

THE OKLAHOMA MINER

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HAPPENINGS FROM OVER THE STATE

A REVIEW OF EVENTS OF THE WEEK IN OKLAHOMA

PATROL SYSTEM ADOPTED

Four Hardsurfaced Federal Aid Projects Working in Kay County Is the Report

Ponca City, Okla.—Northern Oklahoma is undergoing a revival of road building and road repairs, perhaps the most active campaign in recent years. New road building machinery is being installed here and elsewhere in this district and government tractors are being brought in to help in the work. Representatives of road building machine houses say the sales never were better to townships and counties.

There are three hard-surfaced, federal project roads being constructed out of Ponca City, at the present time, and one south toward Ponca City from Newkirk and the dirt roads are being kept in fine shape particularly those that have been designated as state roads. There also is a paved road being built from Tonkawa south to the Salt Fork river bridge and one recently was completed south from Blackwell.

In Noble county, just to the south, the patrol system for keeping the roads up is being installed by Vernon Carl, county surveyor. Under this plan one man with a team is given jurisdiction over twelve miles of road, on which he devotes all his time, receiving \$7.50 a day. The service is continuous throughout the year and it will relieve the farmers of road work during the busy seasons. Carl expects to get the entire county organized.

TRAP TO CATCH WHEAT

Man Cuts 1,500 Bushels Corn Down in Swollen Creek

Ponca City.—Jack Polk, a farmer living in northwestern Kay county, will thresh this summer the biggest amount of wheat in proportion to the acreage planted of any farmer in the United States, if not in the entire world, he claims. Polk has a ten-acre field of wheat, but will have fully 1,500 bushels when he threshes.

Recent rains, swelled the creeks in that locality until they overflowed and put numerous bottom fields of wheat under water. The current of the stream caught wheat from various fields and moved it downward with the flood. Polk stretched chicken wire across the stream at an angle of about thirty degrees so that the water would carry all the wheat to a point between the wire and the bank.

Polk stood there with a pitchfork and as the wheat, oats and barley came down stream he threw it out on the bank until he had enough wheat to thresh 1,500 bushels to say nothing of some oats and barley.

WINS LOW RATE FOR GAS

An Increase to 30 Cents Per 1,000 Feet Is Refused

Bartlesville.—The state corporation commission has sent notification to A. O. Harrison, city attorney that the Quapaw Gas company has been granted a permanent rate of 29 cents a 1,000 cubic feet for industrial use and 25 cents for domestic consumption, which is an average slightly in excess of 23 cents a 1,000 feet.

The Quapaw company, which supplies gas to the Bartlesville Gas and Electric company, which in turn supplies Bartlesville consumers, had asked a rate rate of 30 cents, their former rate having been 19.7 cents.

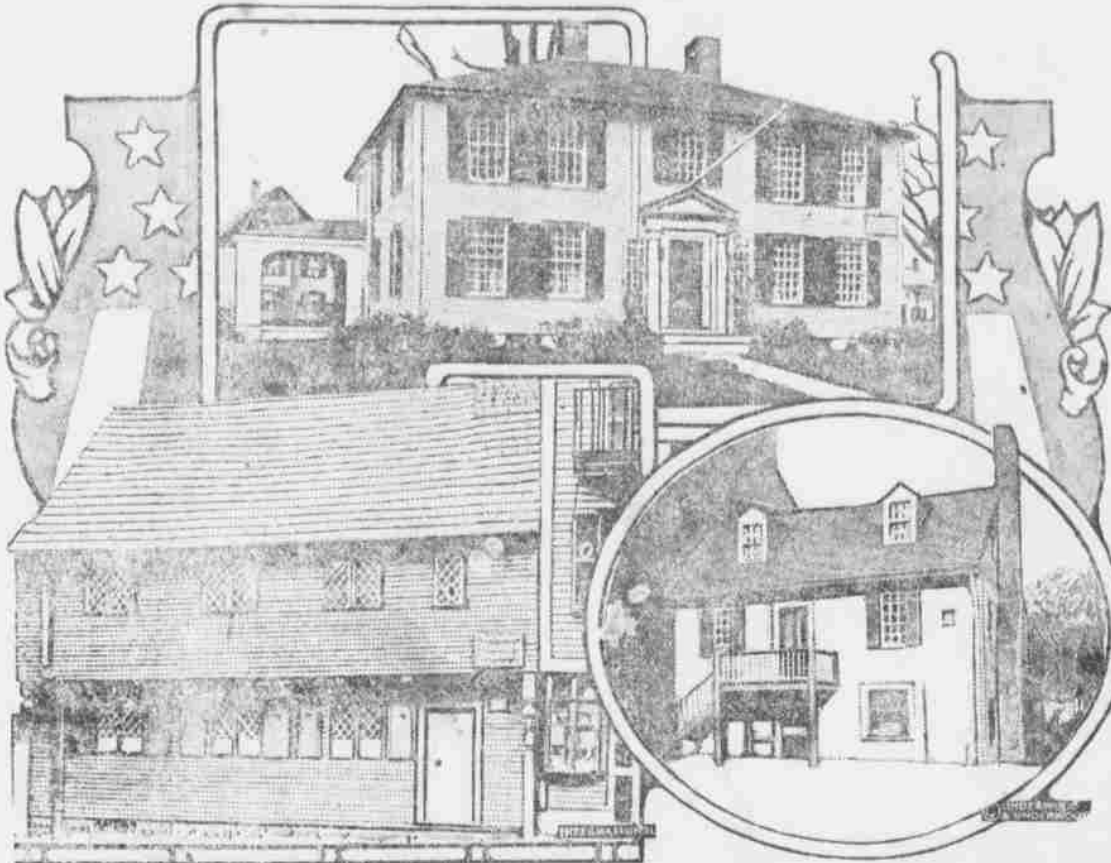
Mr. Harrison is of the opinion that the new rate will mean a decided reduction in the rate now being paid by the consumers.

OSAGE OFFICERS ON JOB

Vacancy Caused by Death of Commissioner Elect Not Filled

Pawhuska, Okla.—Five new Osage county officials should have taken oaths of office, but because of the death of one of the successful candidates the personnel of the new board of commissioner is a matter of speculation.

REVOLUTIONARY LANDMARKS



Upper—Where the first man died in the Revolution. Wounded in the fight on Lexington Common, Jonathan Harrington crawled to the doorway of his home and fell dead in the entrance just as his wife opened the door. The Harrington house, which has been recently renovated, is at Lexington, Mass.

Left—Harrington's old-fashioned home of Paul Revere, from which the patriot started on his midnight ride to warn the people of Boston of the arrival of the British soldiers. The old house, situated in the North End, Boston, is visited frequently by tourists.

Right—Washington's headquarters in Georgetown. This quaint two-story structure was the headquarters of George Washington during 1799, when he was a surveyor. The structure was at that time a way-side inn of the main stage-coach road. It is constructed of native builders, and is said to be as solid today as when built.



Abraham Lincoln.

any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has."

The man fairly exhaled democracy, fraternity, equality. Frederick Douglass said that Lincoln was the only white man he ever met who did not show consciously or unconsciously that he recognized his color.

Sympathy flowed in a constant stream from its fountain in this great heart. A mother's tears, a baby's cry, a father's plea, a crutch or an empty sleeve never failed to move Lincoln. "If he has no friend, I'll be his friend," he said as he stopped the shooting of a soldier, under sentence of a court-martial.

"My poor girl," he said to a woman who pleaded for the life of her soldier brother, "you have come here with no governor or senator or member of congress to speak in your cause; you seem honest and truthful and you don't wear hoops, and I'll be whipped if I don't pardon him."

Lincoln's office was almost his prison cell through four terrible years. The shouts of his two little boys at play always were welcome notes of joy to their care-worn father. He never objected to their noisily bursting in upon him, and often he joined the children in their boisterous games in the White House grounds.

In the dark days when the nation itself was at death's door, one of the boys died. For weeks the grieving father strove in vain to win a spirit of resignation, dropping his work for a day at a time and surrendering to his sorrow. Doubtless the fortitude he gained at last in that wrestle with himself became part of the heroic faith which lifted him above the general despair when the fortunes of the Union sank lowest.

After Willie's death, the other boy received a double share of paternal affection. That was in the habit of going to his father in the evening and making a report of all that had happened since morning, usually falling asleep in the midst of his prattle. Laying the little fellow on the floor by the side of his desk, Lincoln returned to his heavy tasks until his own long day was done, when he took his sleeping boy on his shoulder and carried him off to bed.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

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A GREAT FRIEND

- 1861—March 4, Abraham Lincoln inaugurated sixteenth president, age fifty-two.
- April 14, Fort Sumter surrendered.
- April 15, Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers.
- 1862—Sept. 22, emancipation proclamation.
- 1863—Nov. 19, Lincoln's Gettysburg address.
- 1864—Nov. 8, Re-elected president.
- 1865—April 14, shot by John Wilkes Booth.
- April 15, died, aged fifty-five.

THE stone walls of the White House no more shut Lincoln in from his fellows, from their hopes and sorrows and pride, than did the unknown logs behind which he shivered in the cabin home of his youth. One night he dreamed that he was in a crowd, when some one recognized him as the president and exclaimed in surprise: "He is a very common looking man." Whereupon he answered: "Friend, the Lord prefers common looking people. That is the reason he makes so many of them."

Lincoln liked people, and he always kept in touch with the mass. He did not have to take the word of politicians or newspapers about what the country was thinking. He went to the source.

As he finished his daily wrestle with senators and the big-wigs, he plunged with zest into what he called his "public opinion bath." Seated in his chair, with one leg thrown over its arm, he received the motley crowd that poured in through the wide open door of his office. Those who approached him in awe found themselves at ease in the presence of a friend, whose manner said to every one what he said in a speech to a regiment: "I happen temporarily to occupy this big White House. I am a living witness that

OKLA HAS 191,987 FARMS

173,250 Farmers are White Men and 18,737 are Negroes.

Oklahoma has 191,987 farms, which is one-thirtieth of all farms in the United States, and ranks this state seventeenth among the states according to a report of the bureau of census of the department of commerce, for the year 1920.

There are 173,250 white farmers in Oklahoma and 18,737 negro farmers, assuming the numbers of farmers to be the same as the number of farms. The increase of farmers in Oklahoma since 1910 was 1,795, while the increase in the entire United States was \$6,884, which is 1.4 percent.

Oklahoma ranks first in number of Indian farmers with a total of 5,301, which is three times as many as New Mexico, which is 1,822.

The number of foreign-born white farmers in the United States in 1920 was less than 88,502 than the number in 1910. The decrease in the number of German-born farmers alone was \$1,148. The total number of foreign-born white farmers in 1920 was 581,954, as compared with 609,556 in 1910. The number of foreign born white farmers in Oklahoma dropped from 7,748 in 1910 to 5,790 in 1920.

According to the census report, the cause for the decrease in foreign-born white farmers was due to the world war during half the ten years census period.

NEW PAWHUSKA MAIL HEAD

Departure to Be Made From Old Rule Of Selecting Applicant

Pawhuska.—In the appointment of a postmaster for Pawhuska a departure will be made from the old ruling of selecting the applicant making the highest grade in a civil service examination. Under the former ruling the postmastership was filled by presidential appointment of such applicant. Under the new administration the president may appoint any one of three applicants for a postmastership making the highest grade.

The civil service commission has been asked to hold an examination to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles M. Hirt, which post now is being filled by Mayor Vernon Whitmore.

The new incumbents were Miss Ella Malone, county school superintendent, Edward Phelps, county treasurer, S. E. Tates and Henry R. Adams, county commissioners.

E. H. Simpkins was elected as commissioner but died before qualifying, leaving no successor to W. T. Lenoir who refuses to continue in office. Mr. Simpkins' successor has not been named.

Muskogee Has Jelly Factory

Muskogee.—Muskogee now has the only jelly factory in Oklahoma. It was started last month by J. W. Hale, John Porter and V. Trueman and now is moving to larger quarters to accommodate the increased business. A dozen workers are putting up 1,500 quarts of jelly every day, and capacity will be increased, owner believes.

Gun Falls; Man Is Shot

Sapulpa, Okla.—Tom Angle, Fredco railroad conductor was shot accidentally through the hip.

Walters Has Big Bean Crop

Walters, Okla.—H. Drury, a farmer residing northeast of here, has the largest crop of beans in Oklahoma. It is reported. Last April he planted fifty acres of Mexican beans, and according to his estimate, he will produce \$2,750 worth. He will thresh his crop with a regular threshing machine, running at half speed.

Predicting Decline in Oil Tax

Gross production taxes in Oklahoma will come to \$400,000 this year as compared with \$1,300,000 a year ago. Frank Carter, state auditor, declared. The drop is due to the fall of oil prices, according to Carter. The state is now getting 3 cents a barrel tax on oil instead of the 7 cents of a year ago.

The lowest prices of oil and oil products quoted so far in the state were given by Bill Williams of Grandfield, who during a visit to the state auditor recently remarked that gasoline is selling for 13 cents a gallon there while coal oil is retailing for 3 cents a gallon.

Gross production taxes paid so far this year come to \$34,000.

Rally to Help of Auditor

Frank Carter is receiving help from two of his brother state officials in the maintenance of his office.

Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits.

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