

HERALD

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BRAVE AMERICAN
IN POLISH ARMY

Brigadier General Sweeny, Millionaire, 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 impersonal interest to American army officers 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 multi-millionaire's son, his father having amassed great wealth in the famous Coeur d'Alene mines of Washington 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 offensive 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 mining 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 commissioned 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 succession 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 undertake the administration of the occupied 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 officers' training schools.

Young Captain of Industry.

Denver, Colo.—George Gardens, thirteen years of age, student at Manual high school, is Denver's youngest "captain of industry." When a shortage 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 manufacturing what is claimed to be an excellent 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" Reenacted.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Just as a mad bull 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 feat."

PUZZLE TO SCIENCE

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

Mystery of Migrations Stumps Hundred 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 Polynesian race, according to scientists attending the Pan-Pacific scientific congress in session here.

Upward of a hundred of the most noted experts of most of the countries bordering the Pacific ocean have discussed the possible origin of the Polynesians during the sessions, and on one point they all agree—they don't know yet where the Polynesians originated.

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 southern 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 information 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 perhaps one seed arrived from the American 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



A Barton Hepburn suggests the common-sense remedy of "work" as a cure for impending and existing evils.

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 a year. Louis F. Post, assistant 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 at quarantine with typhus aboard, and the war is not yet over in Europe. Other one of these conditions would naturally make a lot of people anxious to get away."

THRIFT URGED
BY UNCLE SAM

Treasury Department is Spending Million Dollars to Encourage Saving.

WANTS PEOPLE TO INVEST

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

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

The expenditure of \$1,000,000 compares 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 compares 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 accounts in the banks as upon the sale of stamps. Through the subsidiary organizations just as much effort is being made to have the housewife keep a budget as there is effort to propagate the homes 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 report 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 assistance of the people, the savings division was organized and the request made for other organizations to co-operate with it. A drive was made to interest the school organizations, the organizations 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 being 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. Industrial 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 savings 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 December 6, according to an announcement by the public health service.

The conference which is being organized under the joint auspices of the interdepartmental social hygiene board, the public health service, the American Red Cross and the American Social Hygiene association, will also review "past experiences and existing knowledge as to the causes, treatment and prevention of venereal diseases and will formulate recommendations relating to a practicable three-year program for each of the North and South American countries participating."

Prominent health officers and sociologists from all parts of North and South America will attend, the announcement said.

Too Many Children.

Pontiac, Mich.—Mrs. Esther Cuneaz of Royal Oak has been held for trial in circuit court on a charge of operating 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 children 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 a 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.

U. S. SHIPPING JUMPS

Now Forms Quarter of the Tonnage of the World.

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

London.—According to Lloyd's Register of Shipping for 1920-21 just issued, 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 2,936,000 tons, closely followed by France with 2,933,000 tons.

Including sailing ships, but excluding tonnage on the Great Lakes, the United States now owns 24 per cent of the world's tonnage as against 4.7 per cent six years ago, the Register states.

The figures shown for the formerly belligerent countries include a considerable amount of enemy tonnage provisionally allocated to those countries. Germany, which in 1914 occupied, after the United Kingdom, the first position with over 5,000,000 tons of shipping, now only owns 419,000 tons.

The steam tonnage owned by the principal maritime countries in June, 1920, totaled 53,905,000, an increase of 8,591,000 tons as compared with June, 1914; but it is computed that the world's net loss in shipping through the war, taking into account the suspension in normal shipbuilding activities, amounts to 3,516,000 tons.

There is a reduction in sailing tonnage since pre-war days of 614,000 tons, a much smaller decrease than in any previous six year period and doubtless accounted for, says the Register, by the shortage of other tonnage having given new life to the construction of sailing vessels. The United States, the only country which has increased sailing tonnage since 1914, now owns over 43 per cent of the world's sailing tonnage.

Test Works, All Right:
It Cost Tester His Hand

Sacramento, Cal.—Harry Finegold, a second-hand dealer here, applied the "acid test" the other day in bargaining for a shotgun offered for sale. As a result of his "test" he is now minus the better part of his left hand.

Finegold asked the person who brought in the gun to sell if it were loaded. The owner said he wasn't sure.

"I can soon tell," said Finegold, and he did. The second-hand dealer placed his left hand over the muzzle and pulled the trigger with the other. It was loaded.

"THE MAN IN OVERALLS"



James Joy Jeffreys is known all over the country as "the Man in Overalls" and as "the Billy Sunday of the Railroads." He is a noted lecturer and evangelist who specializes in good citizenship, care of the body, including food, exercise, morals, etc., as well as in purely spiritual talks, as he believes the three go hand in hand. He was converted in the Pacific Garden mission in Chicago, where Billy Sunday and Mel Trotter were converted. He began in railroad work as janitor of a depot in Washington, Iowa, in 1893, then became newsboy and later news agent, engine wiper, coal boy, stationary fireman and then engine dispatcher, locomotive fireman and engineer. He left the railroad work to become an evangelist in 1908.

Rooster Just Like Mother.

Winsted, Conn.—A yearling Rhode Island Red rooster owned by Elmer Robbiss 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.

Opera House

A. COOK, Prop. & Mgr.

Doors Open 6:30 Two Shows Show Starts 7:00

Program Subject To Change Without Notice

Republic Pictures Presents

Grace Davison and Montagu Love
In the Six Part Photo Play

"Man's Plaything"

Cast Including
Stewart Holmes
Select Photo Plays Production

William Fox Presents

"BRIDE 13"

The Serial Supreme Episode Three
"The Craft of Despair"

Kill That Cold With

HILL'S
CASCARA QUININE
FOR Colds, Coughs AND La Grippe

Neglected Colds are Dangerous

Take no chances. Keep this standard remedy handy for the first sneeze.

Breaks up a cold in 24 hours—Relieves Grippe in 3 days—Excellent for Headache

Quinine in this form does not affect the head—Cascara is best Tonic Laxative—No Opium in Hill's.

*ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

Special Bargains

FOR

Friday and Saturday

Sugar per lb	11c
Potatoes per bu	1.70
Sweet Potatoes per lb	4 1/2
Ivy Hard Wheat Flour 24lb	1.85
Wheat-Moore Hard Wheat Flour 24 lb	1.85
Bloomington Belle 24 lb	1.50
Gal. Cans Penant Syrup	1.30
Gal. cans Maple Flavor Syrup	1.30
Gal can White Karo Syrup	1.00
Gal can Dark Karo Syrup	.80
Gal can Sweet Dew Corn Syrup	.80
Gal. can Pan Cake Corn Syrup	.95
Lard Compound per lb	.21
Farmers Pride Coffee per lb	.20
Crystal Coffee per lb	.20
Good Bulk Coffe per lb	.15
Extra Good Bulk Coffe per lb	.30
Tall cans Salmon 2 cans	.35
Tall can Hebe Milk 2 cans	.25
Sugar corn No. 2 cans 2 cans	.25
Early June Peas No. 2 cans 2 cans	.25
Heinz Pork & Beans tall cans 2 for	.25
Heinz Pork & Beans Flat cans 2 cans	.15
Tomatoes No. 3 cans 2 cans	.35
Hominy No. 3 can 2 cans	.25
Pumpkin No. 3 can 2 cans	.25
White Pearl Macaroni 3 for	.25
White Pearl Spaghetti 3 for	.25
Toilet paper 3 rolls for	.25
Flake White soap 6 bars for	.45
Bob White Soap 6 bars	.30
Gloss Soap 6 bars	.30
Men's Work Shirts	1.40
Overalls	\$2.25 to \$2.50

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