

BIGGEST RACING PROGRAM IN THE STATE FAIR'S HISTORY

High class harness and running races will feature the amusement card of the seventh annual Oklahoma State Fair and Exposition, Oklahoma City, September 23 to October 4, 1913. One of the biggest racing programs in history has been arranged, calling for purses aggregating something like \$12,000.00.

With the exception of the two trotting divisions of the Southwestern Futurity for two and three year olds, already closed, all the trotting and pacing purses will be \$500 each. Entries will close September 1 and all money will be divided according to the point system.

The following events will be featured in the daily racing program:

Trotting.		Pacing.	
No. 1—Southwestern Futurity, 2-year-old trot (closed).....	\$1,500	No. 12—2:25 pace	500
No. 2—Southwestern Futurity, 3-year-old trot (closed).....	1,500	No. 13—2:29 pace	500
No. 3—2:20 trot	500	No. 14—2:17 pace	500
No. 4—2:24 trot	500	No. 15—2:14 pace	500
No. 5—2:20 trot	500	No. 16—2:11 pace	500
No. 6—2:18 trot	500	No. 17—2:09 pace	500
No. 7—2:15 trot	500	Concert by Natello's band and solos by Miss Olive Elsom Scharf, during the racing each afternoon of the fair.	
No. 8—2:12 trot	500		

Large purses will also be paid for running races, the program calling for two or more each day. The Oklahoma Derby, to be run on Thursday of the second week of the fair, will be worth \$500 and there will be numerous handicaps and purse events. The best officers in the country will have charge of the racing department.

State Fair and Exposition races are famous for being uniformly of high quality and well conducted. The classes and purses this year will bring the best and fastest horses, and the track is one of the best in the Southwest. The grand stand will easily accommodate ten thousand persons and the races will be accompanied by the best of music, furnished by Natello's Band, celebrated soloists, noted grand opera singers and the world's best vaudeville.



Fighting it out in the homestretch on the famous State Fair track.

MANY ASSESSMENTS ARE LOWERED

TENTATIVE TAX INCREASES ARE RESCINDED ON PLEA OF TAXPAYERS.

Crop Failures Cited As Reasons For Desiring the Lowering of Levies.—Other News of the State.

Representatives of the taxpayers of more than twenty counties of the state appeared before the state board of equalization to enter their protests against tentative increases proposed by the board over the valuations returned by the county equalization boards.

In several instances the representations made by the counties were sufficient to show the board that the proposed increase would work a hardship on the taxpayers and immediate action was taken in rescinding the increase while in other counties the board decided to give them further consideration before acting.

Crop failures are cited in nearly every instance in support of the request for lower taxes. In some of the counties where the state board has proposed increases it was stated that the farmers have no crop as a result of an unfavorable season and in some instances have practically been forced to abandon their farms. In others it is stated that farmers have been compelled to sell their stock and farming implements to meet maturing obligations and it compelled to pay the increase proposed by the board their financial ruin would be completed. The same stringency it was told the board, exists among the business and townspeople of many of the smaller communities which are practically dependent on agricultural products.

In Woodward county where the board made a proposed increase of 20 per cent in land values the increase was reduced to 10 per cent. Various inequalities in assessing the land of that county as well as errors in making up the report were pointed out to the board after which the reduction was ordered.

A proposed increase of 10 per cent on land values in Love county was cut to 5 per cent. Only about 30 per cent of the entire land of Love county, it is said, is taxable and only about 10 per cent of that is improved land.

Requests to withdraw a 15 per cent increase on land in Choctaw county; 20 per cent increase on land in Craig county; 10 per cent increase on land in Logan county, and a 5 per cent increase in Muskogee county were made to the board, but no decision was rendered.

In Major county a proposed flat increase of approximately \$160,000 on all taxable property was withdrawn after it had been shown to the board that the farmers of that county were suffering great financial loss as a result of four consecutive crop failures.

A proposed increase of 10 per cent on farm land in Pawnee county was withdrawn and the assessment accepted as fixed by the county board. It was shown to the state board that more than a third of the land in Pawnee county is alloted and therefore exempt from taxation.

McClain Figures Stand.

The returns submitted by the county board of equalization for McClain county were accepted by the board. This was one of the last counties to report.

A strenuous kick was lodged against a proposed increase of 10 per cent on personal property in Nowata county, but the board declined to take any action on the complaint until it could be given further consideration. In this county, it is said that crop failures and other adverse circumstances have practically compelled the farmers to desert their farms.

Raise Withdrawn.

In Pottawatomie county a tentative increase of 10 per cent on personal property was withdrawn and land values increased 10 per cent.

A 10 per cent increase proposed on both personal and real property in Wagoner county was withdrawn. The Arkansas and Grand rivers both run through Wagoner county, and it was shown to the board that a larger portion of valuable land in that county was subject to being overflowed by a rise in either river, rendering the land almost useless for agricultural purposes.

In Washita county a proposed increase of 5 per cent on farm land was removed.

TARIFF ON SILOS FIXED.

Complaints of Oklahoma Jobbers Cause Commission to Act.

In pursuance of the complaint filed by W. V. Hardie, secretary of the Oklahoma Traffic association, the corporation commission issued its final order promulgating rates, rates and classifications of steel silos when shipped in carloads or less than carload lots between points in Oklahoma. The new classification, it is said, carries into effect a material reduction in freight rates on this commodity.

The new order is expected to fill a long-felt want on the part of manufacturers and shippers of steel silos and material for their construction. There is no tariff at present which covers silos and as a result, it is said, Oklahoma jobbers and manufacturers have been discriminated against in the matter of rates. At the hearing on the proposed order, held before the commission, representatives of the carriers who appeared at the hearing virtually admitted a discrimination against Oklahoma.

POULTRY



MORTALITY IN BABY CHICKS

Often Attributed to Parent Stock When Fault is Really Not Inherent—Test for Cause.

The large mortality in baby chicks is very often attributed to the parent stock when the fault is really not inherent. In an effort to ascertain the real cause for this condition make a test.

Remove carefully all traces of food from the brooders, leaving none whatever near them. Take some of the chicks that have the care of the mother hen and place them in the brooder over night. Continue this for several nights in succession, being sure to return them to the care of their mother each morning. Each morning note the condition of these little fellows, and if they are not injured or are none the worse for their experience in the brooder you will know that the temperature in the brooder is about right and the fault does not lie in that direction.

With the brooder eliminated as a possible cause for the mortality, you must begin to look elsewhere. This narrows itself down to one of two causes—improper feeding or lack of exercise. Now test for the food cause. Change your conditions of feeding radically and note the result. If the cause is not from the feeding, it must be from lack of exercise. Correct this by supplying them with a proper amount of this requisite.

Simply finding your chicks dead in the brooder in the morning when they are all crowded in a corner is not sufficient proof that they died from too low a temperature. Sick, weakly and indispensed chicks will always huddle together whether they are cold or not.

They will not huddle together, however, should the temperature be excessively high, in which event they will spread apart, and when found dead will usually be lying on their breasts. This condition, however, is seldom noted, as it takes a very high temperature to cause them to spread apart and to cause their death.

BREED POULTRY FOR RESULTS

Difficulty in Mating Unrelated Birds Is to Find Strains With Like Characteristics.

"Few people realize the advantages of breeding together unrelated birds. Every time they are mated a decided improvement is had in their young, in exhibition and utility qualities, size and extreme hardness." The above statement was made by E. R. Philo of New York, a man who has done much experimenting along the line of breeding.

Inbreeding is dangerous unless thoroughly understood, and the work of years can be demolished in a very short time. As above stated,



Prize Winning Plymouth Rock.

the progeny of unrelated fowls is thrifty and high in utility, points which every breeder strives for.

The greatest handicap in mating unrelated birds is to find strains with like characteristics. When rearing a strain of Rocks for egg production it is sometimes hard to find a suitable male, bred for the same results as the hens he is to be mated with. Many breeders have distinct lines of birds, bred for the same results, but wholly disconnected along blood lines. In this way they can furnish their patrons new blood whenever desired.

Many a good strain is run down or ruined because of lack of experience of the breeder. One must know how and why the breed to obtain best success.

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