

## BULGIN TALKS ON CHIEFTAIN STORY

Christian Science Attacked By Evangelist at Last Night's Meeting.

Dr. Bulgin is funniest when he attacks Christian Science. Last night, before the collection was taken up he talked for about three quarters of an hour over an article which had been printed in the Daily Chieftain in answer to a few words said by him against the Christian Science religion a few evenings ago. He began by being most fair, and giving the belief all due consideration, but as he proceeded further, his great dislike and abhorrence to it gave vent to many vehement utterances and showed what a difficult thing it is for an earnest believer in one thing to be fair to an opposite creed no matter how hard they may try.

On the other hand, those who are following, as Dr. Bulgin thinks after a false doctrine and a false God are by this kind of argument only drawn toward it the more and see in the attack the very points brought out upon which their creed is based. Useless is the waste of words, it would seem which causes those who mock to mock the more, and those who believe to believe with a firmer faith than ever.

One might wish, in hearing Dr. Bulgin preach, that he would not deem it necessary to attack a Dowey, an Ingersoll or Mrs. Eddy, but rely on his own great strength as an orator and persuader to bring souls unto God's kingdom. With a power like his, and an intellect which has coined a wonderful amount of knowledge, he can give to an ignorant world much information which gives them food for thought and religious inspiration. These attacks only make them try to agree to that of which they know but little, for many of his hearers would not have time or patience to give the subject sufficient study to be really fitted for any sort of an opinion. It takes great strength to be an evangelist, and with the good Dr. Bulgin is doing, one can only hope that he keeps all reserve forces for use on the main issue.

It is a strange thing how many people go to hear an address like Dr. Bulgin gives and fall to bring a small coin as a contribution. If for nothing else, this should be done as a slight recognition of the really great speaker who is to give a part of himself to entertain and to instruct. There is no place of entertainment which is free, and why this should be so considered is an enigma not easily solved. If a man like this cared to leave his evangelistic work and start out on the platform as a lecturer or a political speaker, or give his time to any subject he might choose, the people would pay high prices to hear him. But as it is, there seems to be slight obligation felt by many in the audience, as they do not readily respond when called upon for their mite toward keeping the work going.

Sermon last night was an able one, and showed that the people of Vinita have a real friend in him who has come to do them good. Not, as he says to destroy, but to construct and build up. He speaks of the welfare of the town and its citizens; the school and its young people. His religion is so practical that it seems an easy thing to accept God under the condition offered, unless the mind is occupied with a consciousness of something which cannot be expressed and which hold them back from this confession. As few people have anything to keep them back, there seems to be absolutely no excuse.

Dr. Bulgin talked of the man who said, "I would like to be a Christian, but can't," and explained that this only meant a willful refusal to even try. Another who said, "I would like to be a Christian, but simply cannot live it." If living a Christian life was too

great for mortal man to do, God would be a tyrant to demand such a thing and make the penalty of not doing so the penalty of death. God does not make mistakes, and wants men to come to Him so bad that He makes the penalty according to His desire that man may be saved from all sins.

Another one in Vinita has said, "I'd like to be a Christian, but I'm just as good now as some of your church members." Dr. Bulgin said "God pity you if you are not better than some of them. Woe be unto ye Scribes and Pharisees!" Because of the hypocrites who would compose the individuals in the church called "some" it does not follow that there are not good people, living Godly lives who may be held up as examples to those who are as good as "some." He said because one banker might deceive the people and abscond with the money, it did not follow that all bankers would do likewise. Lodgemen weren't of all living up to the requirement of their order, and many business men are known to be guilty of unrighteous dealings—but it would be a pity to think all business men were like this one, not to be trusted. He said that the sins of the church member stood out boldly before the world on account of the whiteness of the life he was expected to live; whereas the darkness enveloping the sinner made a perfect cloak for anything he might do, as nothing was expected of him. There is but one standard to go by in right living and that is the standard of Jesus Christ. Dr. Bulgin bade men and women be fair with each other; gentle, kind and helpful. The man who wants to be honest, pure to home and family, pay his debts and love his country can be a Christian and live it.

"The difference," he said, "between doubt and unbelief, is that doubt contains still the little spark of immortality which longs after God. Unbelief is to turn the back on God entirely. There are plenty of honest doubters, but for unbelievers there is nearly always some sin behind the life which would not bear the light of criticism."

One says, "I'd like to be but don't feel like it." These are, he says, "like lallaggin kittens sitting in the ashes waiting to feel like it. They will never feel until they get to work. Salvation is not salvation." Dr. Bulgin gave here an amusing story of ploughing in North Carolina with a steer. Then pictured the beauty of a southern day, all sunshine; with the singing of birds and sweet smelling flowers of the field nearby. Did he feel like it that day when he longed so for the privilege of being a careless boy, and enjoy the beautiful nature around him? He told of his boyhood; a pathetic story, and it was not hard to believe that he didn't always feel like doing the tasks he had to shoulder.

"The only way to be saved," he said "is to feel saved. To feel saved is to be saved."

The last man said, "I would like to but I'm not good enough," and why then should one need salvation? God wants men to come because they are not good and feel a need, and say like Paul, "Lord what will you have me do?" He told a touching story of a little Chicago waif, who child as he was, felt unfit to enter the beautiful home where they had offered to take care of him. But when bade to enter, he went in, and received the abundance of good things which had been prepared for his reception. So it is with all who need salvation. An invitation was extended as the sweet old song was sung which brings unconsciously to every heart a need of something to guide and direct to a haven of rest somewhere, sometime.

"Just as I am, without one plea But that thy blood was shed for me, And that thou bidst me come to thee Oh Lamb of God, I come, I come. ISOBEL McCARMICK.

Well, Dr. Bulgin, I'd like to be a Christian, but there are hypocrites in the church. Well, if every church member in the world died and went to hell tonight it wouldn't save you or change your standing before God.

## PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GOVERNOR LEE CRUCE

### GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

The approach of the end of our harvest season that has brought us abundant rewards for the labor we gave, of itself must remind us of the gratitude we experience toward the Giver on all good and perfect gifts.

Nature, like our humanity, has its many besetments, and perennial happiness is beyond our earthly lot; but adversity serves the ennobling purpose of making us humble and preparing our hearts for the duty of giving thanks for the mercies of the closing year.

Sufficient rains and tempered sunshine have produced with our labor abundant crops, and the harvest has banished the financial stringency that beset us. Our country has been notably free of pestilence and infectious disease. Famine has not hindered the liberal exercise of our faculties of industry, nor has want been manifest. The elements have contributed to our welfare in the absence of destructive storms and devastating floods. Peace pervades the hearthstones of our people and prosperity is within our gates.

Wherefore, I, Lee Cruce, governor of the state of Oklahoma, by virtue of the traditions of our fathers, the custom of the age, the authority of the law in me vested, and in pursuance of the policy of the president of the United States, recommend and adjure that the people of the state of Oklahoma shall, on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, 1912, rest from their labors and in their homes, their churches and other places of convention partake of such exercises as will properly manifest their hearty gratitude for all those things good and righteous and wholesome and beneficent that during the past twelve months have been bestowed upon the people of this commonwealth.

In testimony whereof, I hereby proclaim Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of November, a holiday throughout the state of Oklahoma, and have caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Oklahoma.

(SEAL) Done at Oklahoma City this the eighth day of November, 1912.  
LEE CRUCE,  
Governor of the State of Oklahoma.  
BENJAMIN F. HARRISON,  
Secretary of State.

## GUTHRIE ALMOST SURE OF DEFEAT

Although Guthrie Will Not Concede Defeat Returns Indicate Victory For Oklahoma City.

Oklahoma City, Nov. 9.—There seems to be no longer any doubt that Oklahoma City has a good majority over Guthrie on the yes and no vote on the capital removal bill, although Fred W. Wenner, manager of the Guthrie campaign, will not concede it.

Fifteen counties have officially reported their vote to the state election board up to tonight, showing a total of 13,555 for removal and 17,287 against it, a majority of 3,712 against Guthrie on the individual vote. This does not take into consideration the number of persons who failed to vote on the question, all of which counts against the "yes" side. If today's ratio is maintained throughout the state, Oklahoma City's majority alone may reach between 18,000 and 19,000. According to the day's returns Oklahoma City carried Cleveland, Cotton, Greer, Hughes, Jefferson, Latimer, McClain, Murray, Stephen and Woods, while Guthrie carried Kay, Mayes, Nowata, Rogers and Sequoyah.

There were 5,127 more votes cast on the Campbell Russell bill dealing with the state board of agriculture in the fifteen counties reporting than on the capital removal. The total shows 30,949, of which 25,278 were yes and 9,671 no. Only 28,446 votes were cast on the school aid amendment, 17,672 being for it and 10,774 against it. The Russell bill appears to have been adopted.

On the face of the returns, Morgan in the second district and McGuire in the first district, both republicans, have been elected to congress, defeating John J. Carney of El Reno and John J. Davis of Lincoln, respectively. It was announced tonight both districts would be contested upon the ground that negroes were permitted to vote in both without the "grandfather" test being applied. The counties involved in the first district are Lincoln, Logan and Kingfisher, and in the second, Oklahoma and Blaine. Affidavits are being gathered in both districts for the contests.

Notice. I hereby notify all parties that I will not be responsible for any bills incurred by Mrs. Vinita Basey. THOS. T. BASEY.

## 1912 CORN CROP BREAKS RECORD

Great Crop on November 1, Estimated to Be Worth \$1,850,776,000.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The corn crop of 3,169,137,000 bushels, or 281,921,000 bushels more than the greatest crop of corn ever grown in any country in the world, is the feature of the country's most remarkable agricultural year in history, according to the November crop report of the United States department of agriculture issued Friday. The report completed the government's preliminary estimates of the nation's principal farm crops. This great crop of corn on November 1 was worth to farmers \$1,850,776,000.

The enormous sum of \$4,171,344,000 represented the farm value on November 1 of the United States crops of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, flax seed, rye and buckwheat, with the value of the growing cotton crop and the crops of tobacco, rice and apples. The aggregate value of these principal farm products will amount way beyond \$5,000,000,000.

Upon the preliminary estimates of production and prices announced today the value of the crops figure out as follows:

Corn	\$1,850,776,000
Hay	854,515,000
Wheat	603,629,000
Oats	475,169,000
Potatoes	188,501,000
Barley	120,845,000
Flax Seed	39,693,000
Rye	24,370,000
Buckwheat	125,526,000

There was an increase in the total value of each of these crops excepting buckwheat, potatoes, barley and rye. The increase netted \$515,057,000 over the value of last year's crops. Record crops of corn, potatoes, flax seed, oats, barley, rye and hay were harvested this year. The government's official estimates of the value of the various crops and its final estimates of total production will be announced in December.

More definite information as to the size of the greatest crop of corn the world ever has known as given today when the crop reporting board of the United States department of agriculture issued its preliminary estimates of the country's total production in the November crop report. Heretofore the estimates of the corn crop have been based upon condition reports. The November report, made up from reports of agents and correspondents

of the department's bureau of statistics and issued at 2:15 p. m., announced also the preliminary estimate of the total production of bushwheat, potatoes, flax seed and tobacco; the yield per acre of each; the average farm price on November 1 of the country's principal crops, and the amount of corn of the 1911 crop remaining on farms November 1.

Details of the report follow:

Corn: Total production, preliminarily estimated, 3,169,137,000 compared with 2,531,488,000 bushels last year, and the record crop of 2,927,416,000 bushels in 1906. Yield per acre 29.3 bushels, compared with 23.9 bushels last year, and 26.7 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price 58.4 cents per bushel, compared with 64.7 cents last year. Quality 101.1 percent, compared with the ten-year average. Corn of 1911 crop remaining on farms November 1 was 64,764,000 bushels, compared with 123,824,000 bushels of the 1910 crop remaining on farms November 1, last year. The farm value of the corn crop December 1, last year, was \$1,656,258,000.

Potatoes: Total production, preliminarily estimated, 414,287,000 bushels, compared with 292,737,000 bushels last year, and the record crop of 839,195,000 bushels in 1909. Yield per acre, 112.3 bushels, compared with 80.9 bushels last year, and 94.3 bushels, the ten-year average yield. Average farm price, 45.5 cents per bushel, compared with 76.3 cents last year. Quantity, 102.0 percent, compared with the ten-year average. The farm value of the potato crop December 1 last year, was \$233,778,000.

Apples: Total production, preliminarily estimated, 69.9 percent of a full crop, compared with 62.4 percent, the ten-year average. Quality, 83.0 percent, compared with 78.2 percent last year, and 72.1 percent in 1910.

Wheat: Total production, preliminarily estimated, 720,333,000 bushels, compared with 621,338,000 bushels last year and the record crop of 748,460,000 bushels in 1901. Yield per acre, 16.0 bushels, compared with 12.5 bushels last year and 14.0 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price, 83.8 cents per bushel, compared with 91.5 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 58.3 pounds, compared with 57.8 pounds last year and 57.7 pounds the ten-year average. The farm value of the wheat crop on December 1 last year was \$545,063,000.

Oats: Total production, preliminarily estimated, 1,417,172,000 bushels, compared with 922,298,000 bushels last year and the record crop of 1,186,341,000 bushels in 1910. Yield per acre, 37.4 bushels, compared with 24.4 bush-

## TWO AMERICAN SHIPS SAIL FOR TURKISH WATERS

Washington, Nov. 9.—While active preparations are being made to get the armored cruisers Tennessee and Montana headed toward Turkish waters within forty-eight hours to protect Americans, the revenue cutter Unalga, now at Port Said, probably will be turned back from the Suez canal and ordered to rush to the Turkish coast, where, after a three and one-half days' sail, she could arrive a full fortnight ahead of the big cruisers.

The Unalga is a fine new craft. She carries a crew of seventy men, and, if the larger vessels of the European powers should overlook other foreigners in their zeal for their own nations, the Unalga could furnish refuge for 500 or more Americans.

L. W. Buffington made a business trip to Muskogee today.

Mrs. S. C. Mayhew, Mrs. S. L. Walker and children, will leave this evening for their home at Columbus, Kansas. They have been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Brooks.

els last year and 29.5 bushels, the ten-year average. Average farm price, 33.6 cents per bushel, compared with 43.8 cents last year. Weight per measured bushel, 33 pounds, compared with 31.1 pounds last year and 31.3 pounds, the ten-year average. The farm value of the oats crop on December 1 last year was \$414,663,000.

STATE	Yield	Production
Illinois	40.2	428,452,000
Iowa	43.0	432,021,000
Kansas	23.5	200,361,000
Missouri	32.0	243,904,000
Nebraska	25.0	189,350,000
Texas	21.0	153,300,000
Oklahoma	18.7	101,878,000
Indiana	40.5	200,354,000
Ohio	42.8	175,266,000
Georgia	13.8	54,510,000
Kentucky	30.4	109,440,000
Tennessee	26.0	86,632,000
Alabama	17.2	53,664,000
Mississippi	18.3	66,840,000
North Carolina	18.2	51,100,000
Arkansas	20.4	52,163,000
South Dakota	30.6	76,347,000
Minnesota	37.5	84,975,000
Virginia	24.0	47,520,000
South Carolina	17.9	34,178,000
Louisiana	18.6	33,815,000
Wisconsin	35.7	58,262,000
Michigan	34.6	56,121,000
Pennsylvania	42.1	61,003,000

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One-Third Underpriced

All colors, all styles, all grades, all prices

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