

# The Daily Ardmoreite.

ARDMORE, I. T., FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 11, 1907.

NUMBER 199

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VOLUME XIII

## BAILEY STILL THE TARGET

FIGHT WILL WAGE AT PRIMARY TOMORROW IN WACO.

WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT

Story Briefly Told of the Whole Matter Pro and Con the Junior Senator of Which His Enemies Make Capital.

Ardmoreite Special.

Waco, Texas, Jan. 11.—The bitter fight for and against the return of Senator Bailey, which has been waged in McLennan county for many weeks, will be decided tomorrow by a special primary ordered by the Democratic county executive committee. The tickets will read "For Bailey" and "Against Bailey," and the issue will be put fairly and squarely before the Democratic voters. Friends of the senator are confident that the primary will result in a vindication, despite the fact that Waco is one of the strongholds of the opposition. The action of the Travis county voters in refusing to endorse Bailey at the primary last Saturday has renewed the enthusiasm of the Waco anti-Bailey forces, and the fight is being carried on with vigor. Every effort will be made to poll a large vote at tomorrow's primary and it is believed that the result will have a profound effect upon Bailey's chances. The legality of the primary is questioned by several attorneys and it is possible that the matter will be tested in the courts.

The Waco primary will mark the beginning of the end of the long fight against the return of the senior senator of the Lone Star State. The election will take place on January 23, when the state legislature will ballot on a United States senator. The Texas house numbers 132 members and the senate 21, making 82 votes necessary to elect. Senator Bailey claims to have twenty-three members of the senate and eighty-three members of the house pledged in his behalf. Prior to the Travis county primary his election was generally admitted and the opposition was apparently waning a losing battle. Now Bailey's enemies have again taken heart and declare that they will win their fight.

The charges against Senator Bailey are based on the fact that during the last sixteen years the senator has received from H. Clay Pierce of the Waters-Pierce Oil company, an auxiliary of the Standard, numerous sums of money, aggregating \$15,000. It is also alleged that it is mainly due to the efforts of Senator Bailey that the Waters-Pierce Oil company has been allowed to transact business in Texas, after having been ousted for violating the state anti-trust laws. Senator Bailey declares that all the money he has received from Mr. Pierce were personal loans and that every cent has been returned. The Texas attorney general has in his possession records purporting to show that the money advanced to Bailey was charged up to legal expenses by the Standard Oil company. The senator brands these records as forgeries.

One of the peculiar features of the fight has been that no attempt has been made by the opposition to unite on an active candidate to run against Bailey. The junior senator has himself been the sole issue and the voters at all the primaries have been called upon to vote for him or against him.

The popularity of Senator Bailey among the people of Texas was attested at the last Democratic primary at which candidates for state offices were put in nomination. Within 2,000 of the total number of votes cast for all candidates for governor were registered for Bailey, despite the fact that there was no opposition. It is the verdict of this primary, binding upon the members of the legislature, that the anti-Bailey forces are attempting to set aside.

Senator Bailey's record in the national congress, both as a representative and a senator, has been an enviable one. No member of the senate has been more active in pushing measures for the public weal. He was one of the leaders in the fight for the railroad rate bill. He was instrumental in securing restrictions on the issuing of injunctions by the courts. He fought

the attempt of the coal magnates to secure a monopoly of the southwestern coal fields. Not only Texas, but the entire country, long looked upon Bailey as one of the chief bulwarks of the common people as against the money lords who buy their servants in the senate. Every Royal Texas Democrat felt the charges against Bailey keenly as a personal affront. Many have never wavered in their allegiance to him. Others have been less loyal, and another popular idol may soon be shattered by the breath of their suspicion.

**Change at Muskogee.**  
Ardmoreite Special.  
Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 11.—Capt. Oliver C. Hinkle, who has been a clerk in the office of District Attorney Mellette for the past three years, has resigned his position to become law clerk in the Dawes Commission office. He is succeeded in the district attorney's office by T. E. Lipscomb, formerly an employe of Piny Soper.

**HEAVY DOCKET AT ATOKA.**

**Additional Court Employees Necessary to Handle Work.**  
Ardmoreite Special.

Atoka, I. T., Jan. 11.—Judge Humphrey and the court officials are very busy here this week. The grand jury yesterday returned the following true bills: Lillie Smith, assault to kill; Emma Johnson, disposing; John White and Anna Rines, adultery; Lottie Barr and Delmer Wise, adultery; Delmer Wise, carrying weapon; Jim Hargrove, introducing; Henry Clark, assault to kill; Annie Hale, manufacturing; Benoit Crepel and Mrs. Crepel, disposing; Chas. Pool, burglary; Robert Loh, assault to kill. Nine cases have been dismissed and one referred to the next grand jury.

To relieve the heavy work here, Judge Humphrey has appointed A. S. Farnham of this city to hear divorce matters, and J. H. Gernert as probate judge to succeed W. S. Farmer.

**DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.**

**Stoffa's Mercantile Establishment Robbed of Fourteen Pairs of Pants This Morning—One Arrest Made.**

A man giving his name as Tom Eagan, is resting in the calaboose, while two men said to be his accomplices are on the seat, on a charge of luring goods at the Stoffa tailoring establishment in this city this morning.

It is said that the three men walked into the store. Eagan called for a yard of cloth with which to line an overcoat. While Mr. Stoffa was selling him the cloth the other two men made a getaway with fourteen pairs of pants. They were detected in the act by a clerk, and it is said that Eagan, seeing their work had been detected, cried out to them, "Run, they see you." He also ran out of the store. Mr. Stoffa gave chase. One of the men was crowded so that he dropped the pants he had stolen. When the bundle was picked up it was found that he had nine pairs of trousers under his coat. The other man got away with five pairs. After a chase of about ten blocks Eagan was caught by the police and Mr. Stoffa. He denies all connection with the affair and says he did not know the men.

Eagan claims to have come to Ardmore from Bexar county, Texas, where he worked on the section gang. Eagan is a man of about forty-three years, and says he came to Ardmore yesterday.

He is being held until tomorrow morning when his case will be determined upon by the court. So far the police have been unable to locate either of the men who are said to have stolen the goods.

**WOMAN WAS POISONED.**

**Lifeless Body Found in Hotel—Man in the Case Is Gone.**

Associated Press.  
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 11.—It has been definitely determined that the woman whose lifeless body was found yesterday in a room in Hotel Whitcomb, West Madison street, was poisoned. She came to the hotel with a man who registered as "M. Friedman and wife." He disappeared. The woman's place of residence is not known.

Hard labor is a plaster that alleviates the pains of the mind.

## MORE CHARGES AGAINST BIXBY MOTT DECLARES THEY ARE WITHELD

Washington, Jan. 10.—M. I. Mott, attorney for the Creek tribe of Indians, has filed additional charges against Commissioner Bixby. Mr. Mott declines to say what the nature of these charges is and all information is withheld at the interior department. Nothing can be learned as to what the attitude of Secretary Hitchcock is with respect to these charges, now that Mr. Mott has made them specifically, but the belief exists that he has little sympathy with them, and that if Mr. Mott accomplishes anything it will have to be by means of an appeal to the president. Whether he will make this appeal or not, Mr. Mott declines to say, or in fact to give any information whatever, for the reason that anything he might say publicly would be prejudicial to his efforts.

It is believed the president would be reluctant to take any action which might be construed as a rebuke to Secretary Hitchcock, unless on the eve of his retirement after a long and notable service. Other charges against the management of the affairs of the five tribes have been lodged with Senator Clark's committee. The committee in its report will refer to these and other charges, and it will at least criticize the system preserved in the commissioner's office.

It is apt, too, to hold Congress responsible for some of the wrongs which the committee thinks is so prevalent in Indian Territory on the ground that some of the laws passed to govern the administration of the affairs of the five tribes have made grafting exceedingly easy.

**MEMORIAL AGAINST FOREST RESERVE OTHER WORK OF THE COMMITTEE**

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 10.—Delegate Parker of Academy, Choctaw nation, submitted a memorial, addressed to the president of the United States and to congress, to the constitutional convention today, requesting that the order of the secretary of the interior setting aside a forest reserve in the eastern portion of the Choctaw nation be not confirmed. The memorial recites that such an order is harmful to those citizens of the new state who are owners of the entire property.

Delegate Chambers of Atoka, chairman of the convention special committee to investigate Indian Territory land and mineral propositions, called his committee and it agreed to unanimously report the memorial at tomorrow's session.

The secretary's order No. 2 reserved from allotment land having 2,750,000-000 feet of high grade pine, being a large portion of the new state's timber-land, Senator Clark's congressional committee has had the matter up a number of times, calling upon Secretary Hitchcock to show why this area was being withheld from allotment.

This committee has also reported that a committee of five be named by the president of the convention to inquire into the extent and value of the coal and asphalt deposits, as well as the segregated surface lands, with a view of state ownership; they are also to open negotiations with the tribal organizations looking to such ownership, and are to impart their findings to the first governor after statehood.

In addition thereto a memorial has been reported showing the convention favors removal of restrictions on all surplus lands of both mixed and full-blood Indians. The homestead is not molested.

Robert L. Owen of Muskogee, who leaves here tomorrow for Washington on private business, has been assured of the citizens' interest in the questions, and will press the convention's expressions before the proper tribunals.

The convention's session today was devoted to the discussion of the bill of rights, without result. In the afternoon the county boundary committee had under consideration designation of temporary county seats and the method of changing them. The committee has practically agreed on the towns. Lehigh, instead of Coalgate, is to be the seat of Coal county; Cisechoh instead of Eufaula, of McIntosh county; Wagoner, instead of Coweta, of Wagoner county, and Relatow, instead of Sapulpa, of Murray county. Sentiment of the committee as to the length of time the designation shall run before the people shall permanently determine the county seats ranges from thirty days to five years. The Texas method of changing county lines and county seats is much in favor in the convention.

The committee on rules has been in session today, inquiring into the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the naming of county lines prior to the holiday recess. A number of newspaper reporters gave their authority for the stories printed, which brought about the investigation.

Aside from showing that Checotah, I. T., had paid one hotel bill in Guthrie, amounting to about \$50, nothing was developed. The committee sits again tomorrow.

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MARQUETTE AND VICINITY WILL BE BURIED A HUNDRED FEET.

**GREAT IRRIGATION PROJECT**

Ever Attempted by the Government. It Will Render Productive a Half Million Acres in Northern Portion of Wyoming.

Ardmoreite Special.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 11.—Decide for the transfer of the entire town of Marquette, one of the oldest towns in the northern part of the state, have been executed and the site, together with the farms in the valley west of it for a distance of ten miles, will shortly be submerged under nearly 100 feet of water. The purchase of the town was made necessary by the plans for the huge \$5,000,000 irrigation plant that the government will build in that section. With the completion of the big dam on the Snake Water river the waters will be backed for a distance of twelve miles and the site of Marquette and the rich farming country adjoining will become a gigantic reservoir. The plans contemplate the greatest irrigation project ever attempted by the government and will render productive a half million acres in Northern Wyoming, near the Crow reservation. Work on the plant has been in progress for two years and it will probably be three years longer before the project is completed.

**Today's Work in Convention.**  
By Associated Press.  
Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 11.—The Constitutional convention today passed a memorial to congress and the president asking them to set aside the ruling of Secretary Hitchcock in segregating a four million acre forest reserve in the Choctaw nation.

The convention also adopted a preamble and bill of rights for the new constitution. The committee on state and public school lands will report, favoring the sale of all school lands of the state.

**Steamer Ponce Safe.**  
By Associated Press.  
New York, Jan. 11.—The missing steamer Ponce, eleven days overdue from Ponce, Porto Rico, on New York, came into Hamilton, Bermuda, this morning, disabled, in tow of a German steamer.

**NEGRO FOUND DEAD.**

**Cosby Black Found Dead Early This Morning by Police—Death Supposed to Have Resulted From Poison.**

Cosby Black, a negro, about 20 years of age, was found dead this morning about 1 o'clock at the corner of Main street and Carter avenue, east. The negro was picked up by the night police force and taken to the police station. When discovered he was lying in the gutter of the street on his back, as if he had started upon the sidewalk and fallen back. There was no mark of violence on the body and it is the general opinion that the negro died from either a fit or from being poisoned. The latter solution has grown in evidence today and is thought to be the means by which Black met his death.

The city physician examined him, but no autopsy was held. It is said by persons seeing Black a few moments before he was found dead that he seemed in good health and had not even been drinking. His death is surrounded by mystery which will probably never be unraveled.

Black has been a street character for some years, being about half-witted and subjected to fits. He has been often in the clutches of the police force and was only released from work on the streets Wednesday last.

The remains were interred this morning at 10 o'clock in the negro cemetery.

**Earthquake in Kansas.**  
By Associated Press.  
Arkansas City, Kan., Jan. 11.—What is believed to have been an earthquake shock was felt here at 1:45 this morning. It lasted only a few seconds. Persons were awakened and dishes rattled but no damage has been reported.

**To Sell Indian Lands.**  
Ardmoreite Special.

Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 11.—The first bids on lands inherited by full-blood Indians to be sold under the act approved by congress on April 26 last, will be opened at the Indian agency today and on each succeeding Friday hereafter. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations the land is sold in tracts of 320 acres, in the Seminole and Creek nations in 160 acre tracts and in the Cherokee nation in parcels of from 90 to 160 acres.

(Continued on page eight)

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION WILL IT GET THROUGH IN SIXTY DAYS?

(By Clinton G. Warall, Manager Oklahoma Democratic Press Bureau.)

Guthrie, Okla., Jan. 11.—A close observation of the work of the convention convinces us that its work will not be completed within the time prescribed in the Enabling Act. The members of the convention are evincing a desire to carefully scrutinize all the provisions that are to be incorporated in the constitution. Well knowing the vast interests of the people that are to be safeguarded, they are carefully doing their work. The members, constituents over the state should advise them not to be in a hurry, but to do their duty, and do it well, if a rush of provisions should come in the late days of the convention, the special interests that may be represented here might incorporate many clauses that would be detrimental to the people in general.

The allotment of sixty days to complete a constitution for a state with as many diverse interests as this one will have, was too short a time. The amount appropriated for the expenses of two elections and for holding the convention, was too small. The members of the convention should not listen to popular clamor about getting through in the sixty days, but should devote their entire time to giving to the people the constitution that they have promised them, if this is done, the people, in the end, will find no fault.

**Redeeming Party Pledges.**

We have met with the executive committee of the Democratic party several times in the last six weeks, and have been in close attendance on the convention since its beginning. While there has been some diversity of opinion as to the methods that should be adopted, there has never been any real difference as to the necessity of redeeming all the party pledges that were made to the people before the election.

The question of putting a "Jim Crow" proposition in the constitution in relation to railroads and waiting rooms has excited some discussion. The Houston Post, other Southern papers, and many representatives of the South in congress and the senate have advised the convention against inserting this clause in the constitution. They believe that Roosevelt will turn it down if it contains this clause. What he will do in the premises, no man can say.

The plain duty of the convention is to incorporate in the constitution a provision for the separation of the races. Our opinion is that this should be done by a separate submission clause giving the people the right to vote direct upon it, and containing a provision that Roosevelt can turn this clause down without endangering the remainder of the constitution. This will clearly express the will of the people, and leave it to the president to say whether that will is to be obeyed or not.

The executive committee of the Democratic party and the convention members are working hand in hand for the people's good, and it is evident that whatever else is done, the promises made before the election will be redeemed in the constitution in every particular.

**The Farmers' Caucus.**

The Farmers' Caucus in the convention has about forty members. It is making itself felt in the building of the constitution.

On Saturday morning this caucus met and demanded a meeting of the Democratic caucus of the convention on the initiative and referendum. This was called Saturday afternoon. There was a full attendance of members, and the initiative and referendum clause as proposed by the legislative department committee was thoroughly discussed. There was no opposition to the law in general, and only a scattering demand for an increase in the percentage for the initiation and referring of laws.

The Democratic party before the election had promised the people to model this law after the Oregon law. This was adopted by unanimous vote of the caucus, and the per cent will stand as in Oregon—eight for the initiation of laws, and five for referendum. In cities, counties and districts these per cents will be doubled. This law will be incorporated in the constitution with this amendment as has been given to the press heretofore.

At this meeting a blanket primary law was resolved upon which will go into effect at the first state election. This will force all parties to nominate their candidates on one day at the one primary, and the vote will be taken at the same time for the nomination of United States senators.

The Democratic caucus work hand in hand with the Farmers' Caucus and Federated Labor, and by so doing greatly expedite the work of the convention.

**Fellow Servants Law and Cheap Railroad Rates.**

The committee on railroads and public service corporations has reported a splendid fellow servants law. There has been a demand for a law of this kind from every meeting of Federated Labor and the Farmers' Union for the past three years in the state of Oklahoma.

In the anti-election promises the

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