

WHISKY - GREATEST MENACE TO INDIAN

Warning Letter by Commissioner Read in School for Redman

RACE IS AN EASY PREY

Unscrupulous Persons Profit by Liquor Weakness, Cato Asserts

Muskogee, Ok.—A letter written by Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the evils of the liquor traffic among Indians was read to every student body of Indians in the United States, and was addressed to 6,000 Government employees in the Indian service.

"I believe," says Commissioner Sells in his letter, "that the greatest menace to the American Indian is whisky. It does more to destroy his constitution and invite the ravages of disease than anything else. It does more to demoralize him as a man and frequently as a woman. It does more to make him an easy prey to the unscrupulous than anything else combined. Let us save the American Indian from the curse of whisky. There is nothing that could induce me, since I have taken the oath of office as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to touch a single drop of any sort of intoxicating liquor, and this regardless of my attitude on the prohibition question."

The bulk of the Indian population of the United States is in Oklahoma. Many years ago, under a mistaken view of the meaning of old Federal laws, saloons were open for a short time in Indian territory, now the eastern part of Oklahoma. The drinking conduct of the Indian was incredible. Those who patronized the bar at Muskogee astonished even the barkeepers. They drank their beer or whisky—usually whisky—one glass after another, with scarcely a moment's intermission, until they sank to the floor in a stupor, themselves against the bar with one hand, while with the other they lifted their glass.

After an annuity payment, the Osages used to assemble two or three hundred at a time at Ralston and Cleveland, Oklahoma, on the south side of the Arkansas river, across from the Osage country, where under the laws of Oklahoma Territory, open saloons were permitted. It was a violation of Federal law to sell whisky to Indians, but there were saloon keepers and bootleggers willing to take the risk. The sole purpose of each Indian was to get drunk, and as quickly as possible.

His idea of a good time was to drink until he could no longer walk and lie asleep until he was sober.

The Osages proceeded upon their debauches in a methodical manner. To one man of influence—and much physical strength—was assigned the task of remaining sober and keeping order, as the Osages frequently were inclined to fight among themselves in the first stages of intoxication. This man was armed with only a stout club, which he used with telling effect when he found it necessary to control an obstreperous brute. A hundred drunken Indians caused less fear among the white women of these towns than would two rampant members of their own race. The guard with his hickory club was largely responsible, however, for this feeling of security.

When everybody else had his fling, the guard was free to relax from duties and indulge in what literally was a "high lonesome." He got drunk by himself just as he might go swimming or as he might eat alone. He often incurred the penalty of being too conspicuous, with the result that he was arrested and locked in jail. A further stroke of bad luck was that his companions usually left town without trying to release him.

TREES COSTLY, FARMERS SAY

Campaign to Alter British Scenery Stirs Ire of Soil Tillers.

London.—A campaign to alter the scenery of the whole face of England has been much discussed and, in fact, begun by farmers.

Quite a violent protest against hedges and hedge timber was made by an annual meeting of the Hertfordshire farmers. One man estimated that every tree cost him £1 a year. Nothing grew at all within range of its roots. The tree simply stood there "eating its head off" and benefiting neither landlord nor tenant. A well known Hampshire farmer regards the hedge as a waste of ground, a nursery of weeds and a harbor of grain eating sparrows and rats.

A farmer of about three hundred acres estimated a direct loss of fifteen acres, say £20 a year, from hedges and trees, and an indirect loss of £12 by reason of the poor produce in their neighborhood. If the effect of the hedge as a base for the operation of sparrows and vermin be considered, at least another £12 would be added, making a total of £44, or about one-fifth of the rent.

A definite suggestion for the taxation of every tree over a certain age has been suggested. The credit side of the balance of the hedge and tree as a screen and a shade and a thing of beauty was barely maintained; and yet in some parts of Britain the Government is now planting trees for the sake of a screen at the request of the farmer! Who is right?

Of Interest to Women

Many Prominent Women Give their Views on Professor Armstrong's Statements—Mrs. Belmont Asserts that it is Not Right to Create a Situation One Cannot Meet.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont gave her views as follows on the decrease in marriages as asserted by Prof. Edward Henry Armstrong in a recent address:

"If our universal education is the cause of fewer marriages it proves that men are now influenced by judgment, that the self-supporting woman is self-reliant, that the union of the two is founded on the intelligent consideration of the question.

"I believe this need in nowise alarm the thinking part of our community. 'No educated woman or man of the twentieth century can agree that it is for the advancement of civilization or the welfare of the community for the family to be larger than both or either parent may provide for.

"If motherhood is the highest duty imposed upon woman she must raise herself to its standard.

"I cannot believe it right to create a situation one cannot meet.

"We read that men like Prof. Armstrong are still clamoring for large families and are proclaiming the verdict of the Middle Ages, but, mark you, only so far as it relates to woman.

"We wonder if women alone are to profit by this higher education. It would seem as if men like the professor have failed to have grasped the great significance of it."

Mrs. Helen B. Waterman, of Cleveland, candidate for the Republican nomination for member of the Board of Education, discussing Prof. Armstrong's declarations said: "We must all admit that women are not marrying so readily as a few years ago. As they become more educated, better able to analyze conditions as they see them, they hesitate to take the chance of virtually throwing their lives away. It is not infrequent that women who

Woman's Dilemma. Which?



This, or



This.

have made their own way and are earning substantial salaries, marry men who later prove to be unable to support them in the manner they were able to live by their own efforts. Their friends observe this and it has a discouraging effect upon the other women. In no event would I concede that marriages are fewer because wives protest against the clinging arms of children.

Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, Chicago, said: "Prof. Armstrong is right in his statements about women to a certain extent. There are vain and frivolous girls who on the bettering of their circumstances demand so much from their prospective husbands and are so dissatisfied with the young men of their own class that they make poor wives. Their idea of married life is not of motherhood, but of luxury and ease."

Dr. W. B. Riley, a Baptist minister, of Minneapolis, also said that there was a strong disposition on the part of women not to bear children because it interfered with their social and commercial affairs in life.

"Women," he said, "are becoming more independent owing to the number of lucrative positions open for them, consequently they do not want to saddle themselves with home burdens or family ties that will interfere with their commercial or social ambitions. The indisposition to maternity is growing among women and it is hard to say what will be the outcome of it all. It certainly is a serious matter. Marriage, in proportion to the population, is on the decline, and while many women are willing to be married they do not wish to become mothers. The situation is appalling."

UNCEASING MISERY.

Some Greencastle Kidney Sufferers Get Little Rest or Comfort.

There is little sleep, little rest, little peace for many a sufferer from kidney trouble. Life is one continual round of pain. You can't rest at night when there's kidney backache. You suffer twinges and "stabs" of pain, annoying urinary disorders, lameness and nervousness. You can't be comfortable at work with darting pains and blinding dizzy spells. Neglect these ailments and serious troubles may follow. Begin using Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of disorder. Thousands have testified to their merit. Greencastle readers will find convincing proof in the following testimony:

Mr. W. M. Sears, South St., Danville, Ind., says: "For some time my kidneys troubled me. The least exposure caused pains in my loins and sides. I felt drowsy and had dizzy spells. On a friend's advice, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me at once. Others of my family have taken Doan's Kidney Pills with good results."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Sears had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, executor of the last will of Mary E. Etter, deceased, hereby gives notice that by virtue of the power by said will conferred, he will at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m. on the 27th day of October, 1914, at the Foster Company's store in Manhattan, Indiana, and from day to day thereafter until sold, offer for sale at private sale, all the interest of said decedent in and to the following described real estate, in Putnam County, Indiana, to-wit:

The south half of lots numbers ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) in the Town of Manhattan, Indiana.

A part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five (25), Township thirteen (13) north, Range five (5) west, in Putnam County, Indiana, and a part of the southwest quarter of fractional section thirty (30) Township thirteen (13) north, Range four (4) west in said county and state. Bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of said southeast quarter of said section twenty-five (25) and running thence west three (3) chains and seventy-nine (79) links. Thence south 3 degrees east twenty-five (25) chains and forty-nine (49) links, thence north fifty-seven degrees east one (1) chain and twenty (20) links, thence south 68 degrees east three (3) chains and six (6) links to the township line, thence north with said township line two (2) chains and sixty-two (62) links, thence east seven (7) chains and seventy-seven (77) links, thence north twenty-one (21) chains and thirty-five (35) links to the north line of said southwest quarter of said fractional section thirty (30), thence west seven (7) chains and seventy-seven (77) links to the township line, thence north with said township line to the place of beginning containing twenty-six (26) acres more or less.

Said sale will be made subject to the approval of the Putnam Circuit Court, for not less than the full appraised value of said real estate, and upon the following terms and conditions: All of said purchase money shall be paid in cash.

JOHN L. FELLOWS, Executor.

4t W Sept 25th Posters

DR. O. F. OVERSTREET

—Dentist—

Office in Bence Building, South Vine Street, Greencastle, Ind.

W. M. MCGAUGHEY

Physician and Surgeon.

Telephone: Office, 327; Res., 339.

Office in Evans' Block, No. 24 South Jackson street.

Residence, corner Bloomington and Seminary streets.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. L. Beltner, resident osteopath, graduate in three years' course at Kirksville, Mo., member of staff of Spaulhurst Osteopaths.

Lady attendant. Phone 226 day or night. Donner Block, Greencastle.

CHARITABLE

St Simmons—Was it really the biggest show on earth, as they advertise in the country papers?

Wes Winters—Wal, makin' allowance for the leanness of the tents, an' considerin' the fewness of their animals, an' takin' account of the small number of performers, I reckon it was.

WHY SHE WROTE

Crawford—Your wife must be dead in love with you. She has sent you a letter every day since she has been away.

Crabshaw—They are only little notes to tell me to send her some article she forgot to put in her trunk.

FAR-SEEING

James, protested the father, "what do you mean by boring holes into that big tree?"

"Father, I'm a benefactor," said the boy, giving his sugar a few more vicious turns. "I'm making knot-holes in baseball fences for the poor boys."

ROOSTER KNOCKS FOR HIS FOOD.

North Charlotte, N. C.—N. A. Helms has a rooster, named Esau, that calls at the back door three times per day and pecks at it until he is fed.

FROG SHUTS OFF WATER SUPPLY

Reading, Pa.—A green frog, measuring nine inches from stem to stern, found its way into the valve of a water main and shut off the water supply of an entire city block for more than a day.

STIFFS FOWLS WITH FUMES, THEY FALL INTO HIS BAG.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A chicken thief with a cunning that would win the admiration of Sherlock Holmes is robbing roosts on the North Side.

The prowler sprinkled sulphur over the floor of the roost, touched a match and the fumes ascending upward stifled the chickens and they fell into the bag held open for them.

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SHE DIDN'T GET IT

Copyright, Puck

By MAX MERRYMAN.

THERE was a look of irritation on the face of the angular and middle-aged lady who had been waiting more than an hour by a letter-box waiting for the arrival of the postman who was to collect the mail. When he at last appeared from around the corner she greeted him with the pointedly ironical remark:

"You postmen don't collect the mail oftener than once a week, do you? I been standing here until I am nearly frozen. I want to get my letter back."

"What letter, ma'am?"

"A letter I dropped into the box that I don't want to go. I been thinking over a certain matter the letter refers to, and I have concluded that I don't want the letter to go, so you open the box and give it to me quick as you can."

"I can't do that, lady."

"You can't? You mean that you can't open the box?"

"I can open the box all right, but I can't give you back the letter."

"Well, I like that! You can't give me back my own letter? It's mine, isn't it?"

"It belongs to Uncle Sam after it gets into that box and until it is in the hands of the person you addressed it to, lady."

"Bosh! You reckon I'm going to stand for any such nonsense as that? A great idea that I can't have my own letter back! I can show you which letter it is if you doubt my word. It is in a lavender-tinted envelope with my monogram on the flap, and—"

"I ain't denyin' that you put the letter into the box. I'm simply telling you that I have no authority to give it back to you. You'll have to go to the postoffice and see the postmaster if you want the letter."

"Of all the nonsensical nonsense ever spoken that is the limit! Why, it's a good two miles from here to the postoffice, and I haven't any money with me for car-fare, for I live only a block or two away and have just come down here to get my letter, and I want it right away."

"Sorry, lady, but I have no discretion in the matter, and I can't give you the letter."

"You needn't be afraid of me telling on you. I guess I know when to talk or when to keep still."

"Then you'd better keep still now, or you might get arrested for trying to get a postman to break the law."

"Break nothing! I don't believe that it is the law, and if it is the law it is such a fool law that it ought to be broken. The idea that I can't have back my own letter! I can prove to you that it is mine. I'll go into this apothecary shop with you and write the same address that's on the letter, and you will see that the handwriting is the same as that on the letter. I can prove that—"

"That isn't the point, lady. I don't doubt that there is a letter in the box that you wrote, but I couldn't give them to you if all the letters in that box were yours. It's against the law to—"

"The law go hang! That letter is mine, and— See here, young man, I am the wife of a prominent lawyer, and you may find yourself in trouble if you don't give me that letter! More than that, I have an own brother in a government position in Washington! He is a man 'way up in his position, and I guess if he went to see President Wilson about this something would happen. I guess I know my rights, and if you—there it is! It's that letter in the lavender-tinted envelope just as I said it was, and there isn't another letter in a lavender-tinted envelope in the box and—"

"Hands off, lady! Don't you touch that letter!"

"Sir! Do you know who you are speaking to? You will find out your sorrow, sir! The idea of a lady who can prove—and you flatly refuse to give me my own letter? Very well, sir, you shall suffer for this! I will take this matter up with the President myself, sir! Take my letter away if you will, but you wouldn't if there was a policeman in sight! If you think that—you haven't heard the last of this, sir! I'll let you know that—the impudent thing to go off grinning like that! He'll grin on the other side of his face before I'm done with him, see if he doesn't!"

TO TALK OVER SEA BY 'PHONE

Only Question of Time Before Science Will Overcome Present Difficulties.

London.—In a lecture just delivered at the Royal Institution, Dr. J. A. Fleming, F. R. S., described the inventions which of late years have rendered possible a great increase in the distance of telephonic communication and have permitted the use of submarine telephone cables over distances previously impracticable.

The lecturer explained that in the case of a telephone wire the shorter the wave length the greater the velocity with which the waves travel, while the amplitude of the shorter waves attenuates to a greater extent than that of the longer ones.

Hence, when, as a result of speaking to a telephone transmitter, a complex electromotive force is applied to the end of a cable the various simple harmonic waves into which the impulse may be resolved travel along the cable with unequal speed and attenuation. The short waves travel fastest, but are worn out soonest; hence the wave form is distorted.

A remedy for the distortion of articulate sounds was first suggested by Mr. Oliver Heaviside, who showed mathematically twenty-five years ago how waves of all lengths could be made to travel at the same speed and attenuate at the same rate.

An important advance was made by Prof. Pupin of Columbia College, New York, in 1899 and 1900, when he proved that Heaviside's suggestion can be put into practical form by loading the cable with coils of wire wound on ironwire cores, inserted at equal intervals, but so close that at least eight or nine coils are included in the distance of one wave length of the average wave frequency, which is always taken at 800.

If the coils are placed farther apart relatively to the wave length they do more harm than good. Aerial lines, underground cables, and submarine cables, can all be treated in this way.

The longest aerial loaded line is that from New York to Denver, 2,900 miles, which permits good speech between those places, and it is the ambition of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company to complete a loaded line that will render speech possible between New York and San Francisco, over 3,000 miles.

A line has just been completed between Berlin and Rome. It runs overhead, except through the Simplon tunnel with loading coils at every eight miles, and good speech is possible over the whole distance.

In this country the longest loaded lines are two trunk lines from London to Leeds, 200 miles. The general Post Office has now in operation 30,000 miles of aerial and underground loaded circuits, and 45,545 miles are in the course of being loaded.

As regards loaded submarine cables the general Post Office has three—one to France, twenty nautical miles long, one to Belgium, forty-eight miles, and one to Ireland, sixty-four miles. A fourth, which is now being manufactured, is to be laid from Suffolk to the nearest point in Holland, 125 miles. Broadly, loading has rendered it possible to double or more than double the distance of effective telephonic intercourse.

In regard to wireless telephony, Dr. Fleming said the arrangements are closely similar to those employed in wireless telegraphy, but in the base of the antenna, or coupled to it, must be placed a microphone, by means of which the speaker's voice makes changes in the resistance of the antenna circuit, the result being to vary the amplitude of the waves emitted without altering their wave length. The difficulty is to obtain a microphone that will carry large high frequency currents. By the aid of an ingenious liquid microphone Prof. Vanni of Rome has transmitted speech for 625 miles. Feussenden in the United States has telephoned a few hundred miles, and Poulsen in Denmark, Colin and Jeanne in France, Goldschmidt in Germany and Ditcham in England have covered greater or less distances.

The lecturer concluded by remarking that we are yet a long way from telephony across the Atlantic, whether by cables or by wireless, but progress will continue to be made, and it is possible that some day speech transmission from England to San Francisco, with one repetition at New York, may be an accomplished fact.

CHICKEN THIEF CUNNING

Stiffes Fowls With Fumes, They Fall Into His Bag.

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The Progressive Ticket



State Ticket.

U. S. Senator—Albert J. Beveridge, Secretary of State—William A. Pierson.

Attorney General—Arthur G. Manning.

Auditor of State—George W. Latt, Superintendent of Public Instruction—John W. Kendall.

Treasurer of State—John Bower, State Geologist—Jethro C. Culmer, Clerk of Supreme Court—Edward R. Lewis.

Judge Supreme Court—Fifth District—Lou W. Vail.

Judge Appellate Court—Second District—George H. Koons.

Judge Appellate Court—First District—Elias D. Solsberry.

Judge Appellate Court—Second District—Willis E. Roe.

Judge Appellate Court—First District—Henry P. Pearson.

Judge Appellate Court—Second District—Homer C. Underwood.

District Ticket.

For Congress Fifth District—Otis E. Gully.

County Ticket.

Representative—Ulysses S. Young.

Prosecutor—Ross Peck.

Sheriff—Frank Scott.

Clerk—Lloyd Summers.

Treasurer—A. R. York.

Recorder—John L. Gallion.

Auditor—Ashton Priest.

Assessor—Wm. H. Peck, Sr.

Coroner—Dr. F. L. McAnfinch.

Surveyor—Ralph Donnohue.

Commissioner Second District—Jesse Herriott.

Commissioner Third District—Greenberry Meeks.

County Council First District—Grant Williams.

County Council Second District—R. F. Wells.

County Council Third District—William S. Collins.

County Council Fourth District—William Johns.

County Council at Large—Mort Fordice, Cyrus O'Hair, Robert W. Allen.

Greencastle Township Ticket.

Trustee—Oscar Williams.

Assessor—Robert T. Hamrick.

Justice of Peace—Joseph Donnohue and Thomas Thompson.

Constable—Eck H. Welch and Charles Toney.

Advisory Board—John McAlinder, Elmer Crawley, R. A. Davidson.

—(Advertising.)

IMPORTANT TO ALL WOMEN

READERS OF THIS PAPER

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Women's complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the result of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer a great deal with pain in the back, bearing-down feelings, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and may be dependent; it makes any one so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at all drug stores.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by the Judge of the Circuit Court of Putnam County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the estate of Julia F. Owens, late of Putnam County, Indiana, deceased.

Said estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1914.

ERASMUS OWENS, Administrator.

W. H. H. Cullen, Atty. 3t W Sept 25

"No Hunting ON This Farm"