Farmer's Champion

J. S. SOULE, Publisher

ELGIN, OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA NEWS NOTES

Edmond wants cheaper water.

Commencement exercises are in order.

The Woodward Democrat is starting on its tenth year.

Like Banquo's ghost, Swanson county refuses to stay away.

Surveyors are routing an interurban line between Tonkawa and Ponca City.

The Rosedale Record is endeavoring to organize a brass band among the town boys.

A Gage, Okla., man is searching for his wife, obtained by the mail order route.

The banks of Arkansas City have given notice that every Thursday after noon will be a holiday.

The El Reno Democrat believes the fire which came near destroying the water plant was of incendiary origin.

Oklahoma undertakers are commencing to print testimonials from surviving relatives of those embalmed.

Exchanges from over the state mention a number of buildings struck by lightning during the recent thunder storm.

The Mayes County Democrat prints a lengthy essay from a congressman on the subject, "How to Get a Post-office."

An exchange views with alarm the fact that local undertakers are going to give a banquet to the physicians of the town.

Mrs. Jacob Schrall, aged 41, was thrown from her buggy and died from injuries sustained when the team became frightened at two motorcycles.

Wheat fields are recovering from the setback received at the hands of the church boys. These little rascals were driven out by the recent rains.

The Paula Valley Free Lance tells of a local boy, arraigned in district court, who offered to plead guilty on the condition he would not be sentenced to Granite.

The Tulsa Democrat thinks Colonel Roosevelt's press agent is framing up a war between Uncle Sam and the Mikado in order that the war lord may break into front page stories again.

Because a lady school teacher in the Mountain View school took unto herself a husband, the school board fired her, and she brought suit against the board and recovered judgment for her salary.

Three young men hired a team of horses from a livery stable and attempted to drive across Bodoc creek, near Ponca City, where a bridge was removed, and the venture terminated in the drowning of both horses.

For the town marshal to shoot stray dogs is perfectly proper, says the Longdale News, but it wants stopped the practice of killing the dogs in the presence of the latter's only friends—the little children of the town.

We could never understand why these geologists who know that billions and billions of dollars' worth of minerals lie beneath the surface of the earth in certain communities refuse to give up jobs with small salaries.

The Free Lance says the last shipment of booze into Pauls Valley was a disgrace to the hard-working bootleggers, as it contained too much acid. The editor wants to go back to the good old days of peruna and red ink.

A Muskogee woman left the gas burning during the night, and when she arose next morning and struck a match an explosion resulted which wrecked the second story of the house and caused her death.

The Sterling Ledger tells of a citizen who, while digging in the bottom of a cistern, struck a dynamite cap and as a result of the explosion following was horribly mutilated and will probably lose his eyesight.

With its mileage more than doubled over last year, the Clinton, Oklahoma & Western railroad filed its return with the state auditor for taxation purposes. The total trackage reported in 1913 amounts to 56.66 miles against 23 miles for the previous year. The assessment for 1912 was $111,500 and the return for 1913 is given in at $283,060.

The annual conference of the Seventh Day Adventists of the state of Oklahoma will be in session in Oklahoma City from August 21 to September 1, inclusive.

Quana Washosha, the picturesque Comanche Indian chief, arrived in Braggs last week while on his horseback tour of the world. He is due to finish in Muskogee, May 22, his tour and, according to the Braggs Bugle, will receive a prize of $5,000 from metropolitan newspapers who financed the tour.

WILSON STANDS PAT

PREDICTION OF WHITE HOUSE LAWS AMONG CAPITOL HILL LIONS REVERSED.

EASY PROGRESS FOR POLICIES

Democrats and Republicans Alike Surprised at Way President Wins His Way—Will Get Such Laws as He Wants.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Members of the Democratic party in congress today say, in the way of what might be called an admission, that when Woodrow Wilson was elected president the general Democratic view of it seemed to be that after March 4 it would be a case of a White House lamb among Capitol Hill lions. Today some of the Democrats say that it seems to be a case of Capitol Hill lambs and a White House lion.

Democratic senators and representatives told President Wilson some time ago that they thought it likely he would win his tariff fight. Today they are telling him that he has won it. Consistently with the original lion and lamb theory the Democrats thought at the first that the leaders in congress would have their own way in tariff legislation. Now they say that they made a mistake and that it is virtually an assured thing that the Democratic senators will get together, presently part harmony and give Mr. Wilson exactly what he has asked for in the way of tariff reform.

It is difficult to determine which is the more surprised in Washington today, the congressional Democrats or the Republicans, because of the comparatively fairly easy way in which Mr. Wilson seems to be making progress with his policies. The Democrats now say not only that his tariff bill will go through the senate virtually as he has approved it, but that he will get currency legislation and anti-trust legislation in accordance with the views which he will express as to what form such legislation shall take.

Responsibility is Wilson's.

The tariff measure after it becomes a law possibly may work the ruin which some gentlemen predict for it, but whether it works evil or good it will be Woodrow Wilson's legislation. A good many of the formerly reluctant Democrats in the senate while they do not appear to have become eager in their desire to support the president, seemingly have made up their minds to support him, and voting support from all his party in the upper house is what the president needs because the Democratic majority there is not large.

Some of the Democratic senators who have leaned toward protection have, as their progressive brethren put it, been brought into line by presidential persuasion accompanied by a showing of firmness. For a good many weeks some of the upper house men urged that certain schedules as prepared by Mr. Underwood and his committee on ways and means were of a kind to bring disaster to some of the home industries. Every possible argument, personal, political and economical, was used to induce the president to recede a few steps, but the Democrats say today that he stands where he stood at the first and that his bill, barring a political or a legislative cataclysm, will become the law of the land.

The Democratic senators of both factions finally have agreed among themselves that they must have concord at any cost save that of future elections.

Mr. Wilson seemingly has won his victory and his backbone has proved to be made of a different kind of material than some of his party brethren thought when they first went to the White House to hail him president. The president, the Democrats say, has been forced to make no compromise in order to secure what they declare now seems certain will be the fruits of a victory won by standing pat on a national convention platform and on the platform of promises made by the party speakers in the last campaign.

Same Old Tariff Drama.

Up to the present time there has been no real debate of the tariff bill. When the senate gets hold of the measure there will be debate, for even with the seeming assurance that the senators will put the measure through very much as Mr. Wilson wants it there are many of the upper house men who will want to air their views concerning the schedules and will want to give them airing at some length.

It is understood that Senator La Follette may talk for a day in behalf of his ideas of the tariff, and it is rumored that several other progressive Republicans and some Democrats intend to do the same thing. In the house it is sharply a case of the majority rule. What the leaders of the dominant party want to have done is done and the program that they fix for general debate and for debate under the five-minute rule is adhere to. In the senate no majority rules against the debating whim of the individual.

It is expected that this bill, freighted with so many joys or woes according to the way in which it is looked at, will be passed by the house at the time agreed upon and that it will be passed by a great vote.

It has been put cynically within a day or two that two good old traveling companions reached Washington together, the tariff and summer weather. The latter for a few hours now has cast the company of the tariff, but the two companions will get together once more shortly and the capital and the capitol will present again the scenes of recent summers. It is the same old tariff drama over again in the same setting and with a good many new faces among the minor actors.

A good many of the members of congress say with a perfect abandon of frankness that it is just as well the dominant one limited general debate to a few days and will limit debate under the five-minute rule to only a few days more. Even such tariff patriots as Mr. Payne and Mr. Fordney it is said are glad in their hearts that the thing as far as the house is concerned is to be over quickly.

No Friction There.

While some persons who seem always to be looking for a row have found on several occasions symptoms of friction between President Wilson and one or two of his cabinet officers nothing really has developed yet in the way of trouble which any opponent of the president could lay his finger on and say "here is where they come to the parting of the ways."

These seemingly are the plain facts in the case thus far, and men of all parties here say that as far as peace and concord in the cabinet are concerned they are there to sit at the family council table twice a week and probably to be present whenever the official ones get together on other occasions in between.

There seemingly, however, has been a slight difference of opinion on the face of things between Attorney General McReynolds and the president. Now that it is said on the face of things, but nothing has happened to show that Mr. Wilson up to date does not agree with his cabinet officer. The seeming difference lies in the fact that Mr. Wilson on one or two occasions has expressed views which seem to be counter to those expressed by Mr. McReynolds in a specific case.

The attorney general has said that the case of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, charged with being a monopoly in restraint of trade, or something much like that, should be referred to the interstate commerce commission instead of going the way of prosecution. Does this mean that there is a radical difference of opinion on trust matters between President Wilson and his attorney general? It seems to be a case in which Mr. McReynolds believes that regulation rather than prosecution should be used in dealing with certain kinds of alleged trust cases. There are some people who hold that the telephone is a natural monopoly, and that therefore it should be subject to regulation rather than to court procedure.

Believes in Competition

In an article which Mr. Wilson wrote for a magazine he stood against, seemingly, at least, that for which his cabinet officer has just chosen to endorse. The president apparently believes in a return to competitive conditions, but whether his views on competition extend to concerns like telephone companies is not yet to be decided.

Mr. McReynolds, the present attorney general, was appointed to an office in the attorney general's department by Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, it is known, believes that big business affairs should be looked after by a commission similar to the interstate commerce commission, which regulates common carrier matters. It is possible that Mr. McReynolds took his view of the telephone case from Mr. Roosevelt, but at any rate wherever he got it, Washington is yet waiting to see if he and the president are to come to loggerheads over it.

The president of the United States believes in a return to competitive methods. His tariff bill, his party members say, shows that he wants things about upon a competitive basis. The natural thing to suppose is that he wants to extend his plan of competition to the great corporations of the United States as they exist today.

There seems to be no doubt whatever that at the beginning of the next regular session a bill to do away with trust conditions in the United States will be introduced in the lower house of congress and the chances are also that a similar bill will be introduced into the upper house. What is going to become of either the one or the other?

HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Conductor Finds $5,000; Gets 50 Cents Reward

BALTIMORE, Md.—Fifty cents was the reward given to a conductor of the local street railway company for the recovery of a package containing $550 in cash and $4,000 in certified checks.

When Andrew Anderson, a conductor on the Ellicott City line, found a carefully wrapped package lying on one of the seats of his car when nearing the barn he had no idea that in the parcel there was so much money and negotiable checks.

"Here's a package I found on the car," he shouted, as he tossed the package to the dispatcher. "Someone probably will claim it."

Someone did claim it. Just thirty minutes later a man rushed into the car barn and excitedly asked if a package had been found on one of the cars.

"What sort of a package? Describe it," said the dispatcher.

"Well, it was wrapped in paper and about this long," said the much-perturbed inquirer, as he used his hands to describe the size and width of the package.

"Is this the package," asked the dispatcher, as he displayed the one that Anderson had found.

"Yes—that's it. I'm so glad it was found," replied the visitor as he reached for it.

"Well, you will have to tell me what it contains in order that I can be certain that it belongs to you," replied the dispatcher.

"It had $5,000 in it—I mean $550 in cash and the balance in checks," said the visitor.

The dispatcher opened the package and found that it contained just what the stranger had stated. The man then said that he was W. B. Denison and that he lived in West Lafayette avenue.

As the package was handed to Denison, he tossed the dispatcher 50 cents, and said: "Give that to the conductor for his honesty."

Humans Are Made Crabs by Side-Seated Cars

CLEVELAND, O.—Thin, anaemic men who are unable to do a day's work, and frail little women attain a record for muscular exertion which could not be surpassed by the strongest athlete every time that they ride in a side-seated street car, according to computations made by Councilman E. M. Bieder. They are compelled to push against a force of probably half a ton every time they make a trip upon one of these cars, he declares.

"Man is not a crab and cannot move sidewise with any degree of ease," said Mr. Bieder the other day. "His muscles are not formed for that mode of advance. Let anyone who is in doubt on this subject try to run sideways for a hundred yards at a fair rate of speed. The strain upon the muscles will cause a contraction resembling paralysis.

"The forward movement of a street car, with its sudden stoppage and jerks, is a constant strain, and muscles which are not adapted to it are compelled to take up the burden of holding the body more or less rigid against the force which sways one rearward as the car advances and forward as the car is checked. To sway the body backward or forward from the hips entails practically no fatigue, for almost every movement of the body is accompanied by this, but to sway sideways is tiring in the extreme.

"When a street car traveling ten miles an hour is brought to a stop the checked velocity is equal to a pressure of ten pounds upon the area of the surface of every passenger, or when a car traveling at an ordinary rate of speed comes to a stop it is equal to every passenger being pushed from his balance by a ten-pound weight."

Turns in Fire Alarm and Races Cop on Wheel

DETROIT, MICH.—Francis Sheahan, four-year-old son of Col. P. J. Sheahan, attorney, merely wanted to see the engines dash up the street when he turned in a false alarm the other afternoon from Second avenue and High street.

Pedaling up the street on his velocipede, Francis came to a halt in front of a red-painted post surmounted by a small box of the same bright hue. The box presented possibilities to his young mind and he set about devising ways and means for calling the fire department to the scene. He could not reach the glass. Obtaining a small stick, he smote the pane and shattered it.

Frightened at what he had done, Francis again mounted his trusty iron steed and started to run for it, going down the street as fast as his little legs could work the pedals. He had not gone half a block, however, before the fire engines, a motorcycle patrolman and the motor car patrol rushed into the street with a roar, and he was pointed out as the culprit by a crowd of boys which had collected and witnessed the proceedings.

Francis' puny efforts to put a distance between himself and the scene of his little escapade were as naught compared to the power of gasoline in a motorcycle. He was quickly captured and taken home to his father.

History does not relate what happened before the interview concluded, but it is said the family slipper was used in the traditional manner.

Refuse to Be Clothed in Flowing Garments

CHICAGO.—The enthusiasm of a few score husbands for the proposed "fete champetre" of the New Future association exploded with a loud bang the other day, when the husbands discovered what a "fete champetre" was. As a result, the big event, scheduled for June 20 in the First Regiment armory, has been called off.

Mrs. Fred L. Rossbach, founder and president of the association, which aims to aid women released from the house of correction, and the other directors spent weeks on arrangements and found their husbands eager in their promises of assistance. But at the directors' meeting at the Hotel La Salle one of the women rose and told a sad story.

It appears that her husband, who is not built along the lines of a gazelle, thought finally to ask what was going on. He was told the peculiar feature of the fete would be the costumes. All men and women were to wear the flowing draperies of the ancient Greeks.

"Me!" shouted the startled husband. "Me impersonate Apollo? No, you don't, woman. I don't mind the new future, but I'm dinged if I'll dress like a shepherd in a Greek pasture. Not—on—your—life. I'm still strong for your cause, but I don't like that effect. I'll give thousands for the new future, but not one cent for any such insult to my unfortunate physique as that."

And then it developed that there were other fat husbands and several thin ones who had also asserted the independence of their sex and refused to have anything to do with the program.