

HERALD

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Charles J. Arnold.....Proprietor
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Obituaries.
All obituaries are chargeable at the
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all poetry.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR CONGRESS—Jacob E. Cravins 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. Eitzenjorff 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 Glidewell, of Warren township, announces that he is a candidate for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision decision of the Democratic primary, May 4, 1920.

FOR SHERIFF OF PUTNAM COUNTY—Sure vote for Jess. 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.

FOR SHERIFF—Harklus L. Jackson of Greencastle, formerly of May 4, 1920.

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.

WHY
Man Is Not Master in the Natural World

That man is only partially master in the natural world, and that whenever he tries to change the natural order of things he suffers for it, was brought out by Prof. Alessandro Ghigi in his inaugural address at the University of Ferrara.

"Man," he said, "has not found it possible either to change the laws that govern the general economy of nature or to suppress certain classes of beings, for it is true that the cultivation of useful plants and the rearing of domestic animals has multiplied a myriad of parasites of both. And man himself, if he no longer has to fight the lion and the tiger, is constantly battling against micro-organisms, no less deadly than those great beasts.

"Biology, wisely applied, teaches us that whenever man has interfered with the harmony of a fauna, by introducing a new species or by suppressing an existing one, he has obtained good results only when he has taken into account the repercussions that this action might have upon all the other creatures, and he has run up against real disaster whenever he has failed to take it into account.

"The Americans, for instance, have waged efficacious war against noxious insects imported from other countries, by finding the natural enemies of these in their country of origin. This system of natural war has been systematized."

SURVIVAL OF OLD CUSTOM

Why Mr. Newlywed Invariably Turns to Kiss His Bride at Conclusion of Ceremony.

"Aw, can't they wait until they get home?" is what many a little page at his big sister's wedding has said at least to himself, when at the conclusion of a ceremony, the happy man turned and kissed the bride. They kissed each other, of course, but it is he who turned.

No, little brother, they cannot wait. It is part of the game. This is a survival of a custom of ancient times when it preceded by a longer time the ceremony which it now ends.

In the days when public betrothals or espousals were the general practice, many an aspiring suitor did not have the wherewithal to endow his prospective bride with the ring which was supposed to complete the ceremony. However, a kiss duly performed before witnesses was considered sufficient binding.

Who will blame those ancestors of ours if they came without rings then, or having the ring, demanded in the alternative, until the official seal reverted back to nature's own?

And who will blame the modern bridegroom if for lack of a ceremony of betrothal he has clung to his privilege and transferred it to his wedding day?

Why China Wants Newspapers.

During the last few years the demand for waste foreign magazines, pamphlets and newspapers has been very great in China among hawkers, who buy these periodicals and pay nearly one-third of what they cost originally. Their use is probably to make soles for sandals for the poorer classes of Chinese to wear in place of shoes.

If the waste magazines contain some war pictures they will be put to better use than the making of soles. Chinese who are too poor to get an education and who can't read or write find the best way of getting some knowledge of world affairs through the medium of the pictures in foreign magazines.

Why Number Thirteen Is Feared.

The thirteen at table superstition, which has spread to thirteen of anything, is well-known. The origin of the prejudice against this number is usually supposed to be the fact that thirteen persons sat down at the Last Supper, after which occurred the most tragic event of the Christian era. Hesiod says it is unlucky to sow corn on the thirteenth of the first month, and an old Norse legend says that the twelve great divinities were dining at Valhalla when Loki, the god of discord, appeared, and a quarrel with Balder occurred in which Balder, the god of peace, was killed.

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MARCH 25 WAS NEW YEAR'S

All the World Once Observed Day That as Beginning of the New Calendar.

New Year's day today? Not now, but formerly this was New Year's day in New York and throughout the Christian world, says the New York Sun of March 25. Until 1752 in England and America March 25 was recognized socially and officially as the beginning of the year. Leases were dated then, rents were paid and in many ways the day began a new year. To this day England, with her ingrained conservatism, calls March 26 one of the "quarter days," when house rents and land rents are paid and tenants come and go.

The three other "quarter days" are midsummer day, June 24; Michaelmas day, September 29, and Christmas day, December 25. These days correspond roughly to the beginnings of the seasons.

England and the American colonies lagged far behind the rest of the civilized world in dropping March 25 as New Year's day and adopting the more modern date, January 1. To call January 1 the more modern date is not strictly accurate, perhaps, since the ancient Romans observed the date as the beginning of the year. But in the later European countries the beginning of the spring was held to mark the beginning of the year from immemorial until in the sixteenth century Pope Gregory XIII reformed the calendar and decreed that January 1 should thenceforth be observed universally as the beginning of the year.

The act of parliament for the change of style and for doing away with March 25 as the legally recognized New Year's day, provided that the legal year 1752 should commence not on March 25, as in former years, but on January 1. It was provided, further, that September 3, 1752, should be followed by September 14, thus dropping eleven days from the calendar. The change caused great commotion in England and was violently opposed in some quarters, especially among the ignorant.

These believed that they were being cheated out of eleven days of their lives.

They made demonstrations in the street and at meetings against the statesmen who had been active in passing the act.

Another Guess at Sun's Age.

A new calculation of the age of the sun was made recently by M. Perenot, who read a paper on the subject before the French Academy of Science.

Here is his version in a nutshell: On the principle that the mean temperature of a star remains approximately equal to the surface temperature it had when first formed, and giving the sun an internal temperature of 12,000 degrees Centigrade, or double that of its surface, and calculating its mass to be 2 by 10.30 kilograms, the sun cannot have been formed more than between 2,900,000 and 6,000,000 of years ago. A star with a surface temperature of 600,000 degrees Centigrade would have been formed from a nebula in 300 days and one with 6,000,000 degrees in seven hours.

On Death.

Private Napoleon Booker Washington Simpson had obtained leave of absence to visit his buddy, who had been wounded and was in a nearby field hospital. He was stopped at the entrance by an army nurse, who asked him what he wanted.

"Has you got a dark complected man named Johnson what's been shot in his hospital?" he inquired.

The nurse replied that there was such a person there, adding, "But he's convalescing now."

"Ah beg yo' pardon?" said Nap perplexedly, scratching his wool.

"He's convalescing now," she repeated.

"Well," said Napoleon, "if yo' don't mind, I'll set right here and wait till he gets through."—The Home Sector.

Beyond Expression.

An elderly lady was questioning the most terrible sight you witnessed in the war?"

"Well, it was like this," replied the soldier. "We had just spotted a German machine-gun nest with about 12 enemy gunners that were holding up our advance. We located the nest and put the first shot right in the middle of the Jerries."

"How dreadful!" interrupted the old lady, "did it kill them all?"

"No," replied the soldier sadly, "it was a dad."—American Legion Weekly.

Tree Surgery.

Another new and growing work akin to forestry, is tree surgery. This was originated by an Ohio man, who now maintains a school to train his workers, all of whom find employment with the company at the satisfactory completion of the course. This work is interesting, scientific, well paid and gives a boy a wholesome out-of-door life.—Boys' Life.

Slight Complication.

"We must economize on our table," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"That should be easy enough."

"Yes. But it must be managed with a little discretion so that Charley won't spend all his money on luncheons downtown."

The Worrisome Ones.

"Well, granddad, you don't worry over your seventy-five years."

"No. Only over the last five."—Megendorfer Piatter (Munich).

Why Frost Injures Food.

An egg expands when it is frozen and breaks its shell. Apples contract so much that a full barrel will shrink until the top layer is a foot below the chin. When the frost is drawn out the apples assume their normal size and fill the barrel again. Certain varieties are not appreciably injured by being frozen if the frost is drawn out gradually. Apples will carry safely in a refrigerating car while the mercury is registering fully 20 degrees below zero. Potatoes, being so largely composed of water, are easily frozen. Once touched by frost they are ruined.

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