

dollars to the original building and annual maintenance of this educational institution as a free benefit to the Indian citizens of the Creek nation and surrounding nations, and which has in every part of the Indian Territory today many students and college graduates who owe their advancement to Kendall college, and yet these generous men who promoted this institution stand charged today, in the court room, with fraud, deceit and deception, in so far as it was possible for these contingent fee attorneys to spread such charges upon the court records.

That Mott Letter.

I find that the first thought of any real case seems to have originated during the presidential campaign last year, and for some little time was not even credited by the most timid citizens. One of the first public utterances along this line, of which there is any record in the files of the leading newspapers of this state, is a signed letter from M. L. Mott, one of the town's attorneys, formerly of North Carolina, sent out to the Indian Territory by President Roosevelt. This signed article appeared in a partisan paper on October 28, 1908, and was an attack by Mott on Governor Haskell, attempting to support the president's threat against the governor of a few days before.

I have seen and read the letter which Mott sent to induce the publication of the article in the press generally, and have a photographic copy of it in my possession. From this letter, written by Mott, I extract verbatim the following paragraphs:

"I had at first proposed getting this material together and sending it to Washington and having it go out from the white house, but the time is so limited I have abandoned that and will rely on you to give it the publicity it calls for and should have. I happen to know that it is important that this should get to the associated press and be given out on Tuesday morning, as there are other matters going out from Washington at the same time that will make this appropriate and opportune."

"If there is any expense connected to getting it to the Associated Press, pay the same and draw on me for the amount. You will notice that I have not addressed the communication to any special paper. I have left that blank, which you can fill in of your own selection. I am sure it ought to go as though it were in response to an inquiry from some paper. You, of course, understand the force of that and will see that it is done in the proper way."

Mott Was Busy.

Again, during the sitting of the grand jury that returned indictments against the governor and others, I have personally read and have in my possession photographic copies of a memorandum in Mr. Mott's own handwriting which was given by him to a newspaper reporter, whom he had induced to come from a great distance, to be the basis for an article for Sunday papers, which he desired to have written in a sensational way and be published so that the grand jury could have it for the following Sunday's reading while they would still have the case under consideration. One paragraph reads:

"Governor Realizes End of Political Career. Disclosures Vindicate Charges of Roosevelt and Mott."

The above, with others of like character, lead me to question the sincerity of Mott's sympathy for the Indian as distinguished from his desire to injure the governor.

Others Active, Too.

I have also read some fifteen affidavits from different lot schedulers, residing in Michigan and Ohio, the general substance of which is that during last September and October the maker of the affidavit was called upon at different times, alternately by representatives of W. R. Hearst and of the government. They were told by these special agents that not being a citizen of Indian Territory at the time it was unlawful for them to have scheduled lots and therefore they might be in serious trouble unless they would further be told that if they had acted in any way on the advice of Haskell it might exonerate them. This is the general character of language from the several affidavits above mentioned and impresses me that the Hearst and the government agents met the same parties and used the same threatening language far too frequently to have been a mere coincidence. I also find from two of these affidavits the statement that these same agents sought to have influence brought to bear on W. R. Eaton, who was merely a young office man at the time in Muskogee, to help make a case against Haskell in order to save himself from threatened prosecution. The persons who make these affidavits are relatives and intimate friends of young Mr. Eaton. I am also told that these attempted intimidations of Mr. Eaton were made to him in person at Muskogee, but of this latter fact I have no record information and have not seen fit to call on Mr. Eaton for its corroboration.

or denial. I have simply sought unprejudiced information and record evidence for this article.

The Indictment Against Haskell.

In reading the indictment against Governor Haskell, which is a lengthy document, I find that H. M. Dougherty of Columbus, O., is carried throughout the entire indictment until the concluding paragraph which names the indicted parties, as a conspirator with Haskell and persistently charged in the same language as conspiring with Haskell to deceive and defraud, etc., but to my amazement when I read the concluding paragraph, I find Haskell named as an indicted party, but Dougherty's name is omitted. I had little opportunity to learn of Mr. Dougherty, except in a general way that he is a prominent lawyer of high character at Columbus, O.; that he was president of the Texas Telephone company in southern Texas, in which Haskell has been interested; that there is no reason to believe that Mr. Dougherty would have in any way stooped to a dishonorable act and yet the indictment charges him in the same vicious language as it does Haskell, but omits him from the indictment clause. Amazed at this distinction, I inquired further and find that Mr. Dougherty is one of the most prominent Republicans of Ohio, a follower of Roosevelt during the last campaign and an opponent of Senator Foraker in Ohio politics; also that he led the Roosevelt forces in the republican state convention in Ohio last year; was made a delegate to the Chicago convention, where he served as the Ohio member of the platform committee and will be remembered from the press reports as supporting the LaFollette plank of the national platform. On the floor of the convention, it was Mr. Dougherty who made the motion to table the LaFollette amendments to the platform reported by the committee. Can this distinction between Dougherty and Haskell in this indictment be traceable in any way to the fact that Dougherty attended the Chicago convention and Haskell attended the Denver convention? We know that former President Roosevelt never forgets a friend and never hesitates in his efforts to destroy an enemy.

Why the Few From a Multitude.

As above stated, the records speak for themselves. Even if the government's suspicions and suggestions could materialize into actual facts so as to connect Haskell with the scheduling of lots, he would then only be in a class with several thousand acknowledged reputable citizens of the Creek Nation towns and at that point no query would arise: "Why has the government selected Haskell and the others from the multitude?"

As we have taken Mr. Dougherty and the Presbyterian home mission society for comparison, we will now take, as a further comparison United States Senator Owen of Oklahoma, one of the prominent lawyers of the Indian Territory for twenty years and recognized as one of the prominent lawyers of the nation and who has distinguished himself before the supreme court of the United States. He served four years as Indian agent at Muskogee before the date of allotting these townships. He organized and was president of the First National bank in the Indian Territory. For the last fifteen years, he has never missed attending the sessions of congress as an active participant in legislation affecting the Indian Territory. Scarcely a controverted question before the committees of congress as to the proper character of pending legislation, but that Senator Owen has appeared and addressed the committee and given testimony as to conditions and necessities.

What Owen Did.

He was present before the committees of congress, discussed and heard discussed this town lot legislation, so that it is fair to assume that no man in Indian Territory and no man who ever scheduled a single lot in any of the Creek Nation towns, was so thoroughly posted as to the legislation and as to its spirit and intent, as was Senator Owen. He had the standing of an able and high class citizen in Muskogee and vicinity so that the ordinary layman would have felt perfectly justified in doing anything under the laws of congress and the rules of the interior department that he found was being done by the senator. The records show that Senator Owen had scheduled a large number of Muskogee town lots, directly under his orders; just exactly as the government now complains of; that immediately after scheduling these lots, the schedules for the nominal consideration, usually of \$1 each, conveyed the lots to Senator Owen who formed and incorporated a real estate company, called The Muskogee Realty company, of which company he was practically the sole stockholder and president, and which company held the said lots, making sales from time to time.

A Comparison.

It will be observed that if Haskell had done all that the government's pleadings assert or express the sus-

pection that he did do, it would then be still less than the doings of Senator Owen. It will be useless for the government to say that the three years statute of limitation protects Senator Owen and, therefore, their omission to present his case to a grand jury. As the public records speak for themselves and show cases by Owen which the government asserts against others are overt acts, not only prior to three years ago, but within a few months of the present time so that cannot be the reason for exempting Senator Owen. It cannot be said that Haskell, being a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and having practiced law in Ohio, should be made an example because his knowledge of law should have shown him that the government did not know what it was doing in the rules it made for scheduling lots, because it is confronted with the fact that Senator Owen was especially familiar with the laws of Indian Territory and with the acts of congress relating to Indian Territory. Therefore, should have known the government officials did not know what they were doing when they devised and promulgated their own rules for the scheduling if any man would be supposed to presume to overrule the interior department.

Government Distinction.

If these reasons, as to distinguishing between Dougherty, Owen and Haskell, are not the correct ones, my judgment is at fault. That there has been a distinction between these men in their treatment by the government, it would be absurd for the government to deny. And if prosecution of American citizens for doing business with the representatives of the government according to the government's own rules and regulations, and when the government does not even cast suspicion upon the integrity of its own officers, then, if this is a crime, then what about the several other thousand citizens of the Creek Nation, who did likewise and no doubt were justified in believing their acts were honorable.

From the sworn testimony of the town-site commissioners referred to, other government officers and the magazine article by Special Investigator William Dudley Foulk, court decisions and the other record evidence, I am convinced that the government officers, having the appointment and scheduling of lots in charge, acted within what they believed to be the law and were honorable in their conduct, and that all schedules of lots or persons who secured the lots acted openly and in good faith and with no secrecy or deceit whatever, that the government does not charge any of its officials with misconduct makes the above conclusion a certainty.

Creeks Overpaid.

I am convinced that the Creek Nation received at least five times the intrinsic value of the land embraced within the town-site and that the increase in the value of land is but the natural result of town building and public improvements, such as has occurred in hundreds of localities in western cities.

I cannot understand the reason for the prosecution of Governor Haskell, nor what offense either he, Dougherty or Owen, or the thousands of others, who are not being prosecuted, could have been guilty of.

Haskell Hasn't the Money.

I have heard the question asked, why does not Haskell overlook the methods by which indictments were procured and proceed at once to trial on the facts? I therefore made this inquiry myself of a prominent citizen of Muskogee. He replied, "bringing here the necessarily large number of witnesses from a thousand miles or more away, and paying all the other expenses of trial, would probably cost fifteen to twenty thousand dollars in cash. Haskell is probably not worth one-tenth of this sum. It could be easily seen then why a trial would entail a burden that he has not the money to bear against the unlimited resources of the opposition. Also, we believe it is Haskell's duty to disclose the methods that have been adopted to discredit and overthrow him."

The conclusion in my mind is irresistible, that if the president of the United States, or his attorney general were to investigate the facts as carefully as I have done, that there would be an end to these cases.

I have also looked into the facts detailing the methods by which the impending indictments were secured, but as this question is pending before the court and undetermined, I shall defer comment thereon for the future.

It's a Top Notch Doer.

The great doctor says, "That's why the American people have crowned Dr. King's New Discovery the King of Throat and Lung remedies. Every atom in a health remedy, it kills germs and cuts and kills germs. It breaks cough-cracked membranes and crumbles stops. Sore, inflamed bronchial tubes and lungs are cured and hemorrhages cease. Dr. Gen. More-Black Jack, N. C., writes, 'I cured me of lung trouble, pronounced hopeless by all doctors.' 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Ardmore Pharmacy."

PROHIBITIONISTS IN CONVENTION

AT GUTHRIE DECLARE FOR THE ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

ESTABLISH POSTAL SAVINGS

Strict Enforcement of Law Against the Social Evil Prevalent in Some Cities With its Traffic in White Slavery—Declarations.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 2.—With only a small attendance, the prohibition party of Oklahoma in state convention here adopted resolutions, nominated members of a state committee and state organization preparatory to the placing of state, county and congressional candidates in the field next year. The real fight of the convention was over a resolution giving the state committee the right of recall so that the party nominees could be withdrawn from the race wherever it was deemed advisable to support one of major party nominees. Hon. Chas. R. Jones, national chairman, who is here from Chicago, joined in the opposition to the resolution on the grounds that the prohibition party stood for a principle and such a policy would be the death blow to the party. The resolution was withdrawn, but will be presented at the same convention following the primaries next year.

The state election board ruled the prohibitionists off the ticket last year and it is necessary to organize the party anew. This was the real object of the convention here. The following officers of the state organization were nominated:

Chairman, G. E. Hanch, Durant; secretary, D. S. Ross, Holly Springs; M. A. Rauch, Guthrie; members state committee—Ray county, Elmer Smith, T. H. Jones, Garfield; Kay, D. W. Ross; Adair, C. E. Brown, Carmen; Kingfisher, J. C. Overton; Henneberry, Logan; J. P. Brewer, Guthrie; Payne, D. A. Holmes, Stillwater; Canadian, O. L. Smith, El Reno; Oklahoma, R. L. Grant, Edmond; Cleveland, H. C. Smith, Norman; Pawnee, S. J. P. P. Pawnee; Noble, A. E. Crawford; Pottawatomie, J. W. Kelly, Carney; Creek, J. M. McNeill, Sapulpa; Tulsa, T. E. Simon, Tulsa; Muskogee, E. S. Stockwell, Muskogee; Okfuskee, N. L. Eat, Okemuh; Okmulgee, J. W. Siewara, Heneyetta; Hughes, J. R. Hawkins, Holdenville; Pottawatomie, A. S. Bonnell, Shawnee; Grady, M. L. Butler, Chickasaw; Caddo, A. A. Phelps, Aundrick; Kiowa, C. A. Fox, Sedan; Blaine, J. W. Devoe, Geary; Adair, James C. Rutherford, Westley; Grant, G. A. Samsor, Medford.

The platform adopted follows: The prohibition party of the state of Oklahoma, assembled in convention at Guthrie, September 27 and 28, 1909, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for the victories of our principles in the past, for encouragement at present, and for confidence in the future, and in harmony with the national platform, make the following declarations of principles and pledges their enactment into law when placed in power:

- 1.—The submission by congress to the several states of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation or transportation of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.
- 2.—The immediate prohibition of the liquor traffic for beverage purposes in the District of Columbia, in the territories and all places over which the national government has jurisdiction; the repeal of the internal revenue tax on alcoholic liquor and the prohibition of interstate traffic therein.
- 3.—The election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.
- 4.—Equitable graduated income and inheritance taxes.
- 5.—The establishment of postal savings banks and the continuance of the guaranty of deposits in banks.
- 6.—The regulation of all corporations doing an interstate commerce business.
- 7.—The creation of a permanent tariff commission.
- 8.—The strict enforcement of law against the social evil which prevails in some of the cities, with its unpeppable traffic in girls.
- 9.—Uniform marriage and divorce laws.
- 10.—An equitable and constitutional employers' liability act.
- 11.—Court review of postoffice de-

partment decisions. 12.—Legislation basing suffrage only upon intelligence and ability to read and write the English language.

13.—The preservation of the mineral and forest resources of the state, and the improvement of the highways.

Believing in the righteousness of our cause and the final triumph of our principles, and convinced of the unwillingness of the republican and democratic parties to deal with these issues, we invite to full party fellowship all citizens who are with us agreed.

C. R. Kinger, the writer, 1669 Virginia Ave., Indianapolis, writes: "I was so weak from kidney trouble that I could hardly walk a hundred feet. Four bottles of Foley's Kidney Remedy cleared my complexion, cured my backache and the irregularities disappeared, and I can now attend to business every day and recommend Foley's Kidney Remedy to all sufferers, as it cured me after the doctors and other remedies had failed." Sold by all druggists.

HALLEY'S COMET TO SWEEP NEAR EARTH

EVENT WILL TAKE PLACE IN MAY, 1910—WHEN COMET WILL BE 13,000,000 MILES AWAY.

Providence, R. I., Sept. 30 Frank E. Seagrave, a Providence astronomer, whose calculations relative to Halley's comet have attracted widespread attention, announces that the comet will pass within 13,000,000 miles of the earth on May 19, 1910, the comet will reach the same plane as the earth in its orbit. It is therefore determined that the tail of the comet will sweep across the plane instead of clearing it. The earth and comet will meet on the same plane, but not in the same path. The narrow dividing distance will be 13,000,000 miles. The fan of the comet's tail, according to Seagrave, will sweep out and for a short period the earth will find itself swept by "space dust" brought from many millions of miles beyond the earth as known space. "There need be no awe and the approaching event," said he, "Nothing will happen. The end of the world will not come. It will be made by more than we passed through on June 19, 1881, when the earth swept the comet. The nearest it could come would be 8,235,000 miles."

Fair Proposition. Whiskey and drug habits cured to stay cured. No cure no pay. No money until cured, is our motto. HILL'S SANIFARIUM, Ardmore, Okla.

WILL EXHIBIT AT ARDMORE THURSDAY, OCT. 7 THE ONE SUPREME SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE

RINGLING BROS. WORLDS GREATEST SHOWS

UNEQUALLED SIZE QUALITY AND HONESTY CHARACTER

A BIG NEW 6 FOLD CIRCUS 200 ARTISTS OF THIS SHOW

375 PERFORMERS—6 ARMS IMPORTED FROM EUROPE—400

1280 PERSONS
656 HORSES
40 ELEPHANTS
100 CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS

ARTHUR SAXTON TRIO

STRONGEST OF ALL EARTH'S STRONG MEN HOLDING 800 LBS OF THE FEET OF TWO MEN

60 Acrobats and the 12 Lorch Family
60 Aerialists and the 10 Flying Jordans
60 Riders the Renos and Daisy Hodgini
50 Clowns, the World's Funny Men
375 Circus Artists

ALL KINDS OF TRAINED WILD ANIMALS AND A BIG NEW 100 CAGE ZOO

THE RICHTEST, LONGEST STREET PARADE EVER SEEN ON EARTH

EVERY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK

One 50-Cent Ticket Admits to Everything

Admission tickets and numbered reserve seats will be on sale show day in POST'S DRUG STORE, at exactly the same price charged in the regular ticket wagons on the show grounds.

Use Ardmoreite Want Ads

A FULL LINE of CHAIRS

And a large and most complete line of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Matting, etc., at prices that will appeal to the good judgment of cautious buyers.

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If Your Money is Not Making 25 per Cent. It is Doing Nothing

Fine Farm, 120 acres on Caddo Creek, six miles from Ardmore, cheap for Cash.

Six nice lots, Highland Park Addition to Ardmore. Must be sold at once. CHEAP.

Fine Farm Lands in Garvin, Grady, Stephens, Jefferson, Love and Carter counties to trade for Ardmore real estate.

Some good land to rent next year. If you want a farm, see me. If you want to sell a farm see me.

Cruce, Oklahoma, the new town, will be a winner. Twenty per cent of lot sales given to Confederate Home Building Fund. Wait for something that's worth the money. \$2.50 down, \$1 per week.

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