

HERALD

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Charles J. Arnold.....Proprietor
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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. Cravin of Hendricks County announces his candidacy for the Democratic nomination as representative to Congress from the Fifth Congressional district, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOR SHERIFF—Will 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 Jesse M. Hamrick, at the Democratic primary, May 4, 1920. Your vote appreciated.

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

Marion township, announces that he is a candidate for sheriff of Putnam county, subject to the decision of the Democratic primary election, May 4.

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

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

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

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

decision of the Democratic primary election, May 4, 1920.

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

LOCKS WHISKY IN A SAFE

Professor Knows Friends Are Honest, but Isn't Taking Any Chances.

Westfield, Mass.—Twenty quarts of bottled-in-bond whisky, owned by Prof. Lewis B. Allyn, the noted pure food expert, has been kept in his safe since Jan. 16.

"I know my friends are honest," he says, "but I am taking no chances." The whisky is required from time to time in the professor's research and experimental work, and he laid in a liberal supply before constitutional prohibition went into effect.

Prof. Allyn is working overtime trying to keep pace with the demand for analysis of home-made beverages.

One small bottle of home-made wine, which the owner assured him possessed a real kick, proved to be 28 per cent alcohol, or from two to three times the alcoholic content of wines formerly offered for sale. Ethyl alcohol may have been added to the concoction, Prof. Allyn thinks. At any rate, it is the most remarkable of the hundreds of "harmless home-made drinks" he has yet analyzed.

\$3,000 HIS EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Boy, Twelve, With Income of \$20,000 a Year, Gets Increase From Probate Court.

St. Louis.—The monthly allowance for the support of James Newton Lambert, twelve years old, son of the late Jordan W. Lambert, was increased from \$100 a month to \$250 a month on application of his curator, Arthur W. Lambert, 6470 Forsyth boulevard, uncle of the boy.

In addition the sum of \$100 a month is being received by the minor's mother, Mrs. Bernice Lambert, for services rendered to him.

The money is paid from James' interest in the estate of his grandmother, Mrs. Lily Lambert. The curator told Probate Judge Holtkamp that the income, consisting principally of dividends from stock in the Lambert Pharmaceutical company, approximately \$20,000 a year, and that the additional allowance was needed to keep the child in accordance with the present mode of living and his station in life.

HUNT FOR INDIAN WEALTH

Convict's Story of Buried Millions Starts a Gold Rush in Missouri.

Eminence, Mo.—A hunt for supposed buried treasure has started on Jack's fork of Current river, near here, as a result of a story told by Howard D. Bolling, recently convicted of the murder of Roy Sifton, city marshal of Winona, and sentenced to thirty years in the state penitentiary.

After the capture in West Plains for the murder of the marshal, Bolling said he first came to this section in 1916 looking for hidden treasure claimed to have been buried in the Ozark mountains by Indians who came from Virginia. Bolling claimed that he heard back in his old home in Virginia, that the Indians were paid \$3,000,000 in gold by the State of Virginia when they started west in search of new hunting grounds.

Their trail led through this section, and, so the story goes, they buried their treasure on Jack's fork, not far from the present village of Montfer.

Peeping Frogs Sing in Nepaug Swamps

Winsted, Conn.—Peeping frogs were heard in the cowslip swamps at the base of Yellow Mountain in Nepaug.

"Two more hard freezes and they'll be out for good," said Deacon Riley Munsted of Nepaug.

John Scanlon of New Hartford, rural mail carrier, while traversing his route over Lake Wonsunkmonk hills this winter scattered grain for a flock of partridges, with the result that the game birds now await his arrival and follow his rig for a considerable distance.

One of the partridges tagged Scanlon a distance of a half mile, he said.

PARROT BARES LIQUOR PLOT

Bird's Chatter Gives Ship's Captain Clue to Hiding Place of 374 Bottles.

San Francisco, Cal.—Capt. Fred Brooks of the steamer Curacao, arriving from southern Pacific ports, credits his pet parrot, Jimmie, with disclosing a plan to bring 374 bottles of liquor into the United States. Jimmie's repetition of remarks attributed to sailors on the ship led officers to search the cages of several hundred parrots and monkeys. The search disclosed the liquor, which was cast overboard before the ship entered the three-mile zone.

BARONESS BEGS U. S. CITIZENSHIP

Former Miss de Haven, Wife of Baron von Alten, Seeks Special Act.

CASTS OFF HER CHILDREN

Will Recognize Them Only When They Quit Germany—In Danger of Becoming Destitute—\$15,000 a Year Involved.

New York.—Congress, through the passage of a special act, will shortly be asked to restore to citizenship the Baroness Augusta Louise de Haven-Alten, the former Miss de Haven of New York, who in 1883 married the Baron Eberhard von Alten, a German officer. Caught in Budapest when the revolution broke out in February of last year, the baroness, who is now known as Mrs. Louise de Haven, was forced to flee to Vienna as a German refugee, and after many vicissitudes reached Switzerland practically destitute. On money borrowed from a professor in Geneva, a childhood friend, she reached New York several weeks ago.

The question of the restoration of Mrs. de Haven to citizenship was taken up by the house committee on immigration and naturalization and she recently appeared before the committee and told her life story. Under German law her personal property has passed into the custody of her husband and her interests in a trust fund created by her grandmother, who was the widow of Admiral Abraham Bugelew, U. S. N., was seized by the enemy alien property custodian. Her attorney, Walter Bruce Howe of Washington, told the committee that Mrs. de Haven was "inevitably and rapidly approaching destitution."

When very young Mrs. de Haven went with her father to live in Switzerland and was brought up near Geneva. On her nineteenth birthday she married Baron von Alten and went to live in Germany. She had two daughters, who are now married and living in that country.

"My married life was not happy," Mrs. de Haven told the committee. In 1910 she entered into a formal separation agreement with her husband. In 1911, she said, she left Germany and has never seen her husband since.

Two years later she again brought suit. This time she charged her husband with misconduct. The war suspended all proceedings, for the law would not allow litigation against an officer on active duty.

Mrs. de Haven's interest in the trust fund of her grandmother, Mrs. Louise Bugelew, was \$15,000 a year, and this amount was paid by the Northern Trust company of Chicago until the alien property custodian took charge of the funds.

"About February, 1919, riots and revolution broke out in Budapest," Mrs. de Haven told the committee. "On the day of the outbreak an immense mob was resisted by the police near the hotel where I was. After the conflict some 30 dead and many wounded lay in the street near my hotel. The dead were brought into the corridor of the hotel and then the mob came in and seized everything in the dining room that could be eaten or drunk. The disturbance lasted all night."

"In this situation I decided to accept a German passport. I did not go myself to the German authorities to ask for it, but I sent a friend who obtained it for me. Arrangements were made for a train to take the German refugees back to Germany."

Borrowed From Dressmaker. "The train took 24 hours to reach a point on the outskirts of Vienna. The Germans went on toward Germany. I got off in the railroad yard. All I had with me was two small handbags. I had nothing to eat or drink on the train."

Because they sided with Germany in the war Mrs. de Haven said she broke off relations with her children. She added in her declaration that she would recognize them only when they came to this country and became citizens.

"It is certain," she continued, "that unless relief by special act of congress in restoring me to citizenship is speedily afforded I shall be penniless and in dire want before I can regain my citizenship through the operation of the suit for divorce. Of the borrowed money, \$4,000, I brought with me to this country, only about \$2,000 is now left."

Representative Isaac Sizer questioned Mrs. de Haven regarding her use of a passport as a German subject when traveling out of Austria. The use of a German passport, she said, was against all her instincts, but there was no other way for her to get out of Budapest. She used such a passport, she said, on the advice of Colonel Yates.

"My only wish is to become an American, to live over here, and, if possible, to have money to live on. I am not well enough to go to work. That is all I wish. I do not care whether I get my German money or not. All I wish is to become an American, a good American."

Tip to Contractors. Knoxville, Tenn.—Workmen digging to put in a concrete floor at the Old East Tennessee brewery struck a barrel which rattled with beer bottles. The men did a half day's work in 30 minutes rescuing the barrel.

These Pastors Look for More Women to Fill Vacant Pulpits



Left—Miss Ella J. Nash. Right—Miss Alice M. Whittier.

As a solution of the problem of the pastorless churches in the North Woods of Maine, Baptists have ordained two women ministers, and they are now serving in the pulpit of the picturesque little church at Jay, Maine. While other women evangelists are "helping out" at churches where ministers with large families have not been able to meet the rising cost of an average salary of \$1.87 a day, Miss Alice M. Whittier and Miss Ella J. Nash, so far as known, are the only Baptist female clergymen in the whole of New England.

They were ordained in 1917, when the war was making a heavy demand on the man power of Maine. Their first assignment was to the church at Jay, one of the oldest of the state, having a history that dates back 110 years, when the congregation met in a log house. As a rule Miss Whittier makes the morning service and Miss Nash has charge of the evening meeting.

Both were graduated from the Gordon Bible College in Boston, and both worked for a number of years afterward under the direction of the American Baptist Missionary Society. They have served the out of the way settlements in the far north Aroostook County and other sections of Maine, where the people depend on the colporteur for their gospel teaching. They have filled two pastorates of five years each, one at Owl's Head and the other at Jay, where they are at present stationed.

Will the woman pastor solve the problem of the shortage of ministers? Miss Whittier says she will. A woman gifted with the power of oratory, trained in a high class theological in-

stitution, and willing to make the combined sacrifices of not only a preacher's wife, but a preacher himself, should be allowed to fill a pulpit, she declares.

According to Miss Whittier, the woman preacher has come to stay. It is her opinion that very soon a large percentage of clergymen of all Protestant denominations will be women. The Baptists and the Congregationalists are among the first denominations to admit women to the ministry.

"Will women pastors be content to work on salaries that average less than \$700 a year, as men preachers have been doing for years?" is another question Miss Whittier answered.

She said they decidedly would not. "All over the country," she said, "people are realizing more and more the injustice that has been done to the ministers. The time has come, I believe, when pastors are to receive their just due. The country pastor's salary should not merely be raised—it should be doubled. He receives less than an ordinary day laborer, and depends to an humiliating extent upon the charity of his congregation. No, women who enter the ministry will not be so patient, I'm sure. Conditions in America today do not warrant the practice of such self-denial."

Miss Whittier is one of the leaders in Maine of the New World Movement of Northern Baptists. That state has been asked to raise a quota of \$2,000,000. The amount didn't stagger the pastor of Jay.

"Will your congregation be able to come across with their apportionment?" she was asked. "Certainly, there's no doubt about it," she said.

VACATION SCHOOLS HELP CHURCH AMERICANIZATION

During late spring blizzards instructors were being trained to meet problems of the hundreds of daily vacation Bible schools conducted by the New World Movement of Northern Baptists. Combining Americanization, industrial training and Bible study, the Northern Baptists in recent years have found this feature of growing importance. Special stress is to be laid on religious education in the \$100,000,000 campaign of the New World Movement. Baptists in Chicago last summer maintained 38 such schools, while in New York there were 18, numbering 3,000 students and including no less than 29 nationalities.

State training conferences are to be held in seven cities in the next few weeks, and subsequent meetings will continue until the schools open in July.

BAPTIST WOMEN TO AID SISTERS IN FAR EAST

Realizing that "Civilization rises no higher than the level of its womanhood," women of the New World Movement of Northern Baptists have pledged \$180,000 for improvements, extensions in equipment, and additional operating expenses for eight colleges and schools in India, China and Japan. This sum will provide for more doctors and teachers to be sent to the Far East during the coming year.

The largest item of this sum is \$50,000 for Giling College, at Nanking, China. The smallest is for Union Christian College for Women at Madras, India. One of the great objectives of the \$100,000,000 campaign of the New World Movement, which begins April 25 and ends May 2, will be to provide greater educational opportunities for women, as in the Far East few have been permitted to attend schools.

Buttermilk Replaces Brew; Lumber Men Now Gather in Huts Of Northern Baptist Denomination



Student "Bar"—Mission Hut, Powers, Ore.

"What'll it be, boys?" is still a popular query in this Baptist Mission Hut in the Oregon timber lands. And the husky lumberman quaffs his fresh buttermilk, or his hot chocolate with undiminished relish. The bar is still running full force and is one of the many features that the Westerner likes about the "hut." He can get anything there from Bibles to buttermilk—movies to missionary tracts—and above all, he gets what is rare in that lonely country—human companionship.

The establishment of more such Mission Huts is part of the Northern Baptist New World Movement program for which a \$100,000,000 budget will be sought during the week of April 25 to May 2.

GETS HIGH JEWISH HONOR



Photo shows Felix M. Warburg, leading Jewish banker of New York, who has just been formally presented with the ancient degree of the Jewish faith, "Haber."

This is the highest honor ever accorded an American Jew. It was given to Mr. Warburg by a delegation of rabbis from the First Hungarian congregation, Ohab Zedek.

The degree dates back to Talmudic times. It was given the banker and philanthropist in recognition of humanitarian services, benefactions, and charitable activities performed during recent years. The last time the honor was conferred was upon Sir Moses Montefiore for saving the Jewish population of Damascus in 1848.

GIRL FIGHTS MEAN BANDITS

Twelve-Year-Old Child Knocked Down in Battle Over Penny Bank in New York.

New York.—This is the story of a little girl's brave fight against the two meanest burglars in New York: Margaret Hagney, twelve years old, was asleep in her home in West Twenty-fifth street when she was awakened by a noise in an adjoining room. Her parents being absent, she called: "Who's there?" and, receiving no answer, turned on a light to discover two men rattling her bank, containing 75 pennies. The men sprang for the doorway, with the girl giving chase, screaming at the top of her voice.

She caught the man with the bank, meantime fighting off his companion, who was endeavoring to stifle her screams, and finally was knocked unconscious with a blow on the forehead with her own bank.

The men escaped, taking the bank with them, and neighbors a few moments later broke in the house and found Margaret insensible on the floor.

Man With "Ingrowing Grouch" Is Divorced

Los Angeles.—A man with an "ingrowing grouch"—so he dubbed himself—was divorced by Judge Crail. L. E. Ross, statistician employed by the state department of labor, is the man. Helen Ross, who was represented by Attorney Grunth Jones, secured a divorce on the ground of cruelty.

Ross had brought the suit, but failed to appear in court. He charged his wife with cruelty and among his grievances was that his wife kept too many cats. Her main grievance against him was disclosed in a batch of letters from a woman who signed herself "Your Baby."

BIG STEEL PAY BUYING HOMES

Workers Are Not Wasting High Wages, Records in Pittsburgh District Show.

Pittsburgh.—Highly paid steel workers and coal miners in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county are not spending all their money but are using a considerable part of it to buy homes, according to John D. Graham, recorder of deeds, whose report for 1919 has just been made public.

During the year the number of deeds and mortgages filed was 60,437, as compared with 31,395 in 1915. For the first quarter of this year the number was 16,385, as compared with 7,980 in the first quarter of 1915.

The majority of the properties are small homes.

\$6,000 Dug From Fire Ruins.

Platte City, Mo.—Eight thousand dollars in gold coin and a large sum in paper money was dug from the ruins of a jewelry store owned by L. W. Recht. The store burned Christmas day. Recht, it is said, distrusted banks and kept large sums of money concealed in his store. The paper money was in a small tin box, but somehow escaped the heat.

TEACHES BOYS TO MAKE STEAMERS

Baptist Missionary in Burma Develops Unique Industry—Government Helps in Education.

"On the road to Mandalay, where the old flotilla lay," steam launches built by the Burmese boys of a Baptist Mission school are now making frequent trips and the profits from their sale to the natives are helping in the establishment of practical industrial education in that country.

The Rev. Dr. C. A. Nichols is the man that is directly responsible for this industrial development. In far-off Burma, on the actual soil of old England, even though as Kipling says, "there ain't no buses runnin' from the bank to Mandalay," he secured a saw-mill.

It was in Bassein, one of the towns grouped about the numerous mouths of the Irrawaddy, that the enterprise was begun. The Irrawaddy is the very river upon which Mandalay is built and up which "the old flotilla" made its way from Rangoon. Rev. Dr. Nichols went to work as a Baptist missionary among the Sgaw Karens, one of the forty races in cosmopolitan Burma, conducting a missionary school along the standard lines.

One day a British commissioner visiting the school asked why the boys were not taught a trade. Dr. Nichols made the time-honored missionary excuse, lack of funds to purchase equipment.

The commissioner, however, was so well impressed with the progress that the boys were making in their studies that he undertook to put a dozen of them in the government railway shops to study as machinists. Here the boys spent five years learning their trade and during that apprenticeship retained their membership in the mission church. This was the first step in the development of the industrial education idea. The next was the purchase of the sawmill.

Incidentally the Northern Baptist Convention has grasped the significance of Dr. Nichols' idea, and in its New World Movement program includes a project "to establish a trade school at Moumein and introduce education in the industrial arts, for industrial independence will make for the strength of Christian society in India as in America."

EDUCATE INDIANS TO BE REAL AMERICANS

Extension of work for the American Indian is being undertaken by Northern Baptists as part of their New World Movement. A great campaign of education, the establishment of churches and a thorough system of welfare work are important features of the proposed Baptist program for the Indian.

That the Indian has been neglected is asserted in a recent survey made by Northern Baptists. "Of the 300,000 Indians in this country, only 75,000 can read or write," states the report. "Less than 100,000 can speak the English language, not one-fourth have been admitted to citizenship, and, while there are a few good schools, there are not enough to meet the need."

The opening of a new station among the Navajo in Arizona, the largest existing tribe at the present time; extension of work in California; establishment of stations among the Rocky Boy Band and the Flatheads of Montana; a new school of secondary grade in Oklahoma, are among the immediate steps to be taken in enlarging the work among the Indians.

TO SPEND MILLIONS FOR NEW BAPTIST CHURCHES

Plans for the New World Movement of Northern Baptists provide that 115 churches of that denomination will receive \$3,500,000 for new buildings and that 24 educational-social-religious centers will receive \$1,000,000 for additional modern equipment. All of this is included in the \$100,000,000 campaign which the denomination will carry on between April 25 and May 2.

It is also planned to spend \$800,000 to clear up the debts of 37 churches. This program was held up during the war, along with all kinds of building activity, but the Edifice Department of the Northern Baptist Convention reports that \$725,000 was distributed among 29 churches to remove long-standing debts and to purchase property.

Model Tenements for China.

Dr. G. A. Huntley, a Baptist missionary, recently returned from China, states that the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society will erect strictly rat-proof model tenements near Shanghai Baptist College in their fight against the disease-spreading rodent. All houses will be equipped with every modern hygienic and sanitary device.

Missionaries Have Hard Fight.

Fighting "flu" in India, where superstition is age-old and sanitation is unknown, was a terrific battle, Baptist medical missionaries report. However, during 1918-1919 their work was recognized to have helped decrease the number of deaths. The Indian method of treatment is to keep the patient awake.