

Catawba Indians Serious Problem.

To the Editor of The State:

Noting that there has been a number of recent articles in regard to the Catawba Indians, also that there has been a recommendation to cut the appropriation that the general assembly has been making for them each year to a small sum which would be paid only to the aged and infirm who are not able to provide for themselves, and knowing that the most of our citizens are like a certain prominent senator now in the general assembly who, when the writer appeared before the finance committee of the senate in order to convey to it some information in regard to these Indians, thanked the writer for having come there and given them the information and stated that he was obliged to admit that while he had been in the house and in the senate for years and knew that an appropriation was made for the Indians, he had no idea what it was for or anything about it or them, I thought I would write some of the facts as I know them after seven years' service as their financial agent.

These Indians are segregated on 562 acres of the poorest, roughest land in the state, in York county, on what is known as the Catawba Indian reservation, in the River Bend section of the county, on the banks of the Catawba river. This land was set apart for them many years ago and they were segregated on this without any citizenship, right to vote, own property in their own name, or anything of that kind as "wards of the state of South Carolina" and have remained as such since. It is true that many of them have left the reservation and gone to other places in order to be able to live, as it was utterly impossible for them to all make a living on the reservation and in order to keep from starving they have moved away. Some live in Rock Hill, some in Columbia and other places.

The Indian is generally known as being indolent, no ambition to do anything, and, generally speaking, "no account." But in the case of the Catawba, while this is true to some degree in regard to some of them, we nevertheless have lots of white people in our state that are on par with the worst of the Indians. And, too, what incentive would they have to try to improve themselves when they

as they see fit and wherever they see fit.

With those who live at other places, their children are refused admittance to the schools because their parents have no citizenship and, too, because a great many do not want their children to mingle with them.

The state provides a school at the reservation, but on account of nothing there for them to do to make a living and the land so poor that they can not farm and live on it they have to go elsewhere.

The writer for some time has been in correspondence with Senator Dial and others in regard to trying to get the national government to take these Indians over and relieve the taxpayers of South Carolina of them and so far has met with little success, and if the following letter from Congressman Stevenson is correct, then there is nothing left for the general assembly of this state to do but to get busy and try to get a final settlement with these people and either provide for them. Mr. Stevenson, under date of January 12, writes as follows: "My Dear Williams:

"Referring to your letter in regard to the Catawba Indians, will say that I noticed the activities you mention of Senator Dial and Congressman Fulmer about this, and I was of the opinion that they would find out that there was nothing in the claim. I took the matter up immediately when I came to congress, but felt sure that there must be some explanation, or our congressmen would have long since had the government take charge of these Indians. It was gone into very fully years ago, I think in Hemphill's day, and the findings were very clearly set forth, and the following is the explanation: All other Indians, at least in the South, dealt directly with the national government, surrendered their lands to the national government, in consequence of the promise of support, hence the national government takes care of them. The Catawbans, on the other hand, made their treaty with the state of South Carolina and surrendered all land which they claimed, except the present reservation which they have in consideration of South Carolina's contract to take care of them. Hence the liability is the state's and not the national government's, and your Uncle Sam has steadfastly and finally put his foot down that the Catawbans have no claim against

HOME TOWN HELPS

IN FIGHT FOR CIVIC BEAUTY

Commercial Interests of Kansas City Unite for War on Billboards on Boulevards.

The commercial interests of Kansas City have gone on record as enemies of the "uglies."

The city planning and public buildings committee of the chamber of commerce adopted a resolution, taking a definite stand against "the encroachment of either filling stations or billboards on the city's boulevards and homes."

The resolution stated that the chamber members are heartily in accord with and desire to lend their moral support to the joint resolution of the two houses of the council to the effect that filling stations and billboards should not be permitted to destroy the effect of Kansas City's boulevard system.

After a protracted discussion the committee declared in favor of a "local option" on the uglies. By that was meant that each neighborhood be permitted to decide whether billboards or filling stations should be allowed to locate in that vicinity. The residents whose homes are within view, or within close proximity of the ugly, should have a voice in denying or permitting its location, the committee members believed.

Billboards in certain localities are not objectionable if properly constructed and lighted, in the opinion of the committeemen. But their place is not in residence neighborhoods or on boulevards, they agreed.

WAR ON INDUSTRIAL UNREST

"Community Service" Idea Is Spreading, for Many Good and Substantial Reasons.

"Community Service, Incorporated" shortly will take its place as a definite factor in the industrial life of Illinois.

This announcement comes through Maj. A. A. Sprague, chairman of the executive-financial committee for Illinois. Organization has been completed for Illinois and the plans for the establishment of the work are under way.

The aim of Community Service is so

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out these Indians are the same as minor children and can not legally do anything except that a state official act for them.

One commendable thing that I can say for the Indians is that while they intermarry with some very trifling white people and have become very badly mixed up, they will not have anything to do with the negro and are very much insulted if any one compares them in any way to the negro.

Another commendable thing in regard to the Catawbans is that during the Confederate war a number of them donned the Confederate uniform and fought bravely throughout the war for the South, so much so that a monument stands erected on the public square at Fort Mill to their honor, erected there by the late Captain White of that place. In the World War a number of the young Catawba's went into the service and did fine work. One of them, who went to France, is now sick, I am afraid with tuberculosis, which he contracted while in the service. Still these people are not allowed citizenship.

After having been their financial agent for seven years and looking into their situation, in fact, after finding their condition shortly after being made their agent I have recommended each year to the governor and general assembly that some permanent businesslike settlement be made with these Indians. If the state owes them anything, settle with them, give them their citizenship and let them go out and make their own way, as they have demonstrated that they have plenty of ability to do if they were given the proper chance. I do believe that when I took charge as agent I could have settled with them for a much less amount than I have paid them during the seven years, which amount is around \$60,000, and still they are on our hands. Governor Cooper and others did last year succeed in getting a committee to look into the matter of a permanent settlement, but their report went in just before the adjournment and nothing was done. It may possibly be taken up at this year's session. If the state does not owe them anything, then they should discontinue the appropriation, give them citizenship and let them get out with the balance of the people and work for their living

a better shape than it now is or has been for many years. The Indians have been criticized for their religion—the majority of them at least—they being Mormons. But they state absolutely that no other religious sect paid them any attention until the Mormons came among them and established a church, which has been the case in regard to their welfare from the standpoint of an existence until recently. As I see the matter, regardless of how indolent they are or anything else, they are human beings, wards of our state and should at least be put on par with the negro.

O. K. Williams.

Rock Hill.

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NOTICE!

All persons holding claims against the estate of Mrs. Belle Jones Galloway, deceased, should present them properly attested to the undersigned for payment, and all persons indebted to the said estate should make payment to the undersigned at once.

J. W. PITTS, Administrator.

Saluda, S. C.

stantial success in the big industrial communities of Bethlehem and Chester, Pa. The main work of Community Service is the solution of the leisure hour problem. A trained organizer will be sent to various communities to study conditions and make a survey of the social and recreational life, determining what is most needed and most desirable for the occupation of the leisure hours of the community, and then assisting them to provide and build up a service system for themselves.

House Painting.

When the home owner's thoughts turn to house painting problems Californians, particularly, begin to wonder what color will be best for the movies. A location director for motion pictures in Hollywood, Cal., says that white houses are almost impossible for use in motion pictures and he hopes the people within the area of the picture industry will use neutral or dark shades when they do their house painting.

"Darker shades are more agreeable to the eye than those of dazzling whiteness," so this movie director says, "and they photograph better, in addition to blending with the natural colors of the landscape."

All-white houses are also hard on the eyes.

Beauty Not Matter of Expense.

Beautiful grounds need not be expensive. The loveliest flowers and plants that ever grew are found in the woods and along the banks of streams, in fence corners, and in fields and shady nooks. They are yours for the digging. What is rarer or prettier than a bed of wild violets and ferns in a shady spot near the house? Plant generously of perennials, so that they will bloom and grow year after year with little time and attention and give stability to your landscape effects.

Willie Had a Reason.

Willie Hopkins is only ten years old, but, strange to tell, he brushes his own hair and washes his ears without parental coercion. It must be admitted that Willie just started this most uncommon practice within the last few days. The young man's mother was dumfounded when she walked into his room and found him plastering down his hair with a brush.

"You're a very good boy," she said "How did you come to think of brushing your hair and washing your face?" Willie looked sheepish and then replied: "Mary Brown told me I wuz good lookin'!"—New York Sun.

Don't Keep Auto in Barn. The barn is a bad place for the automobile. Build a garage.

sible cave in the mountains near Bristol, Va.-Tenn., may afford archaeologists and geologists an opportunity to throw some light upon our early American ancestry. Experiments show some of the bones to be more than a thousand years old, however, which is a comparatively early life as measured by the records revealed by other human skeletons. Early life in America (that is life for thousands of years before the discovery of Indians by white men, has long been a subject of much doubt by archaeologists, because as we are told by the Greenville News, comparatively few records have been found. In fact, nothing has been found to prove that any race existed here prior to the Indians. Whether they were the product of a special development or were akin to any of the men of Europe before the separation of the continents by Bering Strait is unknown.

Europe, we are told by some authority, is able to trace the development of mankind by two discoveries of human skulls between whose existence there were hundreds of thousands of years. The oldest human skull was unearthed near Heddleburg, Germany, and was estimated to have lived about 200,000 years ago, though that can not, of course, be certain. The skull was that of a "sub-man," having a cavity for a brain, though it differed in other respects from man of today, especially as to the jaw and cheek bone. The second discovery, that of the "Creomangan," was of a more developed "sub-man" who lived thousands of years later. These are the only two contributions that throw any light whatever upon the development of mankind prior to the "stone age" which was not so long ago when measured by the infinite.

But nothing has been found in America to justify belief that any race existed here prior to the Indians. The News suggests that there may be beneath the surface of the earth discoveries that would revolutionize our history and conception of the origin and habitation of North America. Perhaps that was what Shakespeare meant when he said "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in philosophy."—Augusta Chronicle.

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