

New State Tribune

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EIGHTEENTH YEAR

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NUMBER EIGHTEEN

U. S. BUREAU OF MINES SAVES NUMEROUS LIVES

Practical Miners Trained in Service Are Rushed to Rescue of Disaster to Aid in Rescue Work.

(By John W. Fleming.)
Washington, D. C., March 28.—While the efforts of the United States bureau of mines are being mainly directed toward a prevention of the accidents in coal mines that are resulting in such a large death toll each year the experts of the bureau are not neglecting the rescue work which is necessary following a disaster. The bureau has seven mine safety cars and six stations in the various coal fields with practical miners trained in rescue work, ready at a moment's notice to respond to the call for assistance. Since the bureau was organized a year and a half ago, its rescuers have been instrumental in saving more than forty lives of miners. Still more important, the bureau has introduced in the coal mines a new system of rescue work which has at least put a stop to the killing of volunteer rescuers. The heroes who died in the past while endeavoring to save the lives of entombed miners number in the hundreds.

As every great movement has its martyrs, the bureau of mines rescue work seems to be no exception. Two trained rescuers have already given up their lives in this cause, one at the Panosauk disaster, Thompson, Pa., one year ago, and the other at Cherry Valley, Pa., a few weeks ago. At the most recent mine disaster, at McCurtain, Okla., last week, the bureau's rescuers brought fourteen men to the surface alive and unharmed, preventing the death of any of the volunteer rescuers. In discussing the rescue work of the bureau, Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, the expert, said today: "I am glad that not a man was lost in the rescue work at McCurtain. And I may add that I have never anywhere seen a more orderly and well directed rescue work than that at McCurtain; nor a better class of miners. The equipment of the bureau of mines and the number of men trained in the use of the helmet was entirely inadequate, and as a result the progress was unfortunately slow. But a few lives were saved; none of the rescuers were lost. The experience gained will be most helpful in future work."

"At the Hanna Mine in Wyoming, a few years ago forty rescuers rushed into a mine in the hope of rescuing fifteen or sixteen miners who had been caught in an explosion, and all of the forty rescuers were killed. It is to be hoped that such an experience will never be repeated in the history of American rescue work. American miners of today are just as brave as those in any other country, or those of any other time, but they are lacking in experience that there is nothing to be gained by rashness in mine rescue work."

"Under the new system now being introduced men wearing different types of breathing apparatus are expected to go into the mine in advance to investigate the condition of the mine, adopt the necessary steps toward ventilation, and find and extinguish smoldering mine fires; also find and rescue any persons who may still be lying in the remote portions of the mine. This modern type of rescue work is new; it is still imperfect and open to improvement. It frequently arouses criticism on the part of those who watch but do not take part in its progress, and under such circumstances this is not to be wondered at. The special breathing apparatus of today is heavy and cumbersome and the oxygen supply that it carries does not last as long as it should. Nevertheless, progress is being made and the results of each year's experience will prove more and more satisfactory and encouraging."

"Recent experience in this new type of mine rescue work at McCurtain and other mine disasters has taught some important lessons. One of these is that there should be at every mine or every group of mines a number of young men trained in the use of modern breathing and res-

cue equipment, who are familiar with the mines in that particular district; also that the men who are trained in this work should be actual miners, men thoroughly acquainted with the mining conditions. These men should be sound in health and they should be men who are not easily excited, but remain cool and thoughtful at the time of greatest risk.

"There should be at every mine or group of mines a sufficiently large number of men equipped with the breathing apparatus who can begin the rescue work in the mine as soon as the disaster occurs, expecting to be relieved or aided when other rescuers arrive.

In order to relieve the chaotic condition of land titles in the Seminole Nation, where patents to the land have never been delivered, Congressman James S. Dwyer introduced a bill providing for the creation of an arbitration court in the Seminole Nation with jurisdiction to hear and determine all controversies as to certain land titles. The bill provides for the appointment of a judge, a clerk, and the usual court machinery.

President Taft has named John M. Lapham as postmaster at Cement, Okla.

A charter has been issued to the First National Bank of Westville, with an authorized capitalization of \$25,000. J. W. Jones is president of the new concern.

Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee and Senator Kenyon of Iowa, are threatened with ostracism by the other Senators, for the stand they have taken against a "graft" that has prevailed in that body for years, whereby large annual appropriations have been made for public buildings in towns of a population ranging from 200 to 2,000. The activities of the two Senators is aimed especially at recent appropriations for buildings in Wyoming and Utah. Senator Gore recently introduced bills providing for the erection of 27 buildings in Oklahoma which will probably be affected by the Tennessee and Iowa Senators' effort to block the passage of further appropriations for public buildings, where they are not absolutely necessary. Millions of dollars have been appropriated during the past five years for buildings in towns not entitled to receive this sort of recognition.

Senator Owen within the past year has sent out franked mail letters and documents to Oklahoma, which if they had been paid for at the regular postal rates would have amounted to more than \$50,000. A

movement is on foot to curtail the unlimited use and abuse of the franking privilege, which costs Uncle Sam millions of dollars each year.

Congressman Carter has introduced a bill providing for the settlement of all land title suits in Oklahoma by the payment of double the appraised valuation, by persons holding the lands. This bill is timed especially at the 30,000 land title suits in eastern Oklahoma, which are awaiting a decision in the U. S. Supreme court, in which Senator Owen is one of the principal defendants.

The following Oklahoma post-offices have been designated as depositories for postal savings funds: Bennington, Boynton, Nellis, Mauld, Porter, Mayville, Mounds, Okemah, Quilston, Seminole, Taloga, Vian, Walter, Waukomis.

Representative Hamilton of Michigan has introduced a bill providing against the shipment of receipt for transportation from one state or territory to another of any calf, unless six weeks old or over, unless accompanied by its holder at all times. A penalty of not less than \$20 or more than \$50 is provided for each calf offered or received for transportation. The committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce will begin hearings on this bill next week.

Secretary of Interior Fisher has overruled and set aside the action of Commissioner of Indian Affairs Valentine who recently disapproved without assigning any reason, a number of grazing leases in Osage Nation held by J. C. Strubbing, a prominent Texas cattleman. When James were secured they were turned over by General H. A. Smith, U. S. set and Commissioner. Valentine Secretary Fisher has approved leases.

Protests have been received from Texas cattle riders association against recent ruling of department of agriculture which sets aside the department's ruling for over twenty years, which now proposes to prohibit further shipment of cattle from below quarantine line into or out of Osage Nation pastures. It ruling cannot be changed it will cost Texas cattlemen thousands of dollars annually, they allege.

Congressman Scott Ferra has introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw \$400,000 from the Kiowa-Gomanche Apache Indian funds for the support and maintenance of their home heads for the coming year.

Senator Gore has returned from Lincoln, Nebraska, where last week he attended the annual bi-ethnic dinner given in honor of William Jennings Bryan.

Somewhat marbled by the Roosevelt steam-roller which passed over him at the recent state and district conventions in Oklahoma, Congressman Bird, McGuire, has returned to

Washington to resume his congressional duties.

Changes in fourth class Oklahoma postmasters are announced as follows: "Humboldt, Adair county, Charlotte A. B. Ellis, vice J. T. Galloway, removed; Golden, McCurtain county, General M. Robertson vice James M. Golden, resigned; Mamford, Creek county, John L. Nash, vice H. Morrow, removed; Phillips, Coal county, Earl H. Rodgers, vice G. W. Maxwell, resigned; Short, Sequoyah county, Hardy Constock, vice W. H. Haley, resigned; Hlsaw, Haskell county, Moses Weckley, vice J. T. Kinsey, resigned.

ROOSEVELT LOSES NEW YORK.
New York, March 27.—Roosevelt is being treated to some of the same needlework he handed out to his opponents when he was president.

Characterizing Tuesday's primary in New York county as a "farce," Charles H. Duell, chairman of the Roosevelt committee of the city of New York, after a conference with Roosevelt leaders Wednesday, appealed to Governor Dix to declare the primary invalid and provide for a second primary. Samuel S. Koenig, chairman of the republican county committee, and William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the republican state committee, both express the opinion that a second primary would be illegal. Roosevelt lost in the election by about 8 to 1. Taft gets 53 out of the 90 districts of the state.

Leaders of the two factions of the party cannot agree as to who is responsible for the failure to deliver official ballots at many of the polling places Tuesday. Chairman Duell insists the republican county organization was responsible, while Mr. Koenig says the board of elections and the official printers had complete charge of the printing and distribution of the ballots.

Chairman Duell's telegram to Governor Dix read:

"The newspapers of this morning without regard to party or political affiliation, declare that yesterday's alleged primary election in this city and throughout the state was a farcical breakdown of the election. Great numbers of voters were deprived of the opportunity of casting their ballots. The official ballots in many election districts were not distributed at all, and in even more numerous instances were delivered shortly before the close of the polls.

"The unexplained length of fourteen feet and the complexity of the ballot in New York county makes the provision of the election law for a 'substitution' of informal lots in the absence of the official ballots, look like conspicuous irony. The fact that where official ballots were not supplied, no copy of the official ballots containing the names to be voted for were at the polling places made it physically impossible to 'substitute' informal ballots. Better methods of making at the supposed right of the voter to signify his will at a primary cannot not have been devised.

condition overrun by ignorant "nigger" voters, colonized by and subjected to the will and political domination of such bosses as Jim Harkley and Frank Greer that any one of the above named counties would be so. All probably have elected a single democratic officer in the campaign of nineteen hundred and ten, not only the above counties but across in the colonizing of ignorant negroes in these counties would simply mean spreading into the other counties of the state until Oklahoma, the land of the free, the land of the sunshine would have been beyond the power of redemption a republican state dominated by negro machine bosses sustained by the votes of ignorant ignorant "niggers."

Read the letter and judge for yourself.

ROBERT L. OWEN
CHAIRMAN

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON PACIFIC RAILROADS
March 15th, 1912.

C. Douglas Russell, Esq., Editor,
The Saturday Evening Tribune,
Muskogee, Oklahoma.

My dear Sir:
I immediately answer your very sensible letter. The colored people have been used against their own welfare by the Republican party. The Republican party itself has been used by commercial and financial interests in the United States to build up gigantic fortunes at the expense of the individual citizens. The results are manifest - gigantic fortunes on one side and difficulty in making a living on the other side.

There are many reasons why colored men should support the Democratic party. The controlling reason is this: that with all the faults of partisan orthodox Democrats the Democracy fundamentally stands for the rights of man against privilege, stands for equal rights to all and special privilege to none. Privilege to some means injury to others and privilege to some means always privilege to the powerful, the rich, the strong, and never privilege to the weak and poor. This being true, the mass of men should support the party that stands for the mass of men.

I confess, frankly, that the grandfather clause which prevents the ignorant colored man from voting ought to prevent also the ignorant white man from voting, and that the race discrimination in favor of the ignorant white man must naturally offend the ignorant negro man.

It requires patriotism and generosity for the negro to ignore this apparent race discrimination. It is to the interest, however, of all men belonging to the weaker classes to do away with privilege, and the Democratic party is the best agency at present to accomplish this.

The colored people should have the manhood to give their votes to the party best calculated to bring these results. You must judge parties by the party and not by individuals composing them. You must judge parties by the acts of the party in relation to National policies, not by mere party promises. On this standard the Democratic party deserves the support of thoughtful men at this time, and the negro vote would do itself honor to support the Democratic ticket for this reason, without expectation of having any reward whatever except the establishment of honest, rational government.

The colored people should not permit themselves to be regarded as the personal asset of any party, but should exercise their rights with intelligent self-direction for the general welfare. The Democratic party now stands for the rule of the people, the government of the people, by the people and for the people - and this is exactly what Abraham Lincoln stood for as shown by his prayer on the field of Gettysburg. I should be glad to see the colored people rise to a full appreciation of the value of the suffrage.

Yours very truly,
R. S. M.

Let Democracy Know the Truth

A few weeks ago Hon. Charles B. Peters in his newspaper (the Hominy News), complained of Senator Owen's disloyalty to the democratic party, of his attempt to secure the recognition of his pro-sect club organizations by the Democratic national Committee, and other matters. Promptly in response to Mr. Peters' editorial Senator Owen branded Peters' statements untruthful and unreliable and made the statement that Mr. Haskell was responsible for the Peters statement.

Having made the fullest investigation Mr. Haskell in the New State Tribune advised Senator Owen that he is prepared to prove the truth of every statement made by Peters. From the records of the Democratic National Committee meeting, referred to by Mr. Peters, the New State Tribune later quoted verbatim and conclusively proved that Mr. Peters was badly mistaken in his denials.

The records again show that in the matter of democracy's fight for white man's government in Oklahoma that Senator Owen not only then bolted the will of the democracy but that he is still in open and active opposition to democratic principles on this question, and as conclusive proof of this fact we present below the true photographic copy of a letter written by Senator Owen to the Editor of the Saturday Evening Tribune, a colored newspaper published at the City of Muskogee.

Read it for yourself and then decide for yourself.

On a question so important to the democracy and to the homes of the people of the State of Oklahoma, is any man warranted in using the official influence given him by the democratic party to make war on the declarations and principles of that party? It is a well known fact that during the years nineteen hundred and eight and nineteen hundred and nine up to the adoption of the grandfather clause; that when republican politicians were organized and actively engaged in colonizing Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas ignorant "niggers" in various parts of the State of Oklahoma, so that the failure to adopt the grandfather clause would have left such counties as Seminole, Okfuskee, Okmulgee, Creek, Wagoner, Nowata, Muskogee, McIntosh, Cherokee, Sequoyah, Atoka, Choctaw, McCurtain, and doubtless many others in such

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ALL DRUGGISTS

years next after the passage of this Act; and all claims not so filed shall be forever barred, and the money attributable thereto shall be paid to such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, respectively, as the case may be.

Of this bill Mr. Ferris says:

The Supreme Court has held that direct taxes on the other proceeds was unconstitutional.

This clearly reduces the sixty million dollars cotton tax collected from the southern cotton states during the war an illegal tax.

In all justice it ought to be refunded to them.

Girls and Rabbits

(Copyright, 1912, by Associated Literary Press)

Mr. Clarence Donald had come down to the Birchies to do a little winter rabbit hunting. He was twenty-three years old, and was thinking about the last medicine, insurance, banking and girls.

It was his brother who was master at the Birchies, and it was his cousin Clara who welcomed him with a sort of Indian warwhoop, danced a jig, and then exclaimed:

"Never since Columbus discovered America has there been so many rabbits down at the edge of the woods yesterday I counted over a million."

"And there were millions more I didn't see. We shall shoot and ship enough to the city to buy a new automobile."

"That will be no nice!"

"And you are to meet Mollie Parker. She lives just half a mile away. She is a rabbit hunter, and you can see her rabbits, because they are so innocent, but oh, my she is fierce on chicken thieves! When she talks about them her eyes flash fire. She's had chickens stolen three times, and she says if she could catch the thief in the act she would shoot him dead. She's got a shotgun all ready for him."

"There was rabbit hunting, and there was an introduction to Miss Mollie Parker. Both events were quite satisfactory to young Donald. All the rabbits escaped, and he at once fell in love with the girl.

"At the end of the fortnight Miss Clara began to giggle. She giggled all one day and wouldn't explain why.

"Next day she chuckled. She wasn't going to explain that, either, but Clarence took her out to a snow-drift five feet deep and threatened her with death by asphyxiation, and she agreed to be good.

"Well, you know, I want to play a joke on Mollie," she said.

"What joke do you mean?"

"I want your help. It's a chicken joke."

"Is it something to make the hens laugh?"

"It surely is. You and I will steal four or five of her chickens and bring them home here. Why, when she's mad she's the loveliest thing ever."

"So that's what you've been chuckling and giggling over! Well, I won't go into it!"

"Why, Clarence Donald! You won't pretend to steal chickens to please me?"

"I didn't say I wouldn't go. I was just making a few inquiries, you know. You don't think I will be mad at me if we take the chicken?"

"Mad? Why, she'll just love you for it! She'll see at once that you are not Scotch and can take a joke. It will surely bring about a marriage between you!"

"If you think that way?"

"Of course I do."

Yes, Miss Mollie Parker had chickens. A mile away lived a hard-working, honest colored man, who had been helping himself to people at intervals and escaping suspicion. Miss Mollie also had a shotgun, and knew how to use it. She strung a wire from her chamber window to the henry, and attached a bell. Then, with the shotgun within reach, and waiting to take the law into his own hands, he jumped into bed.

Up at the Birchies at midnight's solemn hour—s-s-s-h!

A door is cautiously opened—two doors. Two muffled figures steal down stairs. One of them giggles. Out of the front door and down the road! No moon! An ideal night.

Two muffled figures climb a fence. They were through such a hole in their knees. They peek—they peer—they crouch!

The henry is reached at last. Its guardian sleeps. The hens within are unconcerned. They think the bird man has come to give them an extra feed for being good. One muffled figure carefully opens the door. Two hundred feet away a bell rings and a girl hops out of bed, seizes the shotgun and raises the hatch.

Uncle Ezra Says:

"I don't take more'n a gill us effort to get folks into a peck of trouble. I'm a doctor, and I know constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same. If ailing, take Dr. King's New-Life Pills for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at all druggists."

The alarm touches the henry. There is a gasp and a "Oh, my!" and the figures flee. The other seems to be confused, and it is while he is bumping against a post tree and getting up, that he hears the report of gun and feels fiery bird-shot enter his anatomy. He utters a long-drawn yell, and there is blood on the snow.

"Two households are aroused. In one a girl exclaims:

"Father—mother—I've shot that chicken thief!"

In the other it is:

Father—mother—cook—everybody, Clarence has been shot to death and is lying a cold corpse!"

If forty birdshot had been fired into a man by a girl and picked out by a doctor—if he had been carried into that girl's house—if she had shed tears over him—if she had vowed she never took him for a Scotchman—if chicken sons had been made for her from one of the hens he had come to steal—he would have done just what young Mr. Donald did and the girl would have "bushed" and her head and shoulders "yes!" the same as Miss Mollie Parker did.

SEEK SWORD OF SULEIMAN

It is Generally Believed That the Famous Weapon Is Now in London Antiqu Shop.

The famous sword of Suleiman, which "disappeared" from the Turkish treasury in the reign of Sultan Abdul Hamid, is believed to have been sold to some dealer in antique in London or Paris. Tahir Pascha, to whom the sword was given by Abdul just before the latter was deposed, has told the Constantinople police that it was buried in a subterranean passage in the Yildiz Kiosk, but he has forgotten the exact place.

Tahir was a favorite of Abdul, and the story is that Tahir received the sword from Abdul, although it belonged to an anonymous letter saying that the sword was in Tahir Pascha's possession.

William Haynes tells an amusing story of the Scottish terrier's appearance in Oklahoma. "I always smile when I think of an experience a Scottie and I had when I was at the university. The dramatic club was presenting one of Plener's farces, and I was lucky enough to be playing the part of a young seppie. In one of the acts, I used to take a Scottie on the stage, and when not before the footmen, was a guard in my dressing room—incidentally, she made things very uncomfortable for one of the ladies of the company who came in my absence, to borrow a filling of tobacco for his pipe.

"One time I came back to my room to find it in an uproar. Two stage hands were plunged deep in discussion as to whether Betty was a dog, or a tame bear cub, a debate that was quite seriously complicated by a third party maintaining that she was a coon. They had long since passed the retort courteous stage and were almost at blows, and I doubt that I could have convinced them, had she not spoken for herself—her bark being conclusive proof of her doghood."

HANDS WOULD BURN LIKE FIRE

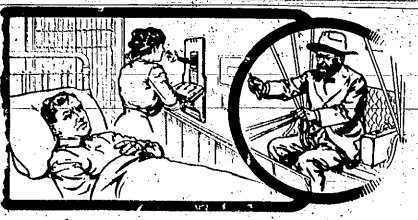
Could Lay Pin-In Cracks. Four Long Years of Eczema. Only Relief in Scratching. Used One Set of Cuticura Remedies. Hands Entirely Well.

"I can truthfully say Cuticura Remedies have cured me of four long years of eczema. About four years ago I noticed some little pimples coming on my little finger, and not giving it any attention, it soon became worse and spread all over my hands. If I would have them in water for a long time, they would burn like fire and large cracks would come. I could lay a pin in them. After using all the salves I could think of, I went to three different doctors, but all did me no good. The only relief I got was scratching.

"So after hearing so much about the wonderful Cuticura Remedies, I purchased one complete set, and after using them three days my hands were much better. Today my hands are entirely well and set being all good."—Clara Miss Edna Barber, R. F. D. 2, Spring Lake, Mich., Sept. 29, 1910.

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Although Cuticura Soap (5c.) and Cuticura Ointment (5c.) are sold throughout the world, a liberal supply of each, with 25c. book on the skin and scalp, will be mailed free on application to Cuticura Drug Co., Chem. Corp., Dept. 24, Boston, Mass.



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This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries, (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling it into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germs into the air, just so this balsmy anti-septic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hacking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 230 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will also mail you five days free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

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She Did't Want to Go

Hospital Is Advised As Only Relief From Long Illness. But Mrs. Chance Stays At Home.

Collins, Miss.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Delphia Chance writes as follows: "I had suffered from womanly troubles, and finally I took down with a fever. We had five different doctors, but seemed that I would not get any better. The doctors said they had done all they could to help me, and advised me to go to the hospital. I did not want to go, and I decided I would try Curds. After I began to take it, I got better very fast, and now I can take care of my baby, and I was lucky enough to feel as well as I ever did in my life. When I think how long my fever had lasted, and that nothing helped me, I can hardly believe that I am this great again. We spent nearly all we had for doctors, but they gave me no relief.

"I am thankful there is a remedy for womanly troubles that will not fail."

Curds will surely do as much for you as for the writer to the above letter, if you will only give it a fair trial.

Pure, safe, reliable, gentle—Curds is the ideal medicinal tonic for women. Try it.

N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions and 64-page book "Home Treatment for Women, sent in plain wrapper, on request."

Yes, Miss Mollie Parker had chickens. A mile away lived a hard-working, honest colored man, who had been helping himself to people at intervals and escaping suspicion. Miss Mollie also had a shotgun, and knew how to use it. She strung a wire from her chamber window to the henry, and attached a bell. Then, with the shotgun within reach, and waiting to take the law into his own hands, he jumped into bed.

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"I don't take more'n a gill us effort to get folks into a peck of trouble. I'm a doctor, and I know constipation, biliousness, indigestion or other liver derangement will do the same. If ailing, take Dr. King's New-Life Pills for quick results. Easy, safe, sure, and only 25 cents at all druggists."

New State Tribune.

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OKLAHOMA DEMOCRACY.

In the coming campaign C. N. Haskell will undertake to show from the official records.

That H. L. Owen is not a democrat.

That he has refused to support democratic principles.

That he has allowed himself since he has been a Senator with a party opposed to the democracy.

That he belittled the adoption of the grandfather clause when practically every democrat in this state was striving to preserve the State of Oklahoma as a white man's state.

And when in his own county of Muskogee more than two thousand negro men, women and children had within eighteen months been disfranchised and colonized—increasing Muskogee county's colored population in that brief period from eleven thousand to over sixteen thousand and negro population.

That the democratic party unanimously decided in State Convention for restricted negro vote amendment.

The ignorant negro vote amendment was the result of the efforts of government both state and local.

That Senator Owen, holding a high official position from the hand of the democratic party, had no right to bolt his party principles and negotiations and give aid and encouragement to the enemy.

That in this country it would be dangerous to the public welfare to employ whites in educational institutions, and to all races to repeal the grandfather clause or get its provisions aside.

We assert that the white man is born of a race wherein common sense, the power to reason and to act with intelligence is inherent and therefore it is not true nor proper to assert that if any white man is ignorant of his own history, youth and the lack of opportunity to obtain an education, that such white man should be classed with the ignorant colored man wholly lacking in the power of reason or birth of a race wherein common sense and reasoning power is inherent.

That the inferior race must assist by its industry to evolve to a higher stage before he can enjoy the privilege of the white man either to the advantage of himself or his state.

That Senator Owen's pleading speeches before the people of Oklahoma in the last seven or eight months are not candid, are not sincere, and are not supported by his Senatorial regard.

In presenting these facts Haskell believes that the democracy of this state have a right to know the truth, to the end that they may no longer be deceived.

Remember this: In the coming campaign every man shall know the truth before he is called on to vote if it is possible for us to discover the truth. We will back every statement that we make in our claim that Senator Owen is not a democrat and does not support democratic principles, and that his speeches are wholly at variance with his Senatorial regard.

Our state are entitled to sincere action on the part of all public officials and wherever we challenge Senator Owen's sincerity or his lack of democracy or his failure to serve the common people just remember that the time of our state will be there in his presence to say every word that we would say or print in his

ROOSEVELT'S INSINCERITY, READ IT.

Editor Hearst severely attacks what he calls the Roosevelt method of approaching the trust problem. He offers a third method or policy for which he claims high economic and moral advantages.

Is Colonel Roosevelt "inconsistent" and "insincere," arbitrary and unscientific, as Editor Hearst alleges? Does the former President, more by habit than by choice, divide trusts into good and bad? Is that colloquial expression the quintessence of the Roosevelt position?

The truth is, there is absolutely no material difference between the Roosevelt trust policy, which he has advocated for years, and the Hearst trust policy. To prove this beyond a shadow of doubt, let us invoke the "gradual parallel."

Editor Hearst's position, in his own words, is as follows: "The waste and expense of competition being, therefore, sufficiently clear, and the definite advantages of combination being equally evident, the question to take up in conclusion is the actual legislative enactments which combine to regulate competition, but to eliminate the evils consequent upon the misuse of the power of combination."

The evils of the trust clearly lying in overcapitalization and excessive prices, the remedy clearly lies in governmental regulation, of capitalization and regulation of other prices or profits.

When a combination reaches a certain size and extent it becomes a virtual monopoly, and when it has attained to that point, it is when it will inevitably advance prices, unless restrained by the government.

Mr. Roosevelt's position, in his own words, is as follows: "The effort to prohibit all combinations, good or bad, is bound to fail, and ought to fail, when made. It merely means that some kind of the worst combinations are not checked and that honest business is checked, but the wrong should be not to strangle business, as an incident of strangling combinations, but to regulate big corporations, thoroughgoing and effective."

The fact that a combination is very big is an argument in itself, and it is not because its size renders it potent for mischief, but it is because it is big that it is actually more so supervised and controlled as to guarantee to the people the best of its doing.

We should enter upon a course of supervision, control and regulation of these great corporations, and we should not fear if necessary to bring to the point of control monopoly prices, just as in the case of the railway rates.

Mr. Roosevelt says: "Do not destroy combinations, but let them regulate, if necessary, to the point of fixing monopoly prices."

Editor Hearst says: "Do not destroy combinations, but let them regulate, if necessary, to the point of fixing monopoly prices."

What is the difference between these positions? Mr. Roosevelt deplores laws which demand regulation by law and supervision and control by an administrative body. He points to the emergency control, the illustration. Editor Hearst deplores regulation by law, advocates control by law, and also points to the emergency control and supervision and control by a legislative body.

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over their own rails. Instead of there being no impairment of service, the result is that the rate-maker, qualified in gross increase of rates, prevention of construction of new lines into competitive territory, "reasonable deterrant" of service.

The government's attorneys contended that the "reasonable deterrant" applied by the supreme court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases was not to be applied in passing upon this merger.

"The court did not decide that where it appears it is a restraint upon two great systems of competing property, and that such restraints are to be prohibited and forever prohibited. Did he give any such help? Not for one minute."

Probably Senator Owen's letter of last week to the Editor of the colored newspaper in Muskogee, where he opposes the grandfather clause, will explain why he considered that he was representing his personal views instead of the demands of the people of Oklahoma who had elected him to the Senate.

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was not a bill in the interest of the Indians nor in the interest of the mass of the people. It was pure and simple a grafting bill, an attempt to demoralize the people that the surface of these coal lands be opened to farmers for actual settlement under the Owen substitute.

Why not? Among the reasons why not are the coal operators who in the future might use the mineral gift was unrestricted under the Owen substitute as to the proportion of the entire surface that they might use in connection with the mining operations leaving it a matter between the conscience of the coal operator and the approval of the Secretary of the Interior in which the farmer would have no voice except to cry out against injustice and with a voice so small that it would never reach the City of Washington where polite society seems to rule the world.

Another reason why not? Any damage resulting to the farmer or who would have built his home on the surface of the land by reason of any increase or subsidence resulting from necessity or from careless mining would have to be suffered by the farmer of the surface and without any means of redress or recovering his losses.

There are other reasons why Senator Owen's substitute was a ridiculous gold brick being handed to the people of Oklahoma. It was a bill to give the people of Oklahoma a voice in the surface of the land by reason of any increase or subsidence resulting from necessity or from careless mining would have to be suffered by the farmer of the surface and without any means of redress or recovering his losses.

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