

from 150.

High line Light Matter -
intrusion on land -
After notice of protest to the
bars -
Aug 8-1925 work continued
on line in front of my house - ap-
parently disregarding my protest
as against the line on my land.
My atty appears to be slow
in action for me -
#

9-10-25- pd #126 to Gov for
the Co. Dennis Brown #126 for
one dollar + 26 cts #126 for
Aug 1925 in full of acct. all.

EXAGGERATED NATIONALISM MENACES WORLD'S PEACE

"An exaggerated nationalism threatens the peace and security of the world. Against those who seek to obtain an arbitrary control over the lives and liberties of others there must be reared defenses manned with the patriots of peace." So said Charles Evans Hughes, former secretary of state, in a recent address.

"The difficulties we cannot escape are increased by the effort to introduce among our people the political contests and racial rivalries of a foreign soil," said.

"Destructive forces now operating throughout the world may invoke the name of liberty, but their object is not to make man free, but to oppress; not to establish the self-government of a people, but the dictatorship of a class; not to promote the co-operative endeavor of a free community engaged in a common cause, but to secure an arbitrary control over the lives and liberties of others. Against these latest and most insidious assaults we must build our redoubts and man them with the patriots of peace, equipped with common sense and the teachings of past struggles and the teachings of past struggles and fired with an unquenchable zeal as that of heroes in arms."



C. E. Hughes

"Our fathers had the advantage of the predominance of a stock which, despite all shortcomings of government, had long cherished certain essential principles of liberty. Whatever the jealousy of the colonists, they spoke with one voice, whether it was that of James Otis or of Patrick Henry, when these principles were transgressed. With the vast numbers among us who are imperfectly assimilated, who have had little or no experience of self-government and have but slight appreciation of our institutions, there is too much congenial soil for doctrines alien to America."

"The difficulties we cannot escape are increased by the effort to introduce among our people the political contests and racial rivalries of a foreign soil. We have no place for hyphenated groups, who use their new-found political liberty to make our country the battle ground of foreign politics."

"It should be recognized, however, that the forces that make for understanding and assimilation were never so potent. The same information as to public matters is imparted by the same methods at the same instant to all our people. Standardization and mass production tend to produce similarity of tastes and uniformity of habit. The moving picture gives us a vivid and intimate knowledge of every community and condition, and by the radio our Paul Reveres may rouse all their countrymen at once."

See page 180 + 150 + 8.

Land matter - page 180 to here.

Letter to Watkins of 7-28-25 on my protest against the high line intrusion -
July 27 + 28 the line extending its limit on the Thornton opening clear through - The 27th protested the act to the bars -

8-4-25 - work progressing over my land. No regard for my protest -

This extension of line made on what would have been Thornton Ave on east side, clear through from the Town line or limit proper up to the line where Thompson & Springston limit joins -

8-9-25 - wrote Watkins as to when I could see him, if at all on the line case of trespass or intrusion -
He wrote -

Oklahoma History

Q. Why did the Seminoles buy land from the Creeks following the Civil War treaties.

A. At the close of the war the U. S. re-appropriated land to all tribes in Oklahoma. Unfortunately, the Seminoles, in removing to their new home, did not know the exact boundary line between them and the Creeks, and some of them settled beyond the line on Creek territory.

Also, the Seminoles had purchased only 200,000 acres, and they found that they needed much more. Accordingly, they arranged to buy 175,000 acres from the Creeks. This gave them 375,000 acres in all, and so extended their borders as to include those Seminoles who had settled in the Creek country.

The U. S. government began at once to remove other tribes of Indians to the Cherokee Outlet, and to the lands ceded by the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles.

Kansas had many small Indian tribes living within its borders, and the same was true of several other Western states. These states were very anxious to get rid of the Indians, and lost no time in sending some of them to Oklahoma.