

BUY NEWSPAPER SPACE.

Can't Read Sale Bills from the Deck of a Speeding Tin Lizzie.

Clell Collier, the auctioneer, considered the best authority on public sale business in Clarke county, told day he would rather all his clients would cut out the sale bill and card advertising and spend the money judiciously in buying display advertising space in the county papers, says the Osceola, Iowa, Democrat.

He says, "How in the dickens is a fellow going to read a public sale bill stuck up on the four corners when he goes by in his 'lizzie' at a 30 mile per hour clip, and who is going to stop and 'lizzie' to just read a sale bill?"

"Another thing," he says, "what farmer has got the time to throw away driving around the town taking up bills, when he can get his advertisement right up to the family hearth in the family paper in the evening, to be read at leisure hours, where it does some good. It gives the farmer and buyer a chance to look the advertisement over carefully and pick out the things he wants before he attends the sale. It makes things at a sale speed up, it brings larger crowds and they come from a greater distance, consequently it brings in more money. Newspapers publicity and a lot of it is what gets the people," Mr. Collier said.

Why Easter-May Come as Early as March 22 or as Late as April 25.

Lent begins this year three weeks later than last year, being of course, based on the date of Easter, which is April 20 this year, as against March 31, 1918. Very few people can tell why Lent varies from year to year and why Easter may come as early as March 22 or as late as April 25.

It is something of an anomaly from the religious point of view that the anniversary of Christ's death may fall on any one of the thirty-five dates, while the anniversary of his birth is always the same. It is no less of an anomaly astronomically, for there seems no reason why having adopted the solar year as the basis of our calculations, we should cling to the lunar system merely for the establishment of one date.

It is a mystery why, when the date of Christ's birth was fixed as December 25, some dates in April were not at the same time settled upon as those of his death and resurrection. That would have been logical and would have banished from the calendar a lunatic cycle that has long been abandoned by all civilized peoples.

It should not be difficult to fix the rational date for Easter. If Christ was crucified on the 14th day of March by the Jewish reckoning, astronomers ought to be able to calculate on what date this fell. They say that in all probability it fell on April 7 of the year 30 of the Christian era. Why then not fix Easter once and for all as the first Sunday after April 7?

It is to the Council of Nicea that we owe the perpendicular of our anachronistic method of reckoning Easter. The council decreed that it should be the first Sunday after the first full moon that occurs after the vernal equinox, which varies from March 20 to March 22. Pope Gregory XIII undertook at that time to reform the Julian calendar, which had been in use ever since Julius Caesar in 46 B. C., had purchased that a year should consist of 365 days, every fourth year having 366. This Julian calendar was a reform of a still more ancient system based upon the motions of the moon, which system varied widely in different lands. In Rome it had originated with Romulus, who established a year of ten months, having alternate thirty-one and thirty days, making 304 days in all. Numa Pompilius added the months of January and February and in the year 452 B. C. the Decemvirs placed them where they now stand.

When Pope Gregory undertook to reform the Julian calendar it had by that time become incorrect by ten days. The revolution of the earth around the sun was not yet fully understood, so instead of making a change that would thoroughly scientific the present form of the calendar, the Julian calendar being modified by calling October 5, 1582, October 15, 1582, and by making all terminal years of centuries 1700, 1800, etc., come on years of 365 days, except when the year was a multiple of 400, as 1600, 2000, etc., which should be leap years.

In those days they were so accustomed to moveable feasts that it never occurred to the reformers of the calendar that a day might come when the moveability should be inconvenient. They knew so little about the relations between the sun and the earth that they did not want to renounce the lunar system, and so upset the order of feasts that had been from time immemorial based on the movements of the moon.

Though the Gregorian calendar was issued in 1582, it did not take anything that came from Rome was so strong in England that it was not adopted there until by an act of parliament passed in 1751, September 3, 1752, was reckoned as September 14 and New Year's day was back from March 25 to January 1, beginning with 1753.

To fix one definite date for Easter would require a decree from the Pope. The whole Roman Catholic world and all Roman Catholics elsewhere would at once adopt it, and there is little doubt that Protestant churches would follow. As it is purely a religious feast that is all that would be necessary.

In Russia and Greece the Julian calendar is still in use so their dates are now thirteen days different from ours.

Smith-Boaz.

Announcements have been received in Lamoni of the marriage of Theo. Smith and Miss Marie Boaz, which was solemnized at the home of the bride in Lincoln, Nebraska, on Christmas day. Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known to our readers having lived here all their lives, and are popular members of the younger set in Lamoni. Mr. Smith is engaged with his father, T. J. Smith, in the farming business. This popular young couple start on their journey through life with the best wishes of a host of friends.—Lamoni Chronicle.

For many years all the southern states paid pensions to surviving wounded Confederate soldiers of the civil war or to the widows of those who had died from wounds. In 1910 Alabama was paying 17,484 Confederate pensioners; Arkansas, 8,764; Florida, 5,905; Georgia, 15,773; Louisiana, 1,750; Mississippi, 11,571; Tennessee, 16,992. The total amount paid was \$1,000,000.

Wilma Marie Dyer.

Wilma Marie Dyer was born Aug. 2, 1900, near Woodland, Iowa, and died Dec. 29, 1918, while visiting friends in St. James, Mo., aged 18 years, 4 months and 27 days. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dyer, formerly of near Woodland, Iowa, and who moved from there to Emporia, Kansas, but who within a few weeks have returned to live in Woodland. She went with her parents to Emporia, Kan., when about six years old and has lived there ever since until going to visit at St. James, Mo., where she was taken with the influenza and which caused her early death. She is the eldest child of a family of six children. Mrs. Mary Harmon, of Leon, is her grandmother. She is thus taken away just in the very opening of her life, just as she was beginning to look out upon life. The heart is touched because this call which comes to every one, came to her so early. It is a pleasure to note that she was a good girl and a Sunday school scholar. Her parents were unable to attend her burial service on account of being down with the influenza also.

Short services were held from the Stewart undertaking parlors in charge of Rev. C. H. Hiller of the Methodist church at 10:30 Thursday morning, Jan. 2. Interment in Leon cemetery.

Mrs. T. M. Caldwell.

Mrs. Thomas M. Caldwell died from pneumonia following influenza Saturday at her home on the F. Z. Coukup farm, aged 30 years, 11 months and 23 days. She was the daughter of Sylvester and Mary Millsap, was born near Decatur, Iowa, January 4, 1888. She was converted at the age of 17 years and united with the Methodist Episcopal church at Decatur. She was married at Leon, Iowa, April 22, 1909, to Thomas M. Caldwell of Essex, Iowa. To them were born two sons, aged 8 and 5 years. She leaves to mourn her early death the husband and children, father and mother, two sisters and three brothers, besides a host of friends. She was a true wife, kind, industrious and loving mother and a good neighbor.

Funeral services were held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock and were conducted by the Rev. J. F. Bingaman of the Methodist church. Burial was made in the Woodbine cemetery.—Woodbine Twiner.

Garden Grove.

Mrs. Bennie Bates and children returned the first of the week from a visit at Humeston at the home of her sister Mrs. Martin Smith.

Mrs. Frazier, of Duluth, came last week for a visit at the home of her sister Mrs. Sanford.

Mr. Biddison, of Leon, shipped in a stock of implements here last week and will open an implement and harness store in the building formerly occupied by G. M. Russell.

J. S. Brown left last week for Sioux Falls, S. D., for a visit with his mother who has been sick for some time.

G. M. Russell returned last week from Peoria, Ill., where he was attending the 50th wedding anniversary of his parents.

Ed Smith has rented the C. C. Waters farm near Van Wert for the coming season. Mr. Waters soon will go west.

W. Ticknor, who has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ticknor, returned to Des Moines last week.

Harry Aten went to Leon last Saturday to assist his sister Mrs. Nettie Brown in the Recorder's office.

Mrs. Clay Pryor, of Humeston, came Saturday to visit with relatives here.

L. W. Sullivan returned last Friday from a trip to Blytheville, Mo., where he visited at the home of his son Leo and wife.

Mrs. Flora Lillard left Tuesday for Billings, Mont., to visit at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Yaden, and will go from there to Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Stearns left last week for Florida to spend the balance of the winter.

Miss Thyrza Woodstock, of Spencer, who was here visiting at the home of her friend, Miss Helen Vail, returned Monday.

Brush College.

Those who spent Sunday at Steve Latta's were John Robinson and family, David Robinson and family, Amy Smith and wife, Russ Smith, wife and daughters May and Fay.

Misses Annie and Beulah Hubbard spent Saturday night and Sunday in Davis City with their cousins Misses Rose and May Davis.

E. J. Evans and wife and daughter Ethel spent Monday at Roy Walters'.

Mike Griffin had business in Grand River Tuesday.

Jimmie Osborn of near Akron, Mo., spent Sunday night with his uncle Earl Still.

Willie and Walter Rumley were Leon callers Saturday.

Spence Moore called on Mike Griffin Sunday.

Zack McDaniel and wife spent New Year's at E. J. Evans'.

Mrs. Mary Grogan and son Leo spent Sunday at Nathan Boyce's.

Mrs. Earl Still is visiting a few days this week at Jess Spurgur's.

Leo Grogan spent Wednesday and Thursday at Mike Griffin's.

David Hubbard helped M. L. Dale butchered Monday.

Pat Hampton and Ward Griffin spent Sunday at Mike Griffin's.

Mrs. M. L. Dale returned home one day last week from Des Moines after a few days visit with her daughter Nellie.

Leo Grogan left Monday for Camp McClellan after spending a ten day furlough with his mother, Mrs. Mary Grogan and other relatives.

Mike and Ed Griffin shipped four car loads of cattle one day last week, Ed Griffin accompanying them to the market.

Light-Sparling.

Mr. Light, of Des Moines, was here last week visiting at the Sparling home. We are informed by very reliable sources that Miss Eva Sparling and Mr. Light were recently married. We have been unable to learn the details of the wedding, however we would say that Mr. Light has chosen a mighty fine young woman. The many friends offer congratulations.—Garden Grove Express.

Allen-Ewing.

At his office in the court house Tuesday forenoon Justice H. A. Witt pronounced the words that united the lives of Florence Allen and James S. Ewing of Grand River. The happy couple were accompanied by the bride's brother and his wife. The Sentinel joins in the congratulations that are being

PUBLIC SALE

We will sell at public auction at the J. G. Ashby farm one-half mile east of Weldon, on

Thursday, January 16, 1919

Commencing at 10:00 o'clock

137 Head of Live Stock 137

7 Head of Horses

Consisting of two teams of well matched dark gray geldings 5 years old, well broke and sound, weight 1450 each; one brown filly coming 4 years old, well broke; 1 team coming 2-year-old colts, gray and bay.

45 Head of Cattle

Consisting of 21 head of white faced steers, weight around 1,000 lbs. This is one of the best loads of steers in this part of the country.

24 head of 3 and 4-year-old Short Horn heifers, some with calves by side, balance to calve in spring, all in good flesh.

50 Head of Hogs

Consisting of 6 Duroc-Jersey brood sows bred to farrow in March. These sows are well bred and bred to recorded Duroc boars. Balance are shoats weighing from 50 to 100 lbs.

35 Head of Sheep

Mostly 2-year-old ewes, will lamb last of February and March 1st. One wether lamb will be sold for benefit of Red Cross, and one wether lamb will be given away.

Implements: One new gang plow, 14 inch; one new Deering binder, 8 ft., one Black Hawk spreader, 70 bushel; one Rock Island hay loader, and other things too numerous to mention.

Terms: \$10 and under cash. Over \$10 a credit of 12 months will be given, purchaser giving note with approved security bearing 8 per cent interest from date. All goods must be settled for before removal from premises.

ASHBY & KIMBERLIN

McAINS & WADE, Aucts.

LUNCH BY GARTON

W. R. WARREN, Clerk.

How It Feels to Have the Flu.

A north Arkansas man who had the Spanish influenza gives a mighty picture of his experiences which everyone who has had a siege of the disease can verify, says an exchange. He says in his version:

If you haven't had the flu, you can tell when you have it by my symptoms. It begins upon you like prohibition did on Kansas. First you have a chill and your teeth make more racket than a tin lizzie. Your back gets so cold it would make a cake of ice sweat, and you have fever at the same time. You take your temperature with a bar of cold iron; you hold it in your mouth and it goes to 300 degrees of fever, but if it gets white hot you have 500 degrees, and had better take something. When you sneeze your head leaves your shoulders about four feet, your neck stretches like rubber; it's the rebound that hurts. Your back hurts some too. If you happen to sleep, you dream that the body is removing your backbone with a dull cleaver. Every time you get a long breath, it feels like you have swallowed a handful of fish hooks. And your eyeballs are so sore you don't bat them at first, but you just keep them from drying up. Your eyes are there just for ornament; you can't hear anything. Your nose gets seared; it runs all day. You only take a kind of medicine—a dose just every four minutes. Of course you may just have a slight case of it.

From Mary McDaniel.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 12, 1918. Reporter, Leon Iowa: Am sending you money to advance the subscription to the paper, would have sent sooner but have been fighting the flu, but have now recovered the flu, and am feeling well as usual.

The flu is sure getting lots of the people here in Denver. There have been over 900 deaths and more than 10,000 cases in the last few weeks, and a great shortage of nurses and hospital accommodations have been reported. However, other buildings that can be turned into hospitals are being used for that purpose and every one that can nurse at all, is lending a helping hand. Fewer new cases are reported each day and it is thought that the epidemic will soon be over. I certainly have been deeply grieved to hear of the number of good people from Leon and vicinity who have been taken away by this disease, but it is nothing here in Denver to hear of two and three deaths in a family within a day or two apart, and on several occasions there has been triple funerals held, since I haven't been about on account of the flu epidemic and I can't say much about the country, but am sure that I am going to like it, and am feeling fine and gained seven pounds in the few weeks I have been here and that does pretty well considering the fact that I have had the flu. I wish you to please change the address of my paper from the Y. W. C. A. 18th and Sherman Ave., to 1433 East 7th Ave., Denver, and oblige.

Very respectfully,

Mary Louise McDaniel.

No sightseers are wanted in Europe until order is fully restored and the bread question settled. It is cheaper and safer to feed Americans at home than abroad. Let Americans eat home and let the world starve.

Nothing Herbert Hoover ever did for the average American.

"FLU" WORSE THAN WAR.

Deaths Exceed War Losses Toll in Camps Equal Battle Deaths.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Deaths from influenza in the United States greatly exceeded the deaths among American troops abroad, according to an estimate prepared by the bureau of the census. It is also estimated by the bureau of public health that the deaths from influenza and pneumonia in camps and cantonments in this country nearly approached the number killed in actual battle among the expeditionary forces.

The bulletin issued by the bureau of census on the ravages shows that the highest mortality per thousand was in Philadelphia, with Baltimore next.

"The influenza epidemic has thus far taken a much heavier toll of American life than has the great war," says the bulletin. "The total loss of life throughout the country is not known, but the bureau of census has been publishing forty-six cities having a combined population estimated at 23,000,000, weekly reports showing the mortality from influenza and pneumonia. These reports, which cover the period from September 8 to November 9, inclusive, show a total of 82,306 deaths from these causes. It is estimated that during a similar period of time the number of deaths in the same cities would be about 4,000, leaving approximately 78,000 as the net number properly chargeable to the epidemic.

"The total casualties in the American expeditionary forces have recently been unofficially estimated at 100,000. On the basis of the number thus far reported it may be assumed that the deaths from all causes, including disease and accidents, are probably less than 45 per cent of the total casualties. In the assumption the loss of life in the American expeditionary forces to date is about 40,000 or 45,000.

"Thus, in forty-six American cities having a combined population of only a little more than one-fifth the total for the country the mortality resulting from the influenza epidemic during the nine weeks' period ended Nov. 9 was nearly double that in the American expeditionary forces from the time the contingents landed in France until the cessation of hostilities.

"For the forty-six cities taken as a group the epidemic reached its height during the two weeks ended October 26, for which period 40,732 deaths were reported—19,938 for the week ended October 19, and 20,844 for the following week. Since October 26, however, the decline has been pronounced. During the week ended November 2, 14,857 deaths occurred, and during the following week only 7,798. The only city in which the number of deaths reported for the week ended November 9 exceeded the number occurring during the previous week was Spokane, Washington.

"In general the epidemic traversed the country from east to west. In a number of eastern cities, notably Boston, where the greatest mortality occurred during the week ended October 5, the largest numbers of deaths were reported for earlier periods than that which covered the height of the epidemic for the forty-six cities taken as a group.

erally in Baltimore, Buffalo, and Philadelphia the two weeks' period ended October 26 showed the greatest number of deaths. For the entire nine weeks' period the greatest mortality due to the epidemic, in proportion to population—7.1 per 1,000—occurred in Philadelphia, and the next greatest—6.7 per 1,000—was reported for Baltimore."

No War Cripples.

This is the decision of the men who run our army: No soldier injured in the service of his country shall be turned loose upon the community until he is restored to self-supporting efficiency.

This means that Uncle Sam considers no wounded man, however severely he is injured, hopeless until the man himself gives up hope. Modern medical science refuses to accept defeat, even in the face of the severest injuries. The government plans to keep the disabled man hopeful and to see him through the fullest possible care; to equip him with all the special education needed, and finally to help him to a job that he is able to hold. Not then is it the responsibility of the nation to slacken.

The work of reconstruction has already begun. The surgeon-general of the army has several thousands of institutions as the Walter Reed hospital in Washington, where there are considerable quotas of soldiers from "over there" who have been invalided home either because of injury or illness. Here under the jury of fitness of modern educational principles, wonders are being worked. Not all the returned men have limbs missing but many of them have, and these men are the subject of special care.

From the time the so-called cripple overseas begins to realize that he is lying in a real bed, between sheets, and that soft-voiced women are giving him constant care, he is watched with his future as a useful citizen constantly in view. His tastes, his inclination and previous experiences are noted and various things are offered him to find out what he is likely to be most apt at. When he is ready to make the sea trip home a trade or profession is already dawning on the horizon of his future, and it is held before him through the days of his convalescence.

Soon his outdoor exercise and play is punctuated with an hour's work at bench or desk. He is going to school again, and new opportunities are beginning to open to him. Life begins to lose its grayness. Perhaps he has lost his right arm. Before the war he was a mechanical draftsman, a bookkeeper or a typist. Now he must learn his old work over again, training his left hand to take the burden. Or if he learned the ingenious appliances that modern science has substituted for the human hand and that, as one of the boys at Walter Reed said, "can almost talk."

If he has been in some work that needed the use of legs and feet and these are gone, he must be started on some congenial work that he can do with his hands, while seated. If he has lost eyesight there are half a dozen trades that still will earn him a living, and he must learn first to read Braille.—Leslies.

Nothing Herbert Hoover ever did for the average American.

Points About Peace Treaties.

As a rule formal ratification of a peace treaty is expected and necessary. Peace treaties are usually written by hand throughout, sealed with many seals, and bound with green silk ribbon.

Peace treaties bind the signatory powers either when they are signed or when they are ratified. They bind individuals when they receive news that such treaties have been made.

The rulers of the signatory powers don't affix their signatures or seals to peace treaties entered into by them. This important formality is carried out by specially accredited peace commissioners.

Each nation entering into a peace agreement is bound by all of the terms agreed upon by its peace commissioners, provided it cannot be shown that such commissioners did not expressly violate the instructions given them.

The effect of a peace treaty is to put an end not only to a war, but also to all complaints relating to the subject for which war was undertaken. A new war can be undertaken for similar causes of complaint, but not for the same. The peace is an act of amnesty of all past difficulties.

Latin originally was the language in which all peace treaties involving Christian powers were written. Later French was generally adopted as the language for such agreements, but nowadays it is customary for copies of the treaty to be prepared in the language of each of the signatory powers.

Each signatory power is given an original copy of the peace treaty. In addition, it is customary to make and sign several certified copies of the treaty for convenience. The original copies are kept securely locked up in the archives of the different countries, while the certified copies are used for printing from and for reference.

It is customary for each copy of a peace treaty to begin with the words, "In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity. It is also customary, however, to make exception in the case of Turkey and other Mohammedan countries, the copies of their treaties being altered to read: "In the Name of Allah the Almighty God."

Peace treaties are not written straight across the page, or pages, like ordinary documents. They are written in parallel columns, each column being in the language of one of the signatory powers. The text of each of these columns is an exact translation of the text of all the other columns, and the utmost care is taken in the selection of words that will convey identical shades of meaning.

The block is the final test of the beef animal. White Sox, a grade Angus steer fed by Iowa College of Agriculture won first prize in the carcass contest at the International recently held in Chicago. On the hoof this steer was placed third, but in the block test beat all competitors, dressing out 66.54 per cent. It weighed 13,270 pounds on the hoof and 807 pounds on the hooks. It sold for \$31 a hundred, live weight.

It is thought the 4th Liberty loan bond sale will close in April. The amount will probably be less than \$100,000,000.