

# PRISONER EXPENSE LAW ENOUGH

### Senate Committee Brings Out Testimony Regarding State Supply Costs.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 21.—The statement that some of the heads of state institutions formerly made requisition upon the state board of public affairs for luxuries, such as canned cherries, queen olives, canned strawberries and raspberries, as a part of the supplies intended for feeding inmates, was made by E. D. Howard, secretary of the board, to the senate investigation committee today. Mr. Howard also said that requisitions were made by at least one state normal for football uniforms.

The board of affairs took a number of these requisitions to the governor's office, according to Mr. Howard, for his inspection, and as a result the chief executive wrote a letter to the board of affairs, authorizing it to disapprove all such items, and also wrote letters to some of the institution heads notifying them that the state would not pay for such things. The committee asked the board to prepare a statement from its records showing whether or not the former board of affairs allowed such items.

It was brought out that the board approved a claim for about \$400 for rent for temporary quarters for the Durant Normal, although the head of the institution would not approve it, and that the state auditor afterward held the claim up after he had issued a warrant because of a supposed agreement of citizens to furnish free rent to the state. Secretary Howard testified that the claim was approved by the former president of the institution who was in charge when the bill was incurred and sworn to by the president of the Durant City school board and that the board considered this sufficient authority for approving it.

### Coffee Prices Higher.

Secretary Howard answered the question asked yesterday regarding the purchase of coffee, testifying that on August 10, 1911, requisition was made upon the board for 4,500 pounds of coffee of a certain brand at 19c per pound, but that it was not purchased until Dec. 5 of that year. In the meantime, he said, the price of coffee advanced 7c per pound.

Senator Thomas asked regarding the board's method of handling the state's printing. Secretary Howard replied that the board was merely an adjunct to the state printing department, only being authorized to approve contracts awarded to the state printer.

In reply to an inquiry from Senator Thomas as to the letting of the contract for printing the code, Eugene Morris, a member of the board, read from minutes of the board showing that the contract was let to a St. Paul printing company, which was the lowest bidder. He stated that Mr. Howard voted no on this contract, giving the opinion that extras, by reason of the distance of the printing establishment from Oklahoma, would cost up to that of Oklahoma concerns, and also for the reason that the job should not be let to nonunion printers.

R. W. Dick, warden of the state penitentiary, was examined relative to the requisitions made by him for khaki cloth at 45c per yard. Dick corroborated the testimony of members of the board of affairs relative to securing for the state two rebates, amounting to a total of 9 1/2c per yard, on the cloth as a result of an investigation by himself and the board before paying for the goods. He admitted that he might have made a mistake in this purchase. He said he knew practically nothing about this class of goods, relying on the statements of the storekeeper at the prison and merely inserted the price in the requisition as a suggestion to the board of affairs.

### Cost of Maintenance.

Warden Dick stated that the best evidence that the penitentiary state goods cheap is a comparative study from reports of wardens of other penitentiaries which shows that the Oklahoma prison has the lowest maintenance cost per capita of any.

Oklahoma cost is 40c, he said, while other states run from 43c to 72c. Warden Dick was asked relative to the range of the penitentiary buildings, replying that policies were written up by several companies and submitted to himself and the board of affairs for approval, but that the rate was so high they decided it would be cheaper for the state to carry its own risk and insurance was not taken.

W. H. L. Campbell, clerk of the supreme court, was questioned relative to his selection of filing cases for his office. Mr. Campbell testified that the goods of but two companies would serve the purpose and that he so told the board. He said he did not try to influence the board in its purchase as to the goods of the two companies, but expressed a preference for finally purchased.

Chairman Frame of the board was questioned relative to insurance at Weatherford Normal, which was written for three years, and was asked by Senator McIntosh why it was not taken for five years, thus saving money for the state on premium. Mr. Frame said that insurance must be paid for out of the maintenance fund of each institution and that the heads objected to making such a great outlay from these funds, fearing a deficiency, and, he said, the state board of education also took the same position. The witness did not recall specific objection from Weatherford, but said the board's policy was fixed by the general attitude of the institutions and the statement of the governor that he would permit no deficiencies to occur. The committee asked each member of the board to present for the record an itemized statement of expenses charged the state for a period covering six months.

The Chinch bugs caused serious damage in 1912 in several of the most important wheat growing sections. Should conditions be favorable for the increase of these pests next spring and summer, there are a sufficient number now wintering along the fence rows and in patches of grass to develop into a horde that will destroy half the grain corn, kafir corn and forage crops of the state next season. The Chinch bugs left unmolested this winter form the most serious menace to all the grain and feed crops of the state and through these to every business interest in the state.

They can be almost entirely destroyed and practically all losses from them be prevented, provided all bunches of grass and weeds that harbor them through the winter in all parts of the state be burned at once and these pests and their winter quarters be destroyed.

The Chinch bugs start feeding and breeding early in the spring in the young wheat and oats. They multiply with great rapidity and just before harvest time, if conditions are favorable, they are in such numbers as to destroy much of the small grain. When the grain fields are harvested, the Chinch bugs leave them an attack the corn, kafir corn and forage crops and injure them as much or worse than the wheat.

At the beginning of cold weather, the Chinch bugs leave the corn fields and make winter homes in grass and weeds along fence rows and in meadows, pastures and protected spots in yards, gardens and orchards. They live through the winter close to the ground in these places and repeated experiments made in Kansas show that if their shelter places are burned to the ground at a time when the grass and trash is dry and at least 985 out of every 1,000 bugs are killed and the remainder left unprotected.

All hiding places throughout the affected territory must be burned. If the bugs are destroyed on one farm and not on the neighbors' farms, they spread to the farm where the trash was burned. If all bugs are destroyed in a school district and not in adjoining districts, they will spread to cover both.

If bugs are destroyed on the farms and left unmolested in trash in the city gardens and yards they will spread to the farms.

Insect pests that injure cotton and other crops live through the winter in grass and trash the same as the Chinch bugs, and can be destroyed by burning in the same way as the Chinch bugs. It is therefore advisable that all trash and grass be burned in all parts of the state except the grass that must be used for winter feed in large pastures.

All places of business and schools should be closed on some day during the week beginning December 30, 1912. The people in town should burn all trash and grass that may shelter Chinch bugs and then should go out and help the farmers to burn all hiding places for Chinch bugs on the farms. Particular attention should be given to vacant lots and to non-resident lands and to all fence rows and roadsides.

Road masters should have burned all hiding places for Chinch bugs along every road and railroads should take special pains to burn all hiding places along their rights of way, particularly along fences and beside culverts.

The burning should be done on a day when there is little wind and the grass is dry, and particular attention should be given to having the burning extend close to the ground.

Newspapers of the state are requested to urge the necessity of this burning. Farmers are urged to co-operate with each other and with business men to see that the burning of all trash that will protect insects through the winter is done in every part of the state. Bankers, millers, grain dealers, buyers of cotton, merchants and all other business and professional men are asked to co-operate to the fullest extent in this movement. Every teacher in the state is requested to secure the co-operation of students and pupils.

If all the people of the state will join during the week designated to make this burning thorough, their efforts will add many million dollars to the income of the farms in 1913 and will affect favorably the prosperity of every man, woman and child in the state.

# CHEROKEES SHARE WITH FREEDMEN

### Case Brought by Ketowah Society is Dismissed by Supreme Court

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The right of 7,000 Cherokee freedmen to participate in the distribution of the lands and funds belonging to the Cherokee Indian nation was sustained today by Judge Anderson of the District of Columbia supreme court. The court sustained the government demurrer to a suit of Ketowah society to restrain the secretary of the interior from permitting freedmen participating in the property. The case was dismissed.

The freedmen claim that their shares in the property run anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$60,000,000. The Ketowah society is composed of full blood Cherokee Indians in Oklahoma.

The freedmen are the descendants of slaves of the Cherokees and are of mixed Indian and negro blood.

The court in dismissing the suit said the freedmen were clearly entitled to equal rights with the native Cherokees. The freedmen have the right of appeal.

### "Madame Sherry."

George W. Lederer, who added the word vaudeville to the lexicon of the native theatre when he and Alexander Herrmann brought to America about a score of years ago the first all-European company of variety artists, which he labelled the "Trans-Atlantic Vaudevilles," a classification he chose with a view to distinguishing the foreign specialty artists from the rank and file of native specialty turns then somewhat in dispute under the term "varieties," has successfully used the term "vaudeville" again in this country. The programme of "Madame Sherry," the newest Lederer musical attraction, produced by Lederer in partnership with A. H. Woods and H. H. Frazee, describes the piece as a "French Vaudeville," which means, as Lederer explains, a form of musical play where all songs and all the comic business are direct issues from the story and not, as in the common or garden variety of native musical comedy, mostly introduced matter, regardless of any assimilative qualities the introduction may possess.

"Madame Sherry" will be played here by the New York New Amsterdam Theatre Company on Friday, December 27th, at the Grand Theatre.

### THE DERBY HAT.

Some men are destined to be great by right of noble birth; and some, by subjugating fate, wing greatness on this earth; and some there be who can't achieve, who were not great when brats, yet mighty names behind them leave, by wearing derby hats, so haughty and severe: it lays all styles upon the mat, it fits the proudest bean; no rube can wear a derby tilt and feel less than a king, it bats the coronet a mile, it's good for fall and spring. Oh, orn-fed monarch on your throne, go toss away your crown; for you can buy for just one bone the smartest lid in town; go get a derby with your flunk and let your cricet slide; earth's diadems will all look punk when down the walk you stride. The derby cage, the derby cage, it is a lordly thing; but I'll not may old harp engage its royal praise to sing; for though it makes the hum-blest man look like a ducal sport, here's one old gay and festive fan who wears the woolly sort.

There were three more marriage licenses issued today to: A. Beal Lanier, age 27, of Valley View, Texas, and Miss Nellie Maloney, age 19, of Blue Jacket. This marriage will occur in Blue Jacket tonight. Mr. Eddie Moore, age 22, of Nevada, Mo., and Miss Myrtle Williams, age 17, of Vinita, were married this afternoon by County Judge S. F. Parks. A license was granted to Lucian B. Butler and Miss Ruth Lillian Day, ages 24 and 19 respectively, both residing in Big Cabin. The marriage will take place there tonight.

Jack, the small son of C. H. Goodpaster, is seriously ill. There is but slight hope for his recovery.

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# COULDN'T BID ON CODE JOB

### Witness Asserts State is to Pay \$2,500 More Than is Necessary—Bunn Gets Contract.

Oklahoma City, Dec. 20.—Charges that the specifications for annotating a indexing the Oklahoma code were so drawn as to shut him out from bidding, and that the state has agreed to pay \$2,500 more than necessary to secure better work were made by Judge Sam R. Harris of St. Louis, compiler of the code, in testimony before the senate investigating committee today.

The specifications referred to were drawn, according to the testimony, by Clinton O. Bunn, compiler of Bunn's constitution, and Eugene Morris of the board of affairs and approved by the board after it had made some modifications.

Mr. Harris testified that he had previously submitted a bid to do the work for \$5,000, but refused finally to bid on the work when he looked at the specifications adopted by the board, on the ground that he could not have done the work for less than from \$8,000 to \$10,000. Mr. Harris stated he had a conversation with Mr. Bunn before the latter's bid was put in stating that he could not bid successfully because of requirement of the specifications that a transcript of the complete code with annotations must be furnished the board, as he considered this provision unnecessary and very expensive.

Bunn later placed on the stand testified that he considered the insertion of the provision in the specifications necessary, and that he had filed such a transcript with the board.

Judge Harris testified that Bunn has so annotated the code as to make of it an advertisement for the L. R. A. reports, in consideration for receiving books, and expressed the opinion that layers would have to furnish themselves with these reports in order to look up the citations. He also charged that Bunn referred to his annotation to Bunn's constitution instead of the sections of the constitution as printed in the code, thus requiring lawyers to use Bunn's constitution. He also expressed the view that the indexing system is cumbersome and inferior to the one that would have been used had he (Harris) secured the contract.

### Sooners Choose Football Captain.

Thursday afternoon, December 19, the Oklahoma Sooners met and chose Hubert Ambrister of Norman, quarterback on the team for the past two seasons, captain for next year. Ambrister is a graduate from the School of Fine Arts and a second year law student. Like Clark, Capshaw and Thompson who have preceded him, Ambrister is an "A" student and exceedingly popular in the activities of the university and his team-mates.

The Sooners' choice was a wise one for the great victories which they have won the past two years were in some degree the result of Ambrister's generalship. Regardless of whether his team was in the lead or losing the game, Ambrister's smile and cheering words have at all times kept the Sooners in the fighting spirit. He has a wonderful ability in detecting the weaknesses of his enemy, and a ready power in marshalling his men against that weakness. With most of the veterans back in their places, and many who were ineligible this year who will next year answer the Sooner call to gridiron service, the 1913 team from the University of Oklahoma should gain a wonderful record under the leadership of Captain Ambrister.

### DESTROY CHINCH BUGS AND SAVE THE CROPS.

### A Proclamation.

Whereas, Chinch bugs caused serious damage in 1912 in several of the most important wheat growing counties of Oklahoma, and, whereas, hosts of these and other destructive bugs and insects are safely passing the winter under the dead grass and trash of the fields, and unless we have unusual conditions a horde of these pests will develop which will destroy half of the wheat, oats, corn, kafir corn, and forage crops of the state next season, and the corn worm and cotton boll worm will, if left unmolested, multiply greatly and damage these crops also, upon all of which the state's prosperity rests:

Now, therefore, realizing the importance of immediate action to insure the crops against destruction next season, I hereby designate and appoint the week, beginning Monday, December 30, 1912, as bug-killing week and call upon all farmers and those living in the towns and cities to co-operate in the burning of all grass and weeds along fence rows and in fields, meadows, pastures, and protected spots in yards, gardens and orchards, and upon all road supervisors throughout the state

to have burned all hiding places for Chinch bugs and other harmful insects along every road, and particularly along fences and beside culverts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state to be hereto fixed at the capitol, in the city of Oklahoma City, this thirteenth day of December, A. D., 1912.

LEE CRUCE, Governor.  
BENJAMIN F. HARRISON, Secretary of State.

# PULASKI OF SPOKANE LEAPS INTO VERSE

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 23.—With poetry and prose the Germans are rallying in a battle of wit and humor in answer to a satire on the German-trained Turkish troops, written by Captain George Steunenberg of the United States army, who is stationed at Fort George Wright, in Spokane.

Captain Steunenberg, hailed as the poet laureate of the army, recently had the Kipling-like verses published in the Army & Navy Journal, calling forth a note, with the Steunenberg name on the envelope, from General Leonard Wood.

The first to enter the lists in opposition to the captain is Arthur von Pulaski of Spokane, formerly a German officer and at one time colonel in the service of the sultan. After declaring that the Turkish army is no longer disciplined by German methods, von Pulaski designates the Steunenberg verses as the "penny-ante sort." He suggests that the captain's literary talents might profitably be directed toward composing a good marching song for the army.

Meanwhile, Steunenberg, being an army officer, has said nothing, but the world is having a good laugh over his swinging verses.

And now Stanley Mayall, a prominent Spokane manufacturer, leaps lightly into the saddle of Pegasus with the following:

"Oh, hark you Onkel Samuel; Von far across der see.  
Hier kommt ein voice in answer. Just hear einmal to me.  
Vielleicht we jetst can fight no more; und zu fit are to run.  
But we can do some odder dings besides use sword or gun.

"Und der is more als Frenchmen, wot's got a lot of Gaul,  
In fact when first such stuff kamaus, der Yankee got most all;  
Und Strassburg pies und Munich bier und candied fruit from Metz,  
They ain't no fitting fighting food— which Kaiser Will forgets.

"We got a scent called eau de Koin, and auch de Limburg cheese,  
Und from our Holstein cattle, we cut Hamburg steaks mit ease;  
We have some 'Maus Towers' auf der Rhine, und rats-kellers to show  
Und sauter kraut und lieb fraum[lich, und udder dings also.

"Und vonce if I got real matt, I'll take mein Dachshund dog,  
Und drop him in der wurst-machine und grind him cop in-cog;  
Und feed him to the Yankee bard wot says we can not light,  
Und give him such a nightmare his life's cur-tailed mit fright."

### Hat She Laid Down is Sold for Quarter

Steuenville, O., Dec. 19.—If Miss Nannie Green ever attends another rummage sale she will go bareheaded. Miss Green, active in charitable and social work, was one of the promoters of a rummage sale to give poor folks a chance to buy cast-off articles cheaply. She served as a clerk and laid her \$50 hat near a counter where second hand millinery was being sold at 25 cents.

An Italian woman picked up the hat with the query: "How much?" "Twenty-five cents," said the hurried clerk.

The triumphant daughter of Italy walked out with her bargain. When Miss Green looked for her hat on leaving the blunder was discovered.

### Judge Connors to Be Delegate.

McAlester, Okla., Dec. 18.—The Pittsburg county farmers' institute in session here today elected Judge J. P. Connors of Canadian, former president of the state board of agriculture, as a delegate to the state institute at Stillwater, which will elect a new state board of agriculture under the provisions of the Russell amendment adopted in November. The institute memorialized congress to encourage a rural credit system.

Wm. McCain, aged 97, died in California on the 16th of the present month. Mr. McCain lived near Vinita for many years and will be remembered by all the old settlers here. It was the earnest desire of Uncle Bill McCain to live a century and he came near doing it.

# FULLBLOOD LEASES APPROVED BY COURT

### Judge Ralph E. Campbell Rules on Indian Case Against the Government.

Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 21.—Judge Ralph E. Campbell in the United States district court yesterday decided that a deed which had been given before May 27, 1908, by one who inherited from a deceased full blood Indian does not need to have the approval of the secretary of the interior to make it valid, but is valid if approved by the judge of the county court, who has charge of probate matters. The decision involves the titles to a large number of allotments. If it had not been decided contrarily, in favor of the United States upon whose part the suit was brought by John B. Meserve, assistant district attorney, the titles to all these lands would have been invalidated.

The ruling of Judge Campbell also is contrary to a decision given by the attorney-general in 1909, when he held that the deeds must be approved by the secretary of the interior before they could be valid. He held that the act of congress of 1908 did not apply to these Indians.

Judge Campbell's decision was given in the case of the United States against Knight and Ashley. He sustained a demurrer to the government's petition. An appeal will be taken to the circuit court of appeals.

The case is one of the many that the government is filing in an attempt to settle the land titles of the eastern part of the state.

### OKLAHOMA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The state tournament for checker players will be held in Oklahoma City, December 26-28. The checker championship of Oklahoma is claimed by A. S. Morley of Vian.

The attorney general's department has given an opinion to the state superintendent of public instruction that both majority and minority schools participate in the state school fund, in proportion to per capita.

An original case was filed in the supreme court by the town of Bristow against Sapulpa involving validity of the county seat election recently held in Creek county. Fraud is alleged in every voting precinct in Sapulpa.

The Pioneer Telephone and Telegraph company has appealed from an order of the corporation commission requiring it to pay to the Twin Valley and the Glenco Telephone companies 25 per cent of the charges made on in and out business the Pioneer company puts through the two exchanges named.

The State Federation of Labor and the four railway brotherhoods will have a joint board meeting at Oklahoma City during the fourth legislative session, urging the passage of four bills. Brotherhood committees have been in session several days transacting general business and elected members of the joint board. The board will ask an eight-hour law for women and children, for a semi-monthly pay day, for a full crew bill law, to require railroad companies collecting hospital fees from men employed in Oklahoma to maintain a hospital within the state, and for a workmen's compensation act.

### HOW FAR IS IT TO CHRISTMAS?

By Wilbur D. Nesbit.  
How far is it to Christmas?  
It's across the Land of Dreams,  
Where are the laughing valleys  
and the ever-singing streams,  
and up the hill of doubting and  
along the road of smiles until  
you reach the border of the land  
of otherwhiles.  
It's far away, and near us; it  
is there I make you understand?  
You lie awake and whisper, you  
count and count the days, and  
try to bring it nearer in a hundred varied ways!  
Already you have seen it in  
a gleam of joy afar, have seen  
its joy approaching in the  
twinkle of a star; you hear the  
bells that jingle and the clatter  
of the hoofs that time a song  
of gladness as they gallop on the  
roofs.  
How far is it to Christmas?  
It's not so far away—for all I  
know, already you have and hold  
the day; it has no season; it is  
not set apart, but sends its  
blessed sunshine to every little  
heart.

FOR SALE—Lot 13 in block 30, size 80 by 185 feet, west front. One block west of North park. This is a bargain. Apply at Chieftain office. If