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The



World

EDITORIAL SECTION

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A DEMOCRATIC CALL FOR AN OFFENSIVE

Lack of Courageous Leadership Blamed for What Opponents See as Debacle of Hoover Administration Within Its First Two Years

By Claude G. Bowers

Author of "Jefferson and Hamilton—The Struggle for Democracy," "The Traffic Era," etc.

Seldom if ever has an opposition party anywhere had such an opportunity for a successful aggressive fight on the party in power as that which comes to the Democratic Party today.

Our governmental system means party government, and experience has shown that a representative democracy functions best through parties. Under party government the party in power must be held to a strict accountability by the party of the opposition. Thus the party of the opposition is as essential to making good government possible as the party in power.

When the opposite party is alert and prone aggressively to take full advantage of every failure or blunder of the party in power, the latter is compelled to measure up to its responsibilities or pay the penalty in defeat. Where the opposition is apologetic and timid there is no real check on those in power, and such an opposition party forfeits public respect and abandons the field.

Never in the memory of living man has any Administration so completely collapsed within less than two years of its installation as that of Mr. Hoover. The lack of courageous leadership, the tragic dignity of constructive statesmanship and a puzzling indifference to public opinion has brought it dangerously near to popular disrespect. Thus far there is not one successful act of constructive statesmanship to its credit. Its promises have been repudiated in its acts. Its remedies for serious conditions have signally failed. In the midst of an economic crisis it has seemingly suffered a paralytic stroke.

Tariff Payment Of Slush Loan

Thus its Farm Relief Law, which was known to be economically unsound, and by many thought to be but an insurance gesture, has refused to function. The bankrupt farmers are confronted by falling prices despite the governmental gambling on an economic fallacy, and the Administration has practically proclaimed the mockery of its own remedy. This failure is not necessarily a repudiation of a pledge, it may mean merely the lack of capacity.

It is quite different with the tariff. Here we were promised a limited revision and we have been given the most extortionate and prohibitive tariff act in history. It is notoriously unscientific. It is violative of economic principles. It is destructive of our foreign markets. It is hurtful to industry. It robs the consumer outrageously, while challenging the retaliation of our best customers overseas.

Opposed by a thousand leading economists, denounced by the major portion of the press, protested by more than thirty nations whose markets are necessary to our prosperity, rebuked by manufacturers and merchants, it was written in secret at the dictation of a few powerful contributors to a campaign slush fund. It is Mr. Grundy's bill, so notoriously dishonest that the Administration whip, with all that implies of patronage, was able to muster a bare majority for its passage.

Morally indefensible, its enactment in the face of a popular denunciation is more alarming from the intellectual side. The "delivery of the goods," paid for, as Mr. Grundy implied, in campaign slush funds, is not so startling—it has been done before. Long ago Woodrow Wilson described this process in his story of the printing of the pump. But never before has there been such stupidity in inviting the hostility of the nations whose markets are necessary to the disposal of our surplus in factories and fields.

The Farm Relief Law and the Tariff Act, one a failure and the other destructive—and what else? Nothing positive yet, but an unmistakable indication of at least indifference toward the exploitation of the people in an evident sympathy with the program of the power combine and with unregulated monopoly.

Choose to Ignore Unemployment

And all this, too, in the midst of a business depression more serious and deep seated than any the Nation has known in a generation. Through unprecedented press agitating we had been led to believe that Mr. Hoover was made for just such a crisis. Just why an engineer or promoter should necessarily be a great economist, business man or statesman has never



"With millions out of employment, nothing has been done"

been quite clear, but we are assured that the engineer, knowing all about the mechanics of our economic structure, would know precisely how to make the machine work. He has failed, and indeed has failed seriously to try.

Assuming the impossibility of making the machine work by some magic known only to engineers, it might have been expected that the Administration would face the tragic facts of unemployment and propose some method of amelioration. With millions out of employment, nothing has been done. Other nations meet this human problem—we have not.

Rather has the Administration devoted its ingenuity to belittling the problem—a problem that means the want of bread and shelter for millions of human beings. It sneered at Senator Wagner's unemployment measure, and when they passed the Senate with practical unanimity it was the forces of the Administration that hopelessly emasculated them in the House.

Vicious legislation—failures in legislation—timidity in administration—depression in business—and indifference to the sufferings of the jobless—such the record.

Never has a party of the opposition had such an opportunity for an aggressive fight. It had less of an opportunity twenty years ago and made the most of it by taking the offensive. There is a remarkable analogy to be found in the first two years of Mr. Taft and the first two years of Mr. Hoover. Neither had been trained in the traditional school of American politics and both were held up by theorists as a superior type for that reason.

Mr. Taft called an extra session immediately, and so did Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Taft called the extra session to deal with the tariff, as did Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Taft wanted a revision downward, and his party made it upward; Mr. Hoover wanted a limited revision, and his party made it an unlimited revision upward.

Mr. Taft abandoned his position under the pressure of the reactionaries, and so did Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Taft found a powerful group of insurgent Republican Senators arrayed against his Administration, and Mr. Hoover has found an insurgent group, more numerous and powerful.

Mr. Taft vaguely promised to do something through a Tariff Board, and so does Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Taft went over to the insurgents, bag and baggage, and made his famous speech at Winona. He at least had courage. Mr. Hoover, silent himself in the consciousness of his indefensible position, had sent members of his Cabinet to numerous "Winonas."

The Congressional elections in 1910 swept the opposition into power in the House, and it remains to be seen whether the analogy is to continue.

Never has the Democracy been in better position for taking the aggressive. For generations, no matter how bad the Administration of the party in power, the public has been influenced by two venerable hoaxes to suffer

the evils that they knew rather than try to change them. The Republican Party is "the only party fit to govern" and that the Democracy was lacking in the qualities of constructive statesmanship. It was a rather stupid theory in view of the generations of Democratic domination before the Civil War. It could be disproved, however, only by new experience—and then came Woodrow Wilson.

Never since the first Administration in the formative days have so many progressive and constructive measures of a high order been written into law as during the peace Administration of Mr. Wilson. In less than the time that has elapsed since the inauguration of Mr. Hoover, Democratic statesmanship had revised the tariff without a scandal and given to the service of business that supreme act of constructive genius, the Federal Reserve System.

Since more constructive measures of an abiding sort were written into law during the first Administration of Wilson than in the fourteen years of Taft, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover, the hoax about Democratic incapacity is dead.

The other was that a Democratic Administration means hard times and a Republican Administration means "prosperity at home and prestige abroad." Well, we have serious depression at home now, and that prestige abroad which reached its greatest height in the days of Wilson was never lower than it is today. That hoax is dead.

And there was another disadvantage under which the opposition party labored—the feeling that business fares better under a Republican than under a Democratic regime. This referred to the tariff. But this was before we had become an exporting Nation whose mighty industries require foreign markets to keep our furnace fires aglow; and before we had become the greatest creditor Nation on the earth. Times

have changed and the policy of the party in power has come to be a menace to a majority of the manufacturers who want markets and to the financiers who must collect upon their loans.

This opportunity, and it has not been compromised by poor sportsmanship or demagoguery. The Democracy has happily pitched its fight upon a higher plane. During the extra session of 1913, when the Democratic Tariff Act was being framed and debated, resulting in uncertainty in business, a deliberate attempt was made to precipitate a panic. The partisan press of the then opposition party headlined sensationally every announcement of a reduction in the forces of factories, however small. It was because of this partisan attempt to create a panic that Woodrow Wilson insisted after the passage of the Tariff Bill that Congress remain in session and push through the Federal Reserve act without vacation. He made this clear in a letter to Senator Kern, then Democratic leader in the Senate.

It is significant of better sportsmanship that the present opposition party and press struck not one disturbing note during the critical days after the market crash when anything might have happened.

By the same token, the opposition party refused to stoop to the rosin round methods of Henry Cabot Lodge against the League of Nations in a petty spirit of retaliation against Mr. Hoover's London Treaty. Joseph R. Burton, the Acting Chairman, was able to declare that "during the whole tariff fight there was not issued from the committee one word of opposition or one statement that might have tended to destroy the work of the London Conference." Thus the opportunity is uncompromised by petty sportsmanship or cheap demagoguery.

But how take advantage of the opportunity? By waging an apologetic fight? This is not the

first time the Democracy, out of power, with the other party powerfully entrenched, has fought its way to power—but it fought its way. It asked no quarter and it gave none when Jefferson led it against the Federalists and when Jackson led it against the Whigs.

The favorite fallacy of the defeatists and the apologists is that this is a "Republican country" and that the opposition can hope to win only on sufferance; that there must be no attacks on Republican policies, principles or leadership since Republican votes are needed. The answer is that if all Republicans are satisfied with their party's principles, policies or leadership they cannot be betrayed into leaving their party by a kiss.

Manifestly there is a great block of intense partisans in both parties that would under no circumstances vote with the opposition. These cannot be reached even with a career.

But it is true that the overwhelming majority of the American people are partisans of this sort? So remote is this from the truth that almost 50 per cent. of eligible voters do not vote at all. These can vote whenever they will. They can determine an election whenever they wish.

Only Aggressive Attack Will Win

Many of them will vote if they can be aroused to a realization of the meaning of the problems of the hour. Most of them fall to vote because they can see nothing in an election but a sham battle between two forces that mean about the same thing—and this of no interest to them. No inroads can be made on them by a campaign intended to create the impression that the two parties have everything in common—mostly a common appetite for office.

Nor is it true that all who customarily vote the Republican ticket are intense Republican partisans. Among those who swell the usual majorities are many who, seeing little difference in the two parties, vote with the party in power from habit; and very many more who are independent thinkers and who do leave the Republican Party to vote for Cleveland and Wilson. There are more of these independent voters than ever before; but these cannot be impressed with an opposition party which so fears the annoyance of the dyed-in-the-wool partisans of the party in power that it is afraid to assume the offensive in a fight.

No one can believe in a man who does not believe in himself; and no one can believe in a party that does not intensely believe in the righteousness of its cause.

Least of all is one going to follow an opposition party in an attack upon a strongly fortified position, maintained by men who use battle axes. If the attacking party is armed only with perturbed ping-pong rackets. Of course an offensive attack upon the party in power will be resented by those of the party who support it through thick and thin and believe it beyond criticism. But those within, and yet not really of, the party, who resent conditions and policies, will not resent vigorous attacks upon them.

The strength of the party in power for fifty years has been a certain arrogance of opinion, a cocksureness of judgment and the vigor of its blows. To illustrate: it is announced that the Administration and party in power is going to

Brilliant Work of National Committee Held to Have Prepared Party for an Aggressive Fight on Republican Policies and Failures

send men to Montana to wage a relentless war on Senator Walsh. It is to be an aggressive war. And why? Because he exposed the soundness of the oil deals? Because he brought about the restitution of the Nation's stolen goods? Because he forced an exposure of the methods of the power combine that seek the exploitation of the Nation? That is the reason, but it will not be the reason given. But under the circumstances would it not be grotesque were they permitted to assume the aggressive? If the Democracy fails to fight an aggressive battle for Walsh and fails to put the money on the defensive from the start it should go into a court of moral bankruptcy and apply for a receiver.

Party Shows New Vigor

Of course an opposition party cannot merely attack—it must stand for something. Many years ago, after a decade of mere opposition amid the debris of dead issues, Vallandigham advanced his program when came to be known as the New Departure. After all, it called for nothing more than going back to the old Jeffersonian principles and applying them aggressively to the then existing problems. The suggestion was acclaimed, and adopted, and in four years Tilden was elected—and elected out.

Never since Jefferson's time have conditions so called for the application of his principles to existing problems as now. The concentration of power, the disregard of the sovereign rights of States, the trend toward unregulated monopoly, the autocracy of privilege that picks the people of the people, the transfer of the power to the President, the threat to our foreign trade, government by commission—out of these, and more party leaders should be able to formulate a constructive and protective program.

But more than a change in policies is needed—we need a change in the point of view. Under the old Jeffersonian concept of the state during the 18th century we have seen our rulers brushing aside the fundamentals of the Nation's faith. The old Federal theory that the state is above and beyond the power of the people has been resuscitated by word and deed.

It was not a mere slip of rhetoric that made President Hoover say not long ago in a formal address that the state "is not concerned with the individual." He meant it. He had forgotten that the ratification of the Constitution was conditioned on the promised incorporation of the rights of the individual into the Constitution. The very existence of the Magna Charta of human rights is a rebuke to the President's starting statement—and a refutation.

It is because of this worship of material power, this contempt for the individual, that human greed for ten years has been accorded a predominant partnership with government. Human rights have been sacrificed to the unbridled appetite because of this. The country awakens with a vast army of governmental snipers and spies because of it. The centralization of power and the concentration of the sovereign rights of States and communities hurries on because of it. Privilege is permitted to sit in on the secret franchise of tariff, for because of it the Government is more cynical, scepticism, and contempt for government among the men in the street—just individuals—than ever before.

To restore popular confidence in the purpose of government to serve all the people is the mission of the party now in opposition. Not just a change in parties, but a change in the policy. A change that the honest man, who is not a materialist, and more of the humanistic in government, less privilege for the few and more of equal rights for all, less bureaucracy and more democracy.

A century and a half ago Jefferson said that the way to judge of the happiness of the people is to go out into the country and look into the pots in the fireplaces of the peasants. There was another way of saying that the prosperity of a nation must be determined by the condition of the average man and woman. This service to the average man is not redemptive but constructive—it is the one remedy for the increasing restlessness and doubt as to the efficacy of the Government of Washington, Lincoln and Wilson in protecting the rights of the people. When James Murray Butler said recently that the best way to combat Communism and subversive doctrines is to clean our own house, he unconsciously pointed to the opportunity and mission of the Democratic Party.

But the enunciation of a program will not suffice—it must be aggressively urged and the policies must be put into effect. Aggressively attacked. There is every reason why the party in power should be put on the defensive and kept there. The Democracy, despite its opportunities, will not be presented with power on a silver platter because it is polite and considerate to the foe. It will have to force the fighting.

Never has it been in a better position for an aggressive fight since the days of Jackson. For the first time in many years the National Committee has been functioning steadily, full steam ahead. Its publicity has been paid to the party in power because it has been prepared after meticulous investigations. Its arsenal is full. Its leadership in the House and Senate has been a certain arrogance of opinion, a cocksureness of judgment and the vigor of its blows. To illustrate: it is announced that the Administration and party in power is going to

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Democratic National
Executive Committee

The Airport Proposition

Do you understand the Airport Proposition?

Do you know if the Proposition carries the money voted for a park and playground will be spent for an airport?

Do you know this proposed site is between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 miles northeast of the Wewoka Creek bridge. That it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of the end of the present concrete pavement leading north out of Wewoka; that there is not a tree on the proposed site "to be used by said city as a public park for the convenience of the public and as a place of amusement and recreation for the residents of the city of Wewoka."

Do you know whether the city is acquiring the mineral rights to this land? Do you know this land recently sold for \$37.00 per acre and at the time of the sale all of the mineral rights were included in the price?

Do you know that the Boniff people do not promise to continue to land on the proposed site.

Are you in favor of voting bonds for a park and buying an airport with the bonds so voted?

Are you in favor of the city asking you to buy a park when, in truth and in fact, the city does not intend to use the property as a park?

Personally, I am in favor of voting bonds and letting Wewoka have a municipal airport, but I am opposed to the present proposition. I do not believe the city can lawfully make an airport out of property purchased with money voted for a recreation park.

At the present time, I own an undivided one-half interest in the land the city seeks to purchase; but whether it is purchased by the city or not does not affect me, as the property is under an option.

J. READ MOORE.

SEMINOLE COUNTY.

A hand-drawn map on a grid showing a proposed road route. The map includes labels for "NILE TRAIL", "SIGNAL", and "WINDY". It also features various grid coordinates (e.g., N-5-N, T-7-N, R-6-E) and a compass rose indicating North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).

Quinn's Ordnance, July 22, 1861

I, B. M. Criss, Secretary of State of Oklahoma Territory, certify that the following is a correct copy of Simsbury County, Oklahoma Territory, as the same appears in the original file of the County, which is about 180 pages in length.

Very Respectfully,
B. M. Criss, Secretary of State of Oklahoma Territory.

Beware of Bogus Maps. See that the Circle and Hon. Bill Cross' Certificate and Signature is on the Map.

of attack on either shore; and since the Nicaragua canal would shorten the distance of travel between the Atlantic and Pacific seabords approximately five days, the construction of such canal would thereby further increase our naval strength as well as aid commerce in the world's trade; and, since we hold by treaty agreement with Nicaragua the right to construct such canal; and, since two canals would be needed to facilitate the world's commerce, and one would be a protection to the other against bombing planes, in case of war, we therefore favor the construction of the Nicaragua canal as speedily as the financial condition of the country will permit.

The Democratic party believes in a small skeleton army, consisting of a full quota of well trained officers, artillery, airplanes and coast defense, which require great length of time for preparation or construction, with the smallest possible private soldiery consistent with safety, in time of peace, for a citizen soldiery can always be readily organized for service, while it requires years to train good officers and to construct fortifications.

In all future wars, the Democratic party favors conscripting both men and property for the purpose of war.

The American people have always had the good sense to support appropriations for an adequate navy, which is more necessary now than heretofore, because of our great length of coast, and for the protection of our ever growing foreign commerce, and development and extending merchant marine.

We are proud of the achievements in the past of the American navy, in that it destroyed the opposing fleet in most of the wars in which we have been engaged, and has never been whipped in battle.

Equal Taxation Is Objective of Party

The inferior federal courts, in passing upon questions growing out of the interstate commerce laws, have created a "twilight zone," which has hampered and restricted the states in the taxation of property and business employed in interstate commerce within the several states, upon equal terms with the taxation of property and business employed in intrastate commerce; thus permitting such property and business employed in interstate commerce to escape fair and just taxation by the states.

Therefore, it is the sense of the Democratic party that congress should pass such legislation as will clarify and define the power of the states to levy equal taxation upon the property and business employed in both interstate and intrastate commerce within the several states, as had been done by congress in clarifying and defining the power of the states to levy taxes upon national banks and the property of Indian tribes; and, to that end, we favor senate bill No. 3074, (seventy-second congress, first session), now pending before the committee on finance.

In the enactment of income tax laws, we favor the highest rates on excess salaries paid to managers and officers of corporations to discourage them, as a just measure in the interest of the stockholders whose just shares of profits are too often consumed by the managers of the concern to whom the citizen has entrusted

his surplus earnings; with a like heavy tax upon large inheritances and corporations or persons who may show a net excess profit annually as a just tribute to the public upon excess profits and monopolies. These excess and unjust profits were taken from the public, and, in justice, should be returned to the public, through taxation.

In the law governing the assessing of income tax, a corporation should have all of its subsidiaries and holding companies considered and assessed as one concern; and thus defeat the cunning effort to deprive either state or nation of its just proportion of taxes.

Corporate Ownership of Farms Is Opposed

We believe in extending equal benefits of tariff laws to the farmer and all producers of raw materials, as provided for the manufacturers; we believe in a tariff that would equal the difference of cost at home and abroad. Under such a tariff, monopoly can never arise; competition is always fostered, and the largest encouragement given to foreign trade. We condemn the Republican high protective tariff, for the reason that such tariff produces no revenue, but fosters monopoly, and destroys foreign trade, and it has been one of the most potent contributing causes of the present panic and of our army of unemployed.

The Democratic party proclaims, as of first importance, for the betterment of all producers -- the farmer, the stock grower, the fruit grower, and gardener -- by extending easy credit at the lowest rate of interest, permitting them to move, hold and market the products, and by providing sure and certain markets with living profits; and for this purpose we reaffirm the platform of agricultural betterment adopted at Houston, Texas, in 1928.

The principle is fundamentally sound to encourage the ownership of farm lands in small tracts by actual farm home owners. We therefore favor legislation, state and national, that will discourage and prevent our farms becoming permanently owned or controlled by corporations; with additional provision to aid the actual home owners to acquire homes for themselves and families, with either abolition of or at least a limit to a minimum the amount of ad valorem tax that may be collected on the homes of the people. We hold that every law, state and national, should have for its ultimate purpose the fortification of the home, the protection of the family, the security of wife and mother, that they may develop and train up healthy children to become sober, moral and law abiding citizens, as the only sure guarantee of the perpetuity of the republic.

Speedy Bonus Payment Seen as Prosperity Aid

We favor the conservation of our natural resources now rapidly becoming exhausted--the fertility of the soil, the forests, oil and gas, lead, copper, and zinc, and other minerals. For this service, we favor invoking the power of "The League of States," and treaties with the states and the federal government, defining the duties of each, as was done to decide the controversy of the source of the waters of the Boulder dam project, as the surest plan for the conservation of these natural resources, and for remuneration of enterprises, developing these natural resources as the best way under the constitution of the United States.

The Democratic party favors paying speedily the remainder of the bonus due the veterans of the World War, as a matter of common justice; and, further, because these payments being paid in all parts of the country will prove an economic betterment to all classes of business and enterprises in all sections of the republic.

The Democratic party pledges to operate the government within the revenues, and to make payments of the public debt as speedily as it is possible so to do. The payment of the public debt and stop increasing it is the surest method of extinguishing the overhead, which produces the high cost of living and increased taxation.

We stand for the principles of Jefferson; we declare the foregoing as of paramount importance, and we reaffirm the party's declaration of principles in the most recently adopted platform, as fully and as completely as it repeated here, as adopted in Tulsa in 1930, and in Houston in 1928; and upon the foregoing declaration of principles, sincerely approved, we appeal to all Americans to unite with us upon them, and to support candidates only for public office who will honestly endeavor to carry them out.

Murray Presents His Democratic Platform to State Convention of Party

Revision of 'Tariff,' Equitable Taxation
and Installation of Scotch Banking
System Proposed

Federal Court Curb Pledged
in Document

Middle Class Faces Extinction if Present Trend
Is Followed, with Populace Divided Into
Very Rich and Very Poor, Governor Warns
in Platform.

Following is the complete text of the platform submitted to the Oklahoma Democratic State Convention Saturday, February 26, 1932 by Governor William H. Murray, and adopted unanimously by said Convention.

Some Pertinent Questions

Some Pertinent Questions

Q. What will it cost to build a fire proof court house and jail?

A. \$150,000.

Q. How can the money be raised?

A. By a bond issue for twenty five years to be retired each year and interest.

Q. What is the taxable value of property in Seminole county?

A. At the present time \$9,780,000.00.

Q. On the present valuation if the bonds are voted, what will the additional cost be to tax payers?

A. Eight and a half cents on the hundred dollars valuation, or eighty five cents on the thousand dollars valuation.

Q. Can Seminole City win the county seat election if called?

A. NO! It takes sixty six and two thirds majority to remove a county seat, or six hundred and sixty six votes out of every thousand votes cast.

Q. Has this been tried near here?

A. Yes, Shawnee, a city of twenty thousand people couldn't get the county seat from Tecumseh with 2500.

Q. Can this county be divided so as to give half to Pottawatomie and half to Hughes county?

A. Absolutely NO! The fixing of the boundaries of a county is constitutional and cannot be destroyed. Bonded indebtedness prevents the destruction of a county, even if this were not true, and the county has a bonded indebtedness of \$280,000.00 already.

Q. Who will pay the most of the tax in case the bonds are voted?

A. Non resident land owners and the rail roads and corporations.

Q. How much will the farmers of the county pay?

A. On approximately \$1,000,000.00 valuation or \$850.00 per year.

Q. Why do we need a court house and jail?

A. Because the old ones have served their best days. They were used by the U. S. Government before statehood.

Q. Is that the only reason?

A. No. The records of the county are always in danger of fire in a wooden building, and might be destroyed.

Q. What would be the difference if the records were destroyed?

A. It would cost \$200,000 to replace them, and they would have to be replaced.

Q. Could they be replaced?

A. Some of them could be. The county clerk's records could be supplied to a large extent by the abstractors.

Q. How about the tax records?

A. No. They could not be replaced. The tax payer would have to pay all taxes for which he could not produce a receipt.

Q. How about the court records, could they be reproduced?

A. No, indeed. And the titles of this county would be wrecked without those records to protect the farmer's home.

Q. How about the probate records, could they?

A. No. And almost every farmer's home depends upon those titles. It would bankrupt the county, and ruin many a home.

Q. What about the Assessor's records?

A. They could not be reproduced, and it would cost the county a large sum to make a re-assessment.

Q. Then why is it that people are fighting the bond issue?

A. Some for selfish reasons, some for the reason that they are misinformed, and some because they don't want to pay any more taxes.

Q. Wont the vaults in the court house protect the records?

A. No. That building would destroy the vaults, if it burned.

Q. Are all the records kept in the vaults?

A. NO! Some of them are kept in steel cabinets.

Q. Are these steel cabinets fire proof?

A. No they would be totally destroyed in case of fire.

Q. What about the jail, has it been condemned?

A. Yes, it has been condemned by the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in June 1919.

Q. What would be the result if the jail burned down with a prisoner in it?

A. The county would have to pay big damages for the injury and loss of life, which would be an additional tax to pay.

Q. Is it better to build the court house and jail now, or wait?

A. Better build it now. Why take the fire risk with the insurance so low as 8 1/2 c on the hundred dollars.

Q. Is Seminole going to call an election for the county seat?

A. We don't know.

Q. If Seminole should get the county seat would the court house and jail be built there?

A. Yes.

Q. Then why should Seminole be fighting the bond issue?

A. We don't know.

Q. Has the county a court-house and jail site or grounds?

A. Yes, the town of Wewoka gave it to the county.

Q. What will the oil wells do for the county?

A. Increase the taxable valuation and decrease the amount of tax.

Q. Who is fighting the bond election?

A. The people of the town of Seminole.

Q. Why do they fight it, it seems to be good for the entire county?

A. No one can tell, neither can they.

Now Mr. Voter, let us ask you a question:

Voter:—Very Well.

Q. Are you going to vote for the bonds or against them?

A. I AM GOING TO VOTE FOR THEM.

Q. Don't you fear high taxes?

A. No indeed, that is the cheapest insurance I ever bought, and just 8 1/2 c per year amounts to nothing in view of the protection. My titles are in danger and I am going to vote for my own protection. The records mean more to me than where they shall be located. The county seat is secondary, protection for the records, is the paramount issue. YOU BET I WILL VOTE FOR THE BOND. Every man who uses his best judgment in my neighborhood will do so. Don't have any fear about the bonds, they will carry, and then if they have a county seat fight, we can immediately settle that question and start building the court house and jail, because it will take sixty days before the attorney general of the state can pass on the bonds. OH! we are all for the bonds. It is the only safe thing, as we see it.

Campaign Committee for the Bonds.

Fundamentals

New issues arise and old issues perish, but the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party must ever remain one and the same today, as when these principles gave it birth—belief in written constitutional government of three departments—legislative, executive and judicial; equal and co-ordinate, to the end that we may ever remain a government of laws, and not a government of men—such laws to bear equally upon all without regard to class or class distinction—such government never to be too weak for the strong nor too strong for the weak. We believe in a perpetual union of indestructible states and in local self-government in fullest measure consistent with general public order and stability.

The democracy of Jefferson, the nationalism of Jackson, the progressive economic betterment of Wilson and Bryan, and the liberty of Lincoln, linked with the safeguards to the people, and limitations of government, under the federal and state constitutions, which constitutions and all amendments thereto, we pledge to enforce, is the pledge of the Democratic party for the future of America.

All citizens of the republic—Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile, pagan or persons of any or no belief, whatever be the race; rich or poor, of high or low estate, are under the same obligations to and are entitled to the equal protection of the laws and of the impartial rights of the constitution. The poor and weak are always, and are now, the subject of special care and solicitude of government.

The constitution, being the fundamental law—the sober second thought of the people—designed by them to establish orderly, efficient government; to define the powers of public officials, and to restrain themselves on moments of passion; and all amendments thereto, have been brought forward at the instance of the people of the several states, and adopted, free from fanaticism or party rancor: We hold that other changes of the amendments adopted or repealed should come from the people, and receive sanction by the states or people, without party coercion.

The Democratic party is, as its name implies, a party of the people, to serve the whole of humanity. It stands equally opposed to the cormorant and the communo, opposed alike to those on one side who want a few to own everything as well as those on the other who want no one to own anything. It stands for an equitable division of created wealth, under fair competition, regulated by just laws, restraining unscrupulous intellectual cunning and corrupt combinations of capital and wealth.

We favor rigid honesty, economy, and efficiency in government, state and national.

We believe in peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliance with none.

We believe in industrial and social justice.

We believe in the equality of economic opportunity.

We believe that this country should be in the future, as in the past, "The Land of Opportunity," unfettered by privilege and unshackled by monopoly.

We believe that less taxes, more trade, and no trusts are essential alike to the emancipation and to the prosperity of the under privileged masses.

Paramount Issues

We declare the paramount questions of the hour to be to provide for the unemployed; for the security of old age against hardship and poverty; and the economic betterment of the great middle class, now threatened with bankruptcy and extermination, which if continued, would mean the erection in this fair land of the social system of the old world, with but two classes—the rich and the very poor—land, once poor, always poor, with no hope of advancement—social, financial, or political.

In such a society, the rise of another Lincoln would be impossible. Personal and political liberty would perish, with economic enslavement of common humanity, and a political structure of the corrupt combination of corporate capital and wealth, supported and fostered by the abuse of the equity powers of courts through injunction, until the republic ultimately should become a veritable "government by injunction," enforced by manacled and rapacious power, destroy entirely the rights of common humanity to these constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, of action, and of thought, often recently perpetrated by the inferior federal courts against the laboring man in his just demands for fair treatment and a living wage.

The restoration of the great middle class, we declare, must come through extending credit and banking privileges to the producers who operate the farm, the field, pasture, forest, and mines; to independent merchants; to the small manufacturers, and little enterprises; to cease fostering stock and grain gamblers and the speculator, who neither sow nor reap; nor add one cent of wealth to the nation, nor employ labor. To this end, we declare for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax, passed in 1875 by a congress serving bond holders and the speculators of Wall Street, and which has been the cause of the Scotch agricultural banks which had served so well the producers of the land since the formative period of the government, from 1789 down to 1875.

No Bankers Wanted on Federal Bank Board

We favor provision for the installation of the Scotch banking system for the producers and for the little manufacturer and commercial man; and in the interest of a growing foreign commerce, the placing of the federal banking board of the federal reserve system no banker, and substituting therefore qualified men in the fields of manufacture, transportation, production and marketing, as the first step toward the employment of labor.

We condemn the system of issuing bills of credit, bank notes, or currency based on debt, public or private, as a failure, in that it cannot be the means for needed extra currency; and we favor basing bank notes or currency on the product or article of value which made extra currency necessary as the true measure of needed extra currency and as sound in principle, in that it represents the exchange value of one product, in exchange with another.

We hold that since congress, under the constitution, is authorized to coin money, that it is the duty of the

government to coin both gold and silver in sufficient quantity to meet the regular or normal demands of commerce and business; and in addition, to aid the farmer and independent business man; that we declare for tax reform, state and national, based upon the ability to pay and the service of government received, through a graduated income tax system; for economy in government by abolishing all unnecessary boards and commissions, and by preventing duplication of service, so that co-ordinated government may take the place of our bureaucratic system; for, wherever in the world, ancient and modern, bureaucratic government has existed, it has been attended by lawless administration, extravagance, and corruption, and fostered, as in ancient times, by limitation on the freedom of speech; and, in modern times, by poisoning the source of information, which is the cause of the erroneous conclusions of the citizens on public measures and administrations through false information.

Usurpation by Judges of Federal Courts Opposed

The Democratic party believes in a government in strict conformity with the constitution of the United States in all branches—executive, congressional and judicial—and deplors the practice of the inferior federal courts for the past thirty years in their exercising powers not within their jurisdiction, often arbitrary to the extent of nullifying the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of action, particularly in labor controversies, and in the interest of great corporations, creating for them a "twilight zone" of escape from control, both by the federal and state governments and exemptions from the payment of their just share of taxes to both governments; and the Democratic party pledges a strenuous effort to resist such usurpation of power; and pledges its members of congress to impeach any federal judge who, in the future, by abuse of his equity power, attempts to destroy the provisions of the constitution of the United States, particularly these clauses guaranteeing freedom of the press and freedom of speech and the eleventh amendment.

The eleventh amendment of the constitution of the United States was adopted alone, and expressly provides that the judicial power of the federal courts shall not extend to the right of a citizen, natural or corporate, to drag a sovereign state into the courts; and, notwithstanding such provision, the federal courts in the past several decades have repeatedly issued writs of injunction against and sought to bring into court the sovereign states of the union, in violation of the eleventh amendment.

The Democratic party condemns the present policy of the Republican party in promoting the loans of international bankers directly to foreign nations, for the reason that it involves our nation, and causes us to be interested in the political fortunes of the administration and forms of government of such nations, through fear of loss of such loans. The Democratic party would rather promote such loans to the development of foreign countries through private grants to private enterprises, thus giving an outlet to professional engineers, and other skilled Americans, and, at the same time, an outlet through such enterprises for the sale of American agricultural and manufactured articles.

We declare that while the American government

and its citizens will ever applaud and encourage democracy in governments with republican forms, but that the forms of government in other nations, are not our concern, otherwise, we must needs become embroiled in their domestic and international hate, which invariably endangers our peace and safety.

Latin American Trade Should Be Encouraged

We are opposed to repudiation and we believe in national honor; we call upon the nations of Europe to preserve theirs by making a sincere effort to pay their obligations to us, the United States, in full, and not by their irate idiom. We are generous enough to induce those who require more time for the discharge of their obligations, but do not sanction repudiation of them.

The Democratic party is a party of international peace, which can be attained by justice and fair play, and that policy of justice toward the nationals of other nations; and between ours and theirs, the Democratic party will ever seek to do, to exact, and to perform, as the surest and safest method of promoting international peace. We believe in the reduction of the world's armament, and pledge our reduction in proportion to their reduction, and we further declare that not another dollar shall be loaned by American capitalists to any nation to construct battleships or armaments or ordnances for war.

The rights of an American citizen should be protected wherever he may be lawfully found—whether on the border, the high seas, or in foreign lands. Throughout the world, the stars and stripes should be to him an ever safe shield.

The Democratic party believes in promoting our foreign commerce, in continuing our commerce to its normal, natural, strength in Europe, and through the "open door" policy in the Orient, but with special effort in Latin-America, as providing an outlet for our agricultural and manufactured products, where conflicts are less likely to disturb our foreign relations with neighboring nations; and for the further reason that Latin-America can furnish us with coffee, rubber, hardwoods, and all other raw materials needed, and we can furnish Latin-America with all the products they need, thus promoting trade by providing cargo each way, and a balance in the exchange of monies. We favor the continuation of the policy of reciprocity with Latin-America, and extending it so as to give outlet for the products of the farm as well as those of the manufacture. We believe in the most cordial and co-operative relations with all of Latin-America, without interfering with political or social problems of any of them.

Nicaraguan Canal at Early Date Is Favored

The Democratic party stands for the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, with a view of preserving the western hemisphere free from schemes of monarchical Europe, and to secure the safety and justice throughout the western hemisphere, with the corollary of that doctrine growing out of the American-Isimian policy in the construction of the Panama canal, and the purpose to construct the Nicaraguan canal. Since said canal, in a very great measure, increases our naval strength, by permitting the mobilization of the Pacific and Atlantic squadrons on either coast readily, in case

MURRAY'S PLATFORM FOR GOVERNOR

Broken Bow, Okla.,
November, 21, 1937.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA:

Believing the people will assist in the adoption of measures now made necessary (by distorting the meaning of the Constitution) to restore the meaning of its makers; and realizing my occupying the office of Governor will greatly aid in putting in proper form these essential measures; and in order to give definite answer to numerous letters received the past six months: for that reason and on that condition, I hereby definitely announce that I shall file for Governor, when the law permits next year; and then begin active campaign, and the following will be

My Platform In The Main:

As always in the past, I shall present and discuss State problems and issues only when running for this office: for whose runs for a State office on Federal issues (or a Federal office on State issues) is trying to dodge on the very issues with which he must needs deal as an officer and public servant. Federal questions are for candidates for United States Congress and Senate; for no governor can effect them.

Any person desiring to know my deliberate judgment of Federal questions, is referred to my latest book—"Rights of Americans"—published by the Meador Publishing Co., Boston, Mass. In it may be found my views of the duties, powers, and limitations of our Federal Government.

1st—I shall endeavor to restore the Sovereignty of the State by restoring the dignity and constitutional powers of the Chief Executive as an equal, coordinate Branch of the State Government.

I shall also strive to pay all State deficits and debts within two years without increase of Taxes, by most rigid economy—These deficits bid fair to exceed \$30,000,000.00 when next year's campaign is over.

Strict economy will be essential to the reduction of taxes during the second half of the term, if a new and violent panic does not again strike the country; in which event, it will test our best efforts to secure enough funds to take care of the poor and needy, operate the schools, and the State government, unless we raise the rate of Taxes, including the Ad Valorem Taxes, all now too high. Our fond wishes are that no such panic will occur; but we cannot hope for it, nor afford to fool ourselves by not preparing for such emergency.

I make no predictions; for, having done so in the past, and subsequent events proved them correct, I was condemned by many for my pains. However, I admonish my friend to pay debts and stay out, for the immediate few years following.

However, looking ahead to the time when our oil fields will become exhausted, from which we derive so much revenue, (No new Oklahoma fields have been discovered for three years, and 15 years is the average life of an oil well,) we must devise a plan to pay all debts—State, County, and School Districts—before such exhaustion overtakes us; else our common schools will suffer for need of financial support.

financial support.

To do these things, and break down the politician's machine, I propose:

1.—By Constitutional Amendment, to fix all salaries of public officials, Commissions, and Heads of Departments, and Judges of the Courts. Much money thus may be economized, and stop the "trade and traffic" for patronage by members of the Legislature.

2.—Prohibit the issue of bonds for any purpose whatsoever by the Legislature, except in a limited amount, in case of Insurrection, contagious disease, and "Acts of God"—floods, mine explosion, cyclones—to be specifically recited in a Constitutional provision so concisely that ALL members of the Supreme Court may understand it.

3.—Make void and never payable any State Warrant in excess of appropriations; and make void and never payable warrants of any county, municipality, or school district in excess of the revenue collected.

4.—All Appropriation Bills shall be void unless itemized, and purpose for its expenditure specifically stated in the Bill. Then the Governor can veto the frills and follies, and the people may know what went with their Tax money.

5.—Prohibit the passage of any law creating any office to extend beyond the pleasure and term of the appointing officer, except Board of Regents or Trustees of Educational Institutions, Judicial positions, and minor positions placed under rules of merit to qualify such persons for appointment. Also make void any law or appointment by the Legislature of any person to administer the laws; for this is the constitutional function of the Executive and Administrative officers; while that of the Legislature is to enact the laws only.

6.—Elect all Senators every two years; or force an election of all every eight years in the middle of a Governor's term, to break that machine's perpetual control and trade and traffic in patronage.

7.—Budget all departments of the State, including the Highway and Tax Commissions, in order to prevent excess salaries and clerical hire.

8.—Restore the law creating the Oklahoma Tax Commission as passed in 1931.

9.—Restore the Run-off Primary Law, with a provision that when the second highest declines to run on, the next highest may do so, and the next, that there may be two candidates until one gets a majority. The Run-off is the best plan to defeat Court House rings and cliques and organized minorities in general.

10.—I favor carrying out in good faith all constitutional provisions and amendments to the Constitution; and, of course, that includes Homestead Tax-Exemptions and Old Age Pensions and care for the needy.

11.—I favor change in the Impeachment Court, so as to provide a legal trial, instead of political trials, as in the past, before Twelve District Judges.

12.—I favor revision of the Highway Safety Law, to make it conform to the principles of Constitutional Government; to make it safer and at a million dollars

less cost to the taxpayers.

Likewise, some other Acts of the 16th Legislature should be modified or amended; others repealed outright; and a few retained without change.

13.—I favor a General Law, authorizing Consumers and Producers Co-operatives, on the "Rochdale Plan" of England, which permits members to help themselves, and asks no special Government favors—a system wherein its members practice self-help, relying alone on self and God, in co-operation with their fellows, but protected by law in an effort to better their own condition.

14.—I favor State appropriation to counties for schools to compensate for loss of Homestead Tax, and then all the remainder to be distributed per capita of school enrollment, in lieu of present so-called Weak School Aid, which but permits juggling funds for political purposes and fostering school blocks.

15.—No one can foresee all things that may arise during the term of a Governor; as no one realized such exigencies of the Free Bridges, the break in price of oil et cetera, during my former term; but whatever may arise, I shall meet it quickly and fearlessly, with a safe remedy.

16.—I shall not become the candidate or Governor of any clique, club, clan, class, or organized block or group. I shall appeal for the support of the honest and patriotic of all of them, but controlled by none of them, striving at all times to uphold the Constitution and the laws in the interest of Humanity and the public weal—to protect the weak from the strong and minorities from the aggression of majorities.

I shall hope for an administration next time with less contest; but if any of these factional groups want a "fight", they have but to "draw" or "play the hypocrite", and I'll accommodate them. Remember, your defeating me will do me no harm, but save me from a strenuous task; but I admonish you: "Do thyself no harm" while defeating me.

To do these things, a good legislature is most essential; of hard-headed business-economy minds—men of integrity, sound good sense, and experience; for all laws and government must grow out of the EXPERIENCES of humanity; therefore, not of school-boys without experience, for then they embrace bookish "theories", and speculations in economics for the basis of laws; and that leads to impractical government, with extravagant administration, Practical Measures harmonizing with common sense, confirmed by experience, will best serve the Common weal.

Be not deceived by the cry of the politicians and their political "dope" writers: "Murray is feeble and in bad health." If I were, they would be for me. They want a feeble-minded Governor, in-alert, whom they may deceive; and cowardly, whom they may intimidate.

I shall expect my friends to "pay the freight", and "provide" the "cheese and crackers" for the Campaign.

Remember, the liars are not all dead.

Wm H. MURRAY.

VOTE FOR THE BONDS

We are in favor of the bonds. If the people vote to put the court house at Seminole, then we are in favor of the bonds anyway, because the records of this county are entitled to protection and the citizenship of the county are entitled to a decent court house and jail. If the people vote to have the court house at Wewoka, then we are in favor of the court house bonds, because the people of the county are entitled to have their records protected, and the citizenship is entitled to have a decent court house and jail. Seminole has had almost twenty months in which to propose a county seat election if they so desired. They called a mass meeting for that purpose, and the citizenship of that town resolved that they could not possibly get the necessary sixty six and two thirds majority, so they dropped the matter. Now the only reason why they propose a county seat fight is to embroil the people of the county in an uproar and disturbance, in an endeavor to defeat the bonds, so that they might spite Wewoka, as a personal matter, and deprive the people of this county of their just due in the matter of the protection of their records. Does this appear to any one as a fair proposition? We think not. The citizenship of Seminole is not in accord on this proposition, it is only the few turbulent spirits of that good town seeking to create a commotion and defeat the bond issue, when those fellows themselves have said time and again that Seminole county needed a court house and jail and that it was a shame that one had not been voted. They came to us people of Wewoka and invited us to call a bond election, and in return they wanted some roads built and a county court town for Seminole. A number of their business men did this, stating to us that they represented the citizenry of Seminole, and were appointed as such committee at a mass meeting held for the purpose of getting together. We, at their instance and request, called this bond election and now they cry out that they have not had a chance and that the issues are being forced upon them. **There is Absolutely no Truth in This**, and we are for the bonds if Seminole should get the county seat.

We are in earnest. We are sincere when we state that the records of this county need protection. We are sincere when we state that almost every home in Seminole county is dependent upon some court record and that the destruction of these court records would mean a loss to the people of this county which is inestimable. Use your best judgment on these matters. It is simply a matter of business. Shall you protect your records and thereby protect your homes, or shall you be misled by interested parties into allowing your homes and farms to be again menaced, in case of fire or destruction? This is your business. It means more to many of the farmers of this county that it does to those who live in the towns. It would cost \$200,000.00 to replace the records in the county clerk's office. The court records could not be replaced. The abstract companies of the county would reap a rich harvest, and the lawyers fruitful litigation. Will you take such chances? Will you be misled? We think not, especially when the nonresident land owners and corporations of the county will pay the greater part of the tax. Especially when it will only cost eight and half cents on the hundred dollars to insure your records. Especially when the three railroads of the county will pay at least a third of the amount necessary to pay the bonds. Especially in view of the oil values of the county which will increase valuation and cause every little shifter in the county to look for some loop-hole in which to attack your titles, and the court records and tax records and county clerk's records are your only true witness. Especially when the jail of the county is in such condition that if a fire should start lives would be lost, and damages probably rendered against the county for carelessness and negligence. It is all of your business and you should study this question and vote for your best interest. Hear the arguments of the other side: They agree that a court house and jail is needed, then why not vote for it. They agree that if it was to be built at Seminole, they would support it unanimously. Can they hope to get sixty-six and two-thirds of the votes of this county? No. They are only playing horse with you. **DON'T STAND FOR IT! VOTE FOR THE BONDS!**

WEWOKA, OKLA., April 29, 1920.

We, the undersigned citizens and residents of the town of Wewoka, Oklahoma, do hereby petition the Honorable Board of County Commissioners as follows, to-wit:

Whereas, there is a bond election to vote bonds to build a County Court House and Jail, which said election will be held on **THE 11th DAY OF MAY, 1920.**

And, Whereas, the citizens of the Town of Seminole, in said County are circulating petitions to call a county seat election to determine the permanent county seat of the said Seminole County.

Now, therefore, the citizens of Wewoka, Oklahoma, most respectfully ask and petition the Honorable Board of County Commissioners of Seminole County, and that in case the bonds be voted to build court house and jail at the election to be had May 11, 1920, then, and in that event, that you, the Board of County Commissioners, do withhold any action in and about the erection of either court house or jail for the period of fifty days after the bond election on the 11th day of May, 1920, as aforesaid, in order to give the citizens of Seminole, Oklahoma, an opportunity to call a county seat election, as aforesaid.

In case county seat election is called, then and in that event, no action to be taken in and about such construction until said county seat election is held and it determined where the permanent county seat shall be located. In case no election for county seat is called within fifty days after said bond election, then said county commissioners to proceed with the construction of the said county buildings, as they may see fit and proper.

H. G. Howard	Louie Fowler	Tom C. Canaler	Chas. Steph	W. N. Stokes	G. A. White	J. L. Mainard
J. E. McMahon	C. F. Jackson	L. L. Sturgeon	B. D. Lack	A. F. Gilstrap	C. L. Hill	L. W. Cozart
Chas. Vaughn	A. M. Seran	J. M. Cloud	Toy Robinson	J. A. Patterson	Neil Thomason	F. A. Shepard
Allen G. Nichols	F. W. Fullerton	J. E. Shepard	W. K. Work	J. W. Smith	S. T. Smith	E. P. Work
O. L. Gilstrap	J. F. Remy	J. C. Lillard	James Roberts	C. E. Peyton	A. S. Norvell	J. S. Williams
W. L. Thurston	S. S. Orwig	J. W. Taylor	R. C. Cagle	J. S. Barham	Eugene O. Yates	W. E. Chandler
C. M. Shepard	Hudson Rock	C. C. Rice	Frank Smith	C. O. Chappell	L. R. Davidson	W. E. Chandler
H. M. Tate	Mrs. A. Thelma Johnson	V. L. Kiker	E. Chandler	Katherine M. Roberts	Rhodes Chandler	Amo B. Cutlip
W. C. Bunyard	B. P. Davis	E. R. Robinson	W. A. Billingsley	M. M. Sebastian	C. W. Bunyard	John D. Pierce
A. B. Dyer	L. T. Stokes	J. C. Fore	J. F. Loftis	G. E. Chandler	W. J. Hanting	C. J. Bunyard
Grant Nicholson	L. O. Covington	E. E. McClanahan	M. F. Mainard	C. M. Paisley, Jr.	Mrs. F. M. Mainard	Moss Hanson
T. E. Burch	G. E. Bean	Mrs. John Hill	J. E. Hall	D. W. Anderson	Jesse L. Day	Anna Mason
D. Campbell	O. Briley	E. W. Whitney	C. M. Robinson	A. M. Fowler	E. V. Canaler	R. W. Farmer
Fred Cummings	Scott Ladd	B. W. Douglas	D. G. Hart	Horace Bradley	F. A. Stump	Bill Bunyard
Thomas F. Harrison	B. W. Stump	Pearl Bradley	John W. Willmott	W. E. Davenport	E. E. Mainard	Bud Gordon
N. B. Shands	R. F. Hembree	A. H. Taylor	M. F. Mainard, Sr.	J. R. Clark	C. Dale Wolfe	R. E. Collins
Marita V. McMullin	Myrtle Dixon	H. J. Shands				

Certificate of True Copy

STATE OF OKLAHOMA,
SEMINOLE COUNTY, ss. I, J. M. Cloud, County Clerk, in and for the County of Seminole, and State of Oklahoma do hereby certify that the instrument hereto attached is a full, true and correct copy of a Petition of the Citizens of the Town of Wewoka, Oklahoma, to the Board of County Commissioners of Seminole County. 116 names appear on said petition. Filed 30th day of April, 1920, as the same appears from the records in my office.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Wewoka, in said county and state this 30th day of April, 1920.

J. M. CLOUD, County Clerk.

[SEAL]

Can A Democratic Nomination Be Purchased?

Crump Recount Victory Bought, Looney Charges

Says Member of Board Con-
spired to Obtain Nomination

PLEADS THAT HE GET CERTIFICATE

Alleges Evidence Was to Be
Adjudged as Insufficient

(By Associated Press)
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 28.—
Charging that George B. Hall,
member of the Seminole county
election board, had entered into a
conspiracy to obtain the democratic
nomination for district court judge
for George C. Crump, incumbent,
Joseph C. Looney, apparently de-
feated on a recount, brought his
case before the state supreme court
today for the fourth time.

Looney asked that writ of manda-
mus be issued to compel the county
and state election boards to issue
him a certificate of nomination based
on the original court, which placed
him 16 votes ahead of Crump in the
district composed of Seminole
and Hughes counties. The recount
gave Judge Crump a four-vote lead
in Seminole county.

Looney also asked the supreme
court to vacate the finding of the
Seminole county board and its cer-
tification of recount votes to the
state election board.

He alleged that Judge Crump's
certificate of nomination, issued by
the state election board, had been
based on "illegal, fraudulent and
corrupt findings and recount."

He charged that Hall, while the
recount was pending, "did, in con-
sideration of certain sums of money
paid and to be paid by certain other
parties interested in the candidacy
of George C. Crump, enter into a
conspiracy to obtain Crump's nomi-
nation."

Hall, Looney charged, agreed that
upon hearing he would decide in the
evidence sufficient for a recount.
He alleged that votes really cast for
him were counted for Crump in the
recount.

READ THE

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH

Which Appeared in
the

HENRYETTA DAILY FREE LANCE

and

Dozens of Other "Associated Press"
Papers in Oklahoma

A Vote for

☒ **W.C. WOOD**

for

DISTRICT JUDGE

Is a Vote for

—HARMONY

—PEACE IN THE DISTRICT

—Confidence in the JUDICIARY

SEE OTHER SIDE OF CIRCULAR

DOWN WITH STRIFE

AND

DISCORD!

VOTE FOR

W. C. WOOD

FOR

District Judge

Hughes County's Daily News- paper Appeals for Peace and Harmony By The Election Of W. C. Wood:

From the Holdenville Daily News

Owned and edited by a Jefferson-
ian democrat by birth, instinct and
choice, the NEWS is for every nomi-
nee of Jeffersonian democracy
whose name is to appear on the bal-
lot next Tuesday. This applies to
both state and county tickets, with-
out reservation.

But the NEWS regrets that the
name of the man it frankly and fair-
ly believes to be the democratic nomi-
nee for district judge will not be
found in the democratic ticket. That
nominee is Joseph C. Looney of We-
woka.

Joseph C. Looney won the demo-
cratic nomination in the first official
tabulation of the votes—when
no one knew just how many votes
were needed to give the nomination
to his opponent. Through maneu-
vering, activity and influence that
cannot be either sanctioned or ap-
proved by those who believe in the
political wisdom and Jefferson,
Jackson and Wilson, his name is
not to appear on the ballot next
Tuesday.

As between the nominee of such
activity and the nominee of the re-
publican party, who won without dis-
honesty and connivance, the NEWS
prefers the nominee of the republi-
can party who solemnly pledges him-
self to non-partisan conduct of his
office and to complete abstinence
from all games and factions and
from all party councils and activi-
ty.

Hence we have on one hand a
candidate offering peace and har-
mony; on the other hand, a candi-
date fraught with venom, dissen-

sion, malice and malcontent.

The NEWS is for peace and har-
mony. It is for the welfare of the
community first. That is real Jef-
fersonian democracy.

Now as never before should the
community be friendly and harmoni-
ous. Economic conditions give us
important tasks to perform if we are
to progress—yes, if we are to sur-
vive in the first rank. These tasks
the community cannot perform if it
is all-engrossed in internal political
turmoil and strife. Let us work to-
gether; let us pull together; let us
go forward. We cannot do this if
a "ruler" with an iron hand, seek-
ing vengeance and utilizing the in-
fluence and facilities of a high ju-
dicial office to punish his enemies
and favor his friends, sits on a self-
constituted throne. As a democrat,
we stand against such a condition.
We stand for peace and harmony
and for the welfare of the commu-
nity that we do not wish to see
torn asunder for another four years.

The NEWS does not think a Demo-
cratic nomination can be obtained
in the manner Judge Crump got his
name on the democratic ticket. The
NEWS subscribes heartily to the de-
scription of Jeffersonian Democracy
as published by the Wood Democrat-
ic club—a group of Jeffersonian
democrats, community builders and
believers in fair play.

COMMON HONESTY. Fair
elections, equal and exact justice
to all and special privileges to
none; abiding always by the will
of the majority; granting always
the inalienable inheritance of

American citizenship; a fair and
impartial trial before a fair, im-
partial, unpurchased tribunal
whether it be known as "court"
or "board"—these are cardinal
principles of Jeffersonian Demo-
cracy.

It is the belief of the NEWS that
Joe Looney was "counted out" of
the democratic nomination for dis-
trict judge by a biased and prejud-
iced county election board, made
possible by a complete "about
face" decision by the state supreme
court on which two "hand-picked"
(by the governor of this state) Jus-
tices served.

This conviction is based upon an
abundance of information which has
not been published and which is
known to only a few. If the truth
were known, the blast of the disclo-
sures would resound to every nook
and corner of this state.

Perchance it may be "bad politics"
for the NEWS to take this open
stand against what it sincerely be-
lieves to be a travesty upon justice
and wrongdoing that, if not halted,
will bring this government into de-
struction and despair. If that be
true, let it be so. But the NEWS
has abiding faith in humanity and
believes its position in this matter
will not only be approved but ac-
cited.

The NEWS appeals for harmony
and peace; for the preservation of
the ideals of Jefferson, Jackson and
Wilson; and for those principles
which have made America the most
and glorious nation that it is.

O. S. 'Bill' Evans Explains Why He Was Removed

as

SECRETARY

of the

County Election Board

So many of my friends have asked me why I was removed as Secretary of the
Hughes County Election Board that I feel that I should issue a public statement on
the subject.

Briefly, I was removed because I would not do the bidding of Senator Tom An-
glin upon whose insistence and recommendation I was removed by the State Elec-
tion Board. Mr. Luttrell, Secretary of the State Board, advised me that my remo-
val was solely upon the recommendation of Senator Anglin and he thanked me for
my services and for my co-operation with the State Board.

I could have remained on the Board by doing just what the distinguished Sena-
tor wanted me to do. I was determined to do my duty as I saw it—not as Senator
Anglin wanted the duties performed. I wanted to give Joe Looney a fair hearing
and just consideration; that incurred the Senator's wrath and through his influence
as a Senator he had me removed.

I take this opportunity of thanking the public and the precinct inspectors for
their co-operation during my service as Secretary of the County Election Board.

(Signed) O. S. (BILL) EVANS.

'Come, Let Us Reason Together--'

--Why Democrats Should Not Vote for Geo. C. Crump. ---Why the Welfare of the District Demands the Election of W. C. WOOD.

IS HE DEMOCRACY'S CHOICE?

Knowing the condition surrounding the recounting of the ballots, we do not believe Geo. C. Crump is the choice of a majority of Democrats in the ninth judicial district. We believe Joe Looney is the Democratic nominee and that he was deprived of the nomination by a prejudiced, biased and influenced County Election Board. Hence it is our belief that true Democracy does not have a nominee in this election. The bias and prejudice of the Seminole County Election Board may be seen in one instance. In the recounting of the ballots, a ballot where an "X" was marked before the names of both Crump and Looney was found. It was plainly a mutilated ballot and should not have been counted for either candidate. But Mr. Hall and Mr. Houston, Judge Crump's two "friends" on the election board, said that the "X" before Judge Crump's name was "blacker" and the ballot should be counted for him. Secretary Norman of the Board said after the recount was completed that a fair and impartial recount would have given Joe Looney a majority of four votes, even after the ballots were so carelessly preserved after the original count. Can Democrats sanction such conduct?

MORAL--NOT PARTY ISSUE

A moral and not a party issue is involved in the District Judge's race. The question to be decided is: Do you approve of the manner and method in which Judge Crump got on the ticket after the first tabulation of the votes gave Joe Looney a clean-cut majority; or do you approve the candidacy of a man who got his Republican nomination without connivance, fixing and maneuvering. Are you for honest elections? Do you think the command "Thou Shalt Not Steal" should apply to elections in Hughes and Seminole counties?

HIS DEFEAT MEANS PEACE

Judge Crump's defeat means the end of the political turmoil and strife that has hampered Holdenville and Hughes county for many years. His election means a continuation of this strife and discontent. Judge Wood promises that if he is elected he will have no friends to favor, no enemies to punish; that he will hold himself aloof from all cliques, factions and parties and will be the judge for all the people and not a select few. With Judge Wood on the bench, you can hire the lawyer of your choice without fear that you will prejudice the court. You won't be driven to the office of a certain law firm which can make its own price for its services. Justice will not be for sale in Judge Wood's court.

ARE WE BOLTERS?

Are the Democrats who do not sanction the manner in which Judge Crump got on the Democratic ticket party bolters? We contend that we are not. We contend that we are Democrats; that fair elections and fair and impartial trial before a fair and impartial tribunal, whether that tribunal be called "court" or "board", are fundamental principles of Democracy; hence as Democrats we cannot vote for George C. Crump in this election. Moreover, it should be remembered that in 1910 George C. Crump defied the Democratic ticket and made speeches for the Republican nominee for District Judge. At that time the Democratic nominee won the nomination fairly and by a substantial majority. With such a record for party loyalty, can Judge Crump now indict the party loyalty of any Democrat?

NO SPECIAL FAVORITES

Is it not common gossip and public belief that a certain Holdenville lawyer tells Judge Crump what to do and when to do it, the litigant paying the attorney fee demanded by this so-called "Boss"? If this is true, it should be condemned; if not true, those who benefit by the prevalence of this belief have taken no steps to

dispel this belief, so the condition should be condemned. Judge Wood solemnly promises that he will have no favorites at the bar, that he will try all cases on the law and the evidence; that everyone will get a fair trial and justice regardless of whom they employ as their attorney. Should not every Democrat endorse such a platform?

OIL COMPANY DURESS

In their frantic effort to defeat Joe Looney at the polls on July 29th, some of the large oil companies operating in the district demanded that their employees vote for Judge Crump. They did so, fearing that they would lose their job if they did not. Is the exercise of such duress Democratic? Is it American? Is the laborer not worthy of his hire? Is he not entitled to the free exercise of the inalienable right of franchise? Why should the large oil companies be so interested in having Judge Crump on the bench? Do they want more than a fair and impartial adjudication of their litigation? They are entitled to the same consideration as the humblest citizen in the district is entitled to—but no more. They will get this consideration if Judge Wood is elected—but no more.

HIS NEIGHBORS SPOKE

Our neighbors know us best. What did they say in the July 29th primary? Although a comparative stranger to most residents of Holdenville, Joe Looney, winner in the first tabulation of votes, carried every ward in Holdenville—including your own ward—No. 1, where you have lived for 20 years, Judge Crump. Do you think Judge Crump should impose himself upon this community in view of such expression from his neighbors who know him best?

ABUSES LOONEY VOTERS

Immediately after the July primary—the very next day after the election—Judge Crump said mean, harsh and slanderous things about certain of Holdenville's most honorable citizens who did not support him. Is this Democratic?

AN UNFAIR RECOUNT

Joe Looney was not given a fair recount of the ballots in Seminole County. Secretary Norman of the Seminole County election board said after the recount was completed that if Mr. Looney had been given a fair recount he would have won by at least four votes notwithstanding

the ninth judicial district after you wrote, in a letter to B. F. Davis of Wewoka while you were in Mayo Hospital, that in the event of your death you wanted Harry H. Rogers to preach your funeral; that you did not want a sad-eyed minister around you? Is this Democratic?

SLANDERS EX-SERVICE MEN

Judge Crump, do you really think the ex-service men appreciate it when in your speech at Seminole you used the following language: "Joe Looney is a great soldier; he was in the army two years and never fired a gun"? Don't you know it took eight men to keep one man on the firing line?

IN OFFICE 16 YEARS

Judge Crump has held office for almost 16 years and has taken from the taxpayers at least \$60,000.00 in salary with no one to support but his wife. Is that enough money and long enough for any individual to hold office? Is it Democratic for one individual to obtain a "monopoly" on one office?

DO WE GET SERVICE?

Do the taxpayers get service? In what condition is the district court docket? It is common knowledge that Judge Crump calls a term of court and just about the time it gets started he either calls in another judge or adjourns the term after a silly political lecture. Only a few days ago we saw this happen. A long term was called but after the bond of a prominent Hughes County taxpayer, arrested on what he alleges is a political frame-up was forfeited, a very few minor cases disposed of and an important murder case continued, the term was adjourned. This one instance cost the taxpayers approximately \$750.00.

"IMPORTED" JUDGES

Most of the work on the local bench has been done by "imported" judges—Judges sent here from other places. Why should the taxpayers of this district pay the expense of maintaining a local judge and, added to that, the expense of bringing other judges in to do the work? Is that Democratic?

BALLOTS TAMPERED WITH

Is it not true, Judge Crump, that the law partner of your nephew in Wewoka, was caught handling the ballots in a certain Seminole county box just before they were recounted under your directions? Did the recount of this box not give you a gain of approximately 11 votes? After this was called to the attention of the State Supreme Court, did you not agree to disregard this box in the recount? If one ballot box could have been tampered with, is it not reasonable to assume that others could have been tampered with? Yet you would claim the office under the results of such a recount?

WAS LOONEY "COUNTED OUT"?

Mr. Voter, your neighbor and mine counted the votes first and Joe Looney was ahead. Another man in Seminole County, George Hall, counted them at Crump's request, the second time. Chief of Police Sims says Hall told him he could "elect a district judge" and get \$7000. shortly thereafter he told Sims he had plenty of money. Crump won on Mr. Hall's and Mr. Houston's recount by seven votes. In view of such perspective, will any citizen, be he Democrat or Republican, vote for Geo. C. Crump? Or will he vote for W. C. Wood, who obtained his nomination untainted by fraud and corruption.

CONDEMNS WARD ONE

We think Judge Crump waived his right to further honors at the hands of the Democratic party when he said, the next day after he met defeat by Joe Looney, that he had rather live in Africa among the "niggers" than in Ward One in Holdenville, and that if it were not for one neighbor he would sell his home to a "nigger" and move away.

God Give Us Men!

God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a democracy
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-browned, who live above the fog,
In public duty and in private thinking!

—HOLLAND.

HIS COMMUNITY DEVOTION

An insight into Judge Crump's devotion to the community is found in one act immediately following his apparent defeat. Because the two local banks had not indulged in politics and actively supported him he drew his money out of them and deposited it in a Wewoka bank. Is that the extent of his devotion to a community that has honored him for 16 years? He bragged that he drew several thousand dollars in cash out of these banks. Yet did he not tell the voters in the primary campaign that he was broke and needed the job? If you were broke, Judge, whose money was this you drew out of the two local banks? Who was permitting you to handle their funds during election time, knowing you were broke?

WOULD PUNISH ENEMIES

Is it not a fact Judge Crump that you have bragged that if you are re-elected you will "break" certain attorneys who did not support you? When you punish an attorney for a litigant, do you not also punish the litigant? Is this Democratic? Is one with this temperament and attitude qualified to sit on the bench?

the manner in which the ballots were preserved and the condition in which they were found when the boxes were re-opened. The decision of the state supreme court which permitted the recount was a repudiation of two other opinions issued by the court in the Crump-Looney litigation.

"UNDEMOCRATIC" IN 1914

Judge Crump said in 1914 when he first sought the District Judgeship that it was undemocratic to seek more than two terms as District Judge. We agree now with what Judge Crump said in 1914.

JUDGE CRUMP'S NEPHEW

Judge Crump, what did your nephew mean when he said "I hate that as it loses me a \$5,000 fee", just after your decision was reversed by the Supreme Court in the case of Wolf vs. Bass Furniture Company, your nephew, H. W. Carver, having never appeared as attorney in the case? Is that Democratic?

SLANDERS MINISTERS

Judge Crump, do you think you are entitled to the support of the ministers of the gospel of

Wood Democratic Club OF HUGHES COUNTY

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATING TO THE PROPOSED \$50,000,000 ROAD BOND ISSUE

1. For what purpose is the Fifty Million Dollar Road Bond Issue to be voted?

Ans. It is proposed to use the money in beginning the construction of a system of hard surfaced roads along certain routes designated in the Resolution.

2. Who is to spend the money?

Ans. A commission to be appointed by the Governor after the election. At this time the Governor refuses to make public the names of the persons he will appoint.

3. For how long a term are the commissioners to be appointed?

Ans. For life, or until the money is all spent or until removed by executive order.

4. When is the special election to be held?

Ans. On Tuesday, May 8th, 1919.

5. What kind of roads are to be built?

Ans. The Resolution does not define the kinds of roads to be constructed and we will not know until after the election; until after the bonds are voted and until after the Commission and the Chief Engineer are appointed.

6. Where are the roads to be built?

Ans. Along some portion of the twenty-nine routes laid out and designated in the Resolution. The twenty-nine routes cover some 4730 miles of highway and the fifty million dollars, less expenses, will build less than one-half the designated mileage—if the roads are to be of an approved hard surface type.

7. If only one-half the designated mileage can be built which roads or routes will be constructed?

Ans. This will be left to the Commission to be appointed after the election. Wherever the roads are built, one-half of our citizens, one-half the cities and towns and one-half the counties will be bitterly disappointed when it is announced that the Bond Funds are exhausted.

8. When is the money to be spent?

Ans. The Resolution provides that as much as \$6,000,000 may be spent the first year, \$10,000,000 the second year \$14,000,000 the third year and \$20,000,000 the fourth year so that the entire amount of the \$50,000,000 may be spent during the present administration.

9. How will the roads be paid for?

Ans. What roads are built will be paid for out of the General Revenue Fund of the State. The General Revenue Fund is made up of money derived from a tax upon all property, real and personal, in the State; from income tax, inheritance tax, gross production tax on oil and minerals, corporation licenses, taxes and fees such as are collected by the Insurance Department and the Secretary of State. The present automobile tax that comes back to the respective counties for maintenance and construction of roads is to be diverted to the General Revenue Fund to assist in meeting the principal and interest on the bonds to be voted. According to the bond advocates, \$2,000,000 will thus be taken from the counties, where now all the people get benefits, and used in the construction of a few miles of road for the benefit of the few.

10. Is it true that when any road is constructed to the corporate limits of any city that such road stops and the city must pave such roads through its city limits?

Ans. Yes. The city must pay its part of the cost of such roads outside its limits and the entire cost within its limits.

11. What will be the effect of the approval of the Bond Measure upon the assessment of property and upon tax rates?

Ans. The assessed value of all property will be increased. The State Board of Equalization has already voted to raise some classes of property 25 per cent and other classes of property will be raised accordingly.

At present our constitutional limit is three and one-half mills for all State purposes and if the Bond Resolution is approved, the limit will be entirely removed and will be just as high as is necessary to raise sufficient funds to pay the principal and interest on the bonds and to pay the expenses of maintaining the State Government.

12. What rate of interest will the bonds draw?

Ans. Four and one-half per cent. per annum or a total interest charge on the entire bond issue of some \$25,000,000.00. The money, the people will be forced to pay as interest will build some 1,250 miles of the best hard surfaced roads and under the bond plan this vast mileage will be lost to the people.

13. Who will be entitled to vote in the Special Election?

Ans. All qualified electors in the State which includes both men and women who are registered as provided by law. Registration books will be open April 18th to 25th, inclusive.

14. Will the voting of the bonds create any new department or offices?

Ans. Yes. If the Resolution is approved a second State Highway Department will be created. This duplicated department will have four Commissioners at salaries of \$5,000.00 each and will have a secretary, a chief clerk, bookkeepers, auditors, stenographers and clerks at a total expense of about One Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars per year; also, the Resolution creates a second State Engineering Department with a Chief Engineer, assistant engineers inspectors, draftsmen, stenographers and clerks.

15. What will be the cost to the people of the new offices and departments created by the Bond Resolution?

Ans. It is estimated that the administration, clerical, engineering and supervising expenses will be ten per centum of the total expenditure or the sum of \$5,000,000.

16. What is the present bonded debt of the State of Oklahoma?

Ans. The present bonded debt of the State and its several subdivisions is in excess of Seventy-five Million Dollars. In addition to the foregoing, it is estimated that our part of the Great National War Debt is in excess of Two Hundred Fifty Million Dollars. If this proposed Road Bond debt is voted, we will have a total bonded or mortgaged debt upon this State of approximately Four Hundred Million Dollars.

17. Is the State of Oklahoma ready to begin the construction of the proposed improvement on so vast a scale as proposed in the Resolution?

Ans. No. All agree that we do not have the experience; do not have the engineering ability; do not have road building material located and available; do not know the best kinds of roads to construct; do not have machinery and competent contractors to start the work on so large a plan and that if the \$50,000,000 is voted, experiments will have to be made before we are ready to adopt plans and specifications for a permanent system of durable hard surfaced roads.

18. Is there another way to finance roads building besides the voting of a Fifty Million mortgage upon the State?

Ans. Yes. We now have available and can secure during the next two years more money for building roads than we can possibly spend efficiently all without voting bonds in any sum. The Federal Government is now tendering us approximately \$6,000,000 on condition that we meet such sum with a

county. This is absolutely an untruth. Wewoka has been too busy attending to her own affairs to meddle with the affairs of the other towns of the county.

The Seminole News states in a recent article that "Seminole county will soon need a new court house."

They have begun already to force the county into unnecessary expenses. Seminole county, in its present impoverished condition, is in no position to build court houses. We owe \$24,000.00 already. In their selfish way, they think only of themselves and the town of Seminole and not of the citizenship of the county.

What good reason does the town of Seminole give for asking the farmer and taxpayer of Seminole county to go down into his pocket for the money to pay for

the removal of the county seat to Seminole? If it gave a reason, is it enough to justify the citizens of this county in expending money (that would only go to build up the town of Seminole) and provide no more conveniences for the citizens in general of the county?

YOU, AS THE ONES WHO PUT UP THE MONEY. ARE THE BEST JUDGES.

The town of Seminole has spent the two years of her existence in spreading deceit and misrepresentations about the town of Wewoka throughout this County.

In justice to yourself and to your fellow countymen you can't afford to vote to move the county seat of this county to the town of Seminole.

Respectfully,

WEWOKA CITIZENS COMMITTEE

HEADQUARTERS WEWOKA CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

WEWOKA WORKS TO WIN

VOTERS OF SEMINOLE COUNTY:—

The town of Seminole, through its persistent efforts, succeeded in forcing a county seat election upon the tax payers of Seminole county. Since the insipieny of the town, a great thought has at all times been that of perpetrating a county seat fight upon the citizens of this county, regardless of bitterness and expenses.

For a year and a half that town has been fighting and talking county seat, spreading discontent and misrepresentations recklessly throughout the county. They even went so far as to engender it into the democratic primaries. They have left no stone unturned that would further their chances to win in the election, slandering, vilifying and misrepresenting the town of Wewoka in the most despicable ways. They seek to foist Seminole upon the citizens as a permanent county seat through prejudices engendered by themselves.

Let us parallel the conditions and advantages of Seminole and Wewoka:

First let us take the town of Wewoka: Here we find a town whose townsite title is unquestioned and whose townsite is owned by citizens of your county, people who

are interested in the welfare of Seminole County, people who help pay the taxes that improve the roads, enable your children to go to school, people who preserve the peace from the lawlessness of criminals and people mutually interested with yourselves in the financial conditions of your county. What effects you as citizens, effects them.

On the other hand let us look at the town of Seminole: There is a town whose townsite titles are in question. We do not say that they are not good, but it is true, that the titles are in question. The owners of the townsite of Seminole are unknown to the citizens of the county. We are reasonably well informed that they are non-residents of the county and some of them not even citizens of the state. They don't contribute to the fund that educates your children, they don't contribute to the fund that improves your roads so you may market your cotton and they do not contribute to the fund that protects yourself and family from the horse thief and murderer.

Seminole gives an argument for the removal of the county seat that it is nearer the center of the county than Wewoka. This is

like amount. The Federal aid of \$6,000,000 together with \$6,000,000 appropriated by the State makes a total sum of \$12,000,000 available for road building during the next two years and this sum is more than we can properly spend during the next biennium.

19. Can we raise the Six Million Dollars with which to meet the Federal aid during the next two years without a State bond issue?

Ans. Yes. We can raise Three Million Dollars per year or Six Million Dollars in two years and the taxes will not be higher than if we vote the bonds. Under present law we can raise some Eleven Million Dollars in revenues, annually, and of this sum it takes about Seven Million Dollars to maintain State Government, so that we have about Four Million Dollars to meet the Federal aid, which is One Million Dollars more than is necessary. Other States, after years of experience in road building, are able to spend only about Five Million Dollars annually, so with the Federal aid of Three Million Dollars annually, and with the Four Million Dollars we can raise, makes a possible fund of Seven Million Dollars per year, ALL without a State Bond Issue. Under the bond plan of financing road construction before the present administration is over, we will be paying some Four Million Dollars as principal and fifteen per annum and of this Four Million Dollars, one-half will be for interest.

20. What about road building after the next two years on the Pay-as-you-go-plan?

Ans. Congress has established the policy of Federal Aid to the States and if the States make a success of road building, the Government, through our Senators and Congressmen, will give us as much money from year to year as we can meet by State Appropriation and this policy will give us all the money we can possibly spend in building roads. This is the correct policy and if we follow it we will lose nothing in interest and will have the benefit of the experience and advice of the best Government engineers in building and maintaining our roads.

21. If the Fifty Million Dollar Road Bond Issue is defeated, what may we expect in the way of road building in Oklahoma?

Ans. If the Resolution is defeated, a universal demand will be made upon the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to make an appropriation to meet the Federal Aid offered us in the sum of approximately \$6,000,000. Such special session can be called, the necessary bills prepared in advance and the session should not last to exceed ten days and should not cost to exceed \$15,000.00. This procedure will eliminate the \$50,000,000 mort-

gage on the State; will avoid the creation of a second duplicated Highway Department; will avoid the payment of some \$25,000,000 in interest charges and will save the people at least 1,250 miles of hard surfaced roads which, under the bond plan of financing will be lost in interest and administration charges. A vote against the bonds is not a vote against good roads. Such a vote is only against the plan of undertaking to construct all the roads now and against the plan of financing the work by a State Bond issue in the sum of \$50,000,000. A vote against the bonds is a vote in favor of a safe and conservative road building plan in co-operation with the United States Government and a vote in favor of financing such road building on the Pay-As-You-Go-Plan, a plan which will insure the construction of better roads; will decrease the temptation for graft and will secure to the people a dollars worth of value for every dollar expended.

22. If the Governor refuses to call a Special Session of the Legislature to make an appropriation to meet the Federal Aid, what then can be done?

Ans. The Governor is the servant of the people and not the master of the State. Whenever the people want a special session of the Legislature for any purpose, no Governor ever has or ever will refuse their demands. At the time when a bill was pending in the recent session of the Legislature to make an appropriation to meet the Federal Aid, the Administration leaders in the Senate admitted the possible necessity of an extra session and promised the members that in the event of the defeat of the bonds such special session would be called and that Oklahoma would not lose a cent of the \$6,000,000 awaiting expenditure in this State. It can be stated and depended upon that if the \$50,000,000 Bond Resolution is defeated there will be an extra session of the Legislature when a bill will be passed making an appropriation to meet the Federal Aid Funds tendered Oklahoma by the Government and that immediately thereafter we will enter upon a campaign of road building that will not stop until every citizen in the State shall be within easy access of a hard surfaced road over which he may travel in safety and in comfort three hundred sixty-five days in every year. However, should the Governor fail or refuse to call a special session of the Legislature and we are threatened with the loss of the Six Million Dollars of Federal Aid, a bill will be initiated immediately to protect the State from such loss.

VOTERS FOR AND AGAINST THE BONDS must be registered. Registration books will be open April 16th to 25th inclusive. Every person over twenty-one years should Register and Vote.

VOTE NO!

On the \$50,000,000 ROAD BOND RESOLUTION

Questions and answers relating to and explaining the proposed Fifty Million Dollar Road Bond Mortgage upon all the property of the State of Oklahoma

ISSUED BY
ANTI-\$50,000,000 ROAD BOND ASSOCIATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
J. ELMER THOMAS, Medicine Park
CAMPBELL RUSSELL, Muskogee
J. T. MCINTOSH, Durant
JAS. A. EMBRY, Chandler
LEWIS CLINE, Tulsa
JOE SHERMAN, Sherman
JOHN H. WRIGHT, Oklahoma City
CARL WILLIAMS, Secretary
J. L. WILKIN, Treasurer

Headquarters:
SKIRVIN HOTEL, Oklahoma City



THE PRINTERY, OKLAHOMA CITY

not true, as by section lines Wewoka is one-half mile nearer. The geographical survey is located in section 18, 1850 feet west of center, in township 8, north, of range 7 east. Take any map of the county and measure for yourself. Wewoka is situated within three miles of the east line of the county and directly in the center of the county north and south. Seminole is within five or six miles of the west line of the county and within eleven miles of the North Canadian river and twenty-five and a half miles from the South Canadian river. These are facts. Look at the map and see for yourself.

Now let us examine the towns themselves: We find Wewoka well prepared to take care of the county affairs—court-house, jail, business houses, banks, loan agencies, residences and all the necessary conditions that go to make up an ideal county seat town. Oil and gas wells abound on the very town-site. There is plenty of good drinking water and sanitary conditions are the very best. On the other hand what of our neighbor, Seminole? There is a little town, built upon a negro allotment, not more than two and a half years old, puffed up with an exaggerated idea of its own importance, absolutely unprepared to take care of a county capital if it had one. There is not a room in the town large enough in which to hold a county court. There is

not a place in the town where the county records could be placed safe from fire and storm. All of these necessities would have to be furnished by the county at an extra expense to the farmer and tax payers. The constitutional convention placed the county seat at Wewoka because IT WAS THE BEST PREPARED TO TAKE CARE OF IT and accommodate a greater number of people than any other town in the county. Have conditions changed in that time?

Seminole offers the county and taxpayers no inducements whatever for a change of county seat. Place the county seat at Seminole and the county must be at the IMMEDIATE EXPENSE of fitting up that town with offices, vaults, court house, jail and all necessary conveniences for carrying on the county business.

WEWOKA HAS ALL OF THESE NOW.

Wewoka has a courthouse which was deemed ample for the carrying on of the United States Government's business. The commercial club of Wewoka, rented this court house and furnished it to the county free of charge. This saves the county from \$1,000.00 to \$2,000.00 each year. This court house is good enough for ten years. It is a better court house than any to be found in the counties of eastern Oklahoma outside of eight or ten of the larger cities.

THESE ARE ADVANTAGES

OF WHICH YOU, AS TAX-PAYERS, SHOULD BE GLAD TO AVAIL YOURSELVES.

Wewoka has voted bonds to build a \$25,000.00 school house. It is assured. What has Seminole to offer along these lines?

Wewoka has contributed not less than \$5,000.00 in the last three years to improve the roads of the county. What has Seminole done for them?

Wewoka has churches of all leading denominations.

Wewoka has ample telegraph and telephone service. Seminole has not.

Seminole entered into combines with politicians of the county to further her county seat interests. IS THIS FAIR TO THE CITIZENS OF YOUR COUNTY?

Seminole misrepresented the location of Wewoka. DOES THIS PROVE THAT SHE WISHES TO DEAL FAIRLY WITH YOU?

Has Seminole ever done anything for the county, the farmers of the county or citizenship in general?

Did not the committee, representing the Farmers Union of Seminole county, apply to the citizens of the town of Seminole, you to judge between these two for ground upon which to build a warehouse? Did they get it? No. farmers and citizens, ever asked Three times did this committee journey to that town to see the townsite officials, but each time in vain, because the townsite owners has antagonized every town in

did not live there and the citizens were not progressive enough to aid the Farmers Union. At last the committee wrote Mr. Beeman, of El Reno, South McAlester or some other town not in the county and, after the second letter, received a reply stating that the four lots upon were worth \$50 each and might be had at that price, or \$200.00 in all.

DOES THAT LOOK LIKE THE TOWN OF SEMINOLE, THE TOWNSITE COMPANY OR THE CITIZENS WANTED TO AID THE FARMERS OF SEMINOLE COUNTY TO BETTER THEIR CONDITIONS?

Along the same line what did Wewoka do! Wewoka donated plenty of ground upon which to build the ware house, ground also upon which to provide stalls, wagon yards, etc. More than this—Wewoka donated \$800.00 IN CASH TO AID IN THE ERECTION OF THE WAREHOUSE.

These are facts that perhaps you all know, and they can be proven. They are not stated to arouse your prejudices but to help qualify citizens of the town of Seminole, you to judge between these two towns advisedly. Have you, as farmers and citizens, ever asked anything at the hands of Wewoka you did not get?

Seminole states that 'Wewoka has antagonized every town in