

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 north-west of McKeen field which is being considered by the athletic board as 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 be 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, 220 yard straightaway, 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 1,467 precincts out of 1,819 precincts compiled by the newspapers here tonight, give William J. Bryan ten delegates to the Democratic national convention and Senator Hitchcock six. Previous returns showed an even split.

As a candidate himself for del at large, Bryan dropped from first to second place in today's tabulation of the

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Victor L. Raphael, Minister
Sunday School 9:30 O'clock, Mission Sunday. Don't forget the mission barrels.
Session meeting 10:15 in the Man- conser with those wishing to with the church on profession of faith by letter or by affiliation.
Morning Worship 10:40. Sermon Theme: "Mahimuh Christians" Special music by double quartet.
Young Peoples Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Topic Christian Principles in personal and public health. Leader, Hor's Willmore.

WILDCATS DOWN DE PAUW TIGERS

LEXINGTON, Ky. Apr. 23.—The University of Kentucky Wildcats easily downed DePauw University here yesterday afternoon 4 to 2. Tom Grubbs, wildcat pitcher, fanned thirteen. A hit batsman a walk and a single in the first inning gave the visitors their two runs. The score: R. H. S. De Pauw.....2 3 3 Kentucky.....4 10 2

DEPAUW NEWS

The basketball team met its second defeat in a southern trip at Lexington last Wednesday at the hands of Kentucky State University. Tom Grubbs the Kentucky pitcher fanned thirteen of Joseph's men. A hit batsman, a walk and a single gave the Tigers their two runs in the first inning.

Major General Leonard S. Wood will not inspect the De Pauw unit of the R. O. T. C. according to an announcement made today by Captain Shute of De Pauw University.

ST. PAUL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

Special services at the St. Paul's Catholic Church the coming week beginning tomorrow, Sunday April 25, at the ten o'clock mass there will be a mission at the Catholic church. The exercises at the mission be in charge of the Rev. W. L. Polk, a priest of the Redemptorist Congregation of New Orleans La. The public is invited to attend these services.

POLITICS WARMING UP SOME

PRIMARY APPROACH CAUSES
CANDIDATES AND THEIR FRIENDS
ENDS TO GET OUT AND HUSTLE
FOR VOTES. DEMOCRATIC
CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF
NUMEROUS.

With the Putnam County primary election for each the Democratic and Republican party only a few days away, May 4 being the day for the event, county politics are beginning to warm up considerably.

With eight candidates in the Democratic race for sheriff, more interest is being shown in that race than any of the others.

Only one more Saturday will occur before the primary and as Saturday before primary is always a big political day, much interest is being manifested as the day approaches. Today was a forerunner of the approach, for primary and "last Saturday" these being many farmers in town to discuss politics.

MELVILLE COX AGE 78 IS FOUND DEAD IN BED SATURDAY MORNING

Melville Cox, age 78 was found dead in bed this morning at near 7 o'clock at his home on the Bloomington road by members of the family. Death resulted from heart trouble. He leaves interment will be in Forest Hill Cemetery will be held Monday afternoon at the residence. Rev. H. C. Clippinger will have charge of the services. Interment will be in Forest Hill Cemetery.

ABRAMS DEFEATED IN FINAL CONTEST

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Apr. 23.—Thurston Harshman of Muncie won the Indiana State High School Oratorical contest here tonight. Doyle Mullen of Sheridan won second place and John Ferris of the Shortridge High School Indianapolis third. Dr. W. A. Rawles presented a gold medal to Harshman, a silver medal to Mullen, and a bronze medal to Ferris. The three eliminated in the final contest were Marshall Abrams of Greencastle Melvin Senter of East Chicago and Walter Hebbel of Fort Wayne.

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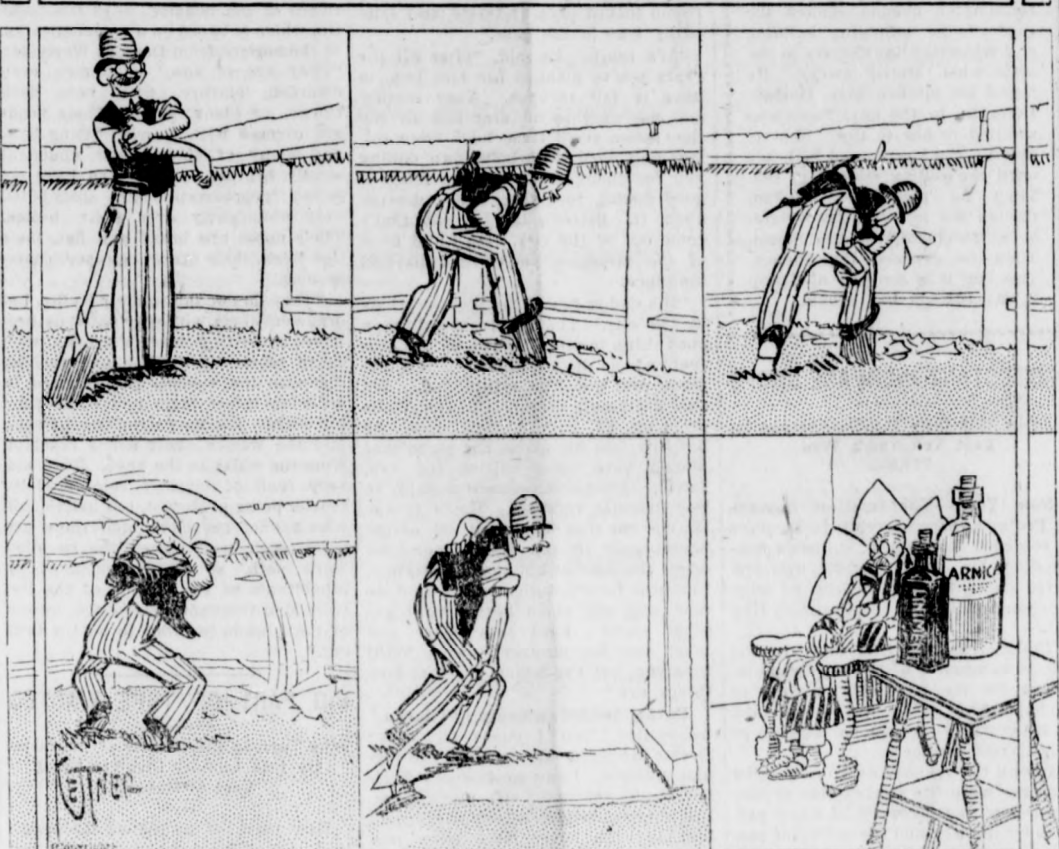
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The End of a Perfect Day



GAIN OF 80,544 OR 35 PER CENT IN INDIANAPOLIS

OFFICIAL FIGURES, SHOWING
RAPID GROWTH OF INDIANA-
POLIS ARE GIVEN OUT AT
WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, Apr. 23.—The population of greater Indianapolis, according to the government census of 1920 is 314,194.

The official announcement was authorized at 9 o'clock tonight by Sam L. Rogers, director of the United States Census.

Compared with 1910 census, the new figures represent the remarkable increase in the Indianapolis population of 80,544.

The percentage of increase for the past decade is 34.5.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Levi Marshall, pastor
Sunday School.....9:30
Let us have a record attendance.
Mrs. Ernest Rolfer has a class for business women.
Get into Chas. McGaughey's Men's Class.
Baptismal Service at 10:30.
Sermon, "The Unfolding of Faith."
Sermon to new members.
Reception of members who came during meeting.
Christian Endeavor at.....6:30
Evening Service at.....7:30
Maurice Lucas and Mr. Glockskin of Cennersville will sing.
Sermon, "Why Tell It."
All are welcome.

BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. A. T. Tildrick, pastor
Sunday School.....9:30
Preaching by the pastor.....10:45
Sermon, "Courage and Enthusiasm".
An Opportunity will be given those who wish to join.
B. Y. C. U. meeting at.....6:30
Preaching by the pastor.....7:30
Subject, "Gods Call to the Converted".
There will be baptismal Services.
All are welcome.

LOCUST STREET M. E. CHURCH

H. C. Clippinger, pastor.
Bible School.....9:30
Classes for all.
Baptismal and reception into the church for children at close of the session.
Morning Worship.....10:40
Sermonette for children.
Baptism and reception of members at both services.
Junior League.....2:00
Children recently baptised and expect

Epworth League.....6:30
ing baptism are requested to come.
Evening Worship.....7:30
Maple Heights Mission School.....2:30
Preaching by Student Pastor I. Carnes at 7:30.
All Are Welcome.

COLLEGE AVE. M. E. CHURCH
Blaine E. Kirkpatrick, Minister.
Sunday School at 9:30 O'clock.
Morning Worship, 10:40 O'clock.
Those who have chosen College Ave. Church as their church home, are to be received at this service. Baptism will be administered. Sermon by the pastor.
Instruction classes for boys and girls 2:30 in charge of pastor.
Epworth at 6:30 o'clock.
Evening Evangelistic services, 7:30.
The pastor will preach.

EASTERN STRIKERS ASK ASSISTANCE OF MAYORS

New York, April 24.—Hopes of striking railroad workers in the New York Jersey City district to regain their jobs with the seniority ratings taken from them by the railroad managers centered today on a conference at Atlantic City of strike leaders with mayors of several New Jersey cities who were asked to intercede for the men.

LOCAL NEWS

The members of the men's organization which was formed during the tabernacle meetings will hold a meeting Monday evening at 7:30 O'clock in the City Library.

Greencastle Chapter of the Woman's Relief Corps will meet in regular session on Monday afternoon at 2:30 O'clock. Margaret Hamrick, President.

C. H. Barnaby will go to Atlantic City on Sunday for ten days.

Christie who has been spending the winter in Florida, arrived in Greencastle, Ind., and drove back in his car.

The Rev. F. L. Dimmitt, formerly of Greencastle was in the city today to take his son Donald to Methodist Hospital in Indianapolis. Mr. Dimmitt has been ill at the DePauw infirmary for some time.

Mrs. H. B. Gough has gone to Pittsburgh for a visit with relatives.

The Boston Club will meet with Miss Rutledge at her studio on Monday evening at 7:30 O'clock.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE HERALD

RUSS TELLS OF SOVIET HORRORS

Noted Writer, Just Before Death,
Asked U. S. Not to Be
Deceived.

LIES ARE SENT BROADCAST

"No Words to Describe Darkness Around Us," Is Assertion of Plea Made by Leonid Andreiev, the Great Novelist.

New York—"S. O. S." a remarkable literary document by Leonid Andreiev, written by the great Russian novelist and short story writer just before his death recently, has been received in this country by the American Central Committee for Russian Relief, with headquarters in the Hotel Buckingham, New York.

Andreiev's message, like a voice from the dead, describes the blight of bolshevism over his country. Andreiev had been a pacifist, as shown by his play "The Red Laugh," published during the Russo-Japanese war, but he came out strongly for the allies and their cause. His pen was also turned against bolshevism with telling effect.

Appeals to America.

In one paragraph the writer makes a direct appeal to America in these words: "And you, every individual American—I call to you. You are young and rich, you are broad in spirit and energetic, you desire that the torch of your freedom shall throw its light on distant Europe also—come then and see in what agony we are, in what human servitude our body and our spirit are struggling. If you would but see, I assure you, you would be terrified and you would curse those deceivers and liars who have represented this most evil tyranny to you as a break on the part of the whole Russian people for liberty."

Andreiev explains the title of his appeal thus: "Like a wireless operator on a sinking steamer that through the night and the darkness sends the last call, 'Quickly to our aid. We are sinking. Save our souls,' so also I, moved by my faith in human clemency, throw into the dark space my prayer of perishing human beings. If you but knew how dark the night is around us! There are no words to describe this darkness."

Worse Than Death.

At another point he writes: "It is not assistance for the Russian people that I implore of you. But here are these thousands, 'more or less,' who have but one life, which is but an instant, and who are perishing every hour in unbearable suffering, or who live, but in a way worse than death. It is of no importance that they are called Russians, but it is of importance that these human beings, whose sufferings began long ago and continue endlessly, continue without a gleam of light, as in a real hell, from which malignant, terrible forces only unchallenged."

"There is still time to remove the menace of death from their heads, and it is for the saving of their souls that I send forth my human prayer."

To give assistance to these suffering Russians in non-bolshevik territory the American Central Committee for Russian Relief was formed, with prominent Americans at the head of it. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, is the honorary president; Elihu Root, Samuel Gompers, John R. Mott and Cyrus H. McCormick are vice-presidents, Princess Cantacuzene, granddaughter of President Grant, is chairman.

Prisoner Free Too Late to See Dying Brother

New York.—Judge Malone granted permission to Thomas Corcoran, a prisoner in the Tombs, to go to the bedside of his sick brother John, at 250 Park place, Brooklyn. He arrived there in charge of prison guards soon after the death of his brother from pneumonia.

The brothers were arrested March 4 in connection with a safe burglary at the office of James R. Deering, 135 Broadway, in which \$95,000 was stolen. Each was committed to the Tombs in default of \$10,000 bail. Later John became ill. His bail was reduced to \$1,000, which was furnished.

Strike Gold in Cracow Region.

Warsaw.—Reports that gold has been struck near the village of Mielichow in the Cracow region, have reached this city and quite a great deal of excitement has been caused by the announcement. Dispatches from an American Red Cross unit in that section confirm earlier rumors of the gold strike.

Pumpkin Eaters Spoil a Record.

Cynthiana, Ky.—J. L. Garnett has just had out and made into pies a pumpkin which he kept for two years. It was in a prime state of preservation and he says it would have lasted much longer if rats had not gnawed it.

WAR ACTIVITY HUMS

Warsaw Is Crowded With Poverty-Stricken Refugees.

Women and Children Sleep on Straw-Covered Basement Floors.

Warsaw.—Warsaw is humming with war activity and is crowded to its very doors with hordes of poverty-stricken refugees from the areas for which the Poles and bolsheviks are fighting. Travelers say it is the most crowded city in eastern Europe. The population is estimated to have increased from 800,000 to 1,300,000 since the world war began.

Everywhere there are officers and soldiers. Military automobiles, tractors and various other vehicles of war traverse the streets all day and most of the night. The cafe life is as bright and gay as ever, but the restaurants and theaters close at 10 p. m. to save food, light and labor. The refugees from the war-stricken areas begin streaming into the city a year ago and have been coming ever since, hoping to find food and places to sleep. The problem of providing for them has baffled the city officials.

In the poorer districts basements which for generations were used for storage purposes have been used for refugees' sleeping quarters. In instances fifteen to twenty persons, and even more, sleep on a basement floor, on straw. Others have found shelter in stables or in buildings intended for schools. Many of these refugees are women with children who have come out of the east virtually without funds. During the day these people are partly supplied with food by the municipality or some of the welfare organizations. Many exist only by begging.

Warsaw's tenements, always crowded as New York's east side has been for years, are jammed with humanity as never before, and during the severe winter weather, when there was an epidemic of influenza here, old men and women and children died by the hundreds every day in this land of the poor.

City officials see no relief in sight until warmer weather comes, when they hope the people will gradually begin leaving for the country to work on farms.

Like Our Shadows.

False friends are like our shadows, keeping close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but leaving us the instant we cross into the shade.

TO FIGHT UNDER FOURTH FLAG

American Airman Ready to Battle With Letts Against Russ Reds.

WINS CITATIONS FROM FRENCH

If Accepted by Letts Twenty-Three-Year-Old Brooklyn Boy Will Have Served Under Four Flags in Four Years.

Warsaw.—Maj. Joseph C. Stehlin, a twenty-three-year-old aviator of Brooklyn, N. Y., who already has fought in three armies, has gone to Riga to enlist under the Lettish flag in the war against the Russian bolshevik. If his services are accepted, he will have served under four flags in four years. The colors of France, America, Poland and Lettia, in turn, have won his allegiance.

Since last fall Major Stehlin has been fighting in the aviation branch of the Polish army, and in that service took part in the Polish drive which threw the bolshevik out of Dvinsk.

Wins French Citations.

Stehlin, who was formerly a life guard at Sheepshead bay, Brooklyn, went to France in January, 1917, and joined the French flying corps, where he won two citations and was promoted to be sergeant for aiding fellow aviators attacked by German planes. When the American army came over to France, Stehlin transferred his allegiance to the American flag, received a commission as first lieutenant of aviators, and took part in actions in the Champagne, Verdun and Soissons sectors. After the armistice he returned to the United States, and is said to have joined the aviation section of the New York police as a captain.

Made Captain in Poland.

Last September he joined the Polish forces recruited in New York, was commissioned as captain, came to Poland and was assigned to duty on the northeastern front.

He spent four months with a Polish flying squadron, being the only American with the Poles on that particular front, and participated in all the aviation work preceding and during the Polish attack on the bolshevik in the region of Dvinsk.

Stehlin has flown over parts of France, Belgium, Spain, Russia, Poland, Lithuania and the United States, and has hopes soon of seeing Lettia and Riga from the air in his service with the Letts.

One Child to Family, Professor's Forecast

New York.—The number of children will average less than one to a family two generations hence if the present birth rate decrease continues, according to Dr. Amy Hewes, professor of economics and sociology at Mount Holyoke college.

The cause of the decline was attributed to economic conditions and late marriages. Dr. Hewes suggests as a solution early marriages. She said the obstacle to many marriages might be removed if the woman continued to work after she became a wife.

NOISE COST RAILROAD \$2,750

Maryland Woman Gets Verdict for Bell Ringing and Car Shifting at Night.

Baltimore.—Mrs. Donald L. Symington of the Green Spring valley received a verdict of \$2,750 from a jury in the suit against Walker D. Hines, federal railroad administrator, and the Pennsylvania Railroad company. Mrs. Symington asked for \$25,000.

Mrs. Symington charged that the ringing of a big bell, blowing of engine whistles and shifting of cars kept her family awake. Mrs. Symington also contended that a hedge on her property was destroyed and that a portion of her land was used by the company.

End of a Perfect Day.

Cincinnati, O.—Court paused while Van C. Johnson, aged seventy-two, a juror, sang "The End of a Perfect Day" in celebration of the fact that he was concluding three months' jury service. All the jurors joined heartily in the chorus.

HERALD

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

Charles J. Arnold, Proprietor
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Except Sunday at 17 and 19 S. Jackson Street, Greenville, Ind.
TELEPHONE 65

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. Eitle-jorge 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 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—Harkus 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 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 boy was tried in the juvenile court two years ago for using a horse without the owner's consent. He was sentenced to 30 days at the farm. He was held a year and then Magistrate McDonald "got him in a trade."

McDonald had previously visited the school and had a number of negro lads lined up before him.

"I picked out a likely lad," says the magistrate. "Later he became unruly and I swapped him for this fellow."

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 he 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 days' farmers and homemakers' short course in Alesia. 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 Alesia high school and the extension service of the Oregon Agricultural college.

Boy Scout Saves Mother and Pet Canary at Fire

New York.—Fifteen-year-old Melvin Peterkin carried his mother, hysterical from fright, out of their burning home at 62 Dennington avenue, Woodhaven, Queens, and then, dodging past firemen, who would have intercepted him, rushed back into the blazing house and saved her pet canary.

The fire, which started at 6: Dennington avenue, ignited the roof of the adjoining building and was crackling fiercely in the attic when Melvin awoke. He found his mother, Mrs. Herbert Peterkin, in the next room and shouted to her to flee. She refused. The boy argued with her until the ceiling started to sag. Then he picked her up and, though she is twice his weight, bore her bodily to the street. Then he rescued the canary. The boy is a member of Troop 2, Woodhaven boy scouts.

PROTESTANT INCREASE DROPS

Gain in 1919 Only 56,000—Average for Last Ten Years Was 771,940.

New York.—The smallest increase in Protestant membership in 30 years is recorded for 1919 in statistics compiled by Dr. H. K. Carroll, who prepared the first official census of religions made public by the Christian Herald.

The increase for 1919 was only 56,000, as compared with the average increase for the ten years previous of 771,947. The drop 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 pastors from their pulpits by the concentration of efforts in centenary and other gigantic drives for funds.

WILD FOWL FROZEN IN ICE

Trapped by Sudden Change in Temperature Hundreds Die in California.

Chico, Cal.—Frozen into the ice on Goose lake, hundreds of waterfowl died in a recent storm and dozens of birds were found on the windward side of the lake so securely caked in ice that they were helpless and could be picked up without resistance being offered.

Large numbers of waterfowl were attracted to the lake preceding the storm by a warm spell, but with the sudden drop in temperature mud hens, geese and ducks were trapped without a chance to escape, and they were soon covered with an icy spray into which they were frozen.

WALNUT NOW CHEAP

Is Taking Place of Oak for Furniture.

Des Moines School Board Makes Interesting Post-War Discovery.

Des Moines.—Desks and furniture in many of the Des Moines schools soon will be of American walnut, and the school board attributed the change from quarter-sawn oak to walnut to the war. The secretary of the board says he believes he was able to get walnut because it was supposed to have become so scarce that everyone had ceased to look for it.

Incidentally, the walnut to be used has a varied traveling history. It was originally cut and seasoned for the United States government for airplane propellers. It had been sold by the United States to France, and when the war ended France turned the wood back to this country. It was sold and resold several times and was loaded for shipment to Chicago when the school board started out to buy quarter-sawn oak to build desks and furniture.

The oak, heretofore the standard for school furniture, was found to be too costly by the board of school commissioners. A few dealers submitted prices around \$450 a thousand board feet and did not appear overly anxious for the order even at that figure.

It was then that the secretary of the board heard of the shipment of walnut and investigated. He was immediately given a price of \$320 a thousand feet and bought \$10,000 worth of it. Since that time the board of commissioners has purchased a considerable quantity of unseasoned walnut to be made into school furniture at prices less than the seasoned wood cost.

The school furniture is made by manual training instructors who are employed the entire year around in the schools, and in this way the cost of manufacture is reduced to about one-half.

Since 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.

DAVID'S HOUR

By JACK LAWTON.

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

David sat before the fireplace in the cozy room and looked earnestly at his old friend. The room was lined with books; and a desk stood in the center; half curtains were at the window, where ruffled curtains had been, and a doctor's sign with gilt lettering hung above: David had done his best to turn his mother's sitting room into a doctor's consulting office. The old friend looked back at David, and sympathy was in his gaze.

"It's tough," he said, "after all the years you've planned for this, boy, to have it fall through. Your mother and me used to sit and talk of the time when you'd come back from college and have the whole town calling you for their sick. You'd made a good doctor, too; there's no question about it. Better'n the big one that's come out of the city. He's had none of the struggles you've had to find his place."

"His dad is one of the big specialists in the city. Thought it would be a good thing to start his son on his own feet, so he bought him the Callum place and got him established. We sure did need a doctor. Old Doc Wells dropping off sudden, this new one fell soft into his place, the place that should have been waiting for you, David. Everyone seemed to take to Doc Breerton right off. Maybe it was his fine car that impressed 'em, or the housekeeper in cap and tucker that opens the door at his house. Anyway, I'm sure there's nothing for you here now, son, an' you'd better hunt another stand. Rent this house and start out for another town. We'll miss you, but I'm telling you just how things are."

David nodded gravely. "Thanks," he replied, "but I guess I'll stick; Doctor Breerton may take all the regular patients. I can see how our families would welcome a city practitioner. But there must be others who could use me; the lower town folks perhaps, or those across the bridge."

"Land alive boy!" the old man exclaimed, "how'd you expect to make a living off those folks? Most of 'em on charity now."

"I always have managed to live some way," David said slowly.

"You have, David," Dan warmly agreed, "and against all odds you've reached your chosen goal."

The old man paused. "Helen Carson rides out a good deal with Doc Breerton," he said brusquely, "some folks think it's going to be a match. Sure would suit her father down to the ground; you know how Carson is—no one round here ever was good enough for his daughter."

"No one, you mean," David corrected, "had money enough, in his opinion, to be eligible as a husband for his daughter."

"That's it," Dan said, "and the girl cares so much for her fool father that she'd never cross him. Well, good night David, I'm sorry you haven't a better welcome."

David decided to stick and do what he could. He met Nell next day. She was driving with the capable and confident Breerton, and after her little eager cry, Nell had in a whispered word asked to be allowed to speak to him.

He was fortunate in meeting the girl after that, down by the bridge now white with the snows of winter, or in the wood road perhaps, with evergreens on either side. And Nell confessed to him that Hal Breerton wanted her for his wife, and that her father wanted it too.

"And you care for him, Nell?" he managed to ask.

"Certainly not, David," she said; "I shall never marry Hal Breerton."

David's heart sang as he walked home alone.

From despairing, waiting hours of idleness, the telephone called him. He was wanted at Hillcrest.

"I'll come at once," he responded, and started unbelievably.

Hillcrest was the new doctor's assured province. The phone called again as David drew on his coat—then still again! He was to be very busy, he told himself jubilantly. Then came the explanation. Old Dan gave it over the wire.

"The epidemic has caught Doctor Breerton," he said. "He's a sick man, and his patients are all scared to death because there isn't another doctor within two miles, and not one would venture out on these roads in this blizzard and weather. Go to it, David; cure 'em all up, and make your reputation."

And that is exactly what David did. Fearlessly he attended every sickbed, thankful for the experience which had been given him in this dreaded disease. His skill was soon recognized.

—David had arrived, Carson, the important, was the latest to succumb. And he was obliged to call David. There was no other way. Doctor Breerton had gone to the city to convalesce. He had admitted to David that he intended to remain there.

"Won't be room for two of us now in that small burg," he had said. And as David bent over the sick man, to the great Carson came the realization of his own helplessness; and a strange, new confidence in another's power.

"You'll pull me through!" he begged feebly.

"I will," David forcefully replied. And he did.

But as he stood there, with Carson's trustful hand clasping his, and with Nell's shining eyes upon him—that was David's hour.

WHY Men of the Negrito Tribe Shave Their Heads

Though the Philippines have made marked strides in culture, industry and civilization in recent years, as set forth in their recent pleas for independence, some natives of the islands, as do a few Indian tribes in the United States, still present striking subjects for study by ethnologists, according to a bulletin from the National Geographic society.

"The Negritos are generally considered to be the true aborigines of the Philippines, and are racially sharply distinct from most other numerous tribes of the islands," says the bulletin, which is based on a communication to the society from Dean C. Worcester. "They are of low, sometimes even dwarfish, stature, with very dark brown, or black, skins. Their heads are covered with closely curling hair, and many of them have abundant woolly beards. They often have so-called 'peppercorn' hairs distributed very abundantly over their bodies. Their noses are broad and flat, their lips thick, their arms disproportionately long."

"They do not tattoo their bodies, but ornament them with scar patterns, produced by cutting through the skin with sharp pieces of bamboo and rubbing dirt into the wounds thus formed in order to infect them and make good big scars. The men wear small cloths, and the women short skirts reaching from the waist to the knee. They are very fond of brightly colored cloth, scarlet being preferred, but individuals who cannot get cloth, and there are many such, use instead the so-called 'bark cloth,' so widely employed by inhabitants of the islands of the Pacific. Men frequently shave the crowns of their heads in order to let the heat out."

BIG PART OF TREE WASTED

Why Turning the Forests of the Country Into Lumber Involves Great Loss of Material.

How many of us realize the appalling wastefulness which is practiced in our inroads upon our timber lands? It is authoritatively declared that in turning the forest tree into lumber and then into the finished products, the original wood is subjected to greater losses than any other important raw material. R. G. Skerrett writes in the Scientific American. Remember, we cut down every year now fully 40,000,000 feet of timber, and the wastage is such that only 320 feet of marketable lumber is obtained on an average from each 1,000 feet cut in the forest.

Take the long-leaf pine for example. Instead of sacrificing two-thirds of the tree, as is now done, that particular branch of the lumber industry could be made to furnish us daily from the discarded material quite 40,000 tons of paper, 3,000 tons of resin, 600,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol and 300,000 gallons of turpentine.

Why Weeping Aids Eyes.

Tears are provided for washing the ball of your eyes. Every time you wink a little tear is released from under the eyelid, and the wink spreads it all over the eyeball. This washes down the front of the eyeball and cleanses it of all dust and other things that fly at the eye from the air. Then the tear runs along a little channel, much like a trough, at the lower part of the eye, and out through a little hole in the eye, and in this case the tear is really only an eyewash. Many things, but more often sadness or injured feelings, start the tears coming so fast from under the eyelid that the little trough at the bottom and the hole in the corner of the eye are too small to hold them or carry them off, so they roll over the edge of the lower eyelid and down the face. Among other things that will stimulate tear glands and cause an oversupply of eyewash to come down are onions. What they give off is very trying to the eyes, and so, just as soon as the something which an onion throws off hits the eyeball the nerves of the eye telegraph the brain to turn on the tears quickly, and they come in a little deluge and counteract the bad effect of the onion.

Why Leisure is Important.

The fellow who takes time to get a grip on life is the fellow who will forge ahead. To do this he must be master of his spare time. The hours of leisure are the hours that make or break a man. In them he forms habits of thrift or prodigality. Time well used means a brain well stored. This becomes the ready asset of needy hours and the unexpected. He meets exceptional situations with confidence, and men learn to trust him in times of stress. And he learns to believe in his own strength. It is no wonder that a little detour in life's morning has made such beautiful going in life's afternoon.

Named From Saint's Day.

On the tenth of April, 1534, Jacques Cartier sailed from France with two small ships and 122 men to found a colony in North America. In May he arrived in Newfoundland. Cartier entered the Newfoundland waters in the fête day of St. Lawrence, and called the gulf St. Lawrence in honor of the patron saint of that day.

Why Living Cost Increased.

One of the explanations of the high cost of living in the Philippines, as given by a complaining native, is that the tribesmen who were formerly content to appear in a breech cloth are now compelled to wear trousers by order of Uncle Sam.

A VOCATION

By ELIZABETH R. GREENE.

(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

Cyrilla stood at the window listlessly watching the whirling snowflakes. In the room below her three aunts were gathered in solemn council and the girl frowned to herself at the knowledge.

"Why don't they let me alone?" she thought, wistfully. "If everyone has a special work, as Aunt Phyllis says why don't they let me find mine for myself?"

As there seemed no answer to these troublesome questions Cyrilla turned. While she still stood irresolute Aunt Deborah's voice called to her, and with smoldering rebellion in her dark eyes Cyrilla went obediently down.

As she entered the somber library two pairs of spectacled eyes regarded her fresh young beauty accusingly.

"Cyrilla," said Aunt Deborah, who was the oldest of the aunts, and the indomitable leader, "have you decided yet what vocation you will pursue?"

"No, Aunt Deborah."

"Well, Cyrilla, as you seem so unable to decide for yourself, and it's time you were accomplishing something, your aunts and I have concluded to make a choice for you." She paused expectantly, but the girl listening respectfully made no effort to speak.

"We think it best for you to take up dressmaking—you seem such a home body"—she added in a tone that settled the matter.

"What right have you folks got to plan out my life?" she demanded passionately. "Because I've always obeyed you, you think you can drive me now into a work I detest. You won't give me time to decide for myself, you won't trust me. It's—it's not playing fair!"

Cyrilla's voice, broke in a defiant sob.

The council of three was properly shocked, but it was gentle Aunt Phyllis who spoke.

"The child is right," she said softly. "You ought to trust her and let her find her own path—"

Deborah Meade shot her youngest sister a withering glance.

In the refuge of her room Cyrilla sobbed despairingly.

"But I won't be a dressmaker. I won't—I won't!" sobbed Cyrilla rebelliously.

Slipping softly downstairs for her wraps Cyrilla, passing the library door, caught the sound of a forbidden name—her mother's name—on Aunt Phyllis' lips. She paused eagerly; she knew so little of the mother of whom she had been bereft when a child.

"It doesn't pay to be too hard, Deborah," Aunt Phyllis was saying. "You know how it worked with—Cyrilla," she added bravely.

So once, long ago, her mother had rebelled at Aunt Deborah's rigid reign! That was why, then, they never spoke of her.

Absorbed in her thoughts, she had reached the crowded thoroughfares of the city before she realized how far she had gone.

She would get an office job. Anything was better than being Aunt Deborah's dressmaking pup!

Then it happened.

When she opened her eyes Cyrilla found herself in a little white hospital bed, with a nurse smiling down at her.

"Where am I?" asked Cyrilla, bewildered.

"You fell, dear, crossing the street—don't you remember?"

"You've sprained your arm, but tomorrow we're going to send you home," smiled the nurse. "We found your name and address in your handbag and have notified your folks. Now go to sleep, dearie."

When she awoke, a huge bunch of dewy-petalled violets was on the stand by her bedside. Cyrilla's eyes filled with quick tears. So the aunts did care for her a little, after all!

"Awake, dear?"

Cyrilla, admiring the violets, had not heard the nurse enter.

"Aren't they lovely?" she cried, indicating the flowers. "I didn't know my aunts cared for me like that," she added, tremulously.

Nurse Gray smiled enigmatically.

"Wouldn't you like to thank the giver of them?" she asked. "I came to tell you, you have a caller."

Cyrilla, watching the nurse depart, wondered if Aunt Phyllis had really come to see her. Then the door opened and Nurse Gray re-entered, followed by a tall young man with a pair of anxious brown eyes.

"Mat, this is the victim of your careless driving, Miss Dale," reproached Nurse Gray gently. "My brother, Mr. Gray, Miss Dale."

"Can you forgive me?"

Cyrilla looked up into a pair of pleading brown eyes.

"It was my fault," she said quickly. "Please don't blame yourself for my stupid blunder. I shall be all right soon—nurse says I'm to go home tomorrow." Then, shyly, "Thank you so much for the violets. I—I never had anything so beautiful."

Gray, looking down into her lovely, wistful face, vowed many things to himself. Aloud he said:

"I'm glad you like them, because there's a lot more coming." Then, "You must let me atone some way," he begged.

This he did so effectively that six months later Cyrilla, as Mrs. Mat Gray, found her long-dreamed-of vocation for life—making home beautiful and happy for the prince.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

LESSON FOR APRIL 25

RUTH'S WISE CHOICE.

LESSON TEXT—Ruth 1. GOLDEN TEXT—Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God.—Ruth 1:16.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Ruth 2:14.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Story of Ruth, JUNIOR TOPIC—Ruth and Naomi, INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Life's Decisions, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Power of Personal Influence.

I. The Occasion of Ruth's Choice. (1:1-15).

On account of the famine in Bethlehem-Judea, Naomi with her husband and two sons sojourned in the land of Moab. After the death of her husband, her two sons married Moabite women. After a time her sons died also. Upon the death of her sons she resolved to return to her homeland, having heard that the Lord had visited his people in giving them bread. Her family went to Moab to escape trouble, but they only got into more trouble. It was not till Naomi was thus chastised that she resolved to return. She had the good sense to recognize that the hand of the Lord was upon her for good. Ruth and Orpah accompanied her. This she permitted, but determined to place before them frankly the difficulties which would necessarily confront them. It was this frank presentation of the difficulties and her repeated urging them to go back that furnished the occasion for Ruth's wise choice.

II. The Trials of Ruth's Choice (v. 16-18).

Much as Naomi loved her daughters-in-law, she would not have them go into this matter blindly. She wished them to know the cost of their undertaking. She told them the worst that could come upon them, then if hardships came they could only blame themselves.

Note the difficulties which confronted Ruth:

1. No chance to get married again. Naomi told her that she had no more sons for which she could wait. In that day to be unmarried was the greatest disgrace. Furthermore, it was against God's law for the Jews to marry outside of their own people.

2. She must renounce her gods. Her idolatrous worship could not be carried on in the land where God's people dwelt. This was delicately touched upon when Orpah went back (v. 15). Orpah went back when it was plain that there was no chance to get a husband. Now Naomi puts an additional test upon Ruth, that of giving up her religion. Naomi's very frankness in dealing with her caused Ruth to be more and

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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 legalized 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.

Wood Chopping Newest Fad.

Los Angeles, Cal.—D. M. Linnard, manager of a string of California tourist hotels, has installed at Santa Barbara and Pasadena a common, old-fashioned wood pile, well equipped with axes of various weights and not too sharp. Guests are welcome to chop to their heart's content. Linnard is willing to furnish all the wood they want. It was Linnard who brought wood splitting to the masses—that is the masses of tourists.

"Theodore Roosevelt inspired the idea," Linnard said. "I believe wood-chopping the best of exercise and a heap of fun as well."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY

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

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More into shoe profiteers if all Americans take to the Dutch wooden shoes as readily as has this young lady.

Although a bit clumsy it is believed that many would rather undergo the little discomfort of wooden shoes than dispose of a veritable fortune to acquire the others.

Moreover after a morning walk no expensive shines are necessary—a dip in the water does the trick.

MAN FALLS, LANDS ON GIRL

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.



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TREATMENT OF ONE WEEK DID UNUSUAL GOOD

BENEFITS SURPASSED ALL SYMPTOMS IN SEVEN DAYS OTHER COMBINED, WOMAN SAYS.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 22 — One week's treatment of Trutona has done more for me than all the other medicines I've ever taken. Combined, "was the convincing statement made by Mrs. Bilda Smith, 59 years old, well-known Indianapolis woman, residing at 511 West Henry street, Mrs. Smith was so happy that she then added: "For the past eight years I have been very nervous and seldom cared for anything to eat. What little food I did eat didn't agree with me. It seemed like a lump of lead had formed in my stomach. I was badly constipated and would sometimes go for several days without an action of my bowels. My to catch hold of something to keep had would often swim so that I'd have from falling. No one knows how much I suffered."

"The different kinds of medicines I tried didn't seem to reach my ailment."

Advertise in Herald

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 homes 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 no remote 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 picturesque 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 Process 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 picturesque 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 hand-molded forms.

Indians Were Pioneers. The adobe of southern California and Arizona in its crude 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 adobe 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 impart 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 adobe served the double purpose of keeping the occupants cool in the extremely hot weather and warm when a wintry blast happened along. Where it was available, the early builders, especially the Indians, combined the soil with "mud," a sort of reed found in the swamps. This added material strength to the walls. Many of these adobe houses, 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.

For many years one of the show places of Santa Barbara was the adobe mansion erected by Don Aguirre, and known as "La Cessa de Aguirre." 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 windows deep as the ports for guns and 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 with in itself. The residence was 19 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 cloud-burst in the mountains sent a cataclysm 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 producers in the country are produced, which means that there is a bonafide 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 homes 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 off 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 somehow 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."

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.

French Pipe Lines.

The French underservatory 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 Moteurs de Petroles. The lines, for there are to be two, will pass Bolbec, Baranthe, Rouen and Pontotice, 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 in 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 Curington ranch, in Hamilton county seems to have as many lives as most cats and possibly may be superior in some respects to a whole lot of cats. 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 Coin 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 fact is badly worn, but show that the coin is of Spanish origin. Reuser was cleaning out the well when he found the old coin.

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

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.

During the late war, while labor troubles, strikes and rioting were brought about by enemy agents, which interfered with the production of war material, a daring attempt was made to destroy a large munition plant. But the bomb planted under a pile of boxes in the factory failed to explode, says the Boston Globe.

The criminal forced entrance through a window by the use of a jimmy; his fingerprints were found smeared all over door knobs and window sills; but he had worn gloves and the prints were useless as evidence.

Deep foot impressions pointing toward the factory were found on the grounds surrounding the plant. These were traced to the window where the entrance had been forced.

The deep footprints indicated that the one who made them had been carrying a heavy object, and as he had taken long steps, it showed he was a tall man. A chiropodist stationed at a nearby army camp was called into the case and he made several casts of the footprints leading to the factory.

The results of the casts showed that the criminal had worn a pointed-toe, English last shoe, with a broad heel; the shoe had been recently half-soled, and that there were heel plates of a foreign make on the heels. There was a marked pronation of the internal border and also a marked abduction of the right foot, which proved a flat right foot.

Who was this "John Doe" with a marked right foot, wearing pointed-toe, English last shoes, recently half-soled, with foreign make plates on the heels? What oddier carried imported heel plates and had lately attached a pair to a newly half-soled, pointed-toe, English last shoe?

The rest was easy. John Doe was apprehended within 48 hours and is now behind prison bars.

In footprints the same ridge formation will be found as in fingerprints, but footprints taken from the bare foot are only found occasionally, because most people wear shoes. Shoe and boot prints may at times play an important part in the detection of crime, because they reproduce the characteristics of the wearer.

Pediatricists claim that determination is indicated by the feet kept in a parallel position; a calculating and cunning person toes out considerably; shiftness and hesitancy is indicated in a swaying walk; while good health is shown by a brisk gait. Sick people drag their feet along the ground.

In the examination of shoe or boot prints we will be able to determine the exact type of the shoe worn. It will also show heel plates, patches, pegs, stitches, extra nails, and where the shoe is worn more or less.

All these marks present very strong evidence that may lead to the apprehension of a criminal; as each individual by the reason of his own peculiar gait, manner of walking, etc., leaves out every pair of shoes in the very same areas.

Old Dwelling Now a Theater.

The Sip Manor, built in 1635, has been sold and will be razed to make way for a moving picture theater. The manor stands at Bergen avenue and Newkirk street, Jersey City, and is said to be the oldest structure in this part of the world, a New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch writes. The site for the manor was granted on January 2, 1632, by Peter Stuyvesant to Nicholas Varlet and Balhazar Bayard. In 1776 Lord Cornwallis and a troop of British infantry passed through what was then Bergen and the English commander slept in the Sip manor that night. When Lafayette visited Cornwallis, in Bergen, he planted two elm trees near the Sip manor.

The old dwelling was erected of stones gathered in the neighborhood and filled in with yellow clay and rubble. The place has been improved from time to time, but the original walls stand today as they were when built.

Simplifies Launchings.

A big steel cargo boat was launched successfully some weeks ago by the throw of a single electric switch, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. Side-alike launchings have been precipitated hitherto by skilled axmen, who chopped through the launching cables at a given signal. Interruption on the part of one man, with this old method, sometimes resulted in an uneven progress down the ways, or even in disaster. With the new system, heavy wooden gullottes take the places of the axmen. The weighted blades are held at the tops of the frames by the attraction of electromagnets; when the current is broken, all the blades descend simultaneously and the vessel strikes the water on an even keel.

Lens Coal Mines in Bad Shape.

All of the year 1920 will be required to complete the removal of the debris in the pits of the coal mines around Lens, France. The majority of the mines are flooded, due to the destruction of the machinery. Electric pumps are being installed and new cement shafts will be constructed. Two or three years will be needed to pump out all the water.

HIT INFLUENZA AT ITS SOURCE

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 Turkestan. 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 wider stretches of territory as by a single, stupendous blow. While in the one case the gradually accelerating rate of spread 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 miasm 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 noted long ago that influenza in its epidemic form did not constitute an exception to the common rule governing epidemic diseases, which were obviously associated with persons and their migrations. What the early students made out by tracing the epidemic backward to its point of departure, more modern observers have confirmed by carefully kept records, often graphically compiled, as in the excellent instance of the Munich records covering the epidemic of 1889-92, which can now be supplemented by a number of similarly constructed records of the epidemic just passed. These detailed records show convincingly a period of invasion during which there is a gradual rise in the number of cases to culminate within a period variously estimated at from one to three weeks in a widespread, so-called 'explosive' outbreak of the disease.

"It happens that the early cases of epidemic influenza tend not to be severe, chiefly because they rarely are attended by pneumonia and hence are frequently mistaken, and the confusion in diagnosis is resolved only when the full intensity of the epidemic is realized. In the meantime, rich opportunity has been afforded for the free and unrestricted commingling of the sick and the well, of doubtless healthy carriers of the inciting agent, and others, until so high a degree of dissemination of the provoking micro-organism has been secured as to expose the entire susceptible element of the population, which happens to be large, to an almost simultaneous response to the effects of the infecting microbe.

"Deductions of like import can be drawn from the geographic movements of influenza epidemics. In Eastern Russia and Turkestan, influenza spreads with the pace of a caravan. In Europe and America with the speed of an express train, and in the world at large with the rapidity of an ocean liner; and if one project forward the outcome of the means of intercommunication of the near future, we may predict that the next pandemic, should one arise, will extend with the swiftness of an airship.

"Moreover, not only is this rate of spread determined by the nature of the transportation facilities of the region or the era, but towns and villages, mainland and island, are invaded early or late or preserved entirely from attack according as they lie within or without the avenues of approach or are protected by inaccessibility, as in instances of remote mountain settlements and of islands distant from ocean lanes or frozen in during winter periods.

To Avert Recurrences. "It is desirable, in the interest of clear thinking, to carry this consideration of the characteristics of epidemic influenza a step further. A feature of the epidemic disease of particular significance is the tendency to recur, that is, to return to a stricken region after an interval, usually of months of relative quiescence.

"Thus the beginning of the last pandemic in Europe and the United States has been traced to sporadic cases appearing in April, May and June, possibly even earlier in certain places, while the destructive epidemic raged during September, October and November of 1918. There are very good reasons for believing that in itself influenza is not a serious disease, but that its sinister character is given by the remarkable frequency with which it is followed, under particular circumstances by a concomitant or secondary pneumonic infection to which the severe effects and high mortality are traceable.

The manner in which to fight diseases of this nature is, according to Dr. Flexner, one of "central rather than peripheral control," that is, fighting the disease at its source rather than waging a series of campaigns against it after it has spread to distant centers. To quote:

"According to this proposal, an effort at control amounting even to eventual eradication of the diseases in the regions of their endemic survival would be undertaken, an effort, indeed, not occasional and intensively spasmodic, as during the pandemic excursions, but continuous over relatively long periods, in the hope that the seed beds, as it were, of the disease might be destroyed.

"That such an effort at the eradication of a serious epidemic disease may be carried through successfully, the experience with yellow fever abundantly proves. In attacking that disease, the combat was not put off until its epidemic spread had begun and until new territory, such as New Orleans, Jacksonville and Memphis, had been invaded; but the attack was made on its sources at Havana, Panama and now Guayaquil, to which endemic points the extensions into new and neutral territory had been traced.

More Victims Than War. "In proposing to strive for the high achievement, not merely of parrying the blows struck by destructive epidemics, but of rendering them impotent to strike in the future, we may pause for a moment to reflect on the different ways in which peoples react to great calamities, such as those brought by war and by disease. As the results of a cruel and devastating war, revolutions in governments supposed the most stable may occur; no such result follows on still more devastating epidemics. The recent epidemic of influenza claimed, possibly, more victims than did the great war, and the losses to the world in emotion spent, treasure consumed, and progress impeded are incalculable; yet, though a fortuitous circumstance of psychology, from the one calamity the world may emerge chastened, perhaps even bettered, while from the other, because of a depth of ignorance amounting often to fatalism, mankind may largely miss the deep meaning of the lesson."

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.

Chas. 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 to Bellevue. The question is whether love and insanity are not the same."

Fatal Appetite of an Aged Mule. Somerset, Ky.—Col. John Inaber of Arcora 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 years old. The animal recently developed a secret set of teeth and died from over-eating.

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

Chinese Mint at Shanghai. It is understood by the China Press that the government has decided to establish the head mint of China at Shanghai, under the control of the currency commission, which has appointed a committee to purchase the ground and make the necessary arrangements.

Great Crater in Iceland. The young Swedish students of geology, after an adventurous nine-day expedition in Iceland, have discovered what is believed to be the largest crater in the world, measuring eight kilometers long and five kilometers wide.—Omaha Bee.

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 piece about him in the paper. The piece was four 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 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 greasy hands that he found in cheap second-hand stores and garbages where they had been discarded.

Many a sunny hour have we 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 quietly forgotten as though he had been a king or a millionaire.

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

No Flirting in Fiji Islands.

Sexes seldom meet in any form of social 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 thiald reticence.

Sydney Greenbie, 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 curls his hair would put to shame any impatient husband of the vainest of white women. The Fijian is particularly about his hair, without being necessarily girlish in his ways. Curls are made by a fine substitute for soap, made of a mixture of burnt coral with water. This is left in the hair for a day or two. When washed out and dried the hair is curled and combed and anointed. It is excellent from the point of view of sanitation, and makes the Fijian proud of his hair.—Exchange.

Florida's Old Sugar Mill.

The old sugar mill at New Smyrna, Fla., about 12 miles down the coast from Daytona, stands amid moss hung trees, as a picturesque and legend haunted relic of the ill-fated colonizing enterprise that in 1769 brought 1,500 Minorcans, Greeks and Italians to that region, and for a few brief years thereafter transformed seven miles of vine tangled swamp land, along the coast into orderly little plantations where grew Indian corn, cotton, rice, indigo plants and sugar cane. And it was probably for the crushing of this cane, a plant no longer grown in the vicinity, that the colonists built the old mill. The walls and machinery beds they made of coquina, a soft, whitish stone formed of broken shells and corals, cemented together by nature. The iron crushing machinery itself probably erected at a later period to replace the colonists' cruder apparatus, is nevertheless remarkable for its century long resistance to the fierce corrosion of the tropic damp, which quickly consumes unpatented ironwork.

Keeping Heroin in Check.

Five-year-old Harry was almost sure that his mother would not give him a spanking for it now, for the ice had long ago disappeared, so he said to his mother: "Did you know that my brother Jim is a hero?" "How's that?" asked his mother. "Oh, Jim, who is seven, spoke up: 'Oh, it was nothing much, mother,' and his chest swelled with pride. 'We ran off and went skating one day last winter. Harry gets out on some thin ice and is afraid to move, for he was sure that the ice was going to break. I just started out to him, picks him up in my arms and skates to the bank with him.'"

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