

## GREENCASTLE DAILY HERALD.

## 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 everything 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 boot-leggers 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 brave. 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 had his fill, the guard was free to relax from duties and indulge in what literally was a "high lonesome." He got drunk 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 harbinger 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 female 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 women.

"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?



## 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:

Mrs. 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.

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