the citizens of the Bowery are ill-clad and insufficiently so. The men who patronize the lodgings wear no gloves or overcoats, and their shoes generally leak. But they are healthy.

Cleanliness Not Pronounced.

Cleanliness is also a possession which is held in no great respect by the citizens of the Bowery. So far as they are concerned, they would just as soon it didn't exist, and especially that it was not so rigidly enforced by the health department.

"When it comes to buying soap," says Inspector Davis, "the citizens of the Bowery much prefer eats—coffee and stew or beans—so that sometimes soap is sidetracked. Perhaps all their necks are not clean and their faces not polished up, or their bodies scrubbed as thoroughly as one might wish, still the dirtiest ones I have come across are the healthiest."

In spite of this discovery, the health department refuses to argue, as might be expected, that filth is conducive to health. Instead, it is putting forth laborious efforts to make the Bowery clean up. Inspector Davis, when not inspecting lodging houses for signs of dirt, spends his time addressing large audiences of the men who patronize them, explaining the necessity of sanitary precautions and asking for their co-operation. The men are usually willing enough to help, but the lodging house keepers are not quite so gracious.

"It was a Chinese joint that gave the first heed to our campaign for sanitation," says Inspector Davis. "Gee, what a dump it was! But the proprietor took my advice, and in a week's time all the old beds, sheets and dirty blankets were thrown out, and in their stead new bunks, new bedding and clean everything put in. The floors that were dirty now look white, and the spiderwebs (the Chinese proprietor called them 'whiskers') are gone."

Corner on Insect Market.

"At one lodging house the proprietor appears to have cornered the insect market. He has been given orders to get rid of his surplus stock. His point was, 'If the men don't kick, why should the health department?' But, says I, these men go to all parts of the city, and we do not want them to take with them excess baggage."

Not all of the citizens of the Bowery are very poor, according to Inspector Davis. Many are employed in factories, warehouses, shipyards, and a large number of the younger men in offices, where they make fairly good salaries. They stick to the Bowery because living there is cheap, and then, they say, they are afraid to move to other parts of the city which "seem so unhealthy." Inspector Davis knows of hundreds of such men who are making at least \$40 a week, living on \$10, and putting \$30 a week away in the bank.

But to the casual explorer, walking down the Bowery in search of its peculiar healthful charm, there is certainly little to recommend it. At present, weeks after the great blizzard of the winter, the street, under the arch of the Third avenue elevated, is still covered with a thick, irregular carpet of grimy ice, broken in places by large ponds of black water, so that crossing the Bowery on foot is almost as

impossible as crossing the Hudson or any other great river.

Stores Shabby, Dirty.

The numerous small stores which huddle against one another on each side of the street, are all in need of paint, to say nothing of soap and water. Above them are the dusty, silent windows of the lodgings of the poor, with fire escapes at frequent intervals, apparently not so much for use in case of fire as for supporting lines of wildly flapping, drying clothes.

Much of the business on the Bowery is transacted out of doors, hardware, second-hand furniture, second-hand clothes, nondescript wares and occasionally books in the last stages of dilapidation being exhibited on stalls outside the stores as a lure to the constant stream of poorly clothed humanity surging past their doors. Most of the women customers are be-shawled, sometimes the shawl being the bright vermilion worn by gypsy women, but the men's garb, such as it is, is second-hand American.

The other day a middle-aged married couple stopped before a hardware stall in search of a screw driver. The woman, who looked Italian, wore a black woolen skirt, and a red shawl closely wrapped about her head. The man wore a jaunty felt hat and dusty fur-collared overcoat, which looked as if in days gone by it might have belonged to a popular matinee idol.

Have Ruddy Complexions.

It is noticeable that the complexion of the men and women who tend the stalls is exceptionally ruddy, a condition one would be apt to attribute to the outdoor air were it not for Inspector Davis and his statistics. For, according to him, neither fresh air nor complexion have anything to do with it. Even the pale dope victims who dwell along the Bowery, of whom there are hundreds between the ages of fourteen and forty, have good health, he says.

While dingy and in places apparently falling to pieces, the Bowery reflects the general prosperity of the nation. It is not quite so hungry and miserable as it used to be, and hence not quite so desperate. Criminal joints have given way to employment offices; saloons to movie theaters, and dance halls to banks, so that the street seems to be headed for a future as healthy, respectable and thrifty, as at its birth in the days of the early Dutch settlers.

Then it was a refuge for fugitives from the smallpox scourges that were constantly breaking out in New York; later it was a refuge for criminals, and now it is a sort of dustpan, receiving all the human sweepings from the surrounding metropolis. But through all these stages of decline, the Bowery has retained its uncanny original inheritance of health, flouting all scientific assumptions that pestilence and disease follow in the path of dirt.

PICKED UP AT SEA
AFTER DRIFTING 12 DAYS

This photo shows a sailor, seventeen, and his pet, who with Captain Anderson and 24 of the crew of the Sydreae were picked up in mid-ocean after being adrift 12 days.

HE PICKS SOFT SPOT

Man Falls 35 Feet, Lands on Head, Escapes Serious Hurt.

Bert Seymour, tree trimmer, of Chillicothe, O., fell 35 feet from a tree and alighted on his head. The ground was soft and his head sank four inches in the earth.

Medical examination revealed a slight concussion but no fractured skull or other injuries. He will recover.

Bandits Stole Diamonds From Window.

Four armed men smashed the big window at the jewelry store of James R. Armiger at Lexington, Md., and stole two trays containing \$40,000 worth of diamonds. The thieves made their getaway in an automobile after wounding a man who attempted to prevent their escape.

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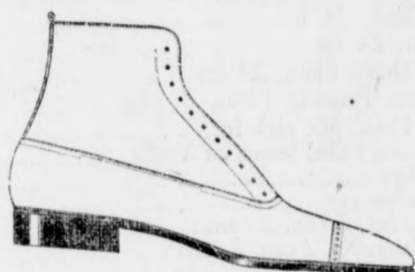
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"THE LITTLE DEARS"

A Smiling Bill Parsons Comedy

LILA LEE



Miss Lila Lee is a most able dispenser of cheer. Only a few short years ago she was a little tot playing "Ring Around a Rosie," in the streets of Union Hill, N. J. She was induced to enter vaudeville, and a little later was entered as a candidate for laurels in the silent drama, soon becoming a "movie" star. "Keep smiling" is the motto of this little film favorite.

"Off Agin', On Agin'"

Strickland W. Gillilan

(Copyright.)

TWO BRANDS OF PROPHECY.

Two kinds of prophet I have met
Upon my journey here below—
Two kinds! And I am free to bet
Both kinds you also chance to know.

One kind keeps still before events,
And later says, "I told you so."
I must admit I am too dense
To see why he keeps lying so.

The other kind blurts out his say,
And when the day is past and gone
He hides, if things don't go his way,
And keeps as still as Coal Oil John.

Two kinds of prophet—each no good—
Both you and I have always known;
Two kinds of prophet; and we should
Be scared if neither "pulled a bone."

'SNOTHIN'!

Recently one of the greatest painters of poultry was operated on at a St. Louis hospital. Poultry painting, perhaps, does not require great ability. We know a butcher who never had an art lesson in his life who can draw a chicken in a minute, so skillfully that the most careful cook has only to wash it a little and put it in to roast.

Couldn't Be Done So Soon.

A proverbially indignant though honest citizen in a western town lately applied to the president of the local bank for a 30-day loan of \$50.

When the president refused the loan, the man was astonished.

"I know you're honest, but you might die."

"Might die? Gosh, but a feller couldn't die in just 30 days!"

THE WAIL OF A MERE MAN.

I ain't no lizzie; I live
At Sisseton, S. D.
But why can wife wear such pretty things
For clothing, and not me?

An Alky Dog.

Evidently there are dogs in this country that are opposed to hyphenated, but not hydrophobated Americans. Lately at Ancon, Ia., a German scientific laborer, employed in the state agricultural school work, was bitten in the face by a rabid or unneutral dog and had to be taken to the Pasteurizing studio in Des Moines. Bitten by an American dog and given French treatment, all inside of 24 hours, is going some for a German!

CROSBY'S KIDS



THE FIRST TIME YOU
WHISTLED THROUGH
YOUR TEETH

MAKES A PIKER OF CAPT. KIDD

Florida Coast Is Infested With
Smugglers.

TELL TALES OF EXPLOITS

Liquor Running on Vast Scale Is in Progress—Revenue Officers Have 500 Miles of Coast to Cover—Almost Every One of Thousand Islands in West Indies Group Is Cache for Liquor—Shipped Out and Smuggled Back

Miami is agog today with tales of smuggling that bring memories of the old days when pirates infested the West Indies a century ago, ran the gantlet of revenue officers and brought rich cargoes into Florida.

In every club, hotel, restaurant and cafe people are discussing thrilling stories of how Capt. K— or Skipper L— slipped through the net of revenue cutters and landed with a rich cargo. And as these people talk they drink.

They drink cargoes that have been smuggled past the federal authorities. The prohibition amendment didn't stop the sale of liquor in Florida; it merely boosted the price.

It is not difficult to secure a drink of whisky in Florida. It cannot be said that the stuff is sold openly, but a pleasant assurance that you are "all right" and a dollar bill will bring a highball in almost any restaurant.

Sheriff a Wet Sympathizer.

In one county the sheriff is supposed to be in league with the liquor runners. It is said that this sheriff went out with some revenue agents, made an arrest, and left the liquor in charge of a colored man while the smugglers were being arrested. When they returned the colored man and the liquor had disappeared.

"Florida didn't vote to make this nation dry," said one city official when asked about the situation.

So all the smugglers have to face is an ardent staff of government officers.

These revenue officers have more than 500 miles of coast to cover and it is said that almost every one of the thousands of islands in the West Indies group is a cache for liquor. From the Ten Thousand Islands on the west coast of Florida to the Andros Islands of Cuba there are little pieces of land that are used as headquarters by the smugglers.

In Columbus' Footsteps.

On Bemini cays, in Nassau, in the Bahama islands, even on San Salvador, where Columbus first landed, there is whisky. It is purchased from the states, shipped out, and then smuggled back.

Last week in Nassau seven ships came to port with cargoes of whisky, bonded whisky from Kentucky and Peoria. The cargoes are removed and the whisky disappears. Any vessel that can travel through the gulf stream is used by the smugglers.

Sometimes the liquor is brought close to the three-mile limit and then anchored to a buoy to be picked up by fishermen later.

Outside Miami there is a series of buoys marking the channel. A party of revenue officers went out to change the markers. Deep in the water, attached to the buoy, they discovered a case of whisky.

In Bemini a sporting club has been organized. It is called the Bemini Rod and Gun club by some, but more often referred to as the "Forty Rod and Gun club." It takes forty minutes to reach Bemini from Miami. Small steamers are chartered daily for the trip. It was in Bemini that Ponce de Leon "discovered" his fountain of youth. The fountain is still flowing.

Whisky can be purchased in Nassau for 11 shillings a quart. In Miami a quart of the stuff can be purchased for \$10. The country clubs, the cafes, the hotels, all sell it.

LIGHTHOUSE NEAR END

Famous Landmark of Atlantic Coast in Danger.

Although Henlopen light, one of the famous landmarks of the Atlantic coast, has been badly undermined by the battering of the heavy seas and storm, it was said by shipping men at Wilmington, Del., to be in no immediate danger after a recent storm.

It was believed the light would again weather the storm in safety. A report that the structure was leaning could not be verified, as the telephone wire there was out of commission. Harry Palmer, chief keeper, and three assistants refused to leave the lighthouse.

For years the water has been creeping up on the light until it is only 150 feet from the base of the structure at low tide. The foundation of sand and loam is being eaten away by each succeeding storm.

Talk of moving it back has been heard from time to time, but it is always declared the cost was prohibitive. The lighthouse was built by the English in 1764.

It Pays to Advertise.

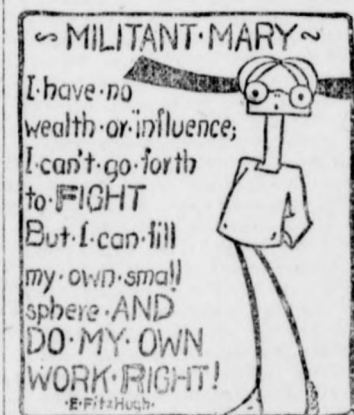
It pays to advertise. That is what Adolph A. Unger, a silk manufacturer of New York thinks. When cricketsman visited his office they found this sign on the safe: "Books only. Don't waste your energy." The visitors followed instructions.

VETERANS HOLD POST AT DOOR OF HOUSE



Visitors who throng the gallery at the house of representatives, if they only knew, could find a bit of "human interest" in two messengers at the gallery door. These are John Rowe, veteran of the Mexican war and Ex-Sergt. Emmett Scott, a hero of St. Mihiel.

Mr. John Rowe for forty years has held the post of messenger at the gallery door of the house. Mr. Rowe entered the United States army November 10, 1845. At the battle of Vera Cruz in 1847, he had his hand blown off in an artillery bombardment. Now, at the age of eighty-five he is in splendid health and fully expects to remain at his post at the capitol for many years to come. Ex-Sergt. Emmett Scott since last November has been a door messenger at the gallery of the house, while in his spare hours he is busy studying law for his future work. Mr. Scott served two and one-half years in the world war with the Fifty-fourth ammunition train. In September, 1918, he was seriously wounded in the leg by a high explosive shell at the battle of St. Mihiel. This picture shows the veterans at their post outside the gallery door.



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Per Pair 98
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\$3.50 Beautiful white French Kid Gloves Special per pair
..... 2.79
25 Bottle Listerine special per bottle 17
25 Can Mavis Talcum Powder Special per can 1c Tax 18c
\$1.25 Beautiful Georgette Voiles Handsome Patterns per
yd. 89c
A few pretty voiles in georgette pattern worth \$1. yd. per
yd 75c
50c Plain White Voiles for Waists and Dresses special per
yd 39c
Beautiful flowered bastistes and flaxons for dresses special
per yd. 45c
Kaysers \$1.50 Union Suits all styles special per suit \$1.19
Munsing union suit, fine lisle, Italian silk top, flesh color
\$3. value special per suit 2.65
Munsing fine lisle knit bloomers flesh color special per pair
..... 1.29
72 inch fine mercerized table damask pretty patterns Special
per yd 1.49
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Good Muslin Corset Covers, lace and emb. trimmed to close
out most all sizes very special each 45c
\$5.50 Boston Bags n Genuine Cow Hide leather in tan &
black 17 inch frame very handy for shopping and week
end trips special for Sat. each 4.95
50c Black Silk Gloves size 5½ & 6 to close out special per
pair 22c
25c Woodburys Soap special per cake 19c
\$4.25 Black Cotton taffeta Umbrellas for rain or sun ivory
tips and ivory ring handles. Special 3.49
Narrow Belts of all kinds and colors 35c 50c 75c & \$1

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and good quality. Most all sizes special 6.98
Dark Percale bungalow aprons for Saturday 1.39
\$6.50 & \$7.00 Crepe de Chine & Georgette waists good
styles will close out lot each 4.98

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39c HOPE MUSLIN fine bleached quality per yard 33c
Good bleached Muslin very special per yard 24c
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White China Dishes in plates, Cups and Saucers desert dishes,
bowls, SECONDS. Most of them have small nicks worth
.45c each on sale Saturday choice of lot each 19c
White China Dishes in Seconds plates, cups, and
saucers platters bowls etc. worth 75c & \$1. most of them
have slight defects, for Saturday choice 29
45c Blue and White Cups and Saucers special each 33c
50c Dinner Plates with pretty decorations Sat. each 39c
35c Dinner Plates with gold band special each 24c
50c Large Size Yellow mixing bowls special each 38c
Cut Glass Basket for short stem flowers special each 45c
Water Pitcher Good large size special each 69c
\$1.25 Water Pitcher, star cut, new shape special each 95c
50c Cut Glass Cream and Sugar special each 5c
Good Glass tumblers special each 7c
Good Glass Tumblers large and small shapes very special
2 for 25c
35c Remnants in Apron gingham 2 to 5 yd. length 21c Yd.
39c Plain Blue Madras Shirting very special 33c Yd.
Bleached Pepperell Sheeting worth \$1.00 a Yd. 85c Yd.
Brown Pepperell Sheeting very Special 79c Yd.
Light Colored outings 40c value 33c Yd.
\$1.75 Aluminum percolators large size \$1.49 Ea.
\$1.75 Aluminum Kettle with lid. 2qt. size a guaranteed
quality special \$1.49 Ea.
Large Rool Cotton 72 X 90 special \$1.19 Roll.
35c Toweling 50 per cent linen in Brown and Bleached a
great value 27c Yd.
Shopping Baskets Special 49c Ea.
Good Hemstitched Towels Cotton Huck Special 35c Ea.
Large Galvanized Bucket special 75c value for 39c Ea.

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is attractive, non-fading and easy to apply.
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with soap and water. Come in and we will
show you how Vernicol makes old floors look
like new



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