

Rich "Poor Lo" Keeps His Wife



OKLAHOMA OIL LANDS

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN.

YES; rich "Poor Lo" keeps his wife—which is to say that the marital complications of Jackson Barnett, wealthy Cherokee Indian, have now been straightened out by the courts and he will continue indefinitely to live with his bride of last May in their vine-covered cottage at Henryetta, Okla. And why pick on them for a story? Well, because—

Jackson Barnett is the John D. Rockefeller of his race.

He is 72 years of age, illiterate and an incompetent in the eye of the law.

His wife, white and about half his age, was accused of kidnapping him and forcing him into marriage.

He has defeated Uncle Sam's court action to have the marriage annulled and to restore him to the care of his guardian, after proceedings unique in the history of the courts.

He has topped off a long list of benefactions by establishing and endowing the Jackson Barnett Hospital for Indians.

Barnett's original allotment of land was near Glen Pool. Six years ago oil was struck on his land and riches began to pour in on him. The federal government protected his rights, since he is an incompetent in the eye of the law. Later Uncle Sam further safeguarded his wealth by appointing as his personal guardian Carl J. O'Hornett of Henryetta, Okla.

O'Hornett took his ward to Henryetta. There he established him in a comfortable home on 36 acres of farm land. He provided him with a housekeeper, body servant and cook. He stocked up the farm with livestock and poultry. He saw that the rich old Indian lacked nothing within reason.

Then Anna Laura Lowe appeared upon the scene—white, about half his age and good looking. Just how she managed things nobody seems to know. But last May she and Barnett left Henryetta in an automobile, sped over the state line into Kansas and were married in Arkansas City.

O'Hornett and Cato Sells, United States commissioner of Indian affairs, brought suit to have the marriage annulled and the old Indian restored to the care of his guardian. It was charged that the white woman was an adventuress, had kidnaped the aged redskin and had forced him into marriage.

The Oklahoma supreme court appointed Judge A. M. Jackson commissioner to hear evidence in the case. On the report of the commissioner the court dismissed the case. Commenting on the decision, the commissioner said:

"The Indian and his bride appear to have stood the test of matrimony. It was agreed that Barnett and his wife be permitted to go on a honeymoon of a month. The honeymoon over, they still maintain they are satisfied, so after conference with all parties concerned, it was agreed to recommend to the supreme court that the case be dropped."

Presumably the Interior department and Commissioner Sells know how rich is Jackson Barnett. But outside of certain known amounts any estimate is guess work. In the court proceedings to annul Barnett's marriage O'Hornett alleged that his wealth was in excess of \$1,000,000.

One estimate is that in the six years since oil was struck on Barnett's land the wells have yielded 14,000,000 barrels, and that his royalty is one-eighth. This would represent 1,750,000 barrels. In addition to bonuses. This estimate places Barnett's income at about \$50,000 a month.

Jackson Barnett is believed to be the richest Indian alive. And that is



MR. AND MRS. JACKSON BARNETT



BARNETT'S COTTAGE



BEFORE HE STRUCK OIL

saying a good deal, for many of them in Oklahoma have "struck oil" and are very wealthy. In the 1920 report of the secretary of the Interior are found these facts and figures:

The Indians in Oklahoma constitute nearly one-third of their race in the United States and about five-sixths of them are members of the five civilized tribes.

There are on the Osage reservation in Oklahoma nearly 6,000 oil wells, producing from 2 to 1,800 barrels per day each, with a daily total production of about 50,000 barrels. During the year three oil-lease sales were held, offering at each sale approximately 200 quarter-section tracts. Approximately 98,866 acres were leased at these sales for a bonus consideration of \$12,110,100. Oil leases embracing 540,866 acres are included in lands leased for gas. In addition to bonus, a royalty is paid on oil of 16% per cent and upward, and the same on gas based on a value of 18 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for gas at the well. Nearly \$18,000,000 were received by Osage Indians from oil and gas during the fiscal year.

As to the five civilized tribes, the superintendent's receipts and disbursements for the year were nearly \$48,000,000, the largest of any year in the history of that office. There were 3,590 oil and gas leases disposed of during the year. Nearly \$4,800,000 in bonuses and royalties were received by the restricted Indians. Federal income tax in excess of \$350,000 was paid by 242 restricted Indians.

When America entered the World war, the Indian was a willing volunteer. The American Indian is—or used to be—the finest natural fighter the world ever saw. The bucks of service age enlisted in large numbers, made splendid soldiers and covered themselves with glory. Many were decorated for extraordinary gallantry under fire.

During the war Barnett showed his martial spirit in the only way it was possible for him. While others of his race shouldered arms and marched away to France, there to do battle side by side with their white brethren, Barnett was too old to heed the war dance. He soon showed, however, that while age prevented him from taking an active part in lowering the colors of the Hun, he could do the next best thing and support Uncle Sam through the medium of his vast riches.

When the government, after entering the World war, issued the call for financial assistance Jackson Barnett answered as readily as the younger members of his tribe answered the call for men. He was one of the first of Oklahoma county citizens to show his patriotism in the purchase of Liberty bonds, and by most liberal contributions to all of their war aids. As each successive bond issue was placed on the market, Barnett became a heavy purchaser. With the result that today he is a millionaire in Liberty and Victory bonds alone, owing more than \$1,500,000 worth of them.

The American Indian never had a proper appreciation of the value of property. It is even now one of the most difficult things for him to learn. Barnett little realizes what his wealth really means. But he knows that he has more than he can use and that the money is coming in faster than he can spend it. He also understands that his money can do a lot of good. So he is giving away large sums to aid worthy enterprises. He has authorized the following gifts, among others:

Southern Baptist convention missionary, educational and benevolent fund	\$200,000
Middle Creek Baptist No. 2, Holdenville, Okla.	1,000
Church of the Nazarene, Henryetta, Okla.	25,000
First Presbyterian church, Henryetta, Okla.	25,000
First Methodist church, Henryetta, Okla.	25,000
First Christian church, Henryetta, Okla.	25,000
St. Michael's Catholic church, Henryetta, Okla.	25,000
Church of the Advent, Episcopal, Henryetta, Okla.	25,000
Oklahoma Orphanage of Oklahoma Children's Home Finding and Welfare league, Oklahoma City	50,000
Total	\$401,000

Jackson Barnett has also made up his mind that the injured and ailing of his race in Oklahoma shall have good medical care and nursing. Hence his latest and biggest benefaction—the Jackson Barnett hospital. To this he is giving \$1,000,000—\$500,000 for the purchase of the Henryetta site, \$150,000 for the building and \$350,000 for endowment, invested in United States bonds.

Of course, the question of permitting these munificent gifts had to be taken up by the Interior department. Commissioner Sells went to Henryetta to interview Barnett personally, and to satisfy himself that no undue pressure was being brought to bear upon his ward to part him from his wealth. After making a thorough investigation of conditions and satisfying himself in a private conversation with Barnett that the latter was not being imposed upon, but that he really of his own free will desired to make the above donations, Sells said he looked favorably upon the proposed gifts, but would give out no statement until further investigation by the Indian department. Later the commissioner called a conference with O'Hornett and other prominent men of Henryetta and told them that all of the gifts would be allowed.

How long Jackson Barnett will continue to live the simple life on his Henryetta farm can only be guessed

CHILDREN GET HEALTH LESSONS

Junior Red Cross Doing Wonderful Work Among the Youngsters of Czecho-Slovakia.

PUSH GOSPEL OF CLEANLINESS

Children Literally Floated to Health and Happiness on Seas of Suds—More Than 10,000 Instructed in Use of Soap and Toothbrush.

Washington.—Under ordinary circumstances a cake of soap or a toothbrush would constitute a queer calling card or letter of introduction, and yet they have served the purpose of introducing the school children of America to the boys and girls of Czecho-Slovakia. Through the Junior Red Cross, the school children's branch of the American Red Cross, the gospel of cleanliness and health has been carried to thousands of children in the war-torn country the peace conference carved out of northern Austria-Hungary. This is only one of numerous undertakings of the Junior Red Cross throughout Europe, that have already been so successful in establishing a better international understanding and in inculcating a spirit of world neighborliness among the children of Europe and America that the League of Red Cross Societies is now promoting similar organizations in all of the countries represented in the league.

Teach Cleanliness.

The soap and toothbrush campaign in Czecho-Slovakia grew naturally out of work undertaken by the Junior Red Cross of America when it accepted the management of a colony of 455 undernourished children sent to the Tatra mountains from the poorest districts of Prague. The aim of the camp was to teach the children the value of clean minds and bodies and their obligations to the community and to each other. When camp was broken in September the rosy-cheeked, clear-eyed, happy-faced youngsters were hardly recognizable as the half-starved, unkempt and discouraged children who had come there a month before.

Immediately there came a demand for a continuation of health instruction among the children and soon the Junior Red Cross had launched a campaign in four schools in Prague, where 2,000 children enlisted in what was called "the fight for health." This was a modification of the health program of the Child Health Organization of America and the "Crusade" of the Rockefeller Foundation.

It took like wildfire. It was difficult to say who were the most enthusiastic—children, teachers or parents. The teachers said they had never seen such rapid improvement in children, not only in cleanliness but in manners. The children were anxious to have

themselves and their schoolrooms cleaner than any other, 10,000 Children Taught.

As a result of this successful launching of the health game, as it is called, the American Junior Red Cross was invited last spring to resume the work in summer camps, of which 40 were set up throughout the country. More than 10,000 children were given instruction.

In the summer camps the children were literally floated to health and happiness on seas of suds. The Junior Red Cross supplied 2,227 cakes of soap in addition to 20 barrels of soft soap. Little teeth were made white with 7,119 tooth brushes and 8,174 tubes of paste.

This winter in the primary schools of Prague, Brno and Bratislava, the three largest cities of Czecho-Slovakia, the Junior Red Cross is still teaching the gospel of soap and fresh air. The 70,000 children, many of whom had never heard of a toothbrush, are carrying on the "fight for health" with the same unbounded enthusiasm which marked its inception in the Tatra mountain camp.

Memory Suddenly Returns.

Keelysville, Md.—Charles Bovey, this place, who lost his memory ten weeks ago when he fell from an apple tree, has suddenly regained it. He was found unconscious and for eight weeks hovered between life and death. Although improving physically the last few weeks, his mind continued to be a blank. He recognized nobody until his memory suddenly returned to him.

FAD OF THE WEALTHY



Wealthy New Yorkers have adopted from Paris the fad of having dolls modeled to look like the girls to whom accompanying candy is to be presented. This is one of the dolls recently made for a fortunate debutante.

ARMY SCHOOLS ARE POPULAR

Offer Only Opportunity for Education to Many Thousand Americans.

MANY PLEAD FOR ENLISTMENT

Parents of Children Under Enlistment Age Ask Special Permission for Sons to Enlist—War Department Receives Inquiries.

Washington.—That the army offers the only opportunity for even an elementary education for thousands of young Americans who live in undeveloped communities is evident from the flood of letters which have been received by the adjutant general since the policy of education in the army was recently announced.

Mothers and fathers whose sons have been declined for enlistment because of minority or physical defect have written stating that there are no schools to which their boys can be sent and that they are unable, financially, to send them away from home to schools where gainful occupations are taught, and asking that special permission be granted for their acceptance into the army.

Public-spirited citizens in many communities have sent in the names of young men who should be in school, requesting the army to send them literature calling their attention to the opportunity being missed.

Plead for Enlistment.

The father of eleven children, nine of whom are boys, including a pair of twins, writes that he sees no possibility at home for a proper education for any of them, and desires that special permission be given to enlist his second oldest son and the twins, all three of whom are a little short of the minimum age. He says his boys "are large

for their ages and will grade well up to the average country boy in looks and intelligence." He lives on a "run-down" Ozark farm in Missouri, and finds difficulty in even outfitting his children to attend the common district school.

A letter from Nebraska reads in part as follows:

"I don't know where the recruiting office around here is, but I have a boy who will be eighteen years old Christmas. He has quit school and has no profession; at present he is helping on a farm. We read the literature all through, and we wish he was old enough to go. He might better be in the army for three years learning to be a good farmer or whatever he would rather learn and also earning something, too."

This letter came from a small town in Oklahoma:

"I have read the letter that was sent to me and I see it is an opening for anyone with ambition. Since my parents died I have not had the chance to obtain the education I desire. I sincerely hope I may join the army, although I am not of age. I am only sixteen years old. I am five feet, eight inches tall and weigh 135 pounds. I am doing a man's work and drawing a man's pay. I am working in the mines, not in the ground, but on top. I have not a desire to attack myself to the mines, but to better myself and country. Therefore I hope that I may join the army and schools with your consent."

Widow Pleads for Son.

A widow pleads that her son be taken into the army training schools, since she is compelled to work out, and she feels that he is not having proper associates under present circumstances. "It is killing me to see my only boy go to ruin. He is not a bad boy, but he needs training. Please let me know if I can get him in the army's schools. Please help me to save my only boy, and please let me hear as soon as possible. Please state what I may have to do to put him there."

Another Missouri father writes that his boy is anxious to go on with school, "but has to attend school under great difficulties, as we live six and a half miles from town and he has to go on horseback." He states that the boy is only fifteen years old, is five feet eight and a half inches tall and weighs 135 pounds, and asks that age requirements be waived.

As a part of the campaign to widely advertise the new educational work in the army, circulars were sent to thousands of rural address where recruiting officers could not be sent. This was done in November, so that farm work would not be interfered with by enlistments. Twenty occupational subjects which are taught in the army were advertised in this circularization. Thousands of replies have been received requesting further information.

Leaps to River, Killed by Ice.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Miss Alice Hatch, 23, committed suicide here by leaping into the Missouri river from the street car bridge.

Ill health is given as the cause. Miss Hatch did not drown, but died from injuries in striking the ice.

Corn in His Ear 32 Years.

Davenport, Ia.—A grain of corn which W. A. Santell of Washington, Ia., placed in his ear when a child, was removed by surgical operation recently. It had been lodged in the ear for 32 years, and had caused much suffering.

RESILVERING MIRROR

It is usually safest to send the mirror to a resilvering works. It may be repaired by making use of another mirror as follows: Clean the bare portions of glass by rubbing gently with fine cotton, taking care to remove any trace of dust and grit. With point of penknife cut upon back of other mirror around a portion of the resilvering of required form but a little larger; upon it place a small drop of

mercury. The mercury spreads immediately, penetrates the amalgam to where it was cut with the knife, and the required piece may be lifted and removed to place to be repaired. Then press lightly the renewed portion with cotton; it hardens almost immediately and the glass will present a uniform appearance.

Blue Bird for Happiness.

To those of us who believe in the blue bird as a harbinger of happiness, it is gratifying to know that a much

more brilliant one than our blue bunting exists, says a correspondent. It lives in California, is a little larger than our kingfisher and has feathers of a glorious blue. Among its companions are humming birds—tiny, bright-colored, timid things, with long, long bills, which they bury deep into the blossoms, hoping, perhaps, for their part, to find happiness hidden therein. Meantime, grey and white mocking birds, with long tails and a very cheery expression, look on with scorn.

Shoot Oil on Water to Calm Angry Waves

Boston.—Shells filled with a gallon of oil and fired at angry waves by the United States life guards will calm them, according to tests made by H. S. Parker of Cohasset. He says: These shells, filled with a gallon of oil fired by low-force powder charge, would scatter the oil on the surface of the water. A barrage of such shells to the windward of a wreck would produce a sufficiently smooth sea to enable a lifeboat to make a safe approach from the shore to the wreck. These oil shells are now being tested.

Racing Stars of San Francisco



Mildred Owens of San Francisco with five of the fast-racing greyhounds, now facing the barrier every Sunday afternoon at the Emeryville racetrack, San Francisco. They are: Cloudy Cannon, Daddy Long Legs, Kansas Wild Bill, Major Wild Bill and Diablo, the latter considered the world's greatest bound over the hurdles.