

GREAT AMERICAN ORATORY.

ames of Beecher, Lincoln and Ingersoll Stand Foremost.

ereditth Nicholson in Scribner's Magazine.

Not long ago I heard a number of distinguished politicians discussing American oratory. Someone mentioned the addresses delivered by Beecher in England during the Civil War, and there was general agreement that one of these, the Liverpool speech, was probably the greatest of American orations—a sweeping statement, but its irresistible logic and a sense of the hostile atmosphere in which it was spoken may still be felt in the printed page.

The tradition of Lincoln's power as an orator is well fortified by the great company of contemporaries who wrote of him, as well as by the text of his speeches, which still vibrate with the nobility, the restrained strength, with which he addressed himself to mighty events. Neither before nor since his day has the West spoken to the East with anything approaching the majesty of his Cooper Union speech. It is certainly a far cry from that lofty utterance to Mr. Bryan's defiant cross of gold challenge of 1896.

The Westerner will listen attentively to a man he despises and has no intention of voting for, if he speaks well; but the standards are high. There is a death watch that occupies front seats at every political meeting, composed of veterans who compare all later performances to some speech they heard Garfield or "Dan" Voorhees, Oliver P. Morton or John J. Ingalls, deliver before the orator spouting on the platform was born. Nearly all the national conventions held in the West have been marked by memorable oratory.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll's speech nominating Blaine at the Republican convention (how faint that old battle cry has become: "Blaine, Blaine, Blaine of Maine!"), is often cited as one of the great American orations. "He swayed and moved and impelled and restrained and worked in all ways with the mass before him," says the Chicago Times report, "as if he possessed some key to the innermost mechanism that moves the human heart, and, when he finished, his fine, frank face, as calm as when he began, the overwrought thousands sank back in an exhaustion of unspeakable wonder and delight."

Governors Elected in 1918.

Reader: The following governors of states were elected November 5, 1918:

Alabama—T. E. Kirby, Democrat.
 Arizona—Thomas E. Campbell, Republican, re-elected.
 Arkansas—Charles H. Brough, Democrat, re-elected.
 California—William D. Stephens, Republican, re-elected.
 Colorado—Oliver H. Shoup, Republican.
 Connecticut—Marcus H. Holcomb, Republican, re-elected.
 Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey, Democrat, re-elected.
 Idaho—D. W. Davis, Republican.
 Iowa—William L. Harding, Republican, re-elected.
 Kansas—Henry J. Allen, Republican.
 Massachusetts—Calvin Coolidge, Republican.
 Michigan—Albert E. Sleeper, Republican, re-elected.
 Minnesota—J. A. A. Burnquist, Republican, re-elected.
 Nebraska—S. R. McKelvie, Republican.
 Nevada—Emmett D. Boyle, Democrat, re-elected.
 New Hampshire—John H. Bartlett, Republican.
 New Mexico—Q. O. Larrazolo, Republican.
 New York—Alfred E. Smith, Democrat.
 North Dakota—S. J. Doyle, Democrat.
 Ohio—James M. Cox, Democrat, re-elected.
 Oklahoma—J. B. A. Robertson, Democrat.
 Oregon—James Withycombe, Republican, re-elected.
 Pennsylvania—William C. Sproul, Republican.
 Rhode Island—R. Livingston Beekman, Republican, re-elected.
 South Carolina—R. A. Cooper, Democrat.
 South Dakota—Peter Norbeck, Republican, re-elected.
 Tennessee—Thomas C. Rye, Democrat, re-elected.
 Texas—W. P. Hobby, Democrat, re-elected.
 Vermont—Percival W. Clement, Republican.
 Wisconsin—Emanuel L. Philipp, Republican, re-elected.
 Wyoming—R. D. Cary, Republican.

Republican governors succeed Democrats in Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska and Wyoming. Democratic governors succeed Republicans in New York and North Dakota.

CHEROKEES AFTER PAYMENT FOR LAND GIVEN TO SLAVES

Refund by Government Would Mean Many Millions Returned to Oklahoma

R. J. Scott of Sallisaw, treasurer of the Eastern Emigrants and Western Cherokees, Incorporated, was in Muskogee yesterday conferring with Attorneys John Eben Bleekman of New York, Frank J. Boutnot of Fort Gibson and E. B. Cornelius of Gore, Okla., with reference to a bill pending before congress enabling the Cherokees, Creeks and Semioles to file claims with the court of claims for payment for land allotted and money paid to ex-slaves of these tribes.

Mr. Scott says the bill was drafted at Fort Gibson on November 25 and has been introduced in congress by Congressman Bert Chandler and is now pending before the Indian committee. This money is being asked for on the ground that the Indians never agreed to the allotment of ex-slaves and protested against it when the treaty of 1866 was drafted.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have been allowed pay for this land, Mr. Scott says, and are now drawing \$400 per capita. Should the Cherokees establish their claim they will receive \$800 per capita, and it would mean the disbursement of \$30,000,000 to the Cherokees and a like amount to the two other tribes.

SAY LAND SOLD BY GOVERNMENT SLIPS TAXATION

County Assessors in Oklahoma Protest Against the "Dodging" Methods.

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 31.—Lands within Oklahoma and the boundaries of former Indian Territory are escaping taxation by virtue of the fact that they have been sold at government sales of unallotted and segregated surface lands, and have not been paid out in full.

This condition was complained of by county assessors, who, with county commissioners and county clerks, met here today with the state board of equalization to discuss property valuations. It was stated in connection with these lands that extensions for time payment were continually asked for of the federal government, the effect being to defer indefinitely the time when the lands would be subject to taxation.

A resolution adopted at the conference states that "it appears that in many instances the purchasers of large tracts of such lands have paid said lands out with the exception of a nominal sum for the purpose of avoiding placing of same lands on the state and county tax rolls. Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the Oklahoma delegation at Washington be requested to use its best efforts in preventing further extension of time in said payments."

Overheard.

From the Boston Transcript.

"I don't see why we should feed the Germans."

"If we do so at the prices we have to pay ourselves, confound 'em, they deserve it."