

HERALD

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

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



NATIONAL TICKET

For President
JAMES M. COX
Ohio

For Vice President
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
New York

STATE TICKET

Senator
THOMAS TAGGART
French Lick

Governor
CARLETON B. McCULLOCH
Indianapolis

Lieut. Governor
SAMUEL M. FOSTER
Fort Wayne

Secretary of State
CHARLES H. WAGNER
Columbus

Auditor of State
CHARLES R. HUGHES
Pera

Treasurer of State
GEORGE H. DE HORITY
Elwood

Attorney General
GEORGE D. SUNKEL
Newport

Reporter of Supreme Court
WOOD UNGER
Frankfort

Judge Supreme Court, Fifth District
FRANCIS E. BOWSER
Warsaw

Judge Appellate Court, First District
ELBERT M. SWAIN
Rockport

Judge Appellate Court, 2nd District
JOHN G. REIDELBACH
Winamac

Superintendent of Public Instruction
ADELAIDE STEELE BAYLOR
Wabash

DISTRICT TICKET

For Representative in Congress
CHARLES S. BATT
Terre Haute

COUNTY TICKET

For Prosecutor
FAY S. HAMILTON

For Representative
WILLIS E. GILL

For Treasurer
OTTO G. WEBB

For Sheriff
FRED LANCASTER

For Surveyor
ARTHUR PLUMMER

For Coroner
JACOB E. McCURRY

For Commissioner 2nd District
REESE R. BUIS

For Commissioner 3rd District
DAVID J. SKELTON

BRAVE AMERICAN
IN POLISH ARMY

Brigadier General Sweeny, Mil-
lionaire, Battles for Cause
of Freedom.

TRAINED AT WEST POINT

Served in Mexico, South America and
Gave Valiant Service in the World

War—Unusual Type of Soldier
of Fortune.

New York.—War dispatches making
more than casual mention of Brig.
Gen. Charles Sweeny have lent to the
Polish struggle more than an imper-
sonal interest to American army offi-
cers at Governor's Island, who are
well acquainted with Sweeny, an
American soldier of fortune with both
principle and purse.

Men of no fortune at all who fight
for excitement and pay are common
enough. But Sweeny, U. S. A., is a
multimillionaire's son, his father hav-
ing amassed great wealth in the fa-
mous Coeur D'Alene mines of Wash-
ington and Idaho, and the soldier is
more than a millionaire in his own
right. He put in three years at West
Point and then sought the life of an
active soldier in Mexico, South and
Central America and Europe.

Offers Self to Poland.

Sweeny, a former lieutenant colonel
in the United States army, attached
to the general staff, was in Paris during
the spring of 1919, recovering from
wounds suffered in the Argonne offen-
sive with the A. E. F., when he learned
that Poland was in need of officers for
her new armies. He consulted with
the then Premier Paderewski and
offered to recruit volunteers when he
returned to America. In three weeks
he had selected 200 former American
army officers, all of whom had seen
service in France. Colonel Sweeny
sailed for Poland in September of last
year with the first of his officer
contingent. He was not long in getting
into the fight and in recognition of his
splendid services Poland commissioned
him a brigadier general.

This Irish-American-Polish general
for whom a soft life held no appeal,
began his career on the battlefield on
leaving West Point after he tried min-
ing for a while.

Soldier of Fortune.

He went to Mexico and got a wound
in the Madero affair. Upon recovery,
Sweeny packed up for South America,
where he took a hand in several of
the revolutions. He got into the world
war as a private in the Foreign
Legion. In the first Champagne battle
in September, 1915, he was com-
missioned a lieutenant on the field for
gallantry. He was severely wounded
and gassed in this battle, and on a
hospital cot in Paris he was awarded
the cross of the Legion of Honor.

Two other important decorations
were bestowed on him in rapid suc-
cession and he had a great reputation
for bravery. Soon after being made a
captain of the French forces, he was
sent to the United States upon advice of
Ambassador Sharp as an instructor in
1917.

Sweeny was commissioned a major
in the United States army and helped
to train the Eightieth division at
Camp Lee, Va. He went overseas with
this division, got shot up in the
Argonne and was promoted lieutenant
colonel for gallantry before the enemy,
and assigned to the staff of the A. E. F.

URGES FRENCH LEARN GERMAN

Former President Poincare Points to
Value of Language to
His People.

Paris, France.—"Learn German" is
the advice former President Poincare
has given the French through the
Association of Language Professors. He
said:

"To dominate German science, we
must understand it. To maintain the
independence or the superiority of our
literature, we must not close our eyes
to foreign literature, not even that of
Germany."

M. Poincare added that German
must be known by those who under-
take the administration of the occu-
pied regions, and also to restore
French to its proper place in Alsace-
Lorraine.

Army officers recently were urged to
learn German. The government has
reinstated that language in the offi-
cers' training schools.

Young Captain of Industry.

Denver, Colo.—George Gardens,

thirteen years of age, student at Man-
hattan high school, is Denver's youngest
"captain of industry." When a short-
age of charcoal crayons at the high
school became acute and the supply
at downtown stores was exhausted,
George constructed a small charcoal
oven on a vacant lot and is now manu-
facturing what is claimed to be an ex-
cellent grade of crayon. The oven is
operating 24 hours a day and young
Gardens is reaping a tidy sum from
sales of the crayon to students.

"David and Goliath" Re-enacted.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Just as a mad
bully was charging Robert Williams,
intent on goring him to death, a small
boy hurled a brick. It struck the bull
squarely between the eyes and killed
the animal. "The boy, scared, ran away
after the fight."

PUZZLE TO SCIENCE

Origin of This Race Hangs on the
Tale of a Snail.

Mystery of Migrations Stumps Hun-
dred Experts Who Are in Quest of
Polynesian Data.

Honolulu, T. H.—If certain varieties
of snails in the Hawaiian Islands
could talk, tell whence they started
their migrations and how they traveled
from one island to another in the
Pacific, the world would be close to
the solution of the origin of the Poly-
nesians race, according to scientists at-
tending the Pan-Pacific scientific con-
gress in session here.

Upheld of a hundred of the most
noted experts of most of the countries
bordering the Pacific ocean have lent to the
Polynesian interest to American army offi-
cers at Governor's Island, who are
well acquainted with Sweeny, an
American soldier of fortune with both
principle and purse.

Having failed to pry any information
out of the snail, the scientists turned
to the common or garden variety of chicken.
This useful bird is believed to have been domesticated by
the Polynesians about 1000 B. C. According
to scientific data the chicken reached Egypt about 700 B. C. It is believed to have originated in south-
ern Asia, but how did it get to Polynesia?
Another impasse.

Begonia seeds and those of about
700 other plants found in the Hawaiian
group furnished a little more informa-
tion than either the snail or the chicken,
according to the scientists. Ocean currents are said to have
brought them here. Equatorial currents
flowing across Central America from the
Atlantic are believed to have forced the Pacific currents westward,
carrying driftwood and seeds. The
process of transportation and germination
appears to have been fairly lengthy, since it is estimated that per-
haps one seed arrived from the Ameri-
can continent and bore fruit within
the period of a million years.

Grasshoppers furnished their quota
to the discussion which terminated
about where it had begun in the
known facts that the Polynesian race
came out of the unknown and, being
a rapidly dying race, is fast passing to
the uncharted shore where it was
born.

Eggs Proved Too Frail
As Carriers of Whisky

Eggs may be all right to ship
whisky in, but the baggage
smashers must handle such cases
with care. At a station in West
Virginia some of the eggs broke
and a prohibition inspector
found three cases of "doctored"
eggs.

Each egg had been carefully
"blown" from the shell. After
whisky had been poured in, the
aperture had been sealed with
cement.

A. BARTON HEPBURN



NEW JUMP IN IMMIGRATION

Increase of 20,000 in Week Laid to
Typhus and War in
Europe.

Washington, D. C.—Immigration
officials here profess to be mystified at
the sudden increase in immigration
which approximated 20,000 persons
last week; and, it continued, would
add 1,000,000 to the population of the
country in year. Louis F. Post, as-
sistant secretary of the department of
labor, said today no information has
yet reached the department which will
explain the situation.

"But I have a theory about it," said
Mr. Post. "I am inclined to think that
many of these people are coming here
to get away from conditions at home
and that the condition is only temporary.
Only last week a ship was held up in
quarantine with typhus aboard, and the
war is not yet over in Europe.
Either one of these conditions would
naturally make a lot of people anxious
to get away."

THRIFT URGED
BY UNCLE SAM

Treasury Department is Spend-
ing Million Dollars to Enc-
ourage Saving.

WANTS PEOPLE TO INVEST

Carrying on Campaign for the Sale of
Thrift Stamps, War Saving Stamps
and Saving Certificates —
School Rooms Organized.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is spending
\$1,000,000 this year, through the
savings division of the treasury depart-
ment, in an effort to encourage
thrift.

The expenditure of \$1,000,000 com-
pares with an expenditure last year of
approximately \$4,000,000, and the staff
of employees which comprises a force in
Washington and an organization in
every federal reserve district com-
pares with the great force inherited from
the war.

Advocates Opening of Bank Accounts.

The savings division carries on the
campaign for the sale of Thrift
stamps, War Savings stamps and saving
certificates, but these sales are merely a side line to the general effort,
for just as much stress is being
put upon the opening of savings ac-
counts in the banks as upon the sale
of stamps. Through the subsidiary orga-
nizations just as much effort is be-
ing made to have the housewife keep
a budget as there is effort to propa-
gandize the home in the interest of
government securities.

In the period from December 1, 1917, to January 1, 1919, the sale of
government securities, exclusive of
Liberty and Victory bonds, reached
more than \$1,000,000,000. In 1919 the
sales dropped to \$134,230,687.84. In
the first six months of this year the
sales dropped to \$26,985,842. But the
report of the six months of the year
is no indication of what the final re-
port will be, according to O. C. Lester
of the savings division, who says the
people do not save as much during
the summer months as at other
times.

School Rooms Are Organized.

When the government first initiated
its drive for thrift and asked the as-
sistance of the people, the savings divi-
sion was organized and the request
made for other organizations to co-oper-
ate with it. A drive was made to in-
terest the school organizations, the orga-
nizations of women, the clubs and
industrial concerns and others. But
the effort was not entirely successful
and the policy has been reversed. The
government is now saying to all these
organizations that it is ready to co-
operate with them and success is be-
ing had.

Thousands of school rooms are now
organized and in many cities and
states courses in thrift are being made
a regular part of the curriculum. Indus-
trial concerns have also organized
their clubs. Women are teaching the
necessity of the budget in the home.
Fraternal organizations have joined in
and the entire groundwork for the sav-
ings campaign has been laid.

WILL FIGHT "WHITE PLAGUE"

First of Series of Health Conferences
to Be Held in Washington This
Winter.

Washington.—The first of a series of
regional health conferences authorized
by the international health conference
in Cannes to formulate and put into
effect programs dealing with the fight
against "the great white plague" will
be held here the week beginning De-
cember 6, according to an announce-
ment by the public health service.

The conference which is being orga-
nized under the joint auspices of the
inter-departmental social hygiene
board, the public health service, the
American Red Cross and the Ameri-
can Social Hygiene association, will
also review "past experiences and ex-
isting knowledge as to the causes,
treatment and prevention of venereal
diseases and will formulate recom-
mendations relating to a practicable three-
year program for each of the North
and South American countries partic-
ipating."

Prominent health officers and soci-
ologists from all parts of North and
South America will attend, the an-
nouncement said.

Too Many Children.

Pontiac, Mich.—Mrs. Esther Cuneaz
of Royal Oak has been held for trial
in circuit court on a charge of oper-
ating a boarding house for children
without a state license. It was shown
that she had been refused a license.
Mrs. Cuneaz recently was sued for
divorce by her husband, who charged
that not content with having six chil-
dren of their own, she had taken nine
children under six years of age into
the house as boarders.

No Bottom.

Tonopah, Nev.—A miner lowered
into a subterranean cavern opened by
miners' blast at Volcano, Nev., some
time ago, was unable to discover the
ends of the fissure. Stones dropped
through the opening could be heard
bounding from wall to wall, but there
was no sound indicating that they had
reached the bottom. Sparkling stalactites
on the sides of the cavern were
revealed by lights lowered through the
opening in 1908.

Rooster Just Like Mother.

Winsted, Conn.—A yearling Rhode
Island Red rooster owned by Elmer
Robbins is brooding a number of
chickens that weigh from one and a
half to two pounds each. The young
rooster also fills a mother's role by
calling the chicks when he uncovers
worms. At night the chickens huddle
beneath his wings.

U. S. SHIPPING JUMPS

Now Forms Quarter of the Ton-
nage of the World.

Increase of More Than 500 Per Cent
Since 1914—America Is Now
in Second Place.

London.—According to Lloyd's Reg-
ister of Shipping for 1920-21 just is-
sued, the seagoing tonnage of the United
States apart from Great Lakes shipping,
has increased since 1914 by over 500 per cent and now stands at
12,406,000 tons. Thus the United
States comes second only to the United
Kingdom which has 18,111,000 tons.

Japan, which in 1914 took sixth
place, is now third, with 2,936,0