

The Daily Ardmoreite.

BY THE ARDMOREITE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
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Wednesday, September 25, 1907.

Mark Twain has declined the honor of steering the president down the Mississippi. Mr. Twain has evidently heard something of the difficulties attending attempts to steer Mr. Roosevelt.

Suppose, as an authority says, it does cost more to bring up a girl than a boy. They are worth the difference, aren't they?

A Kansas man has made a somewhat disconcerting discovery in connection with the new 2-cent rate law in that state. He finds that his kinfolk visit him twice as often as they did before it went into effect.

Mr. Rockefeller says he isn't going to talk any more for publication. Perhaps the American Press-Humorsists neglected to send him an invitation to this week's convention.

Inquiry has disclosed the fact that good roads in Massachusetts cost less than in New York. But that is simply a difference in the grafting abilities of the officeholders in the two cities.

Now that the steamship companies have entered the record-breaking business, we may expect ocean disasters, as the efforts of the American railways to make quick time has cost hundreds of lives annually.

More than thirty-five commercial organizations from over the new state have signified their intention of being represented at the meeting to be held in Oklahoma City, Oct. 15 and 16, when a state immigration society will be organized.

A Virginia banker reached for his hat, which had blown off while he was automobiling, and received serious injuries. This demonstrates that sooner or later disaster overtakes those who grab for things.

OKLAHOMA AND ITS CRITICS.

The Philadelphia Ledger does not like the constitution of Oklahoma and it declares that if the president can find a recorded definition of a "republican form of government" which will exclude the new state from the union he will perform a considerable service to this nation. It even goes so far as to call Oklahoma a "new rotten borough." Think of that sort of denunciation coming from a newspaper published in what is generally regarded as the most corrupt state in the federation.

Granting that there are experimental features in the new state's constitution, why should a full-fledged state with a population of nearly 1,500,000 be subjected to criticism from a state with the dark record of Pennsylvania? It is not likely that Oklahoma's imperfect constitution will ever be productive of the rottenness which has been lately revealed in Pennsylvania. The governor who has been selected to execute the Oklahoma laws is in all respects superior to Pennsylvania's, recently chief executive of Pennsylvania, and the two men nominated for the United States senate from the new state are in every respect better than Penrose, and infinitely superior to the senators from New York, or Rhode Island, or Connecticut, or New Jersey or Delaware.

If Oklahoma's constitution experiments are found to be impractical the people will quickly repeat them and return to traditional lines.

It is not strange, in view of the distinguished example set by Mr. Roosevelt, that the Oklahomans should have tried to evolve methods to solve existing problems. Their

efforts to provide a way to control the railroads were not more revolutionary than Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion to take absolute control of the lines under the post road clause of the constitution. The initiative and referendum, as unsound as we believe it to be, is not worse than Mr. Roosevelt's proposed federal incorporation law.

How could Mr. Roosevelt adopt the Ledger's suggestion and bar Oklahoma out for new and radical theories when he has become himself the most advanced radical of the day?

As unwise as some of the Oklahoma constitutional provisions are, none of them in our judgment violates the requirement of a "republican form of government." The 1,415,000 people of Oklahoma who are most concerned clearly demonstrated they wanted that constitution and it ought never to be the prerogative of a corrupt commonwealth like Pennsylvania to raise an objection. It would be a happy day for Pennsylvania if, with its good constitution, it could set up as clean and honest a state government as Oklahoma will with a radical constitution.

Within three or four years at the outside the imperfections of the Oklahoma constitution will be corrected and the new state will proceed on its way to greatness and power.—Houston Post.

AMERICA'S NEW NAVY.

Our advancement as a naval power has been rapid for the past few years. Concerning the construction of the new navy, a prominent official says:

"America will have in a few years, not only a fleet of the finest war vessels in the world, but will have the greatest individual warships ever constructed. The limit of vessels in size and effectiveness has not been reached and already, with the contracts for the two twenty-thousand-ton battleships of the Delaware type scarcely concluded, naval officers are looking forward to the building of vessels far greater in size, strength and efficiency than any yet planned."

"The time is near, when congress will authorize the building of one or more of the greatest battleships ever conceived in the minds of men. Even now naval constructors are preparing for that work and tentative designs already have been under consideration. It is perfectly feasible to construct a battleship of 30,000 tons, or even 40,000 tons, and it need surprise nobody if such a ship, perhaps two of them, should be authorized within the next four or five years."

The construction of such monster war vessels a few years ago would have been considered wholly impracticable, but development of means, methods and facilities has made it a matter of comparatively easy realization. The idea, in fact, has taken shape to such an extent that two and perhaps four great battleships will be authorized, in all probability, by the next congress.

The members of the house who are reasonably certain to be on the naval affairs committee have given some consideration, during the past summer, to the recommendations to be made by the committee in the next naval appropriation bill. It practically has been determined, of course, in a tentative manner, that the construction of two war vessels of at least 20,000 tons each, and perhaps of 25,000 tons each, will be advocated. This work is in perfect accord with the policy of the administration and the recommendation of the committee certainly will have the support of President Roosevelt.

"My opinion is that the committee will recommend the construction of four battleships of the most powerful type," said Representative Bates, of Pennsylvania, after discussing the subject with his fellow members of the naval committee, "and I feel assured that congress will authorize the building of at least two at the next session. It is proposed that

the projected vessels shall carry at least ten twelve-inch guns, and, in addition, the most powerful secondary batteries on any ships afloat."

Members of congress and naval officers, who have studied the plans for the two sister ships of the Delaware type—the 20,000-ton battleships—are enthusiastic over them and now are looking to the time when even those monsters will be far surpassed in power and efficiency by vessels many thousand of tons heavier.

DISGUSTED WITH HUNTER'S TACTICS.

An Oklahoma republican who was in the city today and who for personal reasons did not desire that his name be used by the press of the territory states that the fight being made by Chas. E. Hunter, chairman of the republican campaign committee was disgusting to the republicans and that the rank and file of the party was not in sympathy with the movement. "Everybody knows," said he, "that the election was a big democratic victory and the republicans of the state are showing that they are very poor losers by keeping up the fight." This republican stated that the people want statehood, if they cannot have statehood with officers of their own political faith they want statehood anyway and the fight now being made by Hunter is forcing thousands of republicans into the democratic party. This man voted the straight republican ticket but if the election were to be held over he would cast his vote with the friends of statehood and vote the democratic ticket. Many of the republicans he said thought that the Rough Rider element of the party comprised all the people who could do things and forced Frantz upon the party as the candidate for governor and not satisfied with that they pushed Hunter, another rough rider into the chairmanship of the committee and as a result the party had received one of its worst drubbings and now resorts to the cry of fraud.

Republicans from every section of the new state are meeting in Oklahoma City today for the purpose of devising some plan by which they hope to defer statehood. The republicans made heavy assessments on every republican office holder in the state and this fund supplemented by the dollars that came from the special interests has not been spent and Chairman Hunter desires to leave a depleted treasury hence his move to defer statehood.

There is but one result to follow and that is statehood and the discredit of the republican party in the state of Oklahoma.

Mr. Hunter prepares his plans today by which he will defer statehood.

And now the man Hunter wants to enjoin the election board from counting the ballots. He must hatch up some scheme to attempt to get the returns of the recent election into the hands of the court.

The saloon people are still wondering why the new state went so distressing dry. If they had not let it be known that they desired rather to defeat the constitution than abide by the majority the result might have been different.

Oklahoma City usually has a way of meeting every emergency. Many of the business men and property owners of that town were under the impression that state-wide prohibition would lower real estate values. Accordingly a committee was sent to Kansas City, Kansas, to investigate. The report of that committee gives every assurance that real estate values do not depend upon the sale of whiskey. Property values in dry towns increase faster than in towns where whiskey is sold and the Oklahoma City people will begin at once a campaign of advertising asking people from every where to make their homes in Oklahoma City where there are model moral surroundings. Prohibition had already carried when this investigation was made and did any body thing for one minute that any other kind of report would be made.

"There was a French count," said William Jennings Bryan, in the midst of a little sermon on selfishness, "who was traveling from Paris to Monte Carlo. On his journey he stopped at Mentone, where he sent for his valet, who had preceded him and was to have met him at that point. 'Alas! Monsieur, poor Francois! I have just looked my last for him. He was killed in a railroad accident. His corpse lies on the outskirts of Mentone, cut in a hundred pieces!' 'Ah!' murmured the count, regretfully. 'Then just go back and fetch me the piece that contains my trunk key.'—Exchange.

Curtain lectures should be delivered behind the scenes.

BOND ISSUE DEFEATED

STREET IMPROVEMENT BONDS ONLY ONES TO CARRY.

RESULT WAS VERY CLOSE

High School Bonds Lost by Only Three Votes—Negroes Voted Solid Against the Issue.

The result of the election yesterday for the issuance of bonds for the construction of a new high school building, for improvement in the waterworks system, for the enlargement of the sewerage system, and for street improvements, resulted disastrously for the city builders.

The bonds lost in every case except the street improvement bonds, which carried by a majority of 3, having received three more than the required two-thirds vote.

The result was no surprise, as per the statement made in yesterday's Ardmoreite, when a prediction was made that in all probability the vote would be close either way, with prospects favoring no side in particular.

A number of the large property owners, and the negroes to a man voted against the issuance of the bonds on all four propositions, with the property owners favoring more street improvement bonds.

The vote by wards on the bond question is as follows:

First Ward.	
School House	229
Street Improvement	99
Waterworks	105
Sewerage	114
For Against	109

Second Ward.	
School House	97
Street Improvement	62
Waterworks	47
Sewerage	114
For Against	46

Third Ward.	
School House	114
Street Improvement	26
Waterworks	50
Sewerage	47
For Against	48

Fourth Ward.	
School House	90
Street Improvement	85
Waterworks	76
Sewerage	80
For Against	75

The recapitulation of the various issues is as follows:

School House Bonds.	
Ward One	229
Ward Two	97
Ward Three	114
Ward Four	90
Total for issuance of bonds 569,	
against 284. Total vote cast \$44. Lost	
by vote of three.	

Street Improvements.	
Ward One	217
Ward Two	113
Ward Three	130
Ward Four	99
Total vote 559. For 599, against	
278. Carried by 3 votes.	

Waterworks.	
Ward One	204
Ward Two	114
Ward Three	127
Ward Four	95
Total vote cast \$30. For 540,	
against 290. Lost.	

Sewerage.	
Ward One	209
Ward Two	113
Ward Three	130
Ward Four	99
Total vote cast \$29. For sewerage	
551, against 278. Lost by small margin.	

United States Judge Emory Speer of the Southern District of Georgia, recently had before his court a typical mountaineer on the typical Georgia charge of illicit distilling. "What's your name?" demanded the eminent jurist. "Joshua, Jedge," drawled the prisoner. "Joshua, who made the sun stand still?" smiled the judge, in amusement at the laconic answer. "No, sir. Joshua who made the moonshine," answered the quick-witted mountaineer. And it is needless to say that Judge Speer made the sentence as light as he possibly could, saying to his friends in telling the story that it like that deserved some recompense.—Exchange.

bad luck.
Even people with push find it necessary to pull together.

The First Fair of Oklahoma.

No event or attraction ever held in the state will so interest and profit the farmer, the stock raiser, the fruit grower and the public general as the State Fair of Oklahoma, which will be held October 5 to 16 at Oklahoma City.

Nearly every state in the nation has its State Fair and Oklahoma, not to be outdone by her older sister purposes to give the greatest show of the year and while this is her first annual fair, no efforts will in the means of the management are being spared to make it the biggest fair and exposition ever held in the southwest.

Here you will find on exhibition all of the finest products of Oklahoma soil, proving by actual illustration what can be done with the Oklahoma farm, together with the ways and means of realizing to the utmost the possibilities of profitable agriculture and stock raising.

A State Fair is the best and the most profitable investment possible for the betterment and advancement of the whole people and is a school from which more practical and lasting benefits can be obtained in a day than can be acquired elsewhere in so short a time.

It promotes industry, fosters enterprise, generates competition, gives fresh motive to the farmer and stock raiser and encourages agriculture, while to the ladies, it affords a friendly rivalry in the various departments of home work.

The appropriation for the premium and prizes will exceed more than \$30,000.00 and this large amount will be awarded for exhibits of every known product of the farm, orchard, dairy, garden and all the breeds of live stock of special interest to Oklahoma and the southwest, not to mention the scores of household and domestic arts and crafts for which the good women of Oklahoma are justly famed.

Fifth Sunday Meeting.
Following is the program of the Fifth Sunday meeting to be held with the Baptist church at Glenn, beginning Thursday night, before the 5th Sunday in September, 1907:

Introductory sermon, Thursday night—J. M. Hammons.

Friday morning, 9 o'clock—Devotional service—B. F. Cooley.

9:30—Needs of the Baptist churches of Oklahoma—D. N. Curb and L. B. Smelly.

10:30—The Needs of Enon Association—J. B. Hays and J. M. Hammons.

11 a. m.—Sermon.

2 p. m.—Devotional service—H. H. Lindsey.

2:30—The Duty of the Churches to the Mission Work—J. A. Wynne.

3:30—The Duty of the Church to the Pastor—A. C. Miller and R. C. Baker.

Friday night—Sermon.

Saturday morning 9 o'clock—Devotional service—J. M. Barker.

9:30—The Duty of the Pastor to the Church—W. R. Selvidge and W. W. Terry.

10:30—Why Should We Preach the Gospel to the World—J. F. Young and J. A. McCullough.

Saturday 2 p. m.—Board meeting.

Proclaiming Saturday night and Sunday at 11 o'clock.

J. E. JAMES, Pastor.

"What are your qualifications?" he was asked.

"Yes."

"Well, uh," he said, "nuttin' mo' ne'r less that des dat I'm all wool en' a yard wide."—Atlanta Constitution.

MILLINERY ANNOUNCEMENT

We are better prepared to serve you in the Millinery line than ever before. Good light, large airy rooms. We have planned to give the smartest followers of fashion a correct idea of the approved millinery styles for fall. Our opening display will be held

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

A cordial invitation to all. Your inspection and judgment will be appreciated.

Parisian Millinery Company

MRS. W. T. BELL, Manager.

No Cards Issued.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS

FIELD REPRESENTATIVE CUSEY HERE TODAY HEARING APPLICATIONS OF MIXED BLOODS.

H. C. Cusey, representative of Indian Agent Dana H. Kelsey, is in the city today hearing applications of Indians who desire to have their restrictions removed. Mr. Cusey is accompanied by his official stenographer O. K. Chandler.

Judge Casey takes the testimony of the applicants and after an investigation of about thirty days a report is received by the applicant as to the result of the investigation, and as to whether he has had his restrictions removed.

The act of congress April 26, 1906, prevents the agent from considering any applications of full bloods.

At the hearing applicants are required to present their homestead and allotment certificates or deeds, and copies of any lease contracts or agreements for the sale of their land into which they may have entered.

Allottees who have land in the known oil fields, or whose land is leased for oil and gas purposes, are advised that under the present instructions, petitions covering such

lands will not be taken. Where only a part of the allotment is oil land, the allottee may, if he desires, have the application considered insofar as it pertains to agricultural land only.

It is required that Mississippi Choctaws making application should present proof from the commissioner to the Five Civilized Tribes that they have resided in the Choctaw or Chickasaw country for a period of three years. In case such proof cannot be made, applications will not be considered by the department at this time.

The new secretary of the interior is carrying out the policy of the removal of restrictions as he advanced in his speech here some time since and in every case possible the applicant gets his restrictions removed on the surplus so as to give him an opportunity to sell the same for the improvement of the homestead.

Mr. Cusey will remain here today, and will be at Pauls Valley tomorrow, and at Chickasha on Friday and Saturday. Next week he will visit the following points in the two nations: McAlester, Atoka, Durant, Hugo, Antlers, Poteau, Sallisaw, Stilwell, Westville and Tahlequah.

The average man is as particular about getting his hair cut as a woman is about seeing that her hat is on straight.

Marvelous Cost Sale? Saturday Afternoon and Evening

Handsome things for the home. Ideal birthday and graduating presents, convenient to keep in reserve for appropriate occasions. First sale of its kind ever held in Ardmore.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE THIS SPACE

TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Now Is the Time!

"Young Man Buy Real Estate" has become as famous as "Go West Young Man." The purchase of real estate is really the first step toward a competency—the first step toward wealth.

Now is the time to buy real estate in Ardmore.

The new railroad that will soon be built into the town will increase the values.

Natural gas which will be ready for factories this fall will make every piece of property in town worth more.

The statehood proclamation will soon be issued and thousands of investors will be here BUY NOW. PAY PART CASH. Promise the rest and sell for a profit before your first note falls due.

Such a course will mean safe money, sure money.

See us today. More than likely we have just what you will want.

Smith, Riggins & West Co.

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