

# The Shawnee Morning News

By THE SHAWNEE NEWS COMPANY

National representatives, the E. Katz Special Advertising Agency, New York City, San Francisco, Calif., Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex.

## THE NEWS STANDS FOR:

- Speeding Up Good Roads Program.
- Honest Men in Office Regardless of Party.
- Harmony in Pottawatomie County.
- Strict Enforcement of All Laws.
- Providing Adequate Market for Home Grown Products.
- More Industries.
- Employment of Home Labor.

## KGFF IN WEWOKA

There is a little "empire" comprising several counties in this section of Oklahoma which is bound together by ties of common interest and friendship. One of the evidences of that friendship is the hearty welcome given by the citizens of Wewoka to KGFF which opened a studio in that city Sunday. The following paragraphs from an address of Judge Guy Cutlip will be read with interest by his many friends in Pottawatomie and Seminole counties:

"I am delighted to participate in this opening program, of KGFF. It denotes added prestige for the station and means added prestige for Wewoka. It is another step of progress for the community and the county. My only regret is that I was denied the privilege of participation in its bringing. I have so long watched with jealous care the progress and advancement of this city, mixed and labored in its efforts, given of time and patience that it might prosper, that a movement that means progress in which I do not participate is a matter of regret. Many of those old men who first worked for its prosperity lie in Oaklawn cemetery; I, among a few others, only, are left of the early workers to carry on. So every step of progress is an added pleasure to me.

"It means added prestige for the station, also. Coming into one of the fine agricultural counties of the state, a leader in terracing, twice winner of the first prize for agricultural exhibits at the state fair, productive of 4-H club boys who have become nationally, and with rainfall, season and soil sufficient for every purpose, especially adapted to dairying and cattle and hog raising, it is a field of virgin opportunity. A county of world known oil production with thousands of acres undeveloped it thereby holds in reserve a promise of exceptional future prosperity. One of the greatest purchasing territories of the state it means added resources for the station. It may take time but it means prosperity for KGFF if properly managed.

"Also it means added prestige for the City of Wewoka and Seminole county. It gives added outlet and opportunity to the musical and literary talent of the city and county. It gives opportunity to the churches and the ministry on occasions. It means added facilities for the excellent clubs and societies, both ladies and men, to exploit their good work. It is an added attraction to a city where beautiful homes, excellent schools, fine churches, wonderful business blocks and miles of paved streets, together with its historical background and traditions renders Wewoka one of the outstanding and interesting cities of the state. It is an added means of broadcasting important information, both in advertising and political activities. It is an added vehicle for the merchants and business men to give publicity to their wants and wares. It is a means for bringing additional business into the community and county, and an opportunity for other business concerns of the state to reach a highly prosperous buying community. And so it represents progress and advancement of communal affairs. To the extent of its prosperity is the city prospered and made more important.

"As time goes on, more and more the receiving sets of this section of the state will tune in on programs that represent friends, acquaintances and well known personages of

the community. That is the human element that makes men attracted to those things and men they are acquainted with and know.

"On occasions important conventions and gatherings may be broadcast to those denied the privilege of attendance, athletic classics, county and community affairs of moment, may be given to the public.

"It is just one of those things that in the development of our complex business life goes to make up cities. It lends an added zest to the listening public. It gives the personal touch to the county and community. It is progress.

"So it is with exceeding pleasure that I welcome KGFF to this community, to a community of loyal hearts; a citizenship seldom to be equalled for progress, development and enthusiastic support of worthy efforts. A citizenship of good men and women, a city of surprisingly delightful beauty, a community affording to the buying public every facility of purchase, both in diversity and grade of goods; fine hotels, excellent schools, churches of all denominations, wholesale houses, magnificent dairies, truck farms and with paved roads leading into every section of the county and state and the zest and enthusiasm of a supporting, loyal citizenship.

"And I wish for the station that prosperity and progress which its opportunity affords, may it continue to prosper and grow in importance to the community and to the state. You are welcome here. May you find it pleasant and profitable."

## FLAPPER FANNY SAYS:



Housewives who knead the dough usually need the dough.

## A New Yorker At Large

By MARK BARRON

NEW YORK—This has been a tough year for the girls. Trouble, trouble all the time—that has been the fate of this country's best known members of what we used to call the weaker sex.

Texas Guinan was the first to run into so much ill luck that now she invites black cats to

## Washington Bystander

WASHINGTON—On the face election day returns, the democrats had a gloat coming.

And they promptly gloated, which is not surprising. From 1916 to 1930 there was very little democratic "gloatable" material to be found in canvassing election returns.

But 1930 was a notable year for democratic gloats. It all but put them in the saddle in both house and senate to say nothing of the cluster of republican gubernatorial scalps they collected.

Now comes 1931 to cap the climax. House seats were at stake only due to deaths among members elect.

Yet the outcome gave the democrats assuming party solidarity behind the democratic house caucus decisions next month control of the house.

## A Sour After-Taste

The merest glance at the set-up of house committees of the last house indicates that the party gloating—in which multi-term veterans like Jack Garner of Texas and Joe Byrnes of Tennessee et al. of the house democratic leadership indulged—might not have been without a sour after-taste.

Presumably that one additional vote from out in Michigan which the party gathered on November 3 means a lot of trouble for this generation.

There were some 46 standing committees in the last house spoils of victory to name.



# BEFORE OKLAHOMA

By  
Fourteen Pioneer Men and Women  
of the Forty-Sixth State

**SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS**  
Spenial soldiers visited what is now Oklahoma in 1841, but France laid claim to this region after La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river. The United States bought it in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and planned to remove to it the Indians living east of the Mississippi. The Indians generally combated this plan, but after bitter conflicts between the Indians and the land-hungry whites, the Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw and Chickasaw finally were removed to the Indian territory, some willingly, but most of them sorrowful and suffering serious hardships. In the west they built up towns and governments. The Seminoles, called "run-aways," left their own people, the Creeks, when differences came up over sheltering and keeping fugitive negro slaves. They went to Florida, treasuring deep into the Everglades when white slave-owners followed them in search of their slaves.

## CHAPTER XVIII THE STORY OF THE SEMINOLES

By C. Guy Cutlip

(Continued From Yesterday)

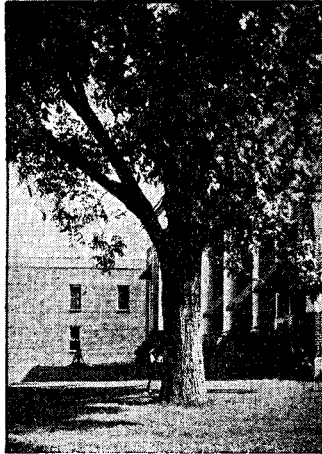
When Florida was purchased from the Spaniards in 1819, the slave holders of the south petitioned the congress of the United States to return to them the run-away slaves who had become refugees among the Seminoles. Even at that late date a treaty was made between the United States and the Creek nation seeking to obtain through that nation redress against the Seminoles for the white people of Georgia. But the Creeks neither tried to enforce their part of this obligation against the Seminoles nor did the Seminoles on their part recognize the Creek nation or its authority.

Neither did the Seminoles deliver up the runaway slaves and this fact brought on the great Seminole wars and brought into history the greatest Indian warrior of all time, Osceola.

Osceola was the child of an Englishman by the name of Towell and a Nekuamutty or Red Stick woman. He is the most colorful and romantic figure in Indian history. He, together with Wildcat or Kow-wa-kochee, held the armies of the United States at bay for more than seven years and defeated them under their best generals on more than one field of battle, using tactics that would have done credit to the best military minds of Europe of that day.

Continual confusion because of the runaway slaves existed between the federal government and the Seminole tribe. Aside from this, the white slave owners and slave catchers made excursions into the Seminole country in quest of the runaway slaves or any other negroes that they might find there. This kept the Seminoles in a continual state of siege, without protection of any kind from the United States government.

Osceola had married a mulatto woman, the daughter of a Seminole chief, and slave woman and, upon one occasion when he visited a white settlement in which General Thompson and his troops were located, for supplies, the mulatto wife of Osceola was seized, placed in chains and carried away. Osceola was never



Under this pecan tree in Wewoka, thieves and other lawbreakers were whipped. The lower branches, to which convicted men were strung, have been cut away in recent years. The use of the whipping tree was an ancient custom, which the Seminoles had practiced in the jungles of the Everglades and which they brought with them to the western land. The tree still stands in the Seminole county courthouse yard at Wewoka.

## A Seminole Damon and Pythias

In Niles' National Register, September 25, 1841, there appeared a letter written by an army officer on duty in Florida, among the Seminoles. It was while the Seminoles were playing "hide-and-seek" with the United States troops in the Everglades, eluding them like will o' the wisp in the dark fastnesses of the jungle. The officer told how he discovered a band of Seminoles, capturing three warriors. The rest of the party escaped.

On questioning the captives, officials ascertained that two of the women had killed and burned a mail rider long before. The two were sentenced to be hanged in 15 days unless the rest of the party came in. They were put in chains and the third captive was dispatched into the Everglades to bring in the rest of the Seminole band.

He returned bringing some women and children, including the mother and sister of Talof Hadjo, one of the condemned men, and also a friend of his, Helote Fixico. The rest of the band had scattered and could not be found, the messenger declared.

The commanding officer called them all into council. Talof Hadjo sat under a tree, his eyes on the blue sky, a resigned expression on his face. His mother lay at his feet, moaning and wailing.

"Have you a wife?" the colonel asked Talof Hadjo.

"My wife and child are with the people," Hadjo replied, "I wish them here, that I may take leave of them before I die."

"Do you love your wife and child?" the colonel queried.

"The dog is fond of its kind; I love my own blood," said Hadjo.

"Do you desire your freedom?" asked the colonel.

"I see the people going to and fro and wish to be with them. I am tired of my chains," Hadjo answered wearily.

The colonel then decreed that Hadjo might go free to bring back the rest of the fugitive Seminole band on the condition that his friend, Helote Fixico, should take Hadjo's place in chains. If Hadjo did not return within 10 days, Helote should "die like a dog" in his place, the colonel declared.

Torn between his love of life and loyalty to his friend, Helote was terribly distressed, but finally he made his decision. "I have no wife, or child, or mother," he said. "It is more fit that he should live than I. I consent to take his chains and abide his fate. Let him go."

The two warriors were marched to the armory and their chains transferred. Talof Hadjo set out into the Everglades. In about a week, the army officer related, a messenger appeared with the news that he was returning with the rest of the fugitive band; true to his promise.

—D. E.

tribes the peaceable possession of the district of country herein assigned to them, reserving the right of opening through it such roads as may, from time to time, be deemed necessary; and to restrain and prevent all white persons from hunting, settling or otherwise intruding upon it."

(To Be Continued)

**TOMORROW:** "The Story of the Seminoles," continued. What was the great cost (for those times) of the Seminole wars? How did the Seminoles rejoin the Creeks? Where did wildcat settle in Oklahoma? Where did he go next? What happened there? For the answers to these questions please read the next installment.

to forget this outrage and, while he dissembled in his cunning and led the white officers to believe that he accepted such treatment unresentingly, his heart was filled with revenge.

#### RED VENGEANCE

He immediately aroused his people and he himself lay hidden near the fort where General Thompson was until the opportunity presented itself when Thompson and Lieutenant Smith wandered somewhat from the stockade walls where Osceola fell upon them and killed them both.

Skirmishes had been going forward between the whites and the Seminoles and Blunt's fort, in which the Seminoles had sought refuge, was worn up by the white people. More than 200 men, women and children were killed there.

At this time General Clinch, located at Fort King, realizing that the war was really on between the Seminoles and the federal government, ordered Major Dade who was located at Fort Brooks (now Tampa, Fla.) to march to his assistance. In some way Osceola learned of this and began his plans for the extermination of this detachment.

Neither Major Dade nor any of his soldiers knew the country they were to travel or the Seminole language and they employed as a guide one Louis Pacheco, a slave belonging to a Spanish family near Tampa, Fla. This man knew the Seminole language and the Seminole country and, while he was represented to Major Dade as faithful and trustworthy, subsequent events threw considerable doubt upon this question.

Major Dade and 110 troopers marched away from Fort Brooke with colors flying and bugles sounding, guided by the slave, Louis Pacheco. Of this detachment of men

leaving Fort Brooke under the command of Major Dade, only two lived to tell the tale of the most complete massacre ever committed by the United States. Private Clarke, though wounded, crawled more than 50 miles to safety and Louis Pacheco, the guide, was injured.

#### A PEACE TREATY

Pacheco joined the Seminoles and fought side by side with Osceola and Wildcat through those terrible wars and afterwards journeyed with Wildcat to the Indian Territory and later into Old Mexico, many years afterwards returning to Florida where he died in 1895.

Osceola and Wildcat were captured because they put their trust in a flag of truce sent out by the soldiers who were fighting against them. They were confined in the old fort at St. Augustine. From this prison Wildcat managed to escape but Osceola refused to do so and later died in captivity at Fort Moultrie in the year 1836.

After Wildcat had escaped he continued to make war for a number of years, but finally, through the good judgment and diplomacy of General Jessup, peace was had and later a treaty between the United States government and the Seminoles at Payne's Landing brought the war to a close and provided for the removal of the Seminoles to the Indian Territory west of the Mississippi.

This treaty at Payne's Landing was the first that gave the Seminoles the right to bring their allies, the run-away slaves, to the western country with them. The first contingent was shipped from Tampa, Fla., in 1832, and the last as late as August, 1843. Wildcat and

his band sailed for the Indian Territory from Tampa on July 31, 1841. The safe transportation of the Seminoles was guaranteed by the United States government at the expense of by boats up the Mississippi to the Arkansas and thence up that stream to old Fort Gibson, near Muskogee.

By the treaty of 1822, signed by William J. Duval and James Gadsden for the government of the United States and then by Nea Martha, Nicomops and others, including John Blunt, for the Seminoles, the United States government, after designating a certain tract of land in Florida to be occupied by the Seminoles of Florida, agreed

"To take the Florida Indians under their care and patronage and afford them protection against all persons what-ever \*\*\* the United States to distribute among the tribe as soon as concentrated, under the directions of their agents, improvements of husbandry and stock of cattle and hogs to the amount of \$5,000.

And by Section Four of the same treaty the United States government promised "to guarantee to the said

# SEMINOLE COUNTY SOUTH POTTAWATOMIE

KATE SNYDER

L. KECK

MRS. LOTTIE MAJORS

## History Of Seminole County Is Reviewed By Judge Guy Cutlip

### Highlights From Rapid Growth Are Related; Origin Of Name

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following history of Seminole county is taken from a radio address delivered by Guy C. Cutlip, judge of the superior court at Seminole, and considered the best versed authority on Seminole history.

Seminole county received its name because of a condition that almost divided this nation—slavery. In 1730, the great Muskogee nation of Indians was living among the creeks and rivers of Alabama. Slaves from the plantations of the Carolinas and Georgia ran away and sought refuge with these Indians. A controversy arose as to whether refuge should be extended the run away slaves. The majority of the tribe felt it would occasion bloodshed and continuous controversy with the colonies. The controversy became bitter and finally reached the great council. It was there decided by the majority to turn back the slaves. The minority party refused this decision and withdrew from the parent tribe with the run away slaves and finally settled in Florida. These people who withdrew from the Muskogees were referred to as Seminoles. Thus came the Seminole tribe after which this county was named.

When the Seminoles were forced to leave their home land in the Everglades of Florida and were conveyed to the "new country" of the west—not unlike the Acadians of old—they were brought to Ft. Gibson by boat and there turned loose in the wilds of what to them was an unknown wilderness.

#### Tribe Divided

During the Civil war the tribe was divided and many went north and found refuge at Leroy, Kan. E. J. Brown, a white man and the first to be adopted into their tribe, was designated by the federal government to conduct the Seminoles back to their reservation. This he did and upon arriving at their reservation he established a trading post on the south bank of Wewoka creek near the eastern border of their reservation. This store was the foundation of the present city of Wewoka. A postoffice was established in 1867 and E. J. Brown was appointed the first postmaster. His original commission hangs in my office at this time and states: "On the 13th day of May, 1867, E. J. Brown was appointed postmaster at WE-WO-KA, Seminole nation, State of Arkansas."

After the treaty of 1866 between the United States government and the Five Civilized Tribes, the Seminoles established a form of government. A national council was established, consisting of two members from each of the fourteen bands. Two of these bands were negroes, being the old slave families that had run away from the slave owners of the South. By this treaty the negroes were placed on the same level as to property rights, with the Seminole citizen. After the formation of this government Wewoka was designated as the capitol city, a council house was built and here the Seminoles met and enacted their laws and tried the offenders.

#### Townsite Laid Out

In 1897 a townsite was laid out and platted, dedicated to the public and restricted to the use of the Seminole Indians. In 1902 the Wewoka Realty and Trust company began a lot selling campaign. Chances were sold, not on the lots but on their location. The drawing took place in November, 1902. By an act of congress in 1906 the townsite was approved and made legal and in that year the town was incorporated by an order of the United States court for the western district of the Indian Territory.

Wewoka is a Seminole word meaning "Barking Water"—Wewo, meaning water and ka, meaning to bark. There were several other communities in those early days: Hiliwa, meaning "medicine" was located about two miles south of the city of Seminole and Sasakwa (meaning wild goose) in the southern portion of the county. It was later moved to the Frisco railway at its present location.

In 1895 the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf railway (now the Rock Island) built through the nation and was followed by the Frisco in 1900 and the Katy in 1904.

Wewoka and Sasakwa remained the principal towns of the nation for many years although the settlements of Tate, Cheyenne, Sylvan, Irene (now Schoolton), Little, Vamoosa, Trace and Price had sprung up and were given post offices, or at least designations on the maps.

#### Konawa Incorporated

In 1905, after the Katy had built through the southwestern portion of the nation, Konawa (meaning beads) was incorporated and ever since had been one of the principal towns of the county. Hazel also became quite a little town. It is located about half way between Konawa and Maud.

In 1906 Judge Mathews, of McAlester; Tom Biggers of Shawnee and several officials of the Rock Island railway purchased the Wallace Carter allotment 12 miles west of Wewoka on the Rock Island and immediately platted and dedicated the same as the town of Seminole. Prior to that time the trading post had been a mile west and called "Tidmore" and prior to that designation, "Mekesukkey Switch." The little settlement of Tidmore was moved over to the new Seminole townsite. It soon became the center of the best agricultural

section of the county. Today it is the largest city of the county the last census showing more than 11,000.

However, that census only reflected the enumeration in the immediate limits of the original townsite. Had it taken in the later additions and communities adjacent to the city it would have shown fifteen or twenty thousand.

Lima, a negro town, about midway between Wewoka and Seminole was platted in 1908 and after the advent of oil it was moved, or the depot and postoffice were, a half mile east and called New Lima. It is for the whites.

#### History Unique

The history of the county has been unique in its political influence upon the state. In those days prior to the World war it was a hot bed of socialists and one election saw a majority of the socialists ticket elected. Just prior to the election of Jack Walton as governor the Reconstruction league was organized and started to function in this county. In 1917 the W. C. U. rebellion started in the southern portion of the county. It was a part of a nationwide plan to defeat the draft and prevent our participation in the World war. More than three hundred men, composed of whites, negroes and Indians, gathered near the town of Sasakwa, armed themselves, burned bridges, demanded and took supplies from the citizens of that section, and started a march to the national capitol. It was broken up by the local officers, however, and many of the participants were sent to the federal penitentiary.

As early as 1901 attempts were being made on the townsite of Wewoka to produce petroleum oil. In July, 1907, a well was drilled in the townsite that produced from the Wewoka sand a large quantity of heavy oil for more than two years. No other wells were discovered in that vicinity. However, in 1913 a leasing campaign by the major companies, particularly the old pioneering Prairie Oil and Gas company, started and practically every acre of land in the county was leased for oil and gas. Most of these leases were from full bloods and approved by the secretary of the Interior. Royalty that has paid as high as twelve thousand dollars an acre, sold in those days for twenty five cents an acre. In 1915, R. H. Smith and associates of Pennsylvania drilled a well about three miles southeast of Wewoka. It produced much gas and some oil but the offsets were dry. In 1922, Dr. Rood of Bartlesville, drilled a well eight miles north of Wewoka and got a good showing. In the meantime wells were drilling in the vicinity of Seminole but without success.

However, on Saint Patrick's Day, March 17, 1923, R. H. Smith brought in a well a mile and a half southeast of Wewoka, which opened what is today known as the greater Seminole area. It was a good producer and a small field was developed. In March, 1924, the Cromwell pool was brought in by Joe Cromwell, 14 miles north of Wewoka. This developed into a good sized pool and as a result Cromwell was incorporated and platted. In those days it was known throughout the nation as "Cromwell, the Wicked." It was at this place and during the boom days that Bill Tilghman, the famous old marshal of the west, met his death at the hands of Wylie Linn.

#### In Seminole City

In 1925 the first Wilcox well was discovered two and a half miles south of Wewoka on the Bert Smith farm. In August, 1926, Bob Garland drilled in the first real producer in the Seminole city section. It sent the oil fraternity into a panic. Drilling started in every direction and as many as a thousand wells were drilling at one time. Just prior to this a shallower pool was discovered just east of Earlsboro in this county. This made of the little town of Seminole a veritable beehive. Supply houses moved in, industry picked up, fortunes were made; the ceaseless sound of the hammer and saw was heard on every hand and 1927 saw the peak of the boom and building period.

What is known as the Konawa pool was discovered in the early part of 1930. The depression prevented Konawa getting the full benefit of the vast drilling campaign, but the little town grew rapidly into a city of three or four thousand people.

The county lines of Seminole county were designated by C. M. Haskell and William H. Murray, the first and last governors of the state in the constitutional convention and Wewoka was designated as the county seat. Two county seat fights resulted, the first in October, 1908 and the second in May, 1920. Wewoka was victorious each time.

#### Improvements Made

With the advent of oil fine homes and churches, excellent schools and the best hard surfaced highways in the state, were built. The old citizens who had pioneered the community stayed to direct the affairs of the cities and county, in prosperity. The county now has a population of practically 80,000 people.

The redman's council fires are in ashes, their arrows are broken; where they once hunted the bear and wild turkey oil wells give forth the fluid that runs the world; where their council met and made the laws and enforced them, the white man's court now functions; their great national academies of Mekesukkey and Enahaka have gone with the years and the public schools of the whites dot the hills; the stomp dance and the Green Corn festival are but seldom heard and the old missionaries have passed with the old men of the tribe. What

## Woman-Chief of Seminoles Anxious to Finish Task of Winding Up Tribal Affairs

By G. GUY CUTLIP

WEWOKA, Dec. 10.—Mrs. A. B. Davis, the last chief of the Seminole nation, has almost completed her duties as such executive. The appointment of Mrs. Davis as chief of the Seminoles is the first instance where a woman has stood at the head of one of the really big Indian tribes of the United States.

The Tiger clan of the Seminoles, or as the Indians say it, the Panther, has since times immemorial, been the clan from which the hereditary chiefs have been drawn. One noted instance where the Tigers' clan did not furnish the chief was in the selection of Chief John Jumper of the Seminoles.

In the days which preceded the election of Jumper as chief, several chiefs had been selected from the Tiger clan, and in each instance death or some unusual circumstance had almost immediately followed their election. The Indians looked upon this circumstance as an omen that the Great Spirit was not in complete accord with the selection of a chief from that particular clan. A great council of the Seminoles was called and the matter was discussed at great length. The theory was advanced in that meeting that the Tiger clan had fallen into disgrace with the Great Spirit, and it would be best to select a chieftain from some other clan. So it came about that John Jumper, who was of the Wind clan, was selected. He served with distinction for many years. He was the principal chief at the commencement of the Civil war, General Price of Texas sent emissaries to Jumper, and Jumper and a number of his officers were made officers in the Confederate army, and assigned fine sabers and epaulets.

At this time John F. Brown, the brother of Mrs. A. B. Davis, the present chief was a young man and took a decided stand against Jumper's attitude; advancing the theory that if the Seminoles took up arms against the United States government, they would violate the treaties entered into between the two nations, and the lands which had been given to them would, without doubt, be taken away. This stand of John Brown took well with the young men of the tribe and quite a party stood at the back of John Brown. Jumper acted with firmness. Brown was arrested and tried, and almost lost his life, but some of the older members of the tribe intervened, and he was finally sent under guard to General Price in Texas. Many of the young men, however, who had enlisted under the theory of John Brown made their escape to the northern forces. It developed that the Seminole tribe was almost equally divided. Those who went with the north moved their families to near Leroy, Kan., where they stayed during the duration of the war. John Chupco, was elected the chief of the northern adherents, and after the cessation of hostilities he together with John Jumper, served the Seminoles as chiefs of that tribe.

John F. Brown was the son-in-law of Jumper, and it was probably this fact which saved his life when arrested by Jumper for his resistance to Jumper's decision to join the south.

Soon after the war, and after the tribal matters had become once again more or less settled, John F. Brown, was elected principal chief of the Seminoles and served in that capacity for more than thirty years. He was recognized among the government officials as one of the greatest Indian chieftains who ever represented any of the Indian tribes. Governor Brown died in October, 1919.

Mrs. Alice B. Davis, the mother of 11 children, and a woman of 70 years of age, was nominated by the president to be the chief of this once-great Indian tribe. Was later duly

inducted into office, and has now almost completed her duties in office. Soon the tribal affairs will have been completely wound up, and the Seminoles will have no further need of a chief.

The shades of Wildcat and Osceola might be greatly shocked should they call upon their beloved tribe and find a squaw at its head as chief; but the warrior days of the tribe have long since passed, and the period of real advancement and education is marked by the advent of Mrs. Davis. She was selected, not because she belonged to the celebrated Tiger clan, but for her competency and intellectuality. And while the doughty full-blood reads his morning paper in his modern cottage, a woman of much merit leads the tribe in its affairs of state.

### Woman Guilty of Manslaughter

EUFAULA, Ala., Dec. 10.—Daisey Anderson, a negro woman charged with complicity in the murder of James S. Wilcox, a prominent insurance man, was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree in a verdict rendered here today.

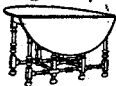
Among those receiving pensions in France, there are 830,000 incapacitated soldiers, 447,000 widows and orphans and 413,000 parents.

## GIFTS

### That Endure

In our section devoted to gift articles, you will find a pleasing variety of beautiful and artistic pieces. This display includes individual pieces for every member of the family, including the little ones.

### Today's Special



Gateleg table of genuine mahogany. Size of top when extended, 34x48 inches. A practical and useful piece of furniture for any home. Specially priced today at

**\$35**

See Our Windows.

**Marvot**

Petroleum Bldg.  
FIFTH AT BOULDER



Oklahoma City 200,000 in 1930.

# OKLAHOMA C.

Pinch Hitting For

## Don't Worry

By C. GUY CUTLER OF WEWOKA

When nature takes the paint brush in her hand  
And paints the trees and shrubs with radiant hue,  
Then Indian summer comes again into the land  
And frosty crispness takes the place of morning dew.

The fattened turkey gobbles in the pens.  
And now and then defies the earth with strutting wings;  
While sweet potatoes linger in the bins  
And man awaits the feast "Thanksgiving" brings.

The day that marks the early Pilgrims hearty thanks,  
To Him with whom all blessings ever rest,  
Will once again be celebrated by the ranks  
Of men who hope for peace and love and happiness.

So, for the race of men we hope and pray,  
With a fervent wish for every home and hearth.  
Each year will bring a blazer, brighter, better day;  
And want and strife and woe and hate will vanish from the earth.

That progress of the race continues year by year,  
With strides that only giant men can make.  
And love and intellect will rule the earth instead of fear  
So war and hate to other realms their way must take.

In those early days the eating was done with the left hand, the right holding the faithful blunderbuss. And the crunching of the foodstuff in hungry mouths was often interrupted by the wild war whoop of the Iroquois. That was somewhat before Bill Penn demonstrated that it is easier to tame the Indian with glass beads than the shooting iron. William's religion forbade the use of firearms but said nothing about shrewd trading, so he did some trading. The fact that he traded a string of beads for an empire saved a few lives and much trouble. The Athletics now days trade for an umpire instead of an empire.

But the early Puritans were of a different sort. They had no beads to throw away and didn't believe in encouraging the use of such baubles of vanity anyway, and just shot it out in true western style. The fact that the Thanksgiving dinner was interrupted occasionally by a tomhawk didn't bother their young lives. They just knelt and prayed and then gave them both barrels, and went on with the meal. That's how Boston baked beans came about. When the early settlers ran out of bullets, they used beans; just rammed a charge of Boston baked down the barrel and let the bounding Mohican have it in the belt or breech cloth. In case of siege they had both food and ammunition. They had a hard time in those days; had to make their own living and everything. Didn't even have a stock exchange. Had to trade among themselves. That is why New Englanders are so strong for a high tariff; it's easier to skin each other than it is a foreigner, and since the Indian has been cleaned out they take it out on us westerners.

Out in Chicago, the city noted for its stockyards and Scar Face Capone, they are still shooting it out. There is no half-way ground out there, a man either carries in his hand a gun or a liy.

Mary had a little lamb.

So ran the ancient rote;  
But now, we hasten to admit,  
The girl has got our goat.

One thing wrong with the present day enforcement of the law lies with the people themselves, not the courts, the lawyers and the procedure. The people, or some frantic portion of them, raise the devil if a court enforces the law in a way that might deter other such crimes. Say it is usual and



"There ne able in no Cousin Elb worm once. (Copyright.)

Today

We ther bear the i not to ple of us plea to edical not hims reproache thee tell things we written f through i scriptures. God, of i grant you ward and Jesus: Thi and one e Father of mans 15.

Selected Exchange A

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# Serpent Plays Important Role in Story of Creation Related in Indian Legend

By C. Guy Cuthrie.

**WEWOKA, June 30.**—Old Isaac Bottley came into my office the other day and told me a story about old Bill Coody, a wise man of the Seminoles, who died the year following the close of the Green Peach or Esplanche war, in 1834.

Bill Coody was one of the greatest medicine men of the Seminoles and many and varied were the tales he told of the traditions and the legends of the tribe. From him it was that Isaac gathered the following story about the origin of the North American Indian.

## Earth All Land.

In the beginning it seems, from the legends handed down from times immemorial, the earth was practically one solid mass of land, only here and there it was traversed by giant rivers and in some portions the earth was set with deserts, so filled with heat that it was impossible for the creatures to go upon that portion of the land. Rains would fall upon the molten earth and great masses of clouds would arise, and mists would float over the land in and near the heated area for long periods after the rains.

There lived upon the earth in those days but one creature, and it was the great Time snake, red in color, with great antlers like the buck, and a mane which fell from back of the horns for a foot or more down its length. This is the "patron saint" of the North American Indian. He it was who first inhabited this continent.

## Flood Came on Land.

It appears that in the beginning, there came upon the land one tremendous downpour of rain, and for many days it rained, and the land was flooded. Those portions of the earth that had hitherto been but a molten mass, were cooled, and in the cooling they sank away, and great lakes were formed. And moreover from the rain that fell upon the heated land there arose great steam clouds, and these floated over the land.

One of these clouds, more extensive than the others floated out over a fertile portion of the land where vegetation was abundant, and where the trees began to grow. The great cloud settled down upon this land and when the sun arose on the following morning and the clouds were swept away, there was discovered unto each other seven Indians or Red men, three of whom were beating upon great drums, while the others sat about.

## One Man Handsome.

The three who beat upon the drums were males and the others were females. One of the men was tall, raw of bone and fierce of visage, and he looked around upon the others with rage and made signs that he was ready to do battle. Of the other two one was short and broad, and of a darker hue than the others, with mas-

sive head and gigantic arms, sullen of mien and stubborn to the extreme. The other was light of limb, clear of visage, with bright, black eyes.

Graceful in his actions, with a head shapely and good to look upon, and he beat his drum with a cadence, beautiful to hear. And it came about that the other two determined, in the first instance, upon his destruction and extermination, and a fight, such as the world has never seen before took place. For hours they fought, two upon one, but the one with the lightness of vigor of many. But the other two fought with a determination and stubbornness nevermore to be met with in human affairs.

## Snake Brings Peace.

In the end it seemed that the handsome man was about to be overcome, when there came out of the adjoining woods a tremendous Time snake, who separated the combatants. Then in a language understood by all, he explained that they had been sent to populate the earth, and that the destruction of any one of them meant the destruction of all. That the four women who sat stolidly by were to have their choice of the men, in the manner which should be prescribed, and that the woman left over should go with the Time snake.

So it came about that each man took unto himself a mate, and thereupon the Time distributed the earth into three portions and directed that each of the three go into that portion of the land designated and make it his future home.

## First Fight Remembered.

Upon arrival at the portions designated much game was discovered by each of the three and as they drew further and further apart they gradually lost their knowledge of each other. But in the centuries that followed the inborn enmity of that first encounter dwelt with them and was handed down to their children and their children's children, so that in all the ages that followed, whenever contact was had between the several families, war and ruthless desolation followed.

And such was the history of the creation of the original Red Man of North America, and his actions and his utter inability to co-operate with the other tribes of the land, may well date back to that first great battle. But the fact does remain that the stubbornness, and lack of united effort, has cost him a great land.

## Golden Wedding Is Celebrated.

**BROKEN ARROW, June 30.**—(Special.)—Sixty relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Detmer gathered in their home here to congratulate the couple on their golden wedding anniversary.

The college graduate should remember that while the front door of opportunity may be locked the back door usually is unlatched.

# The Shawnee Morning News

BY THE SHAWNEE NEWS COMPANY  
National representatives of the K. K. Klansmen advertising,  
Agents, New York City, San Francisco, Calif., Kansas  
City, Mo., Chicago, Atlanta, Ga., Dallas, Tex.

## THE NEWS STANDS FOR:

- Speeding Up Good Roads Program.
- Honoring in Ottawa sessions of party.
- Justice Enforcement of All Laws.
- Providing Adequate Market for home grown products.
- More Industries.
- Employment of Home Labor.

## KGFF IN WEWOKA

There is a little "empire" comprising several counties in this section of Oklahoma which is bound together by ties of common interest and friendship. One of the evidences of that friendship is the hearty welcome given by the citizens of Wewoka to KGFF which opened a studio in that city Sunday. The following paragraphs from the address of Judge Guy Cutlip will be read with interest by his many friends in Pottawatomie and Seminole counties:

"I am delighted to participate in this opening program, of KGFF. It denotes added prestige for the station and means added prestige for Wewoka. It is another step of progress for the community and the county. My only regret is that I was denied the privilege of participation in its bringing. I have so long watched with jealous care the progress and advancement of this city, mixed and labored in its efforts, given of time and patience that it might progress, that a movement that means progress in which I do not participate is a matter of regret. Many of those old men who first worked for its prosperity lie in Oaklawn cemetery; I, among a few others, only, are left of the early workers to carry on. So every step of progress is an added pleasure to me.

"It means added prestige for the station, also. Coming into one of the fine agricultural counties of the state, a leader in terracing, twice winner of the first prize for agricultural exhibits at the state fair, productive of 4-H club boys who have become nationally, and with rainfall, season and soil sufficient for every purpose, especially adapted to dairying and cattle and hog raising, it is a field of virgin opportunity. A county of world known oil production with thousands of acres undeveloped, it thereby holds in reserve a promise of exceptional future prosperity. One of the greatest purchasing territories of the state it means added resources for the station. It may take time but it means prosperity for KGFF if properly managed.

"Also it means added prestige for the City of Wewoka and Seminole county. It gives added outlet and opportunity to the musical and literary talent of the city and county. It gives opportunity to the churches and the ministry on occasions. It means added facilities for the excellent clubs and societies, both ladies and men, to exhibit their good work. It is an added attraction to a city where beautiful homes, excellent schools, fine churches, wonderful business blocks and miles of paved streets, together with its historical background and traditions renders Wewoka one of the outstanding and interesting cities of the state. It is an added means of broadcasting important information, both in advertising and political activities. It is an added vehicle for the merchants and business men to give publicity to their wants and wares. It is a means for bringing additional business into the community and county, and an opportunity for other business concerns of the state to reach a highly prosperous buying community. And so it represents progress and advancement of communal affairs. To the extent of its prosperity is the city prospered and made more important.

"As time goes on, more and more the receiving sets of this section of the state will tune in on programs that represent friends, acquaintances and well known personages of

the community. That is the human element that makes men attracted to those things and men they are acquainted with and know.

"On occasions important conventions and gatherings may be broadcast to those denied the privilege of attendance, athletic classes, county and community affairs of moment, may be given to the public.

"It is just one of those things that in the development of our complex business life goes to make up cities. It lends an added zest to the listening public. It gives the personal touch to the county and community. It is progress.

"So it is with excoeling pleasure that I welcome KGFF to this community, to a community of loyal hearts; a citizenship seldom to be equalled for progress, development and enthusiastic support of worthy efforts. A citizenship of good men and women; a city of surprising, delightful beauty, a community affording to the buying public every facility of purchase, both in diversity and grade of goods; fine hotels, excellent schools, churches of all denominations, wholesale houses, magnificent dairies, truck farms and with paved roads leading into every section of the county and state and the zest and enthusiasm of a supporting, loyal citizenship.

"And I wish for the station that prosperity and progress which its opportunity affords, may it continue to prosper and grow in importance to the community and to the state. You are welcome here. May you find it pleasant and profitable."

## FLAPPER FANNY SAYS

LET IT BE MAY DAY



Honorees who heard the dough usually need the dough.

## A New Yorker At Large

BY MARK BARBON

NEW YORK—This has been a tough year for the girls. Trouble, trouble all the time—that has been the lot of this country's best known members of what we used to call the weaker sex.

Teens Gudman was the first to run into so much ill luck that now she invites black cats to her parties.

## Washington Bystander

WASHINGTON—On the face election day returns, the democrats had a great coming.

And they promptly gloated, which is not surprising. From 1918 to 1932 there was very little democratic "glorious" material to be found in convincing election returns.

But 1932 was a notable year for democratic gloat. It all but put them in the saddle in both houses and meant to say nothing of the cluster of republican gubernatorial scraps they collected.

Now comes 1933 to cap the climax. House seats were at stake only due to deaths among members elect.

Yet the outcome gave the democrats assuming party solidarity behind the grotesque house caucus decisions next month control of the house.

## A Sour After-Taste

The merest glance at the set-up of house committees of the last house indicates that the party gloating—in which multi-term veterans like Jack Garner of Texas and Joe Bryn of Tennessee et al. of the house democratic leadership indulged—might not have been without a sour after-taste.

Presumably that one additional vote from out in Michigan which the party captured on November 3 means a lot of trouble for this generation.

There were some 40 standard committees in the last house, and the party captured 30 of them.



SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926.

# 'AN WARI

## 'HOUNDS' NAME NEW OIL SAND

Post-Wilcox Is Right In  
Wewoka District, These  
Geologists Say.

By C. GUY CUTLER  
The Sage of Wewoka

WEWOKA, April 17.—(Special.)—

Well! The geologists are at it again. They have rearranged their conclusions as to the Wilcox sand producers of the Wewoka field and now they are insisting that it is the post-Wilcox, not downward, but upward.

In other words this post-Wilcox sand was laid down centuries ago, soon after the Wilcox sand had been put to rest. A sort of post-graduate course in forming Wilcox sands. Of course, Wilcox wasn't there at the time, but they must have some manner of explanation and designation, and they say this will do as well as any other. And so we will have the Wewoka deep sands spoken of in the future as the post-Wilcox. Get that?

And even so, their deductions are born out to a very great extent by one of the master minds of deep formations in this country, Charles Gladden, superintendent of the Magnolia Oil company at this place. Gladden states that in the Charlie Logan tests, west of the big divide or bluff running through the western portion of the Wewoka townsite his company drilled through the present deep sand at around 4,100 feet and later around 4,400 feet went through magnificent oil sand for more than 100 feet. However, this 100 feet of oil bearing sand was barren at this point. But, the fact that below the present deep production another stratum of oil bearing formation of anything like 100 feet, does to a very great extent bear out the geologists in their recent deductions that the present production is coming from the post-Wilcox.

So they are saying now that under the present deep production the regulation Wilcox sand will produce out of a stratum approximately 100 feet in thickness.

**FORTY CANDIDATES WILL  
JOIN MALESTER DEMOLAY**

April 17.—(Special.)

(One United to be uncon- able each a- gress would t in the whole ing and their prior law and 31, 1838 for interple by and their d- individual ch individual by blood and placed in the ofment of the free from all mortgage ob- as before the and the ad- ever passed." the Cherokee the agreement ed by blooded : that of the tribe at that se agreement, voted for the umber includ- ices. Blooded ight of these ed Cherokees, went against number 1321 34 freedmen d who voted umbered 1064 ted likewise

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# Devout Seminole Who Translated Bible Into Creek Language Spent Many Years at His Task After Founding School for Studying English

By C. GUY CULPIN

**F**ew people know that almost the complete Bible has been translated into the Creek and Muskogee language, and that in the church services held by the Seminoles and Creeks (which are usually begun at midnight and continued until 5 o'clock in the morning) a Bible is used written in their own language.

We picked up one the other day and looking through it endeavored to discover who the translator of the different books was. But the book gave no information. It showed to be printed by Robinson and Lockridge of New York City, but the compiler or the translator was not mentioned. So we went among the older Indians of the Seminoles to discover who compiled and translated the books of the Bible into the Creek, Muskogee and Seminole languages.

## Authority Is Sought.

Old Simon Brown, a full-blood Seminole, more than 87 years old, is recognized as high authority on the Bible, and while he does not preach, but seldom, yet he is often called into the different meetings of the Seminoles to explain and discourse upon the different books of the Bible. He speaks no English, but is fluent in his own tongue, and we gathered the following from old Simon:

Two of the books of the New Testament were partly translated prior to the civil war, the books of Matthew and John. Who did this work has long been forgotten. After the civil war David Winslett, who was a very devout man, a full-blood Creek Indian, started a movement to establish a national school. He worked energetically upon this project for a number of years, and finally the Creek council or law making body, passed a tribal law establishing a school at Tallahassee for instruction in English and Creek.

## He Studied Hard.

David Winslett was the first person to enroll in the new school upon its establishment. Prior to the time of his entering the school he had no education whatever, but he bent himself to his labors, always with the view in mind of translating the Bible to the Muskogee tongue. In the passing of the years he acquired an excellent education, and then took up the task of translation.

Of the Old Bible he only translated two books, the book of Genesis and the book of Psalms. But the New Testament he translated in full. Old Simon knew David well, talked with him at times while he was translating the Bible, and through his friendship acquired much of the knowledge of the Bible which he now has, and which he is able to pass on to his people.

He says that one time upon visiting his friend Davis Winslett, he found

him hard at work and some time elapsed before he was even noticed by the translator. All the time he sat patiently, without noise, awaiting the period when Winslett would become aware of his presence. Finally David turned to him and brusquely asked him to procure food for him, as he had had nothing to eat for several days because of the necessity of his pursuing his translation.

## How He Worked.

Simon immediately procured food and placed the same before David, who ate sparingly of it and set the balance of the food aside, presumably for some future meal. He then immediately set to work again and no further attention was paid to Simon Brown, who soon departed. Many years were occupied in the completion of the translation. Simon stated that more than twelve different revisions were made by Winslett, before he was satisfied in a degree, and that he was still engaged in the work when he died.

But the work of Winslett has been accepted, and while he never lived to see his translation published, yet his twelfth revision was on the press at the time of his death. Such is the story told by Old Simon, and many quaint are the little incidents he gives in connection with this most important work for the Muskogees and Seminoles.

## One Great Preacher.

Simon stated that of all the Indian preachers he had ever heard deliver their sermons, Sam Checotah was by far the best. Checotah was a Methodist, and at one time was the principal chief of the Creeks. Much advancement was made under this good man, and many tales are told of his endeavor to adopt the government system of the whites for the Creeks. In this he was opposed by Hephieche, a recalcitrant chief of the western portion of the Creek nation, and a great battle was fought between the opposing forces at Mottrock, near Okemah, in Okfuskee county, Oklahoma. This battle was about a stand-off, and soon after the government took charge and stopped what is now known as the "Green Peach" war of the Creeks.

Simon Brown stated that Thomas Purman was another powerful preacher of the early days and next in brilliance to Checotah. Purman was a Presbyterian. Simon stated that when Purman was to deliver a sermon, Indians from hundreds of miles away attended.

## Simon Is Thrifty.

Old Simon Brown is an unusual Seminole. While he is past 84 years of age, he is still hale and hearty. All his life he has shown a degree of financial genius that many white men of excellent training would envy. During his recent years he has been guar-

an for many of the younger Indians of his vicinity, and in each and every case, at maturity, Simon turned over money and all the property that had come into his hands. Simon states that only in rare instances, and that where an outstanding small interest of some nature belonged to his ward, did he make a guardian's sale.

The same conservative methods marked the conduct of his own financial affairs, and today he is one of the really wealthy Indians of the Seminole nation. An incident occurred recently which showed the character of the man. During the hard years of 1920 and 1921 some of the business men of Wewoka owed Simon much money and he came to them for payment. They explained to him that they had been unable to collect, and were therefore unable to pay.

## The Golden Rule.

He sat in silence a long time, and then nodded his head, saying: "All right; if I press you for payment, you will press my people, and it will be bitter hard for them, so I will extend your notes until the times grow better." It seems that Simon had learned to a great extent the "Golden Rule."

Recently his house burned and he lost all his papers, many of his notes, all of his clothing, and his false teeth. The business men of Wewoka, hearing of this, made up a purse and had a set of teeth made for the old man. He was highly delighted with this, and said he was glad, not for the money, but because his white friends thought of him in the time of his trouble.

Simon is but one left of many of his kind who have passed on to their reward. A man of sterling principles, Simon will soon be called on to the resting place of his fathers. It is too bad that many of his excellent qualities can not be inherited by some of the younger generation who spend their time drinking "choc" and learning the grafting ways of the white man.

# Dewey County Wheat Practically "Made"

TALOGA, May 19.—(Special).—Continued rains the past week have practically "made" the Dewey county wheat crop, according to growers. Preparations already are under way for the harvest which will begin the last of June. No labor shortage is expected.

The straw this year is shorter than usual, which is claimed as an advantage as less wheat is wasted during harvest than if the straw is long. Long straw is more apt to fall when the grain ripens, growers claim, resulting in damage from harvest rains.

## ES AT BANNED

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(Special)—ed their first of Oklahoma ph M. Thun- dlogy and em- ment declar- i were a nul- young men's thoughts of they would ome next fall. tiful as well mphasized by fms it is car- ent among o bring down ling of the s not give it

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tract Let. 19.—The con- view Roosevelt as has been of education tge, work to be completed a fireproof nt to the c constructed town.

# CLOUD BROUGHT FIRST INDIANS

Such Was Theory of Seminole  
Medicine Man As to How  
Race Originated

By C. GUY CUTLIP

Wewoka, Okla.—Old Isaac Bottley came into my office the other day and told me a story about old Bill Coody, a very wise man of the Seminoles, who died the year following the close of the Green Peach or Espeeche war in 1884.

Bill Coody was one of the greatest medicine men of the Seminoles, and many and varied were the tales he told of the traditions and the legends of the tribe. From him it was that Isaac gathered the following story about the origination of the North American Indian.

In the beginning it seems, from the legends handed down from times immemorial, the earth was practically one solid mass of land, only here and there it was traversed by giant rivers, and in some portions the earth was set with deserts, so filled with heat that it was impossible for the creatures to go upon that portion of the land. Rain would fall upon the moulten earth and great masses of clouds would arise, the mists would float over the land in and near the heated area for long periods after the rains.

## Patron Saint of Indian

There lived upon the earth in those days but one creature, and it was the great Tine snake, red of color, with great antlers like the buck, and a mane which fell from back of the horns for a foot or more down its length. This is the patron saint of the North American Indian. He, it was who first inhabited this continent.

It appears that upon one occasion, in the beginning, there came upon the land one tremendous downpour of rain, and for many days it rained, and the land was flooded. Those portions of the earth that had hitherto been but a molten mass, were cooled, and in the cooling they sank away, and great lakes were formed. And moreover from the rain that fell upon the heated land there arose great steam clouds, and these floated over the land.

One of these clouds, more extensive than the others floated out over a fertile portion of the land where vegetation was abundant, and where the trees began to grow. The cloud settled down upon this land and when the sun arose on the following morning and the clouds were swept away, there was discovered unto each other seven Indians or Red men, three of whom were beating upon great drums, while the others sat about.

## Began Fierce Battle

The three who beat upon the drums were males and the others were females. One of the men was tall, raw of bone and fierce of visage, and he looked around upon the others with rage and made motions to the effect that he was ready to do battle. Of the other two one was short and broad, and of a darker hue than the others, with massive head and gigantic arms, sullen of mien and stubborn to the extreme. The other was light of limb, clear of visage, with keen bright, black eyes.

Graceful in his actions, with a head shapely and good to look upon, and he beat his drum with a cadence beautiful to hear. And it came about that the other two determined, in the first instance, upon his destruction and extermination, and a fight, such as the world has never seen before took place. For hours they fought, two upon one, but the one with the lightness and vigor of many. But the other two fought with a determination and stubbornness nevermore to be met with in human affairs.

## Snake Stopped Fight

In the end it seemed that the handsome man was about to be overcome, when there came out of the adjoining woods a tremendous Tine snake, who separated the combatants and bid them cease. Then in a language understood by all, he explained that they had been sent to populate the earth, and that the destruction of any one of them, meant the destruction of all. That the four women who sat stolidly by were to have their choice of the men, in the manner which should be prescribed, and that the woman left over should go with the Tine snake for a purpose



You can get an answer to any question by sending it to the Times-Democrat Washington Bureau, D. C., enclosing two cents in stamps. Advice cannot be given, nor can extended speeches, etc., be prepared. Unsigned letters are confidential, and receive per-

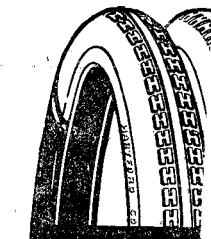
Q.—Is there such a thing as a "Blue Moon?"

A.—Yes, the expression originated in the fact that very occasionally there have been blue moons. In the second week of December, 1882, we had green, purple and blue moons. On the 7th green and on the 10th blue. The sunset clouds were unusually brilliant and deep colored. Sept. 2, 1883, the sun at Trinidad was blue and at Panama it was green. These phenomena were probably due to volcanic eruptions

best to be concealed from the balance. So it came about that each man took unto himself a mate, and thereupon the Tine distributed the earth into three portions and directed that each of the three go into that portion of the land designated and make it his future home.

Upon arrival at the portions designated much game was discovered by each of the three and as they drew further and further apart they gradually lost their knowledge of each other. But in the centuries that followed the inborn enmity of that first encounter dwelt with them and was handed down to their children and their children's children, so that in all the ages that followed, whenever contact was had between the several families war and ruthless desolation followed.

And such was the history of the creation of the original red man of North America, and his actions and his utter inability to co-operate with the other tribes of the land, may well date back to that first great battle. But the fact does remain that the stubbornness, and lack of united efforts, has cost them a great land.



**HARTFORD  
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THERE are few  
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Yet Hartford quality  
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Louisville, Ky.

# TREASURE MYTH RETOLD

## Creek Indian Sure of Buried Gold in Oklahoma

PERENNIAL one hears the legend of buried gold in Oklahoma. The story varies, but persists; there are a very great many people who are convinced that somewhere in this state there is buried treasure hidden away long years ago by some of the first citizens of the southwest—the Indians.

C. Guy Cutlip of Wewoka, county attorney of Seminole county, Okla., believes that there actually is wealth of some greater or less denomination too securely stowed away under earth by the predecessors of the white people. He bases his belief upon the story told by David N. Berryhill, an aged Creek Indian, a story new to white people, it is claimed, but a tradition in the Creek tribe.

"Old man Tobe (David N.) Berryhill, one of the oldest of the Creek Indian statesmen, was in my office the other day," says Cutlip. "Having been called as a witness in land litigation that went back to the Civil war days for the heirs and representatives of the families.

"He is very aged, nearing the century mark, and is paralyzed and almost blind, but his mind is still active, and he told me a strange story about the burial of the Creek national treasure at the opening of the Civil war, that is a piece of unwritten history, worthy to be recorded in print.

"Berryhill is the last surviving member of that band of 'loyal Creeks' (those who fought on the northern side) that went with Tuckabatche Harjo or John Goodfellow to Fort Smith, Ark., in the days of 1865, to make a treaty between the Indian forces of the north and south. It was a band of 80 men, and Tobe Berryhill was the youngest of the lot. The southern contingent was led by Col. D. N. (the Indians called him Una) McIntosh, and the strife and contention regarding the disposition of the negroes of the tribes was great, but that is a story for some other time.

"Yarholo was Treasurer. "About the burial of the Creek national treasure, Hoputh Yarholo was consul general of the Creek or Muskogee nation. According to Berryhill he was one of the greatest men ever produced from this Creek tribe. He was a man of enormous wealth personally, and was the keeper of the nation's wealth. When the war broke out and finally the strife began to filter through into the Indian country, the slaveholders took up arms for the southern cause, and many took sides with the north. Strife began to be felt in the rank and file of the nation. A council was called by the leading men of the tribe and

Hoputh Yarholo was made custodian of the funds. He was a slaveholder himself, but his judgment dictated that he remain loyal to the government, for he reasoned that if the tribe took up arms against the country, that whichever side won that would be an excuse for divesting them of the lands which had been granted, and the tribe would be turned out homeless. So he proposed to remain loyal to the government. In this he was overruled by the majority who chose to fight with the south. But Yarholo's loyalty to the tribe was not doubted because of the difference in judgment, and the treasure contained in a huge iron chest, was placed in his hands for safe keeping. He kept it well, in fact too well, so the story goes.

**Tobe Saw Gold.**  
"In those days the great council grounds of the tribe were located near where the little town of Hitchita now stands. On the night after the great council, Hoputh Yarholo assembled his own great wealth, and together with the wealth of the nation drove his wagon, to which was hitched two great ox teams; to a house in the settlement where lived the youthful Tobe Berryhill. Tobe was a nephew of the gallant Tuckabatche Harjo, and because of the relationship was well received by the men of affairs of the Creek nation. In the house where the gold was placed the youthful Berryhill was admitted. He stated that 'I ran my fingers through the big gold pieces in the old iron chest.' Untold wealth was contained in the great iron trunk. When it was removed from the house four big negroes, with rails placed under the ends of the chest bore it from the house and placed it into the wagon, and the lumbering ox teams disappeared in the night with Hoputh Yarholo and but one black servant to witness the hiding of the gold.

"The wagon took a direction toward the bottom lands of Deep Fork north of Eufaula and almost directly west of the present town of Checotah. Somewhere in the Deep Fork bottoms the gold remains hidden today. The negro servant was killed by Hoputh and no one remained to tell the story, except the consul general.

**Secret Died With Yarholo.**  
"Hoputh Yarholo, then rapidly as the times would allow, assembled

the people of the Creek nation and conveyed them farm away to the north east past LeRoy, Kan., to the old Sac and Fox agency. Here the tribe sojourned during the days of the war. The accompanying warriors and the family were hard pressed by General Pierce and his men, and were almost overtaken and captured about midway between the city of Tulsa and the present town of Skiatook, but they escaped.

"With Hoputh Yarholo in command the fugitives finally reached their destination. Just a short time after their final encampment, Hoputh Yarholo was suddenly stricken one night and died before morning. He was never able to disclose to anyone the hiding place of the nation's treasure. And today somewhere in the bottoms of the Deep Fork west of Checotah the buried gold of the Muskogee people, together with the tremendous wealth of the Creek Croesus, Hoputh Yarholo, lies hidden. He kept his secret all too well, and somewhere near by the bleached bones of the unsuspecting negro slave, guards the lost treasure of the Muskogees.

"Berryhill states that hundreds of tribesmen have combed the river bottoms and every conceivable place of concealment has been dug out and examined, but not a vestige of the secret hiding place has come to light.

**Tradition With Tribe.**  
"It is strange to relate, but this story, so far as I have ever heard, has never before been told to the white people, at least Tobe Berryhill says it has not, because the Indians believed that the whites would come with a 'divining rod' and steal the gold in the night.

"Several interpreters, however, who were in attendance at the trial of the case told me that it was a tradition in the tribe, but they had never heard of its secrecy from the white people, although none of them had ever mentioned it to a white friend or chance companion.

"When questioned as to where the money came from and how it happened to be in gold coin, the old man stated that 'all the money we had those days, and amongst the most of us it was very little, was gold and silver. I never saw any paper money until long after the war.'

**Oldest Observatory.**  
At the meeting of International Astronomical union, Cambridge, England, Sir Frank Dyson, astronomer royal, stated that the oldest existing observatory in Europe was at the vatican.

enting the Illinois agricultural association, declared in an address today before a session of the American Farm Bureau Federation here.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB PRESIDENT PRAISES DAILY DEMOCRAT

The Democrat today received the following self-explanatory letter from C. Guy Cutlip, president of the Wewoka Commercial club and one of the live wires of the hustling oil town:

"I am in receipt of a copy of the Daily Democrat of Sunday, December 9th, and desire to thank you for the same.

"Especially do I wish to commend you on the excellent oil page which your paper carries, and while there were some minor mistakes as to locations in this part of the country, yet as a whole it was and is an excellent page and the Okmulgee people should be proud of the same.

"The press of a community is one of its greatest assets, if the same be properly and patriotically handled, and surely no one could begrudge your excellent city the dandy paper which you are putting out.

"Wewoka feels the utmost kindness toward you Okmulgee people because you have shown us the very best consideration in many lines. These things do not go unnoticed, and we hasten to, at this time, express our appreciation.

"May you all prosper, and may the coming year bring back the oil prices and activity that will continue your most excellent city in its march toward progress and prosperity."

# MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LATE JUDGE JESSE ALBERT BAKER HELD BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF WEWOKA

The following is the full text of the address delivered by Hon. J. Gay Cutlip on the occasion of the memorial service in honor of the late Judge Jesse Albert Baker held at Wewoka, October 26:

Since time immemorial bench and bar has held forth in a custom of memorial to its departed members. For short period it lays aside for the moment the hickering of lawsuits and legal contests, a short period in which to remember and record the good and lavish with tribute the memory of our departed members.

Wrapping the great mantle of charity about their foibles and shortcomings, only remembering and recording the sunshine and happiness. And it is meet and proper that we should, for some time in the darkness of the night, see all feel as though surrounded by the great armies of effacement that the horizon of life is grayed and veiled by ever moment and that the final separation is but only postponed; that before more suns are brightly ours and then some remaining friend may be called upon to speak in memory of our existence here.

We are met here this time to memorialize the departure of Judge Jesse Albert Baker, late a member of this bar.

Judge Baker was born in Barrow county, Georgia, on May 3, 1852, and died in Wewoka, July 25, 1924.

Judge Baker was a graduate of the University of Georgia and received his diploma in law from the University of Tennessee. He was a member of the Greek letter fraternity of Kappa Alpha, and had the distinction at the time of his death of being the oldest Greek letter man in the southeast.

He was past 72 years of age at the time of his death. There is a certain feeling of injustice within us at the death of the young—the strong—but after all there is something tenderly appropriate in the death of the aged. For when the sunset of life has been well done and the sun beginning to touch the horizon; when the purple twilight begins to fall upon the past, the present and the future; when memory, with dim eyes, can scarcely grasp the blurred and faded records of the vanished day and ears grow dull and muscles refuse to obey the will, and the pulse is low and the tired heart is weak then, surrounded by kindred and friends, death comes like strains of sweet music. For, if we live beyond life's allotted span into the dusk of our day, and slowly travel in the shadows of the night, that we seem long and better weary, we ask for rest, and then, as in our youth we chide the laboring hours, the day has been long and the way has been weary and the traveler gladly stops at the welcome inn.

**Lived An Active Life**

Judge Baker lived an active life. He came to the state of Oklahoma in 1892 and made the run into the Cherokee strip. He had the pioneering blood of the pioneers in his veins, and he forsook the comforts of the homes of his native state for the hardships and the outposts of Fate in the new land, and the building of a new state. In this he was to act a greater part than even he supposed.

He was a member of the constitutional convention which wrote the fundamental law under which we now live. He was an active chairman of the school land committee, and the preservation and protection of the great funds belonging to that department of state still feel the impress of his executive hands. He represented the Eighty-first district, of which Seminole county was a part, and was recognized as one of the most able members of that great convention.

Prior to that time he had been the Territory of Oklahoma, as reading clerk of the territorial senate under Governor Renfrow. Served the city of Guthrie, which was the capital of the Territory of Oklahoma, as city attorney.

Of active and vigorous intellectuality, he left in many places the imprint of his thought upon the case made law of our present jurisprudence.

Faults were his and he often erred—but what man that is born of woman has not erred. In all the history of man there is but one against whom great errors have not been talked, and he was of Divine origin.

With a mind well trained in one of the greatest universities of his intellect easily drifted to the crux of every legal question and enabled him to be rated as one of the most brief writers of the state. As a trial lawyer, aside from the record of the case, he was the worst. For here, he lacked one of the prime merits of the advocate—he did not understand men. And this lack of understanding many times led him into the grossest of blunders in the trial of cases. But his record was "I kept what he lost in presentation to trial court or any he ably made up for in his presentation to the superior tribunals.

**Sought New Country**

After leaving Guthrie he moved to the Big Pasture, another new country, and took up the practice of his profession in the city of Lawton. Here he served his clients with distinction, leaving the imprint of his studiousness upon much of the procedure later to become a portion of the case-made law of the state of Oklahoma.

In 1906 he moved to Wewoka where he took up the practice of law subsequent to Stibbehead, and

followed his profession until the twilight of life accompanied by failing health forced his retirement. The law concerning titles of the eastern portion of Oklahoma has been greatly enriched because of the keen intellect and stubborn perseverance of this most active member of our local bar.

In the Sanders-Bruner case, the Thorne-Gons case, the Helker-Jarvis case and the Ground-Dingman case the intellect of Judge Baker has left a lasting imprint upon our jurisprudence in Oklahoma.

In Wewoka he built a home and reared to manhood and womanhood an excellent family. And let us remember that a man who builds a home erects a temple. The flame upon the hearth is the sacred fire for he who loves a wife and family is indeed a true worshiper.

And here in quiet and introspective calm he spent the afternoon of life. We say calm for in the evening the mind grows satisfied and still. The light and flicker, the bustle and restlessness of youth is gone and the soul is like the flame of a lamp that burns with steady brilliance when the air is at rest. For with everyone age discards the superfluities, the immaterial, the straw and the chaff, and hoards the golden grain. The byways of life are known, and the bypaths no longer mislead. Clouds are no longer mistaken for mountains. In age the light no longer shines in the eye, one sees with clearness. The falling of autumn's leaf tells of death, but it breathes a subtler sense, for it is a prophecy of spring—a renewed, a coming life.

**Was Great Lawyer**

Judge Baker was a great lawyer. He understood the theory, the anatomy, the structure, the work—the law; was familiar with the great streams, currents and ideas of authority. He knew the history of legislation, the principles that have been wrested upon the fields of battle. He knew the nature—those crystallizations of common sense—those machine guns of argument. He was not only a case lawyer but he was original, thoughtful, profound. His learning, logic and a rare sense of justice had been fortunate in his understanding of the finer sensibilities of his fellow men—had been able to adjust himself to the needs of thought in others with which he was so grossly impatient, he would have been one of the outstanding advocates of his time. He had the address, the silken flow of language, the readiness of thought, but he lacked the height, the human nature that is so necessary to the successful practitioner.

His adherence to what he deemed a true principle of procedure or procedure he carried even to a fault. Friends might forsake—ingratitude might snarl—but he remained true to his convictions. And in the smaller things of life—these things that might easily be overlooked—his was the same. Sensitive to the highest degree, he keenly felt the blows and stabs of envy and the obscure of the smallest, of the weakest—but the greatest could and drive him from conviction's field. He did not stoop to ask or give an explanation.

He was as that stalwart pioneer type that builds a state. Quick to give praise where praise was deserved, and as quick to unloose the shaft of criticism where the little, the envious or the pompous stalked across his course.

As he lived he died. Proudly he entered the darkness of the dawn of death. Unshrinkingly he passed beyond our horizon, beyond the twilight's purple hills beyond the utmost reach of human harm or help, which he so little understood, into the vast realm of silence or of joy where the unnumberable dwell—and he has left us a wealth of thought and deed—the memory of a brave, imperious, honest man who has gone, as all of us must, to join that innumerable caravan that moves on to take its chamber in the silent halls of death. May he rest in peace and may his brethren here find something in the life that was to inspire them to higher thought, to nobler actions and more worthy deeds.

**PREVENTS INFECTION**

The great discovery of Violette is the marvelous Borzone, in preparation that comes in liquid and powder form. A combination treatment that not only purifies the wound of germs that cause infection but it heals the flesh with extraordinary speed. Bad wounds or cuts which take weeks to heal with the ordinary first aid, are healed quickly under the powerful influence of this wonderful remedy. Price (liquid) 20c. 50c and \$1.00. Powder 50c a box. Sold by Shawnee Public Drug Co.—Adv.

## GRIDIRON STRATEGY

A Series of Interesting Information Given by Those Who Have Been For All-American

### LINEMEN SELLOUT CATECHISM

By Ed McGinnis, Pennsylvanian, All-American, 1924

Because of the man posed, it is apparent that he is a man who must be quick thinking and aggressive.

The tackle must be more than he is considered a crass spectator, merely a necessary evil to make eleven players called to the rules.

I don't believe there is a lineman in the history of the football game who has not been called to the rules.

Well do I recall an occasion that took place at the beginning of the fourth quarter at the big game at Penn State that forbids brings out my memory that the forwards seldom or never are called to the proper prize for their efforts.

Two fresh linemen and a backfield man were called to the game. I say an untried player had never been a backfield man or a tackle before or since.

To make a long story short, the backfield man, simply because he was fresh while the others were tired out, was given the ball repeatedly on plays that were distributed over the two freshly substituted linemen.

As a result, in the final quarter this player scored two touchdowns and was heralded as a hero. The reason for the backfield's success was that the two fresh linemen pitted against two tired players, opened up holes big enough to have driven the proverbial wagon through.

The substitute was in the headlines of every sport page in the country the next day. His long game featured every account of the game. It was pointed out that his work was easily the best of the game, that his play alone prevented the rout of his teammates.

The two forwards, who had made it possible for the untried backfield man to get through for long gains, didn't even get passing mention. Yet it was their offensive tactics that made possible the successful execution of the many plays by the untried backfield man.

The backfield man who resulted in two touchdowns. Most any player could have done the same thing under the conditions. Even the coaches were foolish in thinking a new star had been unearthed. It was not for weeks that the football fans ceased talking about the deeds of this player.

In football there is little glory for the linemen, despite the remarkable ability he may possess, as the hero is invariably the man who carries the ball.

## The Referee

What was Minnesota's record in the Western Conference? Football chase last fall?—F. R. C. One victory, two defeats, one tie.

What was the outcome of the battle between Tiger Flowers and Johnny Wilson last fall?—F. R. C. Flowers won on a knee in the third round.

How long has Earl Sault, Pittsburgh catcher, been in the majors?—F. R. C. Since 1919.

When did the White Sox and Cubs meet in the world series and what was the outcome?—F. R. C. In 1906, the White Sox winning, four games to two.

It is Mr. O'Grady's notion that any guy wearing simultaneously a belt and suspenders is capable to attend a security conference, such as the European nations have been holding at Locarno.

**New Violet Ray Sterilized Deep Well Water, soft and Free From Germs**

A visit to the plant is convincing. Delivered, 25c. At plant, 15c.

**Ultra Ray Water Co.**  
227 E. Main Phone 288

**SPECIAL TODAY**

RAISIN BREAD made with toasted raisins! MY, but it's good! Try a loaf today—you'll be sure to like the new raisin flavor.

**For Your Convenience—**

In the future we will have hot rolls twice daily, at 11:30 a. m. and at 4:00 p. m.

**The Goodie Shoppe**

**Big in**

**Financial Transportation**

**CHEVROLET**

Touring Car	\$525
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ALL PRICES F. O. B. FLINT, MICH.

**The Coach**

**\$695**

A. A. Flint, Michigan

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116 North Union. Shawnee Okla.

**QUALITY AT LOW**

183 or 4-4676.  
4 bargain in field.  
drilling, 160 acres  
mney, 7-1338.  
city county lease.  
Kelly, 3-7148; 113

royalty half mile  
640; 4-0488.  
year lease, \$11.50.  
ton.  
county, for city

**OIL AND GAS**  
LEASES  
Public auction at the  
Anadarko, Okla.,  
located in Comanche,  
and Stephens coun-  
ties, description of land  
on, with J. A. Bur-  
dett, Kiowa Indian  
tribe.

**PLACES WANTED.**  
C. SMITH  
PHONE 3-1736  
a 20 acres royalty,  
wells now drilling;

160, mile from I. T.  
2-4040, 4-0488.

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"Good Right"  
20-31-2, sell our  
ide E. Alkman, 200  
Cleveland, Oklahoma  
to my company.  
Nat'l. 2-0977.  
lease, Sayre field;  
W. Williams, Bar-

**V. BARGAINS**  
Slick test and else-  
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buys in royalty on  
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panies and (internal) societies.  
SB 126—Moore: repealing the "stop-  
look-jest" law.  
SB 126—Craw: an act repealing steam  
trains, electric interurbans and motor  
buses operating between cities to carry  
passengers.  
SB 126—Gray: making it unlawful for  
any member of the legislature to sell or  
offer to sell any insurance or property to  
the state.

more or reports. To third reading.  
SB 17—Person: fixing a tax on real  
estate mortgages that run more than five  
years to higher level than at present. To  
third reading.  
SB 12—Fidler and Olsen, senate.  
Marker, Elzy, Graham, George, house:  
providing appropriation of \$1,300 to E.  
G. Spelman for services in last capacity  
with board of agriculture years ago. To  
third reading.

# The Forum

(Readers are invited to write their views for publication in this column. Letters of 200 words and less will be given preference. Your name will not be used if you prefer the use of initials but your name should always be signed for the purpose of identification. Your voice is as loud as ours. No responsibility for the facts or opinions presented will be assumed.)

**Guy Cutlip suggests preservation of an old friend of the city and would make it a place to store historical facts.**

Editor of the Times:

More than 30 years ago when I first began my visits to Oklahoma City I was met by one of the early pioneers of the progressive municipality and given welcome. That old friend has been one of the greatest factors for bringing to your city patrons for your amusement houses, customers for your business houses and wealth for your banks. That old friend consorted with those early giant town builders, Henry Overholser, Charlie Colcord, Anton Classen, Bill Pettie and iron-fisted C. G. Jones and helped them erect a city.

In the days that have passed my friend witnessed your city build out of the dust and the mud: saw the board sidewalks, with intervening half-inch cracks, give way to concrete and stone; saw the rambling shack buildings make room for structures of brick and stone and motor; saw the Hockins hotel build into early day splendor and magnificence and saw the Skirvin tower far above the Rock Island tracks; saw two insignificant territories erected into one magnificent state; saw the redoubtable Haskell dash into town bringing the great seal of the state and bringing to the city the capital of a magnificent commonwealth; saw the Putnam boom of 1910 and witnessed the crash that followed; saw the coming of packing plants, the Frisco, the Katy and the Fort Smith & Western; saw individual business buildings tower into the sky and gradually crawl north across the Rock Island tracks; saw the glistening lines of concrete highway become a major factor in the business life of the city.

And yet today that old friend stands alone, the butt for all the jokes and gibes, the object of all the sneers and snarls of a forgetting citizenship. Morosely standing alone, thinking perhaps of the friends that have passed, of the times that were its hey-day in life. Somber and silent, shunning the sneers of the public and withdrawing from contact with present day progress. I refer to the old Rock Island depot.

Had I my way I would, when the city beautifies the strip lately purchased from the railroads, preserve it as an historical home, a relic of those young days of the city; a place where the city's history may be lodged and preserved; and about it I would place the statues of Henry Overholser, Anton Classen, Bill Pettie, Charlie Colcord and grim old C. G. Jones; let them in their marble stand as though

protecting the old building from the sneers of the public as they protected it from designs of early day contemporaries. It contributed as much as any other factor toward your growth. It should now receive some consideration and respect.

G. GUY CUTLIP.

"There ought to be a law about this 'Go Boom' stuff," says Day, who cites real estate men have resorted to silly expression.

Editor of the Times:

Even the real estate men have got this "go boom" business on the brain. There ought to be a law—

## Sell or Go Boom

New 5-room brick on West 21st; terms  
BUREN B. DAY.

## Keyes, Convicted Of Fraud, Fights To Get Freed

### Jury Finds Three Guilty Conspiracy Charges.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 9.—(AP)—From his cell in the county jail, Asa Keyes Saturday directed his fight to escape imprisonment.

The former district attorney of Los Angeles county was convicted Friday night with Ben Getzoff and Ed Rosenberg of conspiracy to bribe.

The jury of ten men and two women, after deliberating three and a half hours, upheld the state's charge that Keyes received \$165,000 and other considerations for lax protection of fraud cases.

All three defendants, who were sentenced Monday, announced they would appeal if a new trial is granted. The penalty for conspiracy to bribe is one to 14 years.

The bribery case grew out of the collapse here in May, 1927, of Julian Petroleum corporation which was discovered that about \$16,000 worth of spurious stock had been sold to the public.

Keyes conducted an investigation which resulted in the filing of charges against 50 or more persons, among them certain officials of the Julian corporation. One after another these charges were dropped until eventually the only two held were Jacob Berman, alleged "bright youngster" of the corporation, and Ed Rosenberg, stock salesman. It was alleged the stock fiasco had netted about \$35,000,000.

# Don't Worry

By W. W. M.

CONTRIBUTORS' DAY

By C. GUY CUTLIP

## REGRETS

Poor old Walt didn't get to go  
To France, so far away;  
And I'm sorry, very sorry  
That to home he'll have to stay.

For the boys will kid and gibe at him  
In envy and in spite;  
And with questions and with whatnots  
They'll just make of life a blight.

But the disappointment will be slight  
When all is said and done  
For he can get more joy than most  
From a measly dog and gun.

And when the qual time opens  
And the shooting times begin  
He'll find an open invitation  
Down here, awaiting him.

We sure are sorry at Walt's disappointment although we felt some envy at the old duck's good luck some time back. We could picture him ruminating around the interesting places of Paris and of France and seeing the things we have always wanted to see and not able to make the grade. In the Louvre with its fine museum and the ghosts of the French great flitting about in the imagination. There stalked the Musketeers and the Cardinal's Guard; there Catherine, the Florentine mused and maybe contrived the massacre of St. Bartholomew. There the Sixteenth Louis and the haughty Austrian consort and further back in the shadows of the past the crafty Richelieu and the slippery Mazarin doing the bidding of the Magnificent Louis. And there the Dukes of Guise stalked about and dreamed of wars and woman's love. There the great Napoleon mused upon his battles and wooed his Josephine. There are situated the great masters' arts and works. And further down the street the site of the old Bastille, the political prison of Europe where men were held in darkness for no other crime than a chance resemblance to the reigning monarch. The Seine, thrading its silver way through the city along whose banks Napoleon strolled and contemplated suicide. And the quaint streets where marched the mob that wrested authority from high places and where the heartless Robespierre and the crafty Marat and the dauntless Danton preached their songs of hate and revenge toinette. The fast moving picture of the reign of terror. A visit to the stage of French history for Paris was France then, as it is today. All these things and many others that an overtaxed memory don't readily recall have been denied our friend. And to say we are sorry is to state it lightly. But maybe the time is just postponed and another year will bring the joys that must be foregone for the present.

Some absent-minded scientist tells us that only the female wasp has a sting. But being somewhat unacquainted with the sex distinctions of that particular species, we refuse to speculate. How in the devil is one expected to tell the difference? Is there a certain coyness and flirtitious conduct about the female wasp that one should spot on the instant? Anyway our last experience was with "the female of the species" and we are prompt to confess they are "more deadly than the male."

## LID LIMERICK

There was a young man named Borah  
Who says that he feels rather sore-ah  
For the Republican plank  
About whisky is rank  
And was written, no doubt, by Dumb Dora.

This Senator Borah does not seem to be satisfied with the Republican platform a-tall. Being so interested in foreign affairs as the dear senator no doubt is, he should be more familiar with a diplomatic exchange. This platform thing is just a diplomatic note from the great Republican party to the sometimes voters assuring them that the party strives to please.

Those who are striving so strenuously to fight the governor's income tax measure should get the prize for the best optimists. We are not bothering about having our income reduced, we are just praying that we have an income. But the boys must be expecting a heavy season ahead.

We have always known that a man's friends were the best collateral in this life but we sure do begrudge the type of friends possessed by Jimmie Walker. Our friends are apt to give us the glad hand, but their check writing arms seem to be broken.

An exchange states that parrots now days sing instead of cuss. If it's singing they do, all right, but if it's "crooning" God deliver us. Just give us a good cussing and we will take it with patience but "crooning" it is an abomination in the sight of both God and man.

And there is another matter we want to mention right here. We wish some kindly soul would eliminate two principal things from the radio: 1. e., static and "copyright owners."

While myself and all my friends are going broke, little and big, there is some satisfaction in learning that really nothing is safe from the present disaster. A scientist has now succeeded in breaking the atom.

## ONE GUESS

There was a young lady who chattered  
About things that were real asinine  
Never uttered a word that e'en smattered  
Of a thought that was real genuine.

And she died, and started that journey  
That lasts through eternity;  
You can guess where this jaunt carried sister?  
Oh, well! That's what we thought it would be.

We are inclined to desire a few ideas smeared around through the conversation. Just a chatter of words devoid of ideas does not make conversation although there is a number of our friends who seem to think it does.

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while Blackwell turned in boots, three being charged to second baseman Gearhart.

By winning yesterday the Braves took their first series of the season. Shawnee will own a three day stand in Ponca City today and will return home Monday to entertain Blackwell.

Box score:

SHAWNEE	Ab	R	H	Po	A	E
Herbstreit, ss	6	1	2	3	1	0
Faudree, 2b	5	1	4	1	4	0
Lent, lf	5	0	0	4	0	0
McLean, rf	6	1	1	2	0	0
Karnowsky, lb	3	3	1	8	0	0
Tucker, cf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Wally, 3b	5	2	1	2	0	0
Aday, c	5	2	5	4	0	0
Cash, p	5	0	0	0	2	0

Totals 44 11 15 27 7 0

BLACKWELL	Ab	R	H	Po	A	E
Dorsett, ss	5	0	3	2	3	1
Williams, lb	5	0	0	11	0	0
Patterson, cf	4	0	1	4	1	0
Gearhart, 2b	3	0	0	2	4	3
Martin, rf	3	0	1	1	0	0
Westmoreland, lf	3	1	0	2	0	0
Walterscheid, 3b	3	2	1	2	0	2
Wallin, c	3	0	0	3	1	0
Sedbrook, p	4	0	2	0	6	0

Totals 33 3 8 27 15 6

Score by innings:

	R
Shawnee	015 030 110--11
Blackwell	000 000 120--3

Summary: Two base hits, Herbstreit 2, Karnowsky, Wally, Faudree, Aday, Dorsett; Sacrifice hits, Faudree, Tucker, Martin; Base on balls, off Cash 2, off Sedbrook 2; Hit by pitched ball, Patterson, Wallin by Cash, Karnowsky by Sedbrook; Left on bases, Blackwell 9, Shawnee 10; Stolen bases, Tucker; Umpires, Hauser and Slack; Time 2:03.

## Guy Cutlip Tells Seminole Shawnee Is Playing Fair

Editor Morning News:

Some apprehension has been expressed and some resentment shown by some of the boys at Seminole on account of what some say is an attempt on the part of Shawnee citizens to route the highway out through Cromwell City and leave Seminole high and dry. As chairman of the Three County Organization, I am in position to keep in touch with all the ramifications of this project. I want to dissipate any and all doubts that the people of Seminole might have as to the route of the Postal Highway. There will never be a time when Seminole will not be one of the objectives on that highway.

The business men of Shawnee are in the utmost good faith about this road with all points along the proposed route. If there could be some doubt as to Shawnee's intentions, if one would stop and think it would immediately appear unreasonable that Shawnee or any other point could afford to miss a permanent, well built, prosperous little city like Seminole for a chance at a chimerical, unstable point like the oil town of Cromwell. We hope that town will blossom into a real city and believe it will, but it has a long way to go before it can command the attention and respect, from a commercial standpoint, that Seminole can do.

I just want to assure the people of Seminole that Shawnee business men are in the utmost good faith with them, and I believe with every town on the route. Here is

the route as detailed to the committee by myself and on behalf of Hughes, Seminole and Potawatomie counties:

Starting at the end of the pavement on Twenty-third street at Choctaw City, thence to Harrah, thence to McLoud, thence to Dale, thence to Shawnee, thence east and south to Seminole, thence south and east to Wewoka, thence to Holdenville, Calvin, Stuart, McAlester and on through Latimer and LeFlore counties to an outlet in Arkansas.

This route maintained through the state east to west, will without doubt become the main highway between the eastern part of the United States and California. It is at this time, but Oklahoma misses what it is entitled to by not having a trunk line through the state east and west. Other states are getting revenue from an east and west highway that Oklahoma would dominate if it had one. We are simply trying to complete such a highway through the state, these three counties make the missing link.

Los Angeles alone spent \$3,000,000 in advertising. The secretary of the Hollywood Commercial Club told me that statistics showed that \$15,000,000 had been brought into California alone by auto tourists for the year 1923. This is a crop that can be depended upon. But the ground must be prepared by building permanent roads. The first route to be completed will get the grapes.

C. GUY CUTLIP.

### Buying to Selling

Oregon has been converted from buyer to seller of eggs. A few years ago the state imported poultry and eggs by the carload. A year ago, it is estimated, she shipped 100 cars of eggs alone to outside markets.

### Tabular Frock

If your figure is sufficiently straight to enable you to do so, by all means wear the tubular, beltless frock as it is much newer and smarter than the belted gown.

### Minnesota Creameries

Minnesota's co-operative movement has spread to the organization of 350 creameries in that state. More than 80,000,000 pounds a year are pledged to be sold.

### Jersey Dresses

Jersey dresses for the first warm days when coats are no longer necessary come in desirable colors bound with ribbon or a contrasting color of jersey.

### CITY BRIEFS

(Continued from Page Three)

Mrs. S. B. Mitchell of North Philadelphia street has gone to Hugo, Okla., to visit her son and family for several weeks.

Mrs. Joe Kanatzer is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Earle Morford, and Mr. Morford at Hennesey, Okla.

Mrs. A. T. Walker, Mrs. N. Cowen and Mrs. R. M. Edwards of the Shawnee Delphian chapter, motored to Tecumseh yesterday and tendered an offer of assistance to their sister chapter in entertaining the district federation of women's clubs to be held at that place Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

# Wilderness of Yesteryear. Disappears Before Modern Schools and Fine Farms

By C. GUY CUTLIP  
WEWOKA, July 15.—Seminole county, since its statehood in November 1907, presents an example of progress and prosperity which characterizes the many counties of state, which really started their development at that time.

This county at the creation of the state was more of a wilderness than it is possible to now realize. Thousands of acres of unimproved lands. Miles could be traveled and no sign of a habitation, except just now and then a little double log house.

During the later years of Gov. John F. Brown's reign as chief of the Seminoles, he endeavored to develop the county, or rather at that time the Seminole Nation, by requiring of the tenants that they build a two-room log house. These leases were usually made for a term of five years, and were subject to the approval of the principal chief. The fences that were required under those arrangements were supposed to be mule-high, but the bull-strong and hog-tight, but the shifty tenants usually found a way to avoid the better part of the improvements. And he was satisfied to live in what was barely enough to protect him from the inclemency of the seasons.

## Few Fine Homes in 1907.

So when statehood came upon the people of Seminole county there was scarcely a decent farmhouse to be found in the county. There were but three or four schoolhouses in the entire county, not counting the four towns in Wewoka, Konawa, Seminole and Sasakwa. Wewoka at that time was the capitol of the Seminole Nation and all the tribal affairs were carried on from this point. There was scarcely a road of the county that was fit to be traveled except by horseback.

But, today, Seminole county boasts of its fine schools and farms. Thousands of acres have been cleared and no matter in what direction one may travel through the county today fine farm lands will be noticed and in an excellent state of cultivation, with growing crops seldom equalled in this section of the state.

Until the year 1915 no road building to speak of had been accomplished. Only such roads were maintained as would accommodate the old-time horse (or team) and buggy, but today one may travel to the most remote section of the county, over some very good dirt roads, in the most modern car, without the old-time anxiety as to whether or not the car is going to pieces.

State Champions Made at Wewoka. Wewoka high school has produced state champions in both athletics and literary branches. The high school girls basketball team was twice all-state champions. A most unique accomplishment, and one never equalled by any other school of the state. But not only this but twice the school paper "The Little Tiger," accomplished the signal victory of receiving first place over all other high schools of the state, and this takes in the cities of Oklahoma City, Tulsa and other cities of Oklahoma. Also in its class or division this school also held first place in its annual. These are distinctions which any county of the state might well be proud. More than four rural consolidated school districts exist in Seminole county at this time, and these are pronounced to be of the highest class to be found in the

state. Seminole city boasts one of the best high schools to be found in the entire state.

The development of one of Oklahoma's counties cannot be appreciated except one cast his money back over the state of affairs to be found in the county say, 15 years ago. Oftentimes one remarks that the public moneys are wasted, but developments come so slow, and one lives so much in the future, failing to contemplate the past, and by comparison the real accomplishments realized; that we really fail to appreciate the development that has taken place among us. At statehood one could travel from Wewoka to old Kootuk Falls, and not a really well cultivated piece of farm lands would be passed; but today we witness a continual changing panorama of beautiful farms, well stocked with fine cattle, and improved with substantial farm houses and barns. Hundreds of acres of fine alfalfa, ready for the cutting, one sees. Hundreds of head of fine white-faced cattle, one huzzes along at 25 miles per hour in his Ford when in 1915 the roads would have been impassable.

## Crops Are Unequaled.

The farmers have harvested their oats, one of the principal crops of the county. This year witnesses one of the best yields in Seminole county's history. The stand in many cases was not so good on account of the heavy rains of the spring, but the yield is pronounced one of the best. J. R. Witherspoon, some six miles northeast of Wewoka, reports a yield of some forty or fifty bushels of oats to the acre. Corn, which somewhat backward for the time of year, is reported as being most promising.

King cotton, the most deceitful of all crops, is in excellent condition. The boll weevil is going to meet with stubborn resistance if the activity of the average farmer means anything at this time. The banks of Wewoka are prepared to furnish many of their customers with the improved Springfield duster. This little machine is calculated to spray a fine dust of Arsenate of Calcium over the plant, which when touched with the dew, produces an instantaneous poison for the weevil. This duster is carried by the farmer by means of straps across his shoulder. It has two spary nozzles, and as the farmer walks down the row of cotton, turning a crank which throws out the arsenic dust, sprays the plant on either side. The machine costs \$12 each, and it takes 75 cents worth of the preparation per acre. One man can easily spray from eight to ten acres. The spraying is done after dusk and before the dew arises, the theory being that when the dew accumulates on the arsenic dust, then the weevil drinks of the poison. It is said that the federal government has spent much time and money experimenting, and has pronounced this one of the best methods of combating the weevil pest. H. G. Howard, the county farm agent, has been active the last few days demonstrating to the farmers of the county these machines, and delivering to them lectures on the most approved methods of fighting the weevil.

Seminole county further boasts that at the Oklahoma state fair more prizes were awarded to Work Brothers of Wewoka for high-class jacks, penicets and stallions than any other county in the state. Many first prizes were awarded these men at the Dallas state fair, also.

So the day of the little Indian log

cabin has gone, and today high white farmhouses and big red barns stand in their places; and where the Indian pony once reined, the thoroughbred draft horse crops the meadow, and the white-faced cattle calmly stares at the passer-by. The pony trail has gone, and in its place good roads are dotted with high priced cars. Alfalfa fields wave where the brush oak grow in the fine low lands; and cultivated farm lands attract the eye where the scrubby black jack grew but a few years ago. Fine schoolhouses and nice country churches are to be seen where only the wilderness was a while back. We have to but remember the conditions of a few years back to appreciate the change for the better which we witness over the county today. And what is said of Seminole county in what was Indian territory, can be said of practically every other county in Oklahoma. At one time the country of the Long Kick, the cattle thief and bandit has disappeared. The red man of today rears his daily paper delivered to his door by the rural carrier; and the wilderness is gone, and in its place may be witnessed the thrift and industry of an intelligent people.

When the white people of the east think of Oklahoma as the home of the bandit, the cowboy and the Indian; they are thinking some twenty years behind the times. In one's travels through Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma it would be impossible to tell where one leaves off and the other begins, unless perhaps it is noticeable in the freshness, modernness and up-to-dateness of this great new state.

Usually it takes to make a state, Oklahoma has, and its people have not been backward in the development of its great resources. The fine farms, the great coal fields, the magnificent oil industry, the lead and zinc mines, the asphalt, the gas, the thoroughbred cattle and modern cities speak volumes for the industry and push of the early Oklahoman.

## To Build Depot.

Special to The World.

OKEMAH, July 15.—A new passenger station is to be built here by the Fort Smith & Western railroad, according to L. E. Rushnell, agent. The present depot is too small to accommodate the business that has developed since Okfuskee county became an oil producing zone. The present depot will be converted into a freight station.

## SIGHT NEGLIGENCE MAY MEAN SIGHT SUICIDE

Thousands of people suffering from eye strain cheat their eyes by not wearing glasses.

Nature naturally rebels and untold misery follows.

Are You Neglectful? If so we can help you.

Seekatz & C. Moore



10 West Third St. Osage 3473

# Indian's Features Painted on Modern Woman's Chief

By C. Guy Cutlip

WHEN Hernando Cortez burned his ships behind him on March 4, 1519, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, and prepared to capture the gold of the Montezumas, he little dreamed that he was shaping some of the history of the United States government, and that as a result of his maneuvers onslaught upon the Aztecs, he would three hundred years later visit upon this government one of the most stubborn Indian wars of our entire history.

For the historian has traced the usages and customs of the Creek and Seminole Indian, and much of their language, to the Aztec tribes of Old Mexico. And tracing the wanderings of the Seminole and Muskogee in their travels from the plains of Mexico to the Chattahoochee River in Alabama, and from there through Georgia and into the Everglades of Florida, and thence to their lairs in Oklahoma, one may, indeed find a history teeming with interest, both real and legendary.

The Seminoles (Semi-nale), meaning runaway or wanderer, withdrew from the parent tribe, of the Muskogees in 1750, and removed into Georgia. The disagreement was caused by the same cause that brought on the war between the north and the south—slavery. Lead by King Payne and Chief Seacoffee, the Seminoles finally drifted into Florida as a safer retreat from the slave catchers of the south.

It was aroused by promises of the British during the Revolutionary war. After the declaration of peace in that war the United States made a treaty with the Creeks and Muskogees in 1790, and at that time the Seminoles were still claimed as a part of that tribe. The Seminoles revolted and entered into hostilities with both the Creeks and the whites, and during the war of 1812 they renewed their wars against the United States.

At that time they were divided into seven tribes, or more properly, clans, and were rich in cattle, horses and slaves. The war was destructive to them. King Payne was killed in battle at Alachua in 1812, and his brother Remond died soon after. General Jackson, General Andrew Jackson, at the head of a large force invaded Florida, which at that time was a holding of Spain, and destroyed the Muskogee and Seminole towns in April 1818, after hard fighting. Spain ceded Florida to the United States the following year, and the Seminoles again became citizens of this government. In 1832 the Seminoles numbered 2,500 with 500 negroes.

**Slaves Caused Trouble.**

Had the Seminoles been allowed to live in peace in Florida, much of the expense, loss and trouble spent by this government in removing them to the west would have been saved. But the runaway slaves of Georgia drifted into the Seminoles, and made them there were protected, and this attitude of the Seminoles kept the slaveholders of Georgia and the Carolinas in an endless state of alarm, which resulted in complaints to the government and misrepresentations as to the conduct of the Seminoles.

This ended in the government sending commissioners, headed by the ill-fated General Thompson to the Seminoles in an endeavor to make a treaty whereby the Seminoles might be moved to lands west of the Mississippi.

At this time the United States recognized the Seminoles for the first time as a distinct tribe or nation. Their chiefs were invited to meet the commissioners and negotiate a treaty. A treaty was first made which took away the lands that the Seminoles and they retired further into the interior of Florida where they were allowed to remain for a number of years. But the value of the slaves held by the Seminoles raised the slavecatchers of the states from north to south, and the Seminoles, cattle were stolen, horses ridden, and much of their property destroyed.

**Warfare Was Constant.**

To finally remove the Seminoles, this could only lead to retaliation, and it was but a short time before the Seminoles and the whites were at constant warfare. Another treaty was sought by the United States, looking to the removal of the Seminoles to the lands west of the Mississippi. The Creeks had been killed and had been transported to what is now Oklahoma. The Seminoles were promised money and land with the Creeks. This was not acceptable to the Seminoles, and the tribe became of the existing enmity between the two tribes. The government sent troops to enforce the treaty, and which had been recently entered into with certain tribal minor chiefs.

The Seminoles at the same time began the gathering of their crops, and the removal of their sawn and children further into the everglades, and the preparation for war were forward on both sides. "The government had no intention of making a treaty to emigrate west, and join the Creeks." But the Seminoles prepared



## SCHEME OF FRIGHTENED SEMINOLE WARRIOR BROUGHT PEACE WITH OLD TRIBAL ENEMIES

AFTER the civil war a great gathering of Indians was held at Okmulgee, the capital of the Creek Nation, and a central point for the Five Civilized Tribes, for the purpose of advancing a friendly feeling among the tribes. There had been feeling among the tribes, and the Seminoles were the most prominent Indians had espoused the cause of both the south and the north. The Indian tribes in the warm side (south) and the cold side (north). The purpose of this gathering was to bring the tribes together and to make peace.

**Quest for Scapls.**

With this in mind Goodfellow donned his war paint, took up his tomahawk, and went into the land of the Seminoles for the purpose of acquiring some scapls. While he was traveling along seeking some one to destroy he was surprised by a band of Seminoles who were out on their mission. The Seminoles heard his speech was not for such as they, but that he bore a message to their great chief from the great chief of the Tuckabachies, and that his message was only for the ears of those in absolute authority. Some of the Seminoles scoffed and would have slain him, but older heads prevailed and concluded that if this man bore a message from chief to chief, it was best to bring him before their council.

**His Scheme Won.**

So it was decided, and they traveled far into the interior of the Seminoles country. After three days they came into the great camp town of the Seminoles, and announced to the Seminoles that the great chief of the Tuckabachies had sent a message from the great chief of the Tuckabachies to the great chief of the Seminoles, and that they should send a running man to announce the appointment to the chief of the Tuckabachies, so that proper preparation should be made for the reception of the Seminoles, and when the Seminoles came into the great council house, the Tuckabachies the Seminoles surrounded the chief, and the most solemn manner awaited the message of peace. Chief Goodfellow took as suddenly down from his clothing

and displayed a small flag attached to a small standard. After waiting for the usual to take proper effect upon his audience, he came before the chief of the Seminoles, and thus made speech:

**My Message of Peace**

"I came from the great chief of the Tuckabachies to the great chief of the Seminoles with a message of peace. In the past we have each been destroying our brothers, the blood of the Seminoles is upon the hands of the Tuckabachies, and the blood of the Tuckabachies is upon the hands of the Seminoles. Let this be a matter of the past. In the future when the Seminoles see blood upon the pathway of the forest, let him know that there are animals of the Seminoles who bleed, and that it is not the blood of the Seminoles that is upon the hands of the Seminoles, but the blood of the Seminoles that is upon the hands of the Seminoles, and peace reign from that time forward between these two hostile tribes."

In recalling this incident, Chief Goodfellow, recalled the many years of friendship that had existed between the Seminoles and the Creeks, a friendship that later brought the Seminoles and the Creeks to the hands of the Seminoles, and peace reign from that time forward between these two hostile tribes.

He again displayed his flag, and brought forth the wampum, the emblem of peace, and said down. Council had among the great men of the Seminoles, and it was decided to send an answering delegation to the chief of the Tuckabachies.

**Same Run Used Again**

The return journey was made, and on the way back Goodfellow and the Seminoles were captured in their turn by the wandering bands of the Seminoles. Chief Goodfellow waved them aside and told them that this was a delegation of peace, and that they should send a running man to announce the appointment to the chief of the Seminoles, so that proper preparation should be made for the reception of the Seminoles, and when the Seminoles came into the great council house, the Seminoles the Seminoles surrounded the chief, and the most solemn manner awaited the message of peace. Chief Goodfellow took as suddenly down from his clothing

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**Peace Never Broken**

As a result of this cunning on the part of a captured Tuckabachian, a peace was made between these two powerful tribes which was never thereafter broken. And from the effect of the long Goodfellow to preserve his life, there resulted the cessation of bloodshed between these two tribes and the saving of countless numbers of lives. "The blood of the Seminoles was never more seen upon the front path or the woodland stream, and peace reign from that time forward between these two hostile tribes."

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**Reason Given.**

The reason for the Seminoles' respect for the snake is of long standing. It is related by an old citizen of the nation that a tradition exists in the tribe that many centuries ago two young hunters of the tribe were out hunting for water. A small creek, sparkling pool was found which had the appearance of being a place where a giant tree had been totally uprooted. One of the young Indians hastened to drink of the pool but the other hung back and administered him not to drink of the water, as it had a strange and unnatural appearance, and that it might be enchanted.

**Turned Into Snake.**

The older Indian was aroused during the night by deep groans and hastened to the side of his friend, but his friend was already dead. The friend was crying and groaning, and apparently in a state of some strange affliction.

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## Legends Of This Tribe Were Wise

Medicine Men Knew Many Secrets of Nature, and Utilized Them Often

Quaint and curious, indeed, are some of the old Seminole legends and traditions which the old men relate. With the oldest of the tribe a snake was not to be molested. It was more or less sacred to the Seminoles. During recent years, an incident is related that shows this superstition.

A council was being held in Wekiva and a discussion of some matter of tribal importance was under way. A large rattlesnake, of the wood variety, crawled out into the center of the circle and proceeded to peacefully roll itself into a coil. Capt. A. S. McKeown was then the tribal attorney for the Seminoles and he hastened to kill the snake, but was prevented from doing so by the older men of the council. The snake lying flat alone soon went away.

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While they were discussing this matter they noticed two excellent fish in the pool and the younger Indian remarked that at least there could come no harm in catching the fish and eating them. But the other objected. The young man laughed and caught the fish, and prepared the same for his friend. But the other hunter still held back and refused to eat of the fish. After they had eaten and finished their pipes, they wrapped themselves in their blankets and went to sleep.

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## MRS. DAVIS OF "ROYAL" CLAN

She Has Been Leader In Affairs of Tribe For Many Years

Mrs. Alice D. Davis of Wekiva, is the last chief of the once warrior Seminoles. Mrs. Davis was born near Tallahassee, at Oklawaha in September, 1852. Her father was Dr. John F. Brown, a Scotchman, and her mother Lucy Redford, of the Creek clan, of the Royal clan of the Seminole nation.

Doctor Brown was practicing his profession among the Seminoles in Florida when the Seminoles were removed to the west, and he was commissioned to come with them. After reaching the Indian Territory he married Lucy Redford. There were seven children born of this marriage. John F. Brown, was former chief of the Seminoles, being the eldest. Mrs. Davis next and then A. J. Brown, who for a number of years for a number of years was national treasurer for the Seminoles. This family has always been highly influential among the Seminoles.

**Family Was Large.**

Mrs. Davis was married to George R. Davis in 1874, and there was born to that union eleven children, four boys and seven girls. All of the girls are living but two of the boys have died.

Mrs. Davis celebrated her seventieth birthday in September. She has had an industrious and eventful life. Several times she has been called upon to represent her people in some of their national affairs.

One of the greatest clutches that can be told to Mrs. Davis is to say that by her own effort, industry and industry she has reared her many children into excellent men and women. It was by her own effort, industry and industry that these children were all well educated and given the best that the whole and seminaries of the country afforded.

**Early Day Postmistress.**

Mrs. Davis for many years was postmistress at Oklawaha, an early day postoffice in what is now the northern part of Seminole county. While running a little store and acting as postmistress at Oklawaha, she was visited by Al Jennings who there perpetrated his first holdup. In later years while seeking for his country for governor of the state, he recognized Mrs. Davis while speaking in Wekiva.

In 1905 she was called to Palm Beach, Fla., there to act as interpreter for the United States government in a celebrated trial, then being conducted against John Ashley for the

## Kaw Tribe Elects Woman As Chief

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., Oct. 25.—For the first time in history the Kaw tribe of Indians is headed by a woman.

At a recent gathering of tribe members, Mrs. Lucy Troyan Davis of Kaw City was chosen chief, with Miss Bellard of Muskogee as her assistant.

The Kaws for fifteen years have been without a leader but recent developments in their fight for land is said to have brought out the need for a leader, and Mrs. Davis was elected as the one most fitted to head the tribe.

Old Watkins was the last chief of the tribe. He died fifteen years ago.

# State Does Not Discriminate Against Indians in Schools, Attorney Insists; Whites Teach Dishonesty and Laziness

**S**EMINOLE county citizens resent the statement of the board of Indian commissioners that the schooling of Indian children in Oklahoma is being greatly neglected because of negligence of state school officials in enforcing regular attendance, according to C. Guy Cutlip, attorney of Wewoka, who has been connected with Indian affairs since territorial days.

Cutlip's favorite statement is that the white men came into this country with a sheaf of deeds in one hand and a fountain pen in the other, and demonstrated that the pen is mightier than the sword.

He has written a defense of Oklahoma's school officials, as follows:

## Impression Wrong.

The recent report of Commissioner Charles H. Burke, relative to the neglect of Indian school children in Oklahoma is calculated to make a wrong impression of the true state of affairs among the Indians. At least those matters complained of in Burke's statement do not obtain in Seminole county or its vicinity. The contrary is the rule.

The public schools of Seminole county are teeming with Indian children and the utmost consideration and attention are given their needs. Numberless cases could be cited where the school authorities have given more particular attention to the Indian lad, than was given or is necessary to the white pupil. Not only in the graded schools of the towns but in the country schools it is reported that this practice obtains.

## No Discrimination Shown.

A large number of Indian boys and girls are attending the public schools of Wewoka and in the past many of them have graduated, with high honors, from the high school of this place. Not only that, but among the children of the schools no distinction whatever is made between the two races.

To all the school functions, the Indians are invited, and are met always on an equal footing. Into the homes of the white children on these occasions, and many times on more formal occasions, the Indian boys and girls are received. Absolutely no distinction is made, and the pronouncement of such a fact from the Indian department is only one of those mistakes which come of long distance government.

## Long Distance Government.

Commissioner Burke made up his report from the reports filed by local representatives whose duties it is to look after the grievances of the Indians. His knowledge comes from those isolated cases. Without the grievance, the local representative would not have come in touch, perhaps, with the Indian and his affairs, and yet from such occasions a more or less humiliating reproach is cast upon the school system of the state. From the circumstances of this country and the adjoining counties, in school matters, it appears that such a

statement by the Indian department is a gross injustice upon the school officials of the state.

The trouble with the Indian has never come from the local conditions but from the misfortune of long distance government and its gross inefficiency.

## Dishonesty Taught.

Among the older Indians of the many tribes who are now living in Oklahoma, the fulfillment of their obligations was proverbial. But under the tutelage of the government, and its regulations and unwholesome laws, the Indian has been taught to be dishonest and shiftless.

Money that was theirs, coming from the government, to which they were entitled without limitation, has often been withheld from them. The regulations of the department have been such as to totally exclude the adoption of common sense practices which would make for the utmost welfare of the Indian.

Money coming to the individual Indian has been parceled out under regulations or laws which forbade the Indian from paying his just obligations. Even those debts created by the Indian in purchase of groceries and the real necessities of life, the government instructed the Indian should not be paid out of the moneys delivered to him, as the money was restricted and not subject to the payment of his debts.

## Officials Misled Indians.

Not only did this give the Indian a wrong idea of his position in the affairs of men, but it created a disposition in the affairs of men, but it created a disposition on the part of the white men of the state who were brought in daily business contact with the Indian, that the Indian could not be trusted.

In those days when the restrictions were going off the lands of the allottees of eastern Oklahoma, government officials went among them telling them that it was all right to sell, for the government would get the lands back for them. The natives devoutly believed such statements and the result was that many sold their lands for a song, thinking that later they would get their lands back.

If an injustice has been done the Indian of Oklahoma, it has never been by the state or its authorities, but by the federal government, and its long distance practices.

If the Union agency at Muskogee and other local Indian representatives were given some real authority, and were not bound down by the regulations and authority of Washington, much good would have come to the Indian, whereas, those officials have only been means by which the bureau at Washington executed its inadequate and superficial knowledge of the Indian's wants and needs.

## Criticism Unwarranted.

Oklahoma suffers adverse criticism for something in which she is not at fault. The people who live day after day among the Indians of this state certainly understand them better, and

know their needs better than a far away bureau, who get reports only on those extreme cases reported to local officials whose duty it is to look after the grievances of the Indian.

When congress shall understand that the greatest need of the Indian is to place him on his own responsibility, then some good may come to the Indian. But under the practices of today the Indian is pampered and petted into laziness and indolence under the impression that he is a ward of the government and whatever happens to him, that government will take care of him. The policy of the government toward the Indian has always made for this condition, and now the state is made to carry the burden which comes of the mistakes of that ignorant policy.

Every one who lives among the Indians, knows that the greatest harm that has come to the Indian, has been from this grossly wrong policy of the government.

The public schools of Oklahoma have done more toward creating a responsibility in the Indian, than any other agency in which they have ever come in contact. These schools treat them just the same as they do other citizens of the state, no better and no worse. This creates an idea in the Indian that if he wants to get forward he must accomplish that fact for himself. This makes for manhood and womanhood, and a self-reliant citizen. It is the great duty of the schools of this state to undo what the government regulations and laws for the last twenty-five years has been doing its utmost to accomplish.

## Farrel Not to Hear Bartlesville Cases

**BARTLESVILLE, Dec. 16.**—(Special.)—Clark Farrel, district judge-elect, will not preside on the district bench during the January term while the cases against the officers of the Bartlesville State bank, now defunct, are being tried.

The cases against the two former city commissioners charging them with agreeing to accept a bribe will be heard during the January term. It was promised, but Farrel says he will disqualify himself. Farrel will not sit on the bench while any case in which he aided in the prosecution is being heard, it was said. Judge Mason of Nowata, is believed to be the one who will preside during the January term.

## FAT PEOPLE

**CAN REDUCE A POUND A DAY** without dieting or exercise. If you are overweight I will send you sample of my famous **Red-O-Fat Treatment** absolutely free. Under plain wrapper. Simple, scientific, meaty. But what you please and weigh what you wish. Suffering with your name to H. C. Hain, 202 First-City Building, Kansas City, Mo. (Adv.)



### Bucks Insist on Rights.

Heretofore the fullbloods have specialized in "descent and distribution" and "heirship" matters and their lines of conversation ran along "klan kins" and "brothers and sisters by the same mother and the same father," but they are fast adapting themselves to the oil business any they are continually harassing the companies about some minor matter, seeking a few dollars for their present needs. It is never the thought of an Indian for the morrow, he lives in the very present. If he needs \$10 he will sacrifice \$1,000 worth of property, and if the white buyers refuse to purchase at any price telling him he should keep the property the Indian will get highly indignant and more than likely bless him out for not buying at a price that some lawyer would in the near future bring a lawsuit upon which to set the conveyance aside.

## HUTCHINSON POOL CUT OFF TO NORTHWEST

Prairie Failure Is First in Rice County's Promising New Oil District.

Production to the northwest of the Hutchinson pool of Rice county, Kansas, has been cut off by a failure and a new well in there did come up to expectations, thus giving that area a bad week. The dry well was the first drilled in it which now has seven producing a total daily average of barrels.

The dry hole was Phillips company No. 1 southeast of the so northeast of 34-36-6 mile west of producing bodies of chert oil in each but now shut in may go to

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# INDIANS ARE TOLD OF RISE

## Seminole Prophets Predicted Weather on Strength Of Ancient Legend.

MUSKOGEE, June 16.—The most disastrous floods that have visited Oklahoma in many years were forecast by Seminole Indians, relying on one of the oldest and strangest legends of their tribe.

Two Seminole fishermen, on the banks of Wewoka creek, shortly before the heavy rains which caused the floods, noticed a large branch of green foliage drifting slowly down the stream, as though propelled by some concealed force, according to C. Guy Cutlip, of Wewoka, writing in the Muskogee Times-Democrat.

### Day Had Been Quiet.

They remarked upon the matter because of the fact that the day had been unusually quiet, and no wind had been in evidence to break such a branch from a tree.

The branch floated away, and they had almost forgotten it when another and much larger came floating along from upstream. On the advent of this new piece of foliage, the fishermen peered at it closely and observed the head of an immense reptile concealed in the broken branches, according to Cutlip's story.

The reptile was of such terrifying dimensions, and of such a hostile and fearful appearance, that the Indians abandoned their fishing lines and hastened away from the creek.

### Snake Was an Omen.

They told their story to one of the oldest and most influential men of their tribe, and he explained the Seminoles' old and almost forgotten belief regarding the omen of the broken branches and the huge snakes. Cutlip said, in the following manner.

"The traditions of the tribe relate that it is the custom of snakes, especially those of the water variety, to propagate their kind at the extreme head waters of the various streams of the country. Here they nest and raise their young, and, being fearful or unable to undertake the journey to the sea or great lakes and marshes of the country, they await the floods to carry them to their permanent homes.

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## Given Godlike Powers.

"The legend relates that at the birth of the great snakes they hop from their shells, blinded and apparently unable to account for what they do. And for a great many days they hop about until they become exhausted. It is related that, if, in their hopping, any of these great snakes come into contact with a tree it is marked for destruction.

"The near future will see the tree destroyed by lightning, or, as the old man said, by the evil spirit of the thunder. These snakes are reputed to grow to huge proportions and their coloring is so like the foliage and grasses that one could almost walk among them without being apprised of their presence.

## God of Rain Must Aid.

"In order that these creatures may be carried to their homes in the seas it is necessary for the god of rain, who is also the god of the snakes, and the thunder, to bring them heavy floods.

"So the old Indian informed me that there would be two great floods this spring, the last greater than the first, because the first branch the fishermen saw floating down the creek was smaller than the second.

"He explained that there were just had often been seen by the old men of the tribe, and that there were certain medicine men who exerted a peculiar influence over them, and could, if they so desired, prevent the floods and great rains.

## Three Medicine Men Left.

He explained that there were just three such men left in the Seminole tribe now, and that when these men died, no other people could protect the earth from these floods, and that the snake people would probably over-run the earth.

"This story he told, before we had the floods, and the results were much as he predicted. The first great overflow came on the Monday after he told the story to me, and the following Monday after that Seminole county was visited by one of the greatest downpours of rain ever experienced in this section of the state."

## Youth Is Given

T. T.



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# BEFORE OKLAHOMA

By  
14 Pioneer Men and Women  
of the Forty-sixth State

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1930

## SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS

Spanish soldiers visited what is now Oklahoma in 1541, but Fray Juan held claim to this region after La Salle discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river. The United States bought it in the Louisiana Purchase in 1803 and planned to remove to it the Indians living east of the Mississippi. The Indians generally combated this plan, but after conflicts between the Indians and the land-hungry whites, the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws finally were removed to the Indian territory, some willingly, but most of them sorrowful and suffering terrible hardships. In the east they built up towns and governments.

## NOW GO ON WITH THE STORIES

### CHAPTER XVII

#### The Story of the Seminoles

By C. GUY CUTLIP

(Continued From Friday)

In the beginning men were a race of hunters and then after many faltering steps they merged into the agricultural age. Today the same race is fast building into the industrial or machine age. But the people we have to talk about never successfully emerged from the hunting stage of men.

A vast horde of people, tall, athletic, keen of eye and copper colored, lived amidst the pleasant streams and creeks of Alabama. This was the great Muskogee nation of American Indians. Here they lived comparatively at peace and supremely happy. They hunted in the fields, fished along the streams and were contented.

And then came the white colonists of Georgia and the southern seaboard, pushing forward and demanding more land and more acreage. Large settlements of the whites in Georgia came to be slave owners and this fact also made demand for lands greater. Contact was made by the white settlers and the Muskogees. And because of the fact that the Muskogees lived among the many streams of Alabama, they became known as Creeks and today are more universally known as Creeks than Muskogees.

In 1750 the same political and social question arose among the Creeks as almost disrupted this nation of ours in 1861; slavery. The slaves of the Georgia colonists ran away and sought refuge among the Muskogee people. The white settlers followed and demanded back their property. At first these were readily delivered up but discussions arose in the tribe and a party came forward that demanded that the black people be given refuge from their pursuers.

The question was discussed at length among the Muskogees and finally became so bitter that it was taken to the councils of the tribe. There the majority held that to give refuge to the run-away slaves would enmesh them in war and continual strife with the white people and, as a matter of policy, it was best to refuse to the run-away slaves.

### RUN-AWAY PEOPLE

However, the minority party was militant to their idea and demanded that the slaves be given protection at any cost. After the majority of the nation had decided against them, the minority party persisted in its demands and finally withdrew, taking their families and property. They journeyed toward the south and finally settled in Florida then under the Spanish rule.

By the Muskogees these people were designated Seminoles, which is a Creek or Muskogee word meaning "run-away" or "wanderers." By the Indians this word is pronounced Semínole with the accent on the first and third syllables. The Seminoles were received in a friendly manner by the Spanish authorities and took up their permanent residence in what is now the state of

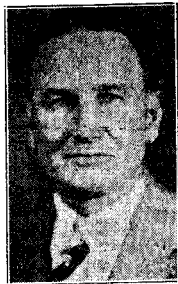
## A Seminole Legend

The Seminoles, warlike and fierce in the olden days, had their own version of the creation of man.

Long ago, their wise men told how the Great Spirit, seeking a human being to habit the earth, worked and schemed and finally fashioned the black man. The Great Spirit looked upon the black man with small favor and made another trial. This time he fashioned the red man. Still the Great Spirit was not entirely pleased and he tried once more. This time he created the white man, and at last he was satisfied.

He put before the three men three boxes and told them to choose, the white man to have first choice, the red man second and the black man last. In one box there were rough tools, axes and hammers and hoes. In another there were implements of war, tomahawks, bow and arrows and sharp knives. In the third there were books and papers.

The white man, choosing first, took the box containing books and papers. Thus he became very wise in book knowledge and held sovereign power in the world. The red man could scarcely wait, and when his turn came he eagerly seized the box containing the warlike weapons, for he dearly loved to make war. There was no choice left to the black man and so he humbly took the box containing the tools. And to this day the burden of rough toil has rested upon the black man.—D. E.



C. GUY CUTLIP  
of Wewoka

Pioneer attorney, first mayor of Wewoka, now a governor of the Oklahoma State Bar, the author of legal treatises and short stories, and an authority on Indian affairs.

Florida and there they lived until they were transported to the Indian Territory by the United States government in 1832 to 1833.

By some authorities it is held that the Muskogee people were of Aztec origin but this is not a fact as to the entire nation. Among these people who withdrew from the Creek tribe in 1750, later, to be called and known as the Seminole nation of Indians, was a band known as the Mekuskeys or Red Sticks. These people were of Aztec origin.

When Cortez landed on the coast of Mexico at what is now Vera Cruz with a handful of men, a few horses and a dozen dogs, he learned his ships behind him and set out to capture and combat the unknown people, the greatest battle that he came in contact with was called the Aztec.

Their principal city at Tenochtitlan (now Mexico City) was located in the midst of Lake Texcoco. By political manipulation among the adjoining tribes dominated by the Aztec, Cortez was finally enabled to capture the capital city of this powerful tribe but this took something like three or four years time.

In the meantime, some influential chieftains of the Aztec, seeing that resistance was futile and destruction inevitable, gathered together a considerable band of the Aztec people and, stealing away from the warlike

Spaniards and their allies, journeyed eastward.

There is but one historical reference to this fact and that was written by a priest of those days so long ago who said that the Aztecs traveled until they crossed a river, "that ran down to the sea between two ranges of mountains," no doubt, the Rio Grande.

### AZTEC ORIGIN

There is certain evidence that these people who escaped from the Spanish conquest in Mexico, were located at one time at the western portion of Seminole county and the eastern part of Pottawatomie county in this state. No doubt, they resided in peace until 1640 when Curcio made his campaign through Oklahoma just west of El Reno in search of Eldorado.

Probably the various tribes living in this section of the United States knew of that celebrated journey of Coronado, and the Aztecs, feeling that they might be again pursued by their Spanish enemies, pressed forward toward the east, finally making contact with the Muskogee tribe of Indians.

The fact remains that the Mekuskeys in Seminole county speak an entirely different language from their Seminole tribesmen and I am informed on good authority that many of the words that they use today are identical with the Aztec language of Old Mexico.

The Seminoles in Florida were beset by the same dangers that divided the Creek nation in 1750. The slaves of the south sought refuge continually with the Seminoles and the white colonists pursued them there and much strife and bloodshed was the result. The Seminoles withdrew further into the everglades of Florida for protection and security but they did not give up the runaway slaves.

It was not entirely for humanity's sake that the Seminoles gave refuge to the slaves but perhaps a more material reason prompted their action. They accepted the slaves into their midst but retained them as slaves and tribal property. This slavery, however, was not of the same intense nature as the negroes found among the whites. Among the Seminoles they were allowed much latitude and marriage between the races was not unusual. They were not, however, at that time recognized as a part of the Seminole tribe.

At the time the Seminole people withdrew from the parent tribe King Paria was the principal chief of these people.

(To Be Continued)

TOMORROW: "The Story of the Seminoles," continued. What was one method of punishing lawbreakers among the Seminoles? What



JUNE 21

## INDIAN FLOOD LEGEND TRUE

Hideous Monster Seen In Floating Tree Omen of Deluge That Came Later

By C. GUY CUTLIP

Wewoka, Okla., June 11.—The recent heavy rains of this spring have brought forth one of the oldest and strangest of the Seminole legends. These people have many beliefs, coming down from the generations long passed, that are now becoming almost extinct. Only among the older members of the tribe are the traditions and legends to be gleaned, and they, except upon rare instances, are very loath to discuss them.

A few days before the first big flood that recently almost washed everything away along Wewoka creek, an old and erstwhile influential Indian of the Seminole tribe, came into my office and after discussing matters of business told me the following story. The results almost impel one to a belief, as the prophecy has been rewarded with most disastrous fruit tion.

### Saw Reptile Afloat

Jeff Walker and Andy Harod, two full blood Seminole Indians of the old school were fishing along the banks of Wewoka creek a mile or two northwest of Wewoka, so they stated. While they were seated upon the bank they noticed an unusually large branch of new green foliage drifting slowly down the creek, as though propelled by some concealed force. They even remarked upon the matter, because of the fact that the day had been unusually quiet, no wind had been in evidence to break such a branch from the trees as they were following.

However, the branch floated away and they had almost forgotten it when another, and much larger came floating down from up the stream. On the advent of this new and extremely large accumulation of foliage they peered at it in the closest kind of scrutiny. Their efforts were soon rewarded by observing the head of an immense reptile concealed in the broken branches.

The reptile was of most terrifying dimensions, and of such hostile and fearful appearance that the Indians abandoned their fishing lines and hastened away from the creek. They had told this story to the old Indian, my visitor of the morning, and he proceeded to explain the omen of the broken branches and the huge snakes.

### A Tribal Legend

The traditions of the tribe relate that it is the unbroken custom of the members of the snake species, and in particular those of the water variety, to propagate their kind only at the extreme head waters of the various streams of the country. Here they nest and raise their young, and being unable or fearful to undertake the journey to the greater waters of the sea or great lakes and marshes of the country, necessarily await the coming of floods and high waters to carry them to their future and permanent homes.

The legend relates that at the birth of the great snakes they hop forth from their shells, blinded and apparently unable to account for what they do. And for many days they hop about (the exact method of which was not explained by the old Indian) until they have either accomplished their purpose or become exhausted from their efforts. It is related that if, in the hopping exercise, any of these great snakes come into contact with a tree of the land, that tree is marked for extermination.

That the near future will see the tree destroyed by lightning, or as the old man said the evil spirit of the thunder. These snakes grow to such huge proportions, and their coloring is so like the surrounding foliage and grasses, that one could almost walk along them without being apprised of their presence.

### And It Came True

In order that these creatures may be carried to their homes in the sea, it is necessary that the God of Rain, which is also the god of the snakes and the thunder, must bring them heavy floods.

So the old Indian informed me that there would be too great floods this spring, the first of which would be not nearly so extensive as the later one. That this was true because the first branch the young Indian saw floating down the creek was much smaller than the second one, and for the further reason that the snakes concealed under it were much smaller and better concealed than the last one. He explained that these snakes had often been seen by the old men of the tribe, and that there were certain medicine men who exerted a peculiar control over them, and could, if desirous, prevent the floods and great rains. He explained that there were just three of such men of the tribe left at this time: John Hayache (or fiddling John) and Concharry. The other name I do not remember. But he explained that when these men had passed to their reward no other people of the globe could protect the earth from these great floods and that the snake people would probably overrun the earth.

This story he told, before we had the floods, and the results were much as he had predicted. The first great overflow came on the Monday following his story to me, and the following Monday after that Seminole county was visited with out of the greatest downpours of rain ever experienced in the history of this section of the state. So it must be that the second great snake was indeed a "whopper."

## WRECK VICTIMS ARE PIONIERED IN CREEK

(Times-Democrat Special)

Okemah, Okla., June 11.—Pioniered beneath an overturned motor car, Bill Ryan and Etham Tiger, of Wotumka, were found in a creek six miles south of this city. They were badly injured. Tiger sustained a broken back and Ryan had five ribs fractured. The boys were pioniered in the water for two hours before they were discovered by a passing motor party and rescued. Fortunately their faces were not submerged, although both were nearly completely covered by water.

The bridge at the point of the accident was washed away several weeks ago and a temporary bridge was erected. It is believed the driver of the car failed to notice that the new bridge was not set in angle with the road and that he drove into the creek.

# WEWOKA

VOLUME NINETEEN

## COUNTY COURTHOUSE IS HISTORIC LANDMARK

### Many Prominent State and National Men Have Visited Seminole County's Capitol

(By C. Guy Cutlip)

The old court house which has so long listened to the controversies, the trials, the sorrows and the joys of man is soon to become a matter of history. And there is a history there. Built for the purpose of the Seminole National Council and the United States District Court for the Western District of the Indian Territory, it has ever since been a mighty factor in the affairs of the Seminole Nation, and since the erection of the state, of Seminole County.

Here and there hardy tribesmen made their laws. Here they enforced them. The accused received the verdict of his fate in this old building for both the Red Man and the White. Here the verdict sent the blood rioting through joyous veins or in despair curdled as the heart almost ceased to function.

Probably Judge Gill was the first to hold court in the old building way back in the nineties. He was one of the three Federal Judges for the Indian Territory. The autocratic Judge Raymond held sway in the old court room for a number of years to be followed by Judge Sulzbacher the Jewish jurist, who held forth until statehood. Judge A. T. West was the first District Judge of the State to hold court in the old building. He was followed by Judge Robert M. Rainey, who subsequently became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Tom D. McKeown was the next in order and he was followed by Judge J. W. Bolen of Ada, Oklahoma. Through the efforts of the Seminole County Bar the judicial district was changed so that Hughes and Seminole Counties became one district and Judge John L. Coffman presided over the judicial affairs of the district. Judge Coffman was followed by Judge George C. Crupp, the present District Judge, and as is fitting and most appropriate the one who is responsible for the abandonment of the old and the erection of the new. Judge Crupp and Judge H. M. Tate were, perhaps, the first attorneys of this section to practice law in the old court house.

In the territorial days the old court house was headquarters for both court and recording offices for the Thirteenth Recording District of the Indian Territory. Quite an imposing arrangement, one can well believe. In those days when the restrictions upon the valuation of Indian land were going off thousands of instruments effecting lands were daily filed for record in the courthouse at Wewoka.

Mr. M. F. Manville (now postmaster at Ada, Oklahoma) was the first deputy (under R. P. Harrison, Clerk) to be located at Wewoka.

He was followed by R. A. Bayne, the next deputy, who held forth until statehood. He became a candidate for Register of Deeds on the Republican ticket upon the advent of statehood, but was beaten by W. W. Lucas, then of Little John Cordell of Holdenville now, was for many years a deputy United States Marshal with his headquarters in the old building. Judge Don R. Fraser was the first United States Constable to be located at Wewoka with his office in the court house. He was detailed by provision of the United States laws to look after the Commissioner's court, presided over by the Hon. H. M. Tate. For many years Judge Tate was the Commissioner at this place. He was the first Commissioner, and it was rumored that the position was made in order to take care of Judge Tate, politically, in payment of his faithful service to the Republican party in northwestern Arkansas. Many Commissioners followed Judge Tate, among whom were Judge Don R. Fraser, and Hon. Louis C. Lawson, now practicing law at Holdenville.

With statehood came a rearrangement of things. New offices must be provided for, with the result that the building was cut into many different rooms and the Seminole Council Chamber was requisitioned for the Sheriff's office and the County Clerk's office.

In the early days of the 1900's office rooms for the attorneys of the Indian Territory was had in the old building. Judge George C. Crupp had an office there and C. Guy Cutlip was his stenographer back in the year of 1901. Judge Horace Bradley, father of the present postmaster, also had offices, and Pete Langston of Holdenville and W. T. Banks of Okemah.

Holding court in the territorial days was quite an impressive affair.



HON. C. GUY CUTLIP

The day before court commenced, the big, steel prisoners car was side tracked in the yards from Muskogee. The District Attorneys appeared on the scene and numberless United States Marshalls, deputies, and possemen were in attendance. The streets of the little village of those days was literally thronged with people. Street fakirs, patent medicine men and other hawkers and criers called forth the excellence of their wares. The Indians sat in huddled groups, stoically discoursing upon their own particular matters while the freedmen chattered in their own peculiar lingo on the court house grounds. Jim Roberts was a deputy marshal in those days and was in attendance upon the district court at the first trial. Munch Bruner was being tried for killing another negro some place near Nobletown, north of this place.

The Wewoka Trading Company, the premier mercantile establishment of the western portion of the Indian Territory, furnished the rooms for the judges. Their establishment was thronged with countless numbers of people. Trading went on in a most extensive manner. The Indians came with their "choka sodke", the paper money issued by the Trading Company in those days to the Indians upon their coming headright payments. The money was printed in Canada on paper such as is used in the paper money of the government, and was signed by C. L. Long and A. J. Brown of the Trading Company and was redeemable in merchandise at the big store. Anything from a knitting needle to a threshing machine might be had at Wewoka Trading Company store. Andy Shay ran their big gin, and A. M. Seran was employed in their hardware department. Steve Douglas ran the L. A. Smith store where M. F. Mainard Jr. now operates his mercantile establishment. Jep W. Smith worked in the store for Steve, and sometimes Abe Douglas could be enticed away from the wilds of the Arkansas home and for a short period lawyer and from his home in Arkansas Smith worked in the store for Steve, and also maintained a barger shop across the street north of the Seminole Drug Store on North Wewoka Avenue. Mr. L. A. Elliott was a property owner and general factotum about the Wewoka Trading Company. Claude Bunyard was a boy in knee breeches in those days and with Clarence attended subscription school in a big blue building standing where the J. C. Lillard Filling Station stands today. E. C. Aldridge was running a wagon yard and feed store, and trading in his shrewd and silent manner. Later came a young, clean cut lawyer and from his home in Arkansas to practice in the courts of the Indian Territory, Hon. B. F. Davis, O. B. Varnum came into town about this time and immediately got busy building the present building where he runs his store.

In November, 1902, the town lot drawing took place in front of what is now the Seminole County Abstract Company's office. People were present from all over the United States, Special trains were run into Wewoka from all over the state. Hon. W. W. Wright, an attorney of Washington, D. C. and a property holder in Wewoka called off the numbers and deeds were issued by the Wewoka Realty & Trust Company to the successful drawers. A blacksmith of Holdenville acquired the choice lot, and received \$1000 that day for the same. This was the formal townsite opening. Prior to this time, according to the treaties and the Seminole National laws,

(Continued on page eight)

## SEMINOLE COURTHOUSE IS HISTORIC LANDMARK

(Continued from first page)

white men could not own property in the Seminole townsite of Wewoka. Don Campbell came in from his farm near Konawa (or as it was better known in those days, Violet Springs) and together with B. F. Davis established the Pioneer Abstract Company.

All the time Coody Johnson was here. As he stated, he "was here when Columbus discovered the country." In those very early days Coody was the Secretary of Principal Chief Hupputa Micco, and was a real power in Seminole affairs. Coody had been interpreter for Judge Parker of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, (the very noted "hanging Judge" of the early territorial days) and there learned to practice law. He plied his profession for many years after statehood.

Fred Stump pioneered the butcher business in Wewoka, and Charley Steph looked after the barber business. Dr. W. E. Dixon of Oklahoma City, and C. F. McConnell (now deceased) opened the first bank in Wewoka, the First National. It was located in a little frame, blue fronted building with lattice work for railing fixtures, where the Key Hardware maintains its business. Dr. Cranston was one of the first practicing physicians to locate in Wewoka. Prior to that time the Seminole Nation had maintained a tribal doctor, Dr. C. P. Linn, now of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Capt. A. S. McKinnon was the National Seminole Attorney with office in his own building where the Ford Garage now stands. The little building which was his office is owned by Gus Roberts, and still stands just west of the old Armory building. S. W. Lane came about 1903 and embarked on the hide and fur business, which soon developed into one of the most progressive mercantile businesses of this section. The old files of the CAPITAL-DEMOCRAT will show how prominent were the names herein mentioned in the early, struggling days of Wewoka.

And all the time the old court house was the spot around which much of the business was drawn to Wewoka. In times of session lawyers from all over the territory came here to practice. Men now high in the affairs of the nation were active practitioners in those days at this place.

Could the old walls talk and tell their stories much could be learned of the innermost workings of the human mind. They could recount to you countless impassioned pleas for the life, the liberty, or the property of the thousands of litigants who came within the enclosure. They could tell of the trick, the artifice, of the justice; the imposition; of the early settlers and afflictions of the early settlers of Seminole County.

But the old courthouse is to be moved away soon. No more will the silent walls reverberate to the pleas for the wicked, the just or the unjust. No more will they resound to the charge of the judge sending terror or hope to the accused. Silent and sombre, cast aside for progress, alone with their history and memories.

Ambassador Price of England once upon a time visited in Wewoka, and was entertained (or rather entertained) in the old court room. Here Charles N. Haskell made his first speech as a candidate for the first governorship of the State of Oklahoma. Here came Robert L. Owen, dark, impassioned and good to look upon to address the people of the county on his senatorial candidacy. Tom Gore beguiled the hours for the assembled throngs on more than one occasion and the great Henry Forman, a candidate for the democratic nomination for senator the first race. He was later the presiding judge of the Criminal Court of Appeals of the state and one of the greatest jurists the state has produced. Bill Murray (the Sage of Tishomingo) spoke his advanced ideas of statecraft, and Robert L. Williams, Lee Cruce and many others spoke in the old court room.

The old court house was built three stories high so that the Masonic Fraternity might have a room for its sessions. The southern section was assigned to the White Lodge, and the northern half was allotted to the Freedmen Masonic Lodge.

In the south half of the upper story every masonic character in the Indian Territory and Oklahoma has been entertained at one time or other. Mr. Courtland L. Long was the First Master, and held that station for many years. He was succeeded by Andrew J. Brown, and again Mr. Long was commanded into service. An enlarged picture of Mr. Long hangs in the old Lodge Room today and it calls him "The Father of Wewoka Masonry." For many, many years, though the night might be dark and stormy, the little old man trudged from his home on South Wewoka Avenue, to discharge his obligations to the fraternity. Beside the picture which calls him "Father" is a burial scene, marking the last sad rites of the Masonic Brotherhood as his remains were laid to rest in Oaklawn Cemetery. He was in fact the patriarch of Wewoka. His vision compassed the great oil fields of the county today. He it was who first conceived the idea for drilling for oil on the townsite. As early as 1901 he had employed a drilling outfit and was seeking in the depths for the liquid gold. Success almost crowned his effort in 1907 but death removed him before there came a vindication of his

vision. The old court house will soon be no more. To many of the fact is not unmixed with regret for there lingers many pleasant memories. Here the affairs of the town were discussed. Plans for promotion of its welfare has always entailed from the "District Court Room." In those trying days of early statehood it was an anchor indeed in the first county seat fight. A small photograph of the building was used as Wewoka's emblem at that first stirring election. It was the one hope to pin our faith to, for it accommodated sufficient quarters for the county affairs on that memorable 8th of September 1908. Seminole and Konawa, were pressing us hard in those early days. Many votes were cast in our behalf because of this most striking advantage.

One could write many pages of real interesting matter about the early days of the City and county. Of the "Indian Affairs," the dominance of the Wewoka Trading Company, of "John Brown's Pasture" and of the fights we had with Holdenville to get the various Federal locations.

But we must stop, with an ever present regret that the old court house must go. It should be maintained as a historical building. Many of the things so commonplace to us today will be a matter of great curiosity to the future generations. May we make this plea that it be restored and become the home of a Seminole County museum. The future generations would bless us for our thoughtfulness.

## COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TUESDAY HARMONIUS MEETING.

The county democratic convention held in the district court room in Wewoka Tuesday afternoon was a very harmonious meeting of the democrats of the county. No fights were made on election or appointment of any who participated in the meeting, or those selected to attend the state convention to be held in Oklahoma City on next Tuesday.

W. A. Billingsley was elected chairman of the meeting, with Mrs. Luther V. Porterfield as secretary.

Delegates to the state convention were elected as follows:

County at Large: Joseph C. Looney, W. A. Billingsley.

Commissioners District No. 1: Miss Irma Cummings, Calvin Vance, J. P. Ford, M. P. Mathis.

Commissioners District No. 2: S. D. Powell, J. R. Thorn, W. F. Varnum, R. H. Chase.

Commissioners District No. 3: Mrs. Rosa V. Rodman, J. A. Doyle, Grady L. Webster, W. E. Casey.

By resolution the convention elected fourteen delegates with a half vote each. At a meeting of the delegation, immediately following adjournment of the convention, Senator Joseph C. Looney of Wewoka was elected as chairman of the delegation.

A committee composed of W. A. Billingsley, Mrs. Rosa V. Rodman, and Senator Looney were authorized by the convention to name persons to fill vacancies in the delegation should any occur.

The delegation was sent uninstructed, except that they were instructed to vote as a unit. It was apparent that the meeting favored a delegation going to New York from Oklahoma this year uninstructed as to the presidential nominee.

Several of the Seminole county delegates will go to Oklahoma City on Sunday, the balance going on Monday.

## TRADES DAY MAY 12 TO BE BIG DAY HERE

Trades Day tickets are going fast with those merchants who have gone after the business during the past month and pushing the tickets. Some of the merchants report exceptionally large numbers given by their stores. Some of the largest stores in town only have bought a few dollars worth—some as low as two dollars.

Every merchant in Wewoka who is pushing the trades day is trying to make business better in Wewoka. That business is making the price too. And they are getting the business.

Huesday, almost every store was visited by those interested in the trades day, and note was made of those voluntarily giving the tickets with purchases. It developed that only a very small percent of the merchants are giving the tickets without the customer asking for them. The customer of other stores of Wewoka should ask for tickets on every purchase of one dollar. You are entitled to them and when the merchant fails to give you the ticket, he is simply keeping that which you have paid for, and that which you are entitled to. In paying your monthly bills, ask for the trades day tickets from all stores.

The state of New York has more students in colleges and universities than the entire United Kingdom.

Four room Bungalow house in Alldridge addition to trade for Ford car. Inquire at office of Spriner & Murphy Co.

Typewriters, new and used. All makes, cash or terms with free service by Wewoka mechanics. W. I. Davis.

# CAPITAL-DEMOCRAT

GRADY L. WEBSTER  
Editor and Owner

Entered at the postoffice at Wewoka,  
Oklahoma, as Second-Class mail.

Seminole County, one year.....\$1.50

Outside the County, one year.....\$2.00

\* \* \* \* \*  
\* ANNOUNCEMENTS \*  
\* \* \* \* \*

The Capital-Democrat is hereby authorized to make the following announcements, subject to the action of the voters at the primary election to be held Tuesday, August 3, 1926.

FOR COUNTY TAX ASSESSOR:  
C. C. Vance, (Re-election.)

FOR COMMISSIONER Dist. No. 1:  
Allan Crain (Re-election.)

FOR COUNTY CLERK:  
Mrs. Della Nail-Rodman.

## CUTLIP TENDERS RESIGNATION AS HEAD OF CHAMBER OF C.

In the resignation of Mr. Cutlip from the Chamber of Commerce, Wewoka has lost a valuable asset, one that will be hard to replace; the Chamber of Commerce has also lost a leader that has always been ready and willing at all times to put his shoulder to the wheel and push anything that would have a tendency to better conditions here from a financial, civic or moral standpoint.

In tendering his resignation to the executive committee recently, Mr. Cutlip had the following to say: To the Executive Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Wewoka, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:

I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the executive committee. In doing so I am prompted by several motives chief among which is the fact that I have served so many long years that I feel I have worn out my usefulness, if any I ever had.

I shall always remember with satisfaction the pleasant associations with the different men who have been in charge of what I believe to be the best and most vital influence in any

community that expects to prosper and progress with the years.

However, in following this work as I have it is my belief that I have become narrowed, as any one will do, into a rut; it behooves this community in my judgment to be supremely active this year, because we are passing a crisis.

I would be glad to include in this resignation, a resume of the really good work done by the chamber of commerce, but am sure this committee is fully aware of it:

1. The supply houses are here because of the chamber's work. They operate as an anchor to business along their lines.

2. The industrial spur and the subsequent industries thereon is attributed to the Chamber's work. It is of more than passing value to the community.

3. The location of the Magnolia Petroleum Company's headquarters at this place is in a great measure because of the good work done by one of our secretaries. It is the best and greatest industry this community has ever received into its midst.

4. The thousand and one little things that have made the oil fraternity believe and feel that it has a friend in Wewoka, and this has led to an excellent understanding and co-operation.

These are the high points, I believe, and we all know that these accomplishments have meant a great deal to Wewoka now and in the future.

Wishing for you all the most excellent year of all,

I am, yours respectfully,

C. GUY CUTLIP.

(Pub. Feb. 11-18-25, Mch. 4-11, 1926 51)  
State of Oklahoma,  
Seminole County, ss

IN THE COUNTY COURT THEREOF  
In the Matter of the Estate of March  
Doser, Deceased.

Arenar Doser and S. S. Orwig, Plaintiffs,

vs

Ola May Simms, nee Doser, Julius Simms, Polly Holmes, nee Doser, Richmond Holmes, Flora Doser, Hazen Doser, a minor, Polly Holmes, Guardian of Hazen Doser, a minor, Rinah Alex, nee Noble, and the heirs, executors, administrators, devisees, successors, and assigns, immediate or remote, whether known, of unknown, or March Doser, Deceased, Defendants.

NO. 3042.

The State of Oklahoma to Ola May Simms, nee Doser, Richmond Holmes, Flora Doser, Hazen Doser, a Minor, Polly Holmes, Guardian of Hazen Doser, a Minor, Rinah Alex, nee Noble, and the heirs, executors, administrators

# SEMINOLE WISDOM WAS DEMONSTRATED IN MANY LEGENDS

(Continued From Page 1)

transformation. When he approached the young hunter said: "Come forward, don't be afraid. You were right. I am now paying the price for not heeding your advice. Because of my eating those fish, I am being transformed into a snake. Carry me near the fire, and when I have been completely transformed, follow me, so that you may lead my people to the place where I may be found. Tell my mother and my sweetheart, and ask them to bring my personal belongings to where I shall this night lead you, and respectively do I desire that they shall bring me my 'dancing bells'."

This the older Indian did. And later when he had reported the sad affair to the relatives and the sweetheart, they gathered up the personal effects of the young Indian and took them to the place where he had last been seen throwing himself into a swiftly running stream. When they had arrived there, after much singing and beating of tom-tom, a giant reptile emerged from the water. The women were to have run away, but the friend admonished them that there was nothing to fear. The giant snake came slowly forward, looking with sad and steadfast eyes at his friends. Large hands adorned its head, and brilliant were the colors which adorned its body. The "dancing bells" were hung over the horns, and it is related that for many, many years in the stillness of the moonless nights or the misty shadows of the morning the tinkling of the dancing bells could be heard in the vicinity where the snake had been seen. Since that time those Indians were known as the Snake Clan, and the snake has been heard in respect to the Seminoles.

## Snake Aided Peace

Old Indians relate that during the deliberations which led to the emigration from the Florida lands to their home in the west, the Seminole chiefs, firm were still stubborn and rebellious and the sentiment was entirely against accepting the proposition of the government. At this time a large snake entered into the council grounds and slowly coiled himself and looked around upon the gathered tribesmen, as though beseeching them to take counsel of his movements. For some time the snake lay there, then slowly uncoiled himself and leantly took himself to the westward.

This was taken as an omen by the chiefs and the Seminole men, and upon a vote being taken it was unanimously voted to accept the terms of the government and go westward as required. Thus many lives and much expense were saved, and who can say that the snake, indeed, was not the friend of the Seminoles.

## English Help Expected

Another curious legend among the very old men is that the "Mingoes," or Red Coats, will come time and again to help the Seminoles to reclaim their lost lands. This came about probably as a result of some old promise made by the British during the fighting days of the Revolution or the War of 1812. And even as late as the Green Peace war in the early eighties, the old Seminoles proclaimed that the Great War had come, and with great gusto to aid the Seminoles in whipping out the white man, and regaining their lost lands.

Another quaint belief of the old people is the utmost confidence they have in the existence of "Fairies." Just before an old man, London Coker, died, he told Mrs. A. B. Davis, the present principal chief of the tribe,

states were successful, but also many of them had achieved only mediocre success, and some had failed entirely. Now Large School.

After study of the history of school, it was found that failure was most often due to mistakes of the founders, than the system and it was also found that the same levy that had been voted by small districts would support a consolidated school, sentiment began to grow in favor of the proposition.

The crystallization of that sentiment has brought about the formation of the largest rural school district and rural school building in western Oklahoma and one of the largest in the state.

## Eight Miles From a Railroad

Here over 300 students are attending an up-to-date school seldom found outside of the cities. But they are far from the "bright lights" for this school is right out in the "sticks," eight miles from a railroad town.

The building, a massive structure of brick and concrete, is located on one-half mile east of Port, eight miles northwest of Sentinel, the nearest railroad town, and six miles south and sixteen west of Cordell, the county

seat of Washita county, dotted with modern farm homes on well kept acres. The school is the summit of a broad high hill; behind it is a sweep of rolling country sloping away to the south.

This new giant among school districts takes in more than 100 square miles of territory, stretching twelve miles east and west and thirteen north and south. The country is rolling and hilly, but its farms are well kept with good improvements and fine livestock.

These rolling acres, though of red soil and rough, are of that peculiar quality, that one year with another produces more than the smooth black-soiled acres of the bottom land in Illinois. The farmers, as a class, are intelligent, prosperous and far-seeing, as evidenced by their school. The roads are not the best, but thanks to this new school and its staff of teachers, they are being rapidly improved.

In unity there is strength, and in this instance it is the financial strength of this great stretch of farm-lands banded together that is putting forth this big school. The total valuation of the district is \$1,100,000. The

tax rate is \$1.10 per acre, and the school is being rapidly improved.

Some hidden meaning, some reserved riv. led from the time immemorial and one that no white man has ever been acquainted with.

Reverence for the law is proverbial among the Indians, and during the days when the tribal laws were the law of the land many instances are related of the firmness with which the members of the tribe upheld the law, even when it took from them their loved ones and friends.

The Seminoles still maintain the festival of "The Hunting" dance. This dance only occurs once every four years. When the Seminoles of centuries past are kept alive by this weird festival of the harvest feast is only for the Seminoles to know. Practically no information can be had from the old people of the tribe relative to this festival. Likewise it is said that this festival is still kept by the remnants of the tribe remaining in the everglades of Florida.

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## This "Big Chief" Is a Woman

Only in the features of her face does Mrs. Lucy Davis, chief of the Seminole tribe of Indians, resemble that ancient chief of the Seminoles, Osceola. Mrs. Davis, the first woman to be appointed chief of any Indian tribe, is anything but warlike—while retaining the strong character of her ancestor, handed down from Osceola.

Read the story of these two Seminole chieftains in the big

Sunday  
Oklahoman

STOMACH UPSET—GAS  
END INDIGESTION

Chew a Few Pleasant Tablets! Inst

Chew a Few Pleasant Tablets! Inst  
The moment "Pape's Diaperin" reaches the stomach you never will suffer any more indigestion pain or green, flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, or

acid stom  
Corrupt  
suffering  
pleasant,  
store.



