

ALL THE NEWS
ALL THE TIME

Greencastle Herald.

A HOME NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA. SATURDAY APRIL 24—1920

VOL. 14.

A NEWSPAPER WITH
A PAID CIRCULATION

NEW ATHLETIC FIELD IS PLAN OF UNIVERSITY

PROPOSED FIELD WOULD COST
IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF
\$50,000. LOCATION ON 7 AND A
HALF ACRE TRACT SECURED
RE TRACT IS SECURED

Coach E. C. Buss of DePauw holds a thirty day option on a seven and a half acre tract of land lying northwest of McKeen field which is being considered by the athletic board at a possible site for the new University athletic field. The ground comprises a part of the Cook farm. Contractors are now estimating the probable cost of completing the field. If the estimates are reasonable and enough money is secured to carry out the plans the Tiger football team will play its games on the new field next fall. It will cost \$50,000 to complete the field according to a rough estimate. Present plans call for two baseball diamonds, a football field, a quarter mile track, 200 yard straight-away, and a series of ten tennis courts along the west side of the field.

**BRYAN GETS 10 DELEGATES
TO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION**

OMAHA, Neb., Apr. 23.—Return from 1,407 precincts out of 1,819 precincts compiled by the newspapers here tonight, give William Jennings Bryan ten delegates to the Democratic national convention and Senator Hitchcock, six. Previous return showed an even split.

As candidate himself for delegate, Bryan dropped from first to second place in today's tabulation of

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Victor L. Raphael, Minister

Sunday School 9:30 O'Clock, Mission

Sunday. Don't forget the mission bars.

Sessin meeting 10:15 in the Manse with those wishing to

with the church on profession of faith

letter or by affiliation.

Morning Worship 10:40. Sermon

Theme: "Maximum Christians" Spec

ial music by double quartet.

Young Peoples Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Topic Christian Principles in personal and public health. Leader, Hog Willmore.

Worship 10:40. Sermon

Theme: "Maximum Christians" Spec

ial music by double quartet.

Wednesday, Young Peoples Christian Endeavor, 6:30.

HERALD

Entered as Second Class mail matter
at the Greenastle, Ind., postoffice.

Charles J. Arnold.....Proprietor
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
Except Sunday at 17 and 19 S. Jackson
Street, Greenastle, Ind.

TELEPHONE 65

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

Obituaries.

All obituaries are chargeable at the
rate of \$1 for each obituary. Additional
charge of 5¢ a line is made for
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. Ettelorge 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 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 Greenastle announces his candidacy for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the primary election.

FOR SHERIFF—Harklus L. Jackson of Greenastle, 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. Bui 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.

CHILD VICTIMS OF
SLAVERY ARE FOUND

Probers Discover Minors Are
Traded Like Live Stock
in Southland.

Slavery in which children are made to work for nothing and are "swapped" like live stock—has been discovered in Tennessee.

Scores of prominent men are involved in the expose and investigators are preparing a mass of evidence to show that for years men of influence have bartered children, obtaining what Judge J. E. Richards calls "actual slaves" from the country industrial school.

Boys sent to the school for short sentences have been "given" to planters and others and kept until they were twenty-one years old. They were not paid for their labor and received no schooling whatever.

It is impossible, investigators say, to determine how extensive the slavery has been, since the records were often destroyed by school authorities.

The whole system came to light when Circuit Judge Pittman granted a habeas corpus writ to release Alvin Lee Crawford, fourteen-year-old negro, who was working at the home of Magistrate T. T. McDonald.

The increase for 1919 was only 56,000, as compared with the average increase for the ten years previous of 771,947. The jump started, he said, in 1918, which showed an increase of only 155,000 members.

Among the reasons assigned for the decrease were the interruption or suspension of regular work of many parishes by the war and the calling of parishes from their pulpits by the concentration of efforts in centenary and other gigantic drives for funds.

The boy had not been to school since his farming out, although he had attended prior to that time. McDonald did not supply him with underwear in the winter time, and he worked from five o'clock each morning until evening, it is charged.

McDonald said he didn't know he had to send him to school.

School trustees said they knew of the system, but "didn't know it was so bad."

Both white and colored boys have been involved.

HOW THEY GET NEWS
IN FAR OFF SERBIA

The town crier of Monastir, Serbia, photographed while announcing to the populace information concerning the distribution of Red Cross supplies and clothing. Serbia has a high percentage of illiteracy, so in most cities the authorities adhere to the oral method of announcing the news. The chap goes from corner to corner beating his drum until a crowd gathers, then announces in a sonorous voice the latest edicts of the government and the news of the day.

FARMERS' WIVES AT SCHOOL

Study Dairying and Other Subjects Pertaining to Farm.

Fifty farmers and their wives from western Benton county, Ore., attended a three day's farmers and homemakers' short course in Alsea. The sessions were held in the high school and the high school students were also in attendance. The subjects studied were dairying, farm crops, rodent control, stock judging and homemaking. A community dinner was served each day at noon. The school was arranged by George W. Kable, county agent, through a co-operative agreement between the Benton County Farm Bureau, the Alsea high school and the extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college.

One it has become known that the school board is buying walnut, the secretary of the board says, the price is going up, owing to the increased demand.

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.

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.

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OPERA HOUSE

A. COOK, Prop. & Mgr.
Doors Open at 6:30 Two Shows Show Starts 7:00

PROGRAM SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Samuel Goldwyn And Rex Beach Presents The Cup of Fury

A Master Seven Part Photo Play
By Rupert Hughes
The Picture Worth While See It
A Goldwyn Special Production

Goldwyn-Bray Pictograph

Princess Crysanthemum

"Musical Operetta"
Given By

Girls Glee Club

High School Auditorium

Friday, April 30, 1920
Admission 15 & 25 cents
Matinee - Friday - 4 P. M. for Children

BOY'S TAN SCOUT SHOES



Made of the best quality of Tan Elkskin uppers and durable viscolized soles. A shoe that will stand the wear and just the thing to complete the boy scout uniform. We have a complete run of sizes, 11 to 6.

MEET ME AT

CHRISTIE'S

Envelopes to Match

Use envelopes to match the color of your stationery.

We can supply you with fine letterheads printed on Hammermill Bond and furnish envelopes to match in any of the twelve colors or white.

Remember we are letterhead specialists. You will find the quality of our printing and the paper we give you very high and our prices very low.

We Show You What We Can Do

SAY WIFE MUST WORK

Forced to Support Husband If Out of Job.

Soviet Marriage Code Provides Principals Must Support Each Other.

London.—A Russian wife is required to support her husband if she be able to do so and he is unable to work and in need of her support, under the marriage laws of Soviet Russia. A copy of this code, translated into English, has just reached London from the Russian People's Commissariat of Justice.

It provides that married persons shall be expected to support each other. Should one refuse, and the other be what is classed as a "needful," unfit to work, the latter has the right to apply to the department of social security to compel the husband or wife, as the case may be, to pay support.

Mutual consent of husband and wife or merely the desire of one of them to be freed from the other may be considered as grounds for divorce. Local judges are authorized to hear divorce cases, but their decisions are subject to appeal.

The matrimonial age is fixed at 18 for men and 16 for girls. Both must be of sound mind and mutually desirous of marriage. Differences of religion or vows of celibacy are no impediment. Married persons may choose to bear the surname of the bride or the bridegroom, or of their joint names. Marriages contracted in accordance with religious forms are not binding unless the union is registered under the prescribed form of civil soviet marriages. Old forms of marriage law, or, as it is termed, "the legalizing forging together of men and women," are abolished.

Under the laws of succession in the soviet code, none but the "needful" and the state may inherit property. The estates of emigrants and of rebels are subject to confiscation by the state.

STARTS LIFE ANEW



One of the many "young men" of Roumania starting out to make his fortune. He is one of the thousands that American Red Cross relief workers met on the roads of Roumania. On his back, he carries his entire worldly possessions after a lifetime of steady work. He is only one of the thousands of war sufferers who are wandering along the roads seeking a place to settle down. He is a typical war refugee of the Balkans.

BELGIUM TO GET U. S. CATTLE

Chicago Among Cities From Which Regular Shipments Are to Be Made.

New York.—A large and regular movement of cattle from this country, consigned to the Belgian government, will be started within the next few days, to continue throughout the greater part of the year.

It is understood that these animals will be used to replace war losses. They are to go by way of Boston to Antwerp. The consigner is P. Burns & Co., of Calgary, Can. Shipments will be made from northwestern Canada, Kansas City and Chicago direct to the large stockyards near Boston.

Between 3,000 and 4,000 head will be shipped each month. All of the cattle will be discharged at Antwerp.

WOODEN SHOES NEXT

Typist as a Human Cushion Saves Window Cleaner's Life on Trenton Street.

Trenton, N. J.—Acting as a human cushion, Miss Helen Kugler, a pretty young state-house stenographer, probably saved the life of Augustus Miller, a window cleaner, when the latter, while at work on a second story window of an office building fell and landed on the young woman as she was passing. Miss Kugler, with breath almost knocked out of her, fell into the street and Miller landed on his feet.

The girl, except for being badly shaken, was unharmed and was able to go to the state house and finish her work. Miller's left foot was sprained and he went to a hospital for treatment.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

Sunday morning service in the Ader block on the second floor at 11 o'clock.

Sunday School at 10 o'clock. Wednesday evening testimony service at 8 o'clock.

Everybody welcome.

Dr. T. A. Sigler

Veterinarian

Fred Neelon - Assistant

Office at Brothers Barn

Phone 56



Just the thing for old floors

You can get attractive effects on old kitchens and bedroom floors with

Louis Brothers Hard-Drying FLOOR PAINT

This paint is made especially for inside floors where an economical finish is desired.

Easy to use—dries hard and firm. Many attractive colors. Ask for color card.

JONES
STEVENS
COMPANY

WOODEN SHOES NEXT



AT ALL DROPS STORE

Standard and ready made for 20 years

USE ADOBE TO BUILD HOMES

Back to Materials Employed by Spanish Missions.

CHEAP MATERIAL IS SOUGHT

Concerted Effort to Reduce High Cost of Building Small Homes Is Being Made in Many Places—Adobe Scheduled for Picturesque Recrudescence—Cool in Summer and Warm in Winter.

Concerted effort to reduce the high cost of building small homes, so as to place them within reach of families of modest incomes, is being made in many places. Analytical chemists are finding their services in demand testing the various qualities of clay which it is hoped will furnish the durability shown in the adobe houses built by the early Spanish settlers in New Mexico, Arizona and California more than a century since. Many of these buildings still extant are as solid, if not more so, than they were when plastered together by their crude designers and constructors, long before the Louisiana territory became an integral part of the United States of America.

In an article published in the Post-Dispatch, prepared by Thomas Crane Young, prominent St. Louis architect, attention was called to his plan to make a series of experiments with the clays in the vicinity of St. Louis, to see if small houses could not be provided with a sun-dried mixture of earth and straw, serving as a substitute for walls of standard brick or hollow tiles. These experiments, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch announces, are still under way and are being watched closely by those who hope for some satisfactory adjustment of the housing problem, which has reached a acute stage in St. Louis and most of the other large cities.

Adobe Bricks the Thing.

With building costs persistently advancing and rents keeping pace with this upward trend, a cheap material that would serve the purposes of lumber, brick, stone, tile or concrete would go a very long way in removing an admittedly serious menace. That the adobe is scheduled for a picturesquely recrudescence is no longer a matter of speculation, as it has already been taken up on an intensive scale in southern California, where some of the mission buildings constructed of earth still stand as a memorial to the constructive genius of the earliest settlers, who came chiefly from Spain.

Like the Indians and others who happened along first, they decided that homes were essential. Having no architects, builders or skilled mechanics, they took advantage of the materials that nature supplied and molded their walls of mud, with sufficient straw or grass to make the binding force necessary to hold the mass together. Even where there was no timber available, they made supports of the same plastic material after subjecting it to a drying process in the hottest focus of the sun's rays. These pioneers molded the clay into blocks much larger than the standard bricks of the present day and used the soft clay instead of the lime or cement mortar used in modern construction.

Simple Projects of Building.

While the construction of the adobe house is a slow process, it is yet simple and requires no large working force such as is needed in the building of a home with brick, tiles or lumber.

Out in California, where the adobe is coming back strongly, women and girls have turned builders and have reared some attractive-looking bungalows. They follow closely the style of the mission builders and work with a genuine zest once they get their houses under way. In the Huntington Park district, near Los Angeles, young women are giving time and study to their plans and are getting some artistic effects when it comes to the stucco work on the exterior of the walls. When the little homes are completed, it is planned to train vines that will spread all over the structures and add greatly to their picturesquely beauty.

Though the Spaniards are credited with the development of the adobe, excavations made in ancient Assyria, Babylon and Egypt have disclosed the fact that the same material, mixed with straw and grass, was generally used for home building by these early races. They followed the same general process of molding the bricks or blocks to a uniform size and then drying them in the sun, before setting them in the walls. Where a stout building was desired a very thick wall was constructed, but most of the houses had but one thickness of the mud-molded forms.

Indians Were Pioneers.

The adobe of southern California and Arizona in its crudest state has always been a delight to the artist. Part of the soil, not altogether lovely, but yet harmonious, they present a front of solidity and unobtrusive dignity that deeply impresses one at once. The first adobes built by the Indians, who had little inclination for architectural beautification, were walls of mud heaped up in mass, with a piece of wood or a bunch of grass stuck here and there to give the mixture holding qualities.

The early Spanish came along and studied the arts and crafts of the In-

dians with profit. They found many of the adobe houses in good condition and as other materials were not easily obtained, they began improvements on the original plan. They found that most of the soil of the country was well adapted for such uses and they gathered their workers together and proceeded to build their missions. They shaped the pliable clay into bricks 4 by 12 by 16 inches, and added a liberal measure of grass to insure strength and prevent disintegration. These were piled up in the form of parallelogram, the soft earth well watered, being placed in the interstices and over the points. As timbers and shingles could not be obtained, they molded substitutes of the same mud composition and installed them in place. After the great earthquake of 1812, the Spaniards abandoned the practice of providing roofs of this material, as it was in that disastrous happening that the top of the mission church of San Juan Capistrano collapsed while the place was filled with frightened members of the colony. Many of the worshippers were killed by the falling blocks.

Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

The walls of the early houses varied a good deal, some having a thickness of three and four feet, and the floors were made of the same composition. The adobes served the double purpose of keeping the occupants cool in the extremely hot weather and warm when a winter blast happened along. Where it was available, the early builders, especially the Indians, combined the soil with "rattle," a sort of reed found in the swamps. This added material strength to the walls. Many of these cabins, reared more than a hundred years ago, are still occupied by the descendants of their designers. Among the foothills of Palomar are several villages of the Temecula Indians whose huts, built of this formula, are still providing home and shelter.

Where the mud bricks were placed in the walls without first being dried out thoroughly and mixed with some sort of a binder, they soon succumbed to the weather and disintegrated in time. Thus the original building of the San Gabriel mission was reduced in time to a mere mound. This furnished an object lesson to the builders who constructed the other mission groups of stancher compositions.

After the cruise was over, Capt. Schley called me to his cabin and told me that as he was leaving New York an inventor handed him a package, saying it would show how far a man walked if carried in his pocket.

"The first night you carried this package," Capt. Schley explained, "it showed that you scarcely had walked at all; and the next night it showed that you had walked as far as from New York to Kansas City. I could not accuse an American officer on merely the evidence of such an untrustworthy machine. We will forget it."

As I was leaving the room I glanced back and caught a twinkle in the admiral's eye. I have since wondered just how much the shrewd old sea dog surmised.—Youth's Companion.

Palace Built of Clay.

Don Aguirre was a rich Spaniard who did not believe in practicing economy when it came to providing a home for himself and his descendants. He used adobe for his walls because that was the popular material of the time, but he made them as thick as an ordinary fortress; its walls deep as the ports for guns are protected from without with very heavy shutters. The shingles came from Honolulu and the furniture and tapestries from Spain. It contained a store, magazine, warehouse and court and in effect was a village in itself. The residence was 10 large rooms and its drawing room was known to the grandees from San Diego to Monterey for its receptions and parties, at which the Senora Aguirre presided with all the grandeur of a queen. The patio was 40 by 40 feet the arches of adobe being supported by columns of artistic molding. The porch was fully 15 feet in width, extending the entire length of the court. This famous creation of adobe stood solidly, defying the ravages of time and weather extremes, until about twenty-five years ago, when a cloudburst in the mountains sent a cataract down on the place, tearing out the supports and starting the disintegration that caused its eventual ruin.

The adobe builders of 1920, while seeking some of the decorative schemes of the Spanish builders, are more intent on providing small homes rather than forts, and are not making their walls as thick as Don Aguirre deemed necessary. Durability and permanency can be insured without resorting to such massive walls, and as lumber and shingles can be secured for the roofs and supports, it is not necessary to invite mishaps such as occurred in the 1812 earthquake.

Has Proved a Success.

The saving in brick and tiles, the principal items in home construction, is a very important factor in the cost of providing the small home, and the workers out in California and other western states will find many others following their example in combating the high cost of building. That the women have found it pleasant employment mixing the mud and molding the blocks to go into the walls is also regarded as a promising augury that there will be many converts to the adobe plan.

Of course, all clays are not as well adapted as those in the far West for adobe walls, but most cities have a variety of soils and tests should be made before the bricks are molded. In the vicinity of St. Louis some of the best brick, terra cotta and fire-clay products in the country are produced, which means that there is a bountiful supply of material waiting to be taken out of the bosom of Mother Earth for those who wish to experiment and build. The tests now being made by Architect Young and his associates are being awaited with interest by many persons who have lots but lack the means to provide houses at the present record-breaking prices of materials of common usage. If the earth and its straw or other binder can be hammered and treated into shape to supply the walls, St. Louis will not be long in catching up with the California men and women who are achieving results.

'PROBABLY ENJOYED THE JOKE'

Young Officer Might Easily Have Guessed How Much Captain Schley Was Able to Surmise.

When a group of American naval officers on shore leave in Brest were exchanging reminiscences, a middle-aged officer of the keen, alert type related this incident of his early days in the service:

"I was just out of Annapolis, and probably not so sedate as I should have been. In the long hours of the night, while taking my turn on watch, I would frequently take a few turns about the ship and, if all was well, curl up in a dark corner and rest. The late Rear Admiral Schley, then a captain, was in command of the ship, and he must have suspected that we younger officers were not walking as much as we should while on watch."

"One night he gave me a small package to slip in my pocket. 'Return this package to me when you come in the morning,' he ordered.

"When the next night he did the same thing and cautioned me to keep moving about, I became suspicious and examined the package closely.

"Although I could not get a clue to its contents, I suspected that it some-

how kept track of the distance I traveled while on watch. We were near the equator and in the historic Spanish Main ocean lanes, and it was so warm that I didn't want to keep walking; so I called a sailor and, handing him a bill, told him to take the package and shake it violently for several hours.

"After the cruise was over, Capt. Schley called me to his cabin and told me that as he was leaving New York an inventor handed him a package, saying it would show how far a man walked if carried in his pocket.

"The first night you carried this package," Capt. Schley explained, "it showed that you scarcely had walked at all; and the next night it showed that you had walked as far as from New York to Kansas City. I could not accuse an American officer on merely the evidence of such an untrustworthy machine. We will forget it."

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French Pipe Lines.

The French undersecretary of state for public works has given a contract for the construction of a pipe line from Le Havre to Paris to convey crude petroleum, the work to be completed within a year. The tender for the work was made by the Compagnie des Mâzoutos de Petroles. The lines, for there are to be two, will pass Boulogne, Barfleur, Rouen and Pontlouise, and will consist of a large pipe having a bore of 25 centimeters and of a smaller having a bore of ten centimeters. The first will have a capacity of 4,500 tons of heavy combustible oil per day and the smaller will have a capacity of 1,000 tons per day. These two pipes ought to have an appreciable importance for Paris in itself and as a distributing point, and though the initial cost is no trifling, being reckoned at 90,000,000 francs "at normal exchange," the project, with proper management, ought to be successful.

Penguin Cult in Paris.

The cult of the penguin has come to Paris, writes a correspondent. In many houses and in more shop windows you will now find quaint, contemplative penguins as ornaments, or in pottery and china. The penguin porcelain coffee set is the latest design. Father penguin is delicate, deftly shaped white china makes the coffee pot, and the coffee nicely hot in his plump body, pours out through his long, sturdy beak. Penguin junior, a little slimmer, is the milk jug, and the coffee cup, in the shape of a penguin's egg, is little penguin "thought of" but not yet born.

Pig Lived a Month on Snow.

Pierre, S. D.—A pig, on the Curling-ton ranch, in Hankton county seems to have as many lives as most cats and possibly may be superior in some respects to a whole lot of camels. The pig fell into a well and remained there for 28 days. During this time the owner searched and advertised for the missing porker. It was found by a dog, whose actions attracted a couple of children. Evidently the pig had lived on snow. It was weak, but willing to eat when hoisted from the well, for it had lost about 80 pounds.

Ancient Corn in Well.

A silver coin about the size of a dime and dated 1773 was found by Adolph Reuser in the bottom of a well on his father's farm in the Brown valley district near Marysville, Cal. The facings are badly worn, but show that the coin is of Spanish origin. Reuser was cleaning out the well when he found the old coin.

Lens Coal Mines in Bad Shape.

Even Were New Suits Not \$40.

Sir Oliver Lodge says that dying is like discarding an old suit of clothes. To some of us doing the latter is almost as hard as dying, truly.—Boston Transcript.

'SHOES TELL TALE HIT INFLUENZA AT ITS SOURCE'

Criminal's Tracks as Good as His Calling Card.

Interesting Story of How Hun Agent Who Attempted to Blow Up Munition Plant Was Speedily Brought to Justice.

Dr. Simon Flexner Proposes Combating Dread Disease at Its Origin.

EASTERN EUROPE PLAGUE SPOT

Many Recorded Epidemics Shown to Have Emanated From That Area—Disease Claims More Victims Than European War.

New York.—According to Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of Laboratories of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, further recurrences of the influenza epidemic can be prevented only by wiping out the disease at its source. In a recent address before the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, later published by the American Medical Association, he outlined the path of the disease through its different stages.

"There are excellent reasons for regarding the endemic home of influenza to be Eastern Europe," he said, "and in particular the border regions between Russia and Turkistan. Many recorded epidemics have been shown more or less clearly to emanate from that area, while the epidemics of recent history have been traced there with a high degree of conclusiveness. From this Eastern home, at intervals of two or three decades, a migrating epidemic influenza begins, moving eastward and westward, with the greater velocity in the latter direction.

Uncanny in Action.

"To the casual observer there is something uncanny in the way influenza strikes down its victims. While other epidemics proceed from bad to worse, with at least progressive increases in intensity, influenza seems to overwhelm communities over even wide stretches of territory as by a single stupendous blow. While in the one case the gradually accelerating rate of speed of extension may be taken to indicate personal conveyance of the provoking micro-organism, in the other the sudden wide onset appears the very negation of personal communication.

"Hence the invoking of mysterious influences, the revival of the notion of plasm and similar agencies, to account for this phenomenon. Indeed, the public mind in general lends itself readily to such formless concepts, for the reason that there still resides in the mass of the people, even in the more enlightened countries, a large uneducated residue of superstition regarding disease. One does not need to look far or dig deep in order to uncover the source of this superstition. We have only recently emerged from a past in which knowledge of the origin of disease was scant, and such views as were commonly held and exploited were mostly fallacious. It is, indeed, very recently, if the transformation can be said to be perfect even now, that the medical profession as a whole has been completely emancipated. All this is very far from being a matter of remote importance only, since in the end the successful imposition of sanitary regulations involves wide cooperation; and until the majority of individuals composing a community is brought to a fair level of understanding of and belief in the measures proposed, serious and sustained endeavor to enforce them is scarcely to be expected.

Routing a Bugaboo.

"And yet no better instance of a communicable disease could perhaps be invoked than influenza to exercise the false idea of the mysterious origin of epidemics. To dwell solely on the sudden and overwhelming stroke of the disease is wholly to overlook the significant incidents that precede the mass infection, because they are of such ordinary nature and lack all dramatic quality. Accurate observers long ago that influenza in its epidemic form did not constitute an exception to the common rule governing epidemic diseases, which are of remote importance only, since in the end the successful imposition of sanitary regulations involves wide cooperation; and until the majority of individuals composing a community is brought to a fair level of understanding of and belief in the measures proposed, serious and sustained endeavor to enforce them is scarcely to be expected.

Love and Insanity Are Twin Ailments

New York.—Love and insanity are twin ailments in the opinion of Magistrate Sweezer in the West Side court.

Chair Degenhardt, an ardent husband, began a 30-day jail sentence today, because he courted his wife too wildly. "Love me or die," he told her, leveling a gun at her. She loved him.

"A week ago another man told me he was in love," said the magistrate, "I sent him in to Bellevue. The question is whether love and insanity are not the same."

Fatal Appetite of an Aged Mule.

Somersby, Ky.—Col. John Inabet of Acorn has lost a mule, which he says was in the artillery in the Civil war, and the testimony of 20 different owners is that he was sixty or seventy years old. The animal recently developed a second set of teeth and died from overeating.

Mules Show "Horse Sense."

Owensboro, Ky.—G. W. Potts, farmer, owes his life to his mules. Unrooted by the wind, a giant maple crashed across the seat of Potts' wagon. The mules saw what was coming, hauled and jerked Potts out of the seat in time.

MERELY "OLD MAN JONES"

Ordinary Citizen, But He Drew Something of a Eulogy From California Newspaper Writer.

Maybe you didn't know Old Man Jones. He was a printer, and he died last week, and there was a page about him in the paper. The piece was long lines long, and it was on the thirty-sixth page of the paper in the lower right-hand corner under an advertisement about soap or something.

Maybe you didn't see the piece in the paper. No? Well, it is no wonder. There is so much in the papers, and old Jones didn't amount to anything anyway. At least, he was of no importance. You could not expect the paper to give him any more room when he died. That same day there was a big scandal in high society, there was a revolution in Germany, seven people were caught drinking liquor, a movie "vamp" said her diamonds were stolen, and a lot of other very important things happened. Old Jones was lucky to get even those four lines in the last hidden corner of the last page.

And, besides all that, we are very sure that old Jones didn't and wouldn't give a whoop if the paper never even mentioned that he was dead. He had left the country and was in another country far more to his liking. He was with Socrates and Homer and the old gods and fighting men that he knew and loved in grecian books that he found in cheap second-hand stores and garbage cans where they had been discarded.

Many a sunny hour we have spent with old Jones, learning from him things we never knew before. For 50 years he had read books that opened up Paradise to him. His life was spent happily. Death meant to him merely another journey which, at the last, he was eager to take. He was very wise and always very kind, and usually poor.

Now, he is with 10,000 yesterdays and as quickly forgotten as though he had been a king or a millionaire.

Good-bye, old Jones. Give our kindest regards to Socrates and all the other fellows out yonder in the shadow land.—Los Angeles Times.

No Fighting in Fiji Islands.

Sexes seldom meet in any form of sexual intercourse in the islands of Fiji. The boys never flirt with nor even seem to notice the girls. In public, there is a never diminishing distance between them, giving the island an appearance of being a world without love-making, and portraying primitive life as unromantic. The girls are shy and manifest a timid reticence.

Sydney Greenlee, writing in Harper's Magazine, says the male Fijian is extremely timid, but, for all that, none the less fastidious. The care with which he trains and curbs his hair would