

NOTICE TO NON RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, County of Putnam, SS: Elijah Grantham vs: Barnabus Frakes et al. In the Putnam County Circuit Court, March Term 1920. Cause No. COMPLAINT TO QUIET TITLE—

Comes now the plaintiff, by James & Allee, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with the affidavit of a competent person that the residences upon diligent inquiry are unknown of the following named defendants, to wit: Barnabus Frakes Frakes, his wife, whose christian name is unknown to the plaintiff; The unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, assigns, administrators, executors, widows, widowers husbands or wives of each and both of the above named defendants if they be living or if they be deceased and that all the above named persons are believed to be non-residents of the State of Indiana, and that all of said defendants are necessary parties to said action; that this action is to quiet the plaintiff's title to the following real estate in Putnam County, State of Indiana, to wit:—

Part of Lot number ninety-eight (98), in the Original Plat of the town (Now City) of Greencastle, and being that part of Lot number ninety-eight (98) described as follows, to-wit: beginning fifty (50) feet and seven (7) inches north of the southwest corner of said Lot number ninety-eight (98) thence north, on the west line, fifty-six (56) feet and eight (8) inches, to the center of the alley; thence east, with the center of said alley, one hundred and seven (107) feet and ten (10) inches; thence south, fifty-six (56) feet and eight (8) inches; thence west, one hundred and seven (107) feet and eight (8) inches to the place of beginning.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendants and all persons whomsoever that claim any interest in said real estate, that unless they be and appear on the 33d day of the May Term, 1920, of the Putnam Circuit Court, the same being the 9th day of June 1920 at the court-house in the City of Greencastle, in said county and state and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in their absence.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at the office of the clerk thereof in the City of Greencastle, Indiana, this 14th day of April, 1920.

(Seal) HARRY W. MOORE, Clerk of the Putnam Circuit Court, JAMES & ALLEE, Attys. for Plaintiff, St. W. Apr. 16, 23, 30.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, County of Putnam, SS:

Thomas F. Randel vs. Wesley Hensley, et al. In the Putnam Circuit Court, March Term, 1920. Cause No. 9739. Suit To Quiet Title.

Comes now the plaintiff, Thomas F. Randel, by his attorneys Hays & Murphy, and files his complaint herein to quiet his title to real estate hereinafter described, together with an affidavit of a competent person that the residences of the following defendants, after diligent inquiry, are unknown to the plaintiff and that all of said defendants are non-residents of the State of Indiana, to-wit: Wesley Hensley, Wesley Hensley, Milton W. Hensley, Mary Ann Hensley, Louisa Hensley, Emily Hensley, Thomas F. Hensley, Patsy G. Hensley, Samuel B. Hensley, Eliza Jane Hensley, William W. Hensley, Evaline Woodruff, Julia Ann Brothers, Emily Gardner, Pleasant S. Wilson, Pleasant L. Miller, Elmiria Miller, Michael Wilson, John J. Wilson, Davis Wyatt, David Wyatt, Abner Goodwin, James Goodwin, Zebidee Parish, Helen Parish, Abner Taber, Amasa Tabor, Louisa C. Tabor, America C. Tabor, Lewis Goodwin, Louis Goodwin, George Goodwin, Christopher Goodwin, Milton Goodwin, John Goodwin, Newton T. Goodwin, William Goodwin, Newton Thomas Goodwin, John Alloway, Alzema Alloway, Matilda Alloway, James A. Francher, Thomas A. Francher, Bloomer Bloomfield, Bloomer Blumfield, Charlotte Bloomfield, Charlotte Blumfield, Joseph Scott, Rebecca Scott, John W. Beck, Patsy Beck, Emanuel R. Cammack, Hanna Cammack, Edward Allen, Mary E. Allen, John D. Allen, Virginia Allen, Russell Allen, Mary Allen, William L. Farrow, Frederick Welk, the unknown husband or wife, widower or widow, spouses, heirs, legatees, devisees, grantees, assignees, executors and administrators of each and all of the above named defendants; that a cause of action exists against all of said defendants; that this is an action to quiet the plaintiff's title to the following described real estate in Putnam County, State of Indiana, to-wit:—

Part of Lot Number ninety four (94) in the Original Plat of the town, now the city of Greencastle, Indiana, described as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said Lot and running thence south, with the east line thereof, fifty-two (52) feet and two (2) inches; thence west one hundred and eight (108) feet to the west line thereof; thence north fifty two (52) feet and two (2) inches to the northwest corner of said lot; thence east with the north line of said Lot, one hundred and eight (108) feet to the place of beginning being a strip of ground fifty two (52) feet and two (2) inches in width off of the north side of said Lot number ninety four (94), and that the said defendants are all proper and necessary parties to said action and that the plaintiff by this action seeks to quiet his title to said real estate against all claims or demands of the defendants, or either of them and against any person or corporation whomsoever, through or under whom any claim of title to said real estate might be asserted and against the whole world;

Notice is therefore hereby given to said defendants and to all persons and Corporations, whomsoever that claim any interest in said real estate that unless they be and appear on the 31st day of the May Term 1920 of the Putnam Circuit Court, the same being the 7th day of June, 1920, at the Court House in the city of Greencastle, in said County and State and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard in their absence.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court in the office of the Clerk thereof, in the city of Greencastle, Indiana, this 10th day of April, 1920. Harry W. Moore, Clerk of the Putnam Circuit Court, Hays & Murphy, attorneys, St. W. Apr. 16— 23— 30.

Prof. and Mrs. F. T. Carlton have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Wood of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who are returning to their home after a six months trip through the south, and Mrs. T. A. Guild of Cleveland.

Mrs. Virgil Grimes went to Indianapolis this morning to see her aunt Mrs. Jennie Smythe who is ill at the Methodist Hospital.

J. O. Cammack is in Indianapolis attending the Eastman Photographic School of Professional Photography which is being held at the Claypool Hotel Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

BANISH DEMON OF INSOMNIA

Physician Declares "Balm Sleep" May Be Obtained by Following Advice He Gives.

The other day a medical man, consulted by a patient who feared insomnia, instead of prescribing the expected drug, merely told his patient how to sleep. The threatened insomnia was banished, says London Answers.

One should lie on the right side—not because this affects the heart, but because it relieves pressure on the digestive organs. But the right side is not "a full right." There should be a slight tilt to the left, so that the right shoulder blade, and not just the shoulder, takes the weight.

The proper position is to elevate the feet three inches or so higher than the head and just to "crook" the legs slightly. Head pillows should not be used, or but just a small one. And that should come under the neck. Nature's pillow is the sleeper's own arm, curved.

Bed clothing should be just sufficient for warmth. Overweight or over-tightness—some sheets are tucked in much too tightly—induce restlessness, which may easily develop into insomnia, which is as much a habit as a disease.

Each individual has a nervous system which is his own and unlike any one else's. It is, therefore, undesirable, in the case of persistent inability to sleep, to move the bedstead. Try an east-west position, instead of a north-south, or vice-versa.

The sleeping result may surprise you.

CONFUCIUS' TOMB A SHRINE

Graveyard in Which Great Teacher is Buried Held Sacred to Him and His Descendants.

The graveyard of Shantung, Chu-Fu, lying one mile from the city gate, is noble expression of the dignity and mystery of death, says Nathaniel Peffer in Scribner's Magazine. Leading to it from the gate is a broad avenue of trees spanned half way by a stone arch of exquisite carving and

PLAN CLINICS TO STUDY CRIME

Psychiatric Research Offers Possibilities in the Solving of Problems.

WORK RENEWED AFTER WAR

Preventive Rather Than Cure Is the Watchword of the Modern Psychiatricist—Reach Them Before Crime Becomes a Habit.

New York.—Broad possibilities for the operation of psychiatric clinics in connection with courts and correctional institutions during the reconstruction period are outlined in an article appearing in Mental Hygiene, written by Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical director of the national committee for mental hygiene. The title of the article is "Some New Problems for Psychiatric Research in Delinquency."

The work of which Dr. Salmon writes was well under way in a number of institutions, notably in the vicinity of New York City, when war interrupted it, taking many of the trained psychiatrists into the service and otherwise curtailing the effort to apply the principles of modern psychiatry to the handling of persons accused of crime and those already convicted.

Sufficient progress had been made with the work, says Dr. Salmon, to assure it of an important place in all future efforts to get at the roots of crime and delinquency and to make it certain that these conditions "can no more be successfully managed without investigating the state of the organ of conduct than disorders of other kinds can be treated without understanding the processes responsible for them."

Its Importance in Courts.

The beginning of the application of psychiatry to crime and delinquency was through clinics in children's courts. Successful here, it spread into other criminal courts and into institutions where, according to Dr. Salmon, it is destined to play an important part in determining the best methods for handling prisoners so as to do the best by them and by society as well.

In connection with the part the psychiatrist is destined to play in modern court procedure, Dr. Salmon believes that the establishment of such clinics, presided over by experts with no connection with either side of the cases tried, will go a long way toward bringing about better conditions. Concerning the so-called "alienist" and his "expert testimony," Dr. Salmon says:

"Why supreme courts and courts of the general sessions content themselves with the so-called medico-legal testimony of 'alienists' employed by the district attorney and the defense—which is neither medical nor legal—remains a mystery. The findings of a psychiatric clinic, scientifically and impartially conducted with the sole purpose of adding the judges in disposing of human issues before them, have more practical value than all the expert testimony that either side could purchase with the proceeds of a liberty loan."

Wide Field for Investigation.

Interesting especially is the suggestion by Dr. Salmon of the possibilities of finding out the deep seated causes of anti-social conduct in the individual through psychiatry. He says a comparatively small element furnishes the crime of a community and affords a field for scientific and impartial, unprejudiced study that is rich and almost virgin.

He thinks that this phase of criminology has barely been scratched as yet and believes it should be carried far in an endeavor to trace to their sources the original impulses for crime, so that eventually remedies may be found.

Prevention, rather than cure, is the watchword of the modern psychiatrist, as it is of the modern physician, although neither is inclined to neglect the person who has fallen ill. Dr. Salmon emphasizes the need of clinics that may reach first offenders before crime has become a habit. These, discovering the sources of criminal impulses and applying the proper remedies, may restore many persons of anti-social tendencies to society as normal citizens, in the opinion of Dr. Salmon.

Red-Haired Old Maids Scarce, Says Briton

London.—"Have you noticed that there are very few red-haired old maids?" said an authoritative anthropologist. "Red-haired people are of a very high order of intelligence. Consequently red-haired girls have many admirers and marry young."

His opinion was expressed relative to the statement of a cinema producer that brunettes are cleverer than blondes. Several scientists agreed generally that both men and women of dark complexion are quick-witted and imaginative, while the great majority of fair people are more hardheaded but a little slower in mental response.

MAKES A PIKER OF CAPT. KIDD

Florida Coast Is Infested With Smugglers.

TELL TALES OF EXPLOITS

Liquor Running on Vast Scale Is in Progress—Revenue Officers Have 500 Miles of Coast to Cover—Almost Every One of Thousand Islands in West Indies Group Is Cache for Liquor—Shipped Out and Smuggled Back

Miami is agog today with tales of smuggling that bring memories of the old days when pirates infested the West Indies a century ago, ran the gauntlet of revenue officers and brought rich cargoes into Florida.

In every club, hotel, restaurant and cafe people are discussing thrilling stories of how Capt. K— or Skipper L— slipped through the net of revenue cutters and landed with a rich cargo. And as these people talk they drink.

They drink cargoes that have been smuggled past the federal authorities. The prohibition amendment didn't stop the sale of liquor in Florida; it merely boosted the price.

It is not difficult to secure a drink of whisky in Florida. It cannot be said that the stuff is sold openly, but a pleasant assurance that you are "all right" and a dollar bill will bring a highball in almost any restaurant.

Sheriff a Wet Sympathizer.

In one county the sheriff is supposed to be in league with the liquor runners. It is said that this sheriff went out with some revenue agents, made an arrest, and left the liquor in charge of a colored man while the smugglers were being arrested. When they returned the colored man and the liquor had disappeared.

"Florida didn't vote to make this nation dry," said one city official when asked about the situation.

So all the smugglers have to face is an ardent staff of government officers. These revenue officers have more than 500 miles of coast to cover and it is said that almost every one of the thousands of islands in the West Indies group is a cache for liquor. From the Ten Thousand Islands on the west coast of Florida to the Andros islands of Cuba there are little pieces of land that are used as headquarters by the smugglers.

In Columbus' Footsteps.

On Benini says, in Nassau, in the Bahama islands, even on San Salvador, where Columbus first landed, there is whisky. It is purchased from the states, shipped out, and then smuggled back.

Last week in Nassau seven ships came to port with cargoes of whisky, bonded whisky from Kentucky and Peoria. The cargoes are removed and the whisky disappears. Any vessel that can travel through the gulf stream is used by the smugglers.

Sometimes the liquor is brought close to the three-mile limit and then anchored to a buoy to be picked up by fishermen later.

Outside Miami there is a series of buoys marking the channel. A party of revenue officers went out to change the markers. Deep in the water attached to the buoy, they discovered a case of whisky.

In Benini a sporting club has been organized. It is called the Benini Rod and Gun club by some, but more often referred to as the "Forty Rod and Gun club." It takes forty minutes to reach Benini from Miami. Small steamers are chartered daily for the trip. It was in Benini that Ponce de Leon "discovered" his fountain of youth. The fountain is still flowing.

Whisky can be purchased in Nassau for 11 shillings a quart. In Miami a quart of the stuff can be purchased for \$10. The country clubs, the cafes, the hotels, all sell it.

LIGHTHOUSE NEAR END

Famous Landmark of Atlantic Coast in Danger.

Although Henlopen light, one of the famous landmarks of the Atlantic coast, has been badly undermined by the battering of the heavy seas and storm, it was said by shipping men at Wilmington, Del., to be in no immediate danger after a recent storm.

It was believed the light would again weather the storm in safety. A report that the structure was leaning could not be verified, as the telephone wire there was out of commission. Harry Palmer, chief keeper, and three assistants refused to leave the lighthouse.

For years the water has been creeping up on the light until it is only 150 feet from the base of the structure at low tide. The foundation of sand and loam is being eaten away by each succeeding storm.

Talk of moving it back has been heard from time to time, but it is always declared the cost was prohibitive. The lighthouse was built by the English in 1764.

It Pays to Advertise.

It pays to advertise. That is what Adolf A. Unger, a silk manufacturer of New York thinks. When crackmen visited his office they found this sign on the safe: "Books only. Don't waste your energy." The visitors followed instructions.

PLANT TREES ON SOIL WHERE YANKEES DIED

French Reforesting Devastated Districts With Seed From United States.

On the battlefields where American soldiers gave their lives when the call from humanity came, France is planting trees sent by the American Forestry association.

Expressing the gratitude of the minister of agriculture of France, Ambassador Jusserand reported to the American Forestry association the first steps taken to care for the seeds which the association shipped to France from Boston January 15 to help in reforesting the battle areas. Upon arriving at Havre the seeds were sent to the central warehouse of the forest school at Nogent sur Vernisson, Loiret. In his report to the American Forestry association, Ambassador Jusserand said:

"Most of the seeds of Douglas fir will be sent to the departments of the Aisne, Oise, Ardennes and Somme, for the reforestation of the regions devastated by war. The seeds of the leafy trees, such as oak, ash and poplar, will be sown this spring in the nurseries of the same school and that at Nancy. The minister adds an expression of his desire that his feelings of deep gratitude and those of the administration of waters and forests be conveyed to the American Forestry association."

"Thus in the years to come," said Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Forestry association, "America will have the finest of all memorials on the battlefields where her sons answered the call of humanity—the living, growing trees of America."

LOSES HIS \$15,000 FLAT

Business at Last Claims Building in Financial District.

The New York curb market is only a blur of red caps and black to the feeble eyes of the old man who sits all day at the window behind the old-fashioned Nottingham lace curtains at 62 Broad street.

Hiram Hildebrandt is ninety-two years old, and long has ceased to take any interest in the turmoil of the great financial world that seethes at his feet. Business, which by some mischance had spared the little building all these years, now has claimed it for her own, and the Hildebrandts must move.

For all these residential advantages (to say nothing of the financial possibilities of the location) the Hildebrandts have been paying the astonishing sum of \$10 a month. They have six large rooms and a glass covered court that makes an excellent clothes yard.

Hiram Hildebrandt rented the flat fifty years ago from Mayor Gunther. When the property passed into the hands of the Stevens estate Mr. Hildebrandt was retained as janitor, and so the rent never was raised.

The Hildebrandts were paying for 3,000 square feet, or what would command a rental of \$15,000. Instead they paid \$10.

L. L. Winkelman, a broker, recently became the owner of the \$10 flat. When altered the property will be worth about \$100,000.

SAYS HE'S NOT DEAD

Nebraska Youth Appears During Progress of His Funeral.

While his parents were attending his "funeral" in Johnston, Neb., Dewey Kinney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kinney, walked into the police headquarters, in Sioux City, Iowa, and declared that he was not dead. Kinney was reported shot and killed in a hold-up in South Sioux City, Neb., several days ago.

The body of a man believed to be Kinney was declared that of Sam Corlinsky, pal of a bandit suspect held in the city hall in Sioux City, Ia. The suspect declared Corlinsky was accidentally shot.

Mr. and Mrs. Kinney came from Johnston cemetery to Sioux City to meet their son. He is being held in jail as a material witness in the case against the bandit suspect.

He said he did not know he had been reported dead until he read a notice of his supposed death in a newspaper in Nebraska.

PETAIN IS DEMOCRATIC

Refuses to Use Government Auto When Off Duty.

Marshal Petain is noted for his democratic habits and a story is just being told of him which illustrates this point, while it brings into relief the way motor transportation was used by many American officers in France, says the Stars and Stripes.

The marshal was met in the Metro recently by Senator Strauss of the Seine, who asked the marshal if his motor was broken down that he was riding in the Metro.

"My car," the marshal replied, "is intended for government service. When I go out on my own account I take a public conveyance in order to save gasoline and tires."

Union Miners Must Be Americans.

A foreigner hereafter must become a citizen of the United States before he is entitled to membership in the United Mine Workers of Ohio, according to a law enacted by the organization.

CAN'T SPEAK ENGLISH

Three Normal American Boys Never Taught to Talk.

Invent Queer Gibberish When Neglected by Hard-Working Parents.

Pomona, Cal.—How easily the chain of civilization is broken and how definitely its very maintenance depends upon every parent's training of the child, is dramatically illustrated here in the case of the three Keown boys.

Harold, Udel and Roy Keown, ten, nine and eight years old, are healthy, physically normal American youngsters, living in a bustling town, who have never learned to talk, simply because their parents neglected to teach them how.

The astonishing case was placed before the Welfare League of Pomona a few days ago by a teacher who, when the boys appeared at school, discovered that while apparently otherwise normal, they seemed bereft of speech.

The gibberish of the three Keown boys, who never learned to talk intelligibly, has a curious similarity to the Hawaiian dialect. The following words comprise most of their vocabulary:

"Baa"—hunger, "Waa"—thirst, "Dug"—sleep, "B-r-r"—dog, "Meuh"—cat, "Oh'h'h"—spanking, "Ooop"—tree, "Sw'sh"—water, "Unckuck"—chicken, "Bap"—shoes, "Deedee"—pants, "Tah"—shirt, "Choo"—train or trolley cars. A whistle designated a bird. What they lacked in words they made up in signs.

An examination by specialists showed no defects.

The boys' father and his wife have worked early and late for years, having a hard time making a living for their brood. In addition to Roy, Udel and Harold there are five other children. The harassed parents, too busy to give them much attention, simply turned the younger ones over to the older.

The boys have now been placed in three separate homes, where they are associating with other lads and where they are rapidly learning to speak.

REFUSES FILM OFFERS



Miss Kitty Dalton, said to be the prettiest Irish girl in New York city, who has rejected many enticing film offers so that she may still serve as secretary in the Knights of Columbus hut at Forty-sixth street and Broadway.

BRITISH SELL SHOES IN U.S.

Combine, Aided by Exchange Rate, Sends Over \$3,750,000 Worth.

New York.—British shoe manufacturers are about to invade the American market, Walter Crick, representative of a combine of 45 leading English makers of footwear, said at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mr. Crick brought with him to the country \$3,750,000 worth of shoes in hopes to dispose of to American dealers.

"The present rate of exchange usually favors American buyers in England at this time, bringing our goods down to a quick-selling level," Mr. Crick said.

"In the shoe stocks which I will offer here there are nearly 500,000 pairs of workmen's shoes which should retail for about \$5.50, while the better grade of calfskin will bring \$12 to \$14."

They Marry Young.

Burnside, Ky.—Fifty-five years the combined age of four children participating in the "youngest" double elopement known. Mabel Lee, fifteen, and Dora Brown, fourteen, and George Lee, fourteen, and Lizzie Campbell, twelve, eloped to Tennessee and were married.

Which Goes Without Saying.

Bardonia, Ky.—Workmen engaged in tearing away the old Talbott stable found a quart bottle of whisky hidden years ago. Work was suspended.