

GREAT COAL FIELDS OF INDIAN TERRITORY BUILDING FORTUNES

Cheap Fuel in Exhaustless Quantity and of High Grade Attracts Industrial Enterprises to the Great Southwest.

VARIED MINERAL, TIMBER AND CROP RESOURCES

BY HERBERT VANDERHOOF, Special Correspondence.

SOUTH MALESTER, I. T., Oct. 2.—This city may with propriety be called the Coal City. What steel is to Pittsburgh, beer to Milwaukee, and flour to Minneapolis, coal is to South McAlester and the other towns of this section. It may amount many people who have only a limited amount of information about the resources of Indian Territory to know that here is one of the richest coal fields in the country, and that while the field has only been partially opened and worked, the annual output is now somewhere between four and five million tons a year. This is almost double what the mines of the North and East can earn, but here the miner is a power. In order to induce experienced men to come to this country it was necessary for the mining companies to make inducements in higher wages, and as labor has always been scarce, and the companies have never been able to get as many hands as they can employ, wages have always remained high.

Attractions for Employes. Because of this scarcity of labor the companies were also obliged to make more than the usual preparations to attract employes under conditions more favorable than elsewhere. Towns are laid off with wide streets, and the houses are surrounded with well fenced yards and gardens. The miners come from almost every state in the Union, and there are also a large number from foreign countries, notably from Great Britain. The rate of wages paid is \$10 a month for the current year, and this includes an amicable feeling between the employers and the workmen, and prevents lockouts and strikes.

Within the next ten or twenty years the greatest industrial development in the history of this country is destined to take place in Indian Territory. Heretofore the development of the coal fields has been greatly retarded because of the fact that the land was held by the Indians as a people and could not be sold. By the scheme of allotment, which is now being carried out, and which will be completed early in 1905, the lands will be divided among the Indians, and a large amount left over for sale. In spite of these adverse conditions, however, the last few years have flourished. The last federal statistics show that there are about 800 manufacturing establishments in the territory, as compared with twenty ten years ago. The value of the annual product of these establishments was placed at \$4,000,000 annually from an investment of less than \$3,000,000.

Industry Sure to Come. Mills and factories are the economical adjuncts to a coal field. Where a seam of coal is found, there a factory of importance proportionate to the output of the mine is erected. And the magnitude of the coal fields is considered the future position of the territory in the manufacturing world cannot be overestimated. Especially in this territory, where great resources of the country, aside from the fundamental energy which the coal beds insure, are considered. With over one million acres of commercial timber, no one foot of which has been cut, the affairs of the Indians are wound up, an annual output from live stock farms worth \$1,000,000, a cotton crop worth \$2,000,000, six million bushels of oats and four million bushels of wheat, there can be little doubt but that within a few years ten thousand spindles, saws, and cylinders will be humming a harmonious tune of prosperity in the cotton mills, gin saws, and grist mills and factories of every description throughout the territory.

So-called Indian Territory is a surprise. The mind of the average American harks back at the mere mention of the Indian land to the days of his early literature, the tales of the Leather Stocking country where blankets and moccasins were much in evidence and the implements of war much in demand; where the noble red man's conversation, replete with boastful "heaps," was the very medium of a spirit of foreboding and every leaf rustle was taken as a sinister omen.

It is hard to overcome such early impressions. It is hard to realize that the blanket Indian has gone with the buffalo and that the civilization of the white man has extended to embrace not only the red man's land, but even the red man himself. Nevertheless such is the condition. All the old traditions have been discarded and nothing of his former state of savagery remains, unless it be, perhaps, his wonderful lack of civilized energy. At bottom, wealth and the resultant educational advantages may be said to be the cause of this transformation. More money per capita has been devoted to the education of the Indian than to any other race of people on earth, and the result is a law abiding gentleman of wealth, of the land of plenty, the richest soil in the world, the opportunity of a lifetime to secure a HOME for yourself and your family, a bright future for your children, and a bright future for your country.

M. A. WERT, LAWTON, OKLAHOMA.

OKLAHOMA FOR 10c

COME NOW TO SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA THE BEST PLACE ON EARTH FOR HEALTH, WEALTH, AND PROSPECTS. THE GREAT WICHITA MOUNTAIN-RED RIVER VALLEY COMANCHE COUNTY WITH THE FAMOUS CAPITAL CITY LAWTON. MEDIUM Latitude, Longitude, and Altitude. ABUNDANT RAINFALL. The rich dark soil produces Corn, Wheat, Oats, Cotton, Broom Corn, Chickpeas, and other crops. The best of North, East, South, and West. Land prices, \$5 to \$20 per acre. SEND FOR OKLAHOMA AND INDIAN TERRITORY COLORED MAP. Also a FREE BOOKLET, Information, farm prices, list, etc. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. We give special railway rates, show land in every part of the Territory, and furnish Auto-tickets and Carriage Hire and SEND NOW.

POWERS LAND & LOAN CO., LAWTON, Comanche Co., Oklahoma. James M. Powers, Mgr. SOUTHWEST.

two hundred thousand bales of cotton per annum, and the ratio of the production varying conversely.

Money in Cattle Raising. One of the most remunerative industries in the territory has been the raising of cattle. The Indian territory steer is responsible for thousands of prosperous homes in all parts of the country. The generous Indian territory grass has made this possible. Up to the present and in some parts of the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations may still be seen many a large ranch where the herds where the cattle are given the range. But little winter feeding is done on a ranch of this kind, though it has been found by some ranchmen to be more advantageous to use a limited supply of cotton seed in conditioning those cattle which have been "cut out" for market.

Probably the most independent domestic animal in the territory is the hog. "Pig tight" fences are scarce, and he is allowed to roam at will, receiving but a few grains of corn daily at headquarters in order to keep him fat. He is drifting too far from home with the cattle. If he is given his freedom in an oak grove, it often happens that he surprises his owner by the amount of pork he produces. The hog is well looked after, and the puts in his appearance. Nearly all of the hogs raised as a side line gain their weight thus on a diet of acorns, when these are obtainable, and with the majority of the Indian territory hogs pay the grocer, pays the rent of the family, and supplies the table with meat.

MANY SOILS, NONE POOR, IN COMANCHE COUNTY, OK.

Where the Prize Wheat Shown at the St. Louis Exposition Was Grown—Great Capacity for Crops.

BY W. H. HORNADAY, Special Correspondence.

LAWTON, Ok., Oct. 3.—Comanche county has a great variety of soils, and none of them are poor. Whether it is a sandy loam or a black, loess soil, or the chocolate colored, it is always very rich, and produces enormous crops. The lawns grow the finest plants and flowers produced anywhere in America. It is a little too tight for a good crop of wheat, which is the sixty-four pound wheat which has everything shown at St. Louis. Almost any quarter section of land will have a field with some of the best pasture and meadow land in the country. The soil of the soil will grow fine cotton, Kaffir, broomcorn, and oats, but the best potatoes are grown on the corn land.

The wheat crop is sown in July and August, regardless of the season. The "dry land" plow, which is a double disk, drawn by three horses, which does good work in the soil, and is used for the first of September the rains set in and the ground is harvested and put in fine condition, and wheat is sown during October.

The first spring crop is potatoes, planted about Feb. 10 to 15, with oats as soon after as possible. Corn is planted before March 10. Garden and vegetable planting is done in February and very early in March. Kaffir, broomcorn, and other crops, sorghum, cowpeas, etc., are planted as early as the farmer can reach the job, some of them as late as June. Alfalfa is sown in the fall, and just as soon as the seed bed can be properly prepared. As the potato crop is dug the seed for the second crop is planted, and that is done in September. Fall crop of "garden sage" is put in in late September. Cabbage and cauliflower are planted very early and are fine crops. Celery is planted early or late, just as the early or late crop will suit the grower, and grows nearly all winter. Sweet potatoes and beets grow until about Christmas.

The native grasses of Comanche county embrace the old blue stem and the usual long grasses found in the West. On the black, tight lands—the foothills near the streams and the tablelands near the Wichitas—the mesquite is a very hardy, short, fine stem grass, on which cattle will fatten fifty-two weeks in the year. The Bermuda is a short, rich grass, but must be sown in the fall, and is either for pasture or meadow. These grasses ripen in the fall without any frost, and are therefore very valuable for winter grazing. As a general rule, the short grass indicates a low land, and is for wheat and oats, while corn, potatoes, and alfalfa make greatest crops on the long grass lands.

Outside of the foothills of the Wichitas there is very little stone or rough land anywhere in the county. The only waste land is along the deep draws or dry creeks, where the water and the soil are too deep to run a furrow across, and the rough places are generally found on the land best adapted and most desirable for pasture and nothing is lost. Where a pond for stock water and fish is desired, these rough places are utilized, and many farmers are building such ponds, even where they are not needed for watering the streams and the wild duck channel in the fall, and winter near them if not disturbed. Willows, and any varieties of trees, which thrive around them and help transform the water into a fine, healthy, and profitable to the farmer.

BLUE GRASS IN OKLAHOMA.

How Perry's Park Makes Kentucky Look to Its Laurels.

PERRY, Ok., Oct. 5.—Kentucky blue grass lawns can be grown in Oklahoma. Time was when in most Oklahoma towns this statement would have brought a challenge of derision, and the farmer would be received by many persons with incredulous shakings of the head. Oklahoma from Kansas were ever unwilling to admit that despite the long summers, the heat and exposure to the sun, and the attendant upon strong winds, blue grass, tended by intelligent cultivation, could not be encouraged to spread its velvety carpet in protected places. These Kansans had seen this "benediction of nature" move westward in that state, slowly gaining a foothold where once only buffalo grass had grown. The encroachment was laborious, but the grass more than held its own in localities where it was given proper encouragement.

W. P. Perry, the kindly guardian and foster father of trees in Perry, Kan., a member of the blue grass in the sub-humid regions of the central West, and has given practical demonstration of the successful growth of blue grass in Oklahoma. Mr. Little said: "I induced the board of county commissioners after some persuasion to authorize my sowing the park to blue grass last spring. There had been complaint that from seven to ten annual cultivations of the loose soil were too conducive to an infirm soil, and the public some consideration on this subject to the public opinion. As a matter of fact, the plowing of bare and weedless soil reduces the dust blown by decreasing the wind velocity at the surface, and the amount of dust being less than if the ground were hard and smooth. To have secured the best results, the grass should not have been sown until the soil was two years older, and after the soil had been saturated with air stacked lime,

WICHITA'S PRE-EMINENCE AS MANUFACTURING POINT

City is a Natural Trading Center for a Vast and Rapidly Growing Section of Country.

Special Correspondence. WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 3.—There never existed a more opportune period for the migration into the Southwest than the present one. For the past eight years there has been no such thing as a fall crop, nor has there occurred in the history of Kansas and Oklahoma a time when higher prices prevailed for agricultural products than during this same period. Two conditions are responsible for this state of affairs. One is the extension of agricultural pursuits farther into the Southwest, and bringing the hot, barren prairies under cultivation, thereby creating a hot market for rainfall in southern Kansas and Oklahoma, and a great and more uniform crop of wheat and corn in the West.

The other condition is the experience gained by the farmer as to the nature of his crops and the proper season. At one time, and not so very long ago, it was believed that corn could not be made to produce west of the east third of the state. Now, our best corn territory lies in central Kansas and Oklahoma, and the wheat belt of Kansas, that now contributes annually no less than 70,000,000 bushels to the food product of the world, was considered a few years ago as a desert, and lies directly west of the corn belt.

The climatic changes that have so quickly taken place by reason of the extension of agriculture above referred to have added to Western lands a value not dreamed of a generation ago. Enterprising farmers and business men in the Central states are being attracted to the changes already wrought, and are diligently seeking locations for themselves and their families in this comparatively new and rapidly developing land of the West.

With these developments must come, or more properly speaking, must follow the manufacturer, who will provide that which is not directly produced from the soil. Already within a radius of 100 miles of Wichita there is maintained a population of 750,000 people. This number is being reached in a rapid rate, and every county in this productive and populous district is reached directly by rail from this city, making it one of the most fortunate situations for manufacturing and manufacturing centers in the West. Its splendid location is what has pushed it so far ahead of all surrounding towns in the West, and there can be no question about its holding the most favorable position in trade. Besides these favorable conditions, that of fuel for steam purposes is so near to our doors that the rate of freight transportation is but \$1 per ton—little more than that paid by the most favored manufacturing centers of the central states.

Paradise for Manufacturers. A manufacturer who is luring the manufacturer into a veritable paradise, why should he hesitate? Why not produce the article as near the consumer as conditions will permit, and save the expense of long and costly rail hauls?

As is well known, the farmer must come first, subdue the soil and climate, and then the manufacturer can come; but when this demand is met in any given locality the manufacturer must follow, since the former has neither the inclination to leave his farm and engage in something he is not familiar with, nor to put his surplus money to such use, though he may possess it in abundance. The present stage of development in the Southwest is just sufficient to demonstrate its possibilities.

At its present stage there is more than one-fourth of the country's resources are devoted to the raising of stock, and the most profitable plants, yielding four and five crops a year, and fattening thousands of cattle and sheep, as well as hogs. It has been stated by one of our largest and most successful farmers that alfalfa, if properly handled, will yield in hog feeding annually \$100 worth of pork per acre.

Value of Alfalfa Crop. The hay is of such value that sheep and cattle are shipped to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, and even Old Mexico to fatten on the alfalfa crop of this region, notwithstanding the fact that a recent census gives the territory yielding adjacent to Wichita 2,000,000 bushels of alfalfa and 1,000,000 of hogs, which are also feeding on these crops.

The concern, therefore, with enterprise as to the future of the territory, and the present conditions and localities in the midst of this growing community is laying a foundation for a most successful career.

Wichita, being a center and natural distributing point, should manufacture a much greater portion of what is consumed than it now does, and those concerned in a local location in the profitable fields should not overlook this fact. Her 35,000 population will always insure an abundance of labor; her cheap steam fuel will provide power at saving rates; her vast acreage of alfalfa and other feeds will all that is essential to a successful manufacturing center. Further and more detailed information can be secured by writing to H. J. Reisinger, secretary of the Commercial club, Wichita, Kan.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OK.

A. Moundy, representative of the American Sugar Beet company of Longmont, Colo., made an address to a large audience of farmers here. He said that if the farmers of this community would guarantee him 5,000 acres of sugar beets a season his company would establish a plant here at a cost of \$500,000.

The Creek Information Bureau MUSKOGEE, I. T.

We will furnish you a Classification Map of the Creek and Seminole lands in the Territory, showing the location of all lands in the Territory, and the number of acres of Agricultural lands, Rocky prairie lands, and other lands, and the location of the same. We will also furnish you a complete abstract of the Creek and Seminole lands in the Territory, showing the location of all lands in the Territory, and the number of acres of Agricultural lands, Rocky prairie lands, and other lands, and the location of the same. We will also furnish you a complete abstract of the Creek and Seminole lands in the Territory, showing the location of all lands in the Territory, and the number of acres of Agricultural lands, Rocky prairie lands, and other lands, and the location of the same.

COME TO TULSA. WE CAN MAKE YOU MONEY. We will guarantee to pay you \$1000 per acre if you invest through the bank a profit of 20 to 25 per cent in three years. All you own property that will carry a profit of 20 to 25 per cent in three years. All you own property that will carry a profit of 20 to 25 per cent in three years.

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The best agricultural land can be bought for five to ten dollars per acre. Our crops are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, millet, milo maize, Kaffir corn, sorghum, and alfalfa. Will you not invest in a home of your own where land will triple in value within a short time? Write for descriptive booklet and full information.

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107,000 acres cheapest and best farm lands in the United States, \$5.00 to \$9.00; one-third cash, balance long time. Good water, delightful climate, and almost everything grows successfully. Town lots at Dalhart, Amarillo, Borwick, and Texas. All growths, building materials, with assured futures. All in the Texas Panhandle. Write for descriptive, illustrated matter. **WILL A. MILLER LAND CO., Amarillo, Texas.**

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2,000,000 acres of the best and cheapest lands to be found in the Great Panhandle of Texas, from \$2.50 to \$8 per acre; one-fifth cash, balance long time. Good water, delightful climate, and almost everything grows successfully. Town lots at Dalhart, Amarillo, Borwick, and Texas. All growths, building materials, with assured futures. All in the Texas Panhandle. Write for descriptive, illustrated matter. **WILL A. MILLER LAND CO., Amarillo, Texas.**

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Are now selling in Comanche county at \$20.00 to \$30.00 per acre which will advance 100 per cent in 24 months. Crops of both north and south; markets for all products; good roads; fine steel bridges. **MONCRIEF, COOK & CO., Lawton, Okla.**

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Muskogee is noted for its railroads, fine schools and churches, its metropolitan business blocks, and one of the finest hotels in the Southwest. A twenty-five mile electric street railway affords transportation to all parts of the city and suburban parks. Many important improvements are under way, prominent among which is a twenty thousand horse water power plant.

This city affords more possibilities for profitable investment than any other city in the Southwest, and we are in a position to secure for you the very finest investments in farm and city property, which will more than double in value within the next three years. We are one of the oldest and best established real estate firms in the Territory, and have a line on all desirable investments. If you are interested in our fine country and splendid opportunities, write us for any information you may desire, and we shall be glad to enlighten you and offer any other assistance within our power.

Watch this space for the next twelve weeks.

S. A. DOUGLAS REALTY COMPANY, MUSKOGEE, I. T. Reference: Commercial National Bank.

SCOTT JONES

REAL ESTATE CO., CITY AND FARM PROPERTIES OKLAHOMA & INDIAN TERRITORIES

Can locate you in profitable mercantile business. All inquiries promptly answered. **CHICKASHA, IND. TER.**

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The best land can be had for from \$5 to \$10 per acre, well in 100 acres or so large as you want, with some large tracts suitable for colonization purposes, sell lands at the market price. Please don't write unless you are serious. Four time valuable, so is mine. **JOHN H. WILLS, AMARILLO, TEXAS.**

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We have placed on the market a large quantity of fine agricultural land in Potter, Armstrong, Randall, and Carson counties. If you are looking for a home or an investment in the great Panhandle of Texas now is the time to come and let us see you any amount you want, at the lowest price.

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