

Indian Chieftain.

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FRIENDS OF THE INDIAN.

The fullblood Cherokee has ever been an object of earnest solicitude, not only in his own country but at Washington. The most of the Cherokee council has been, ostensibly, for his benefit, especially the appropriation bills. Measures said to be for his protection have been passed galore, but when analyzed were found to be against, rather than for him. (The old cry of the monopolists who held the land in thousands and ten thousand acre tracts, was that allotment would be ruinous to the fullblood, that sharpers would beat him out of his land and that he would be a homeless wanderer upon the face of the earth, while these same make-believe friends were really in undisputed possession of the best part of his land. They claimed that it would never do in the world to allow the poor fullblood to own his own land, that he would fool it away. These same benefactors of the Indian ten years ago made life a burden to the man who advocated allotment and they were the chief obstacles in the way of the Dawes Commission, and it has taken nearly ten years to sufficiently break their influence so as to bring about the ratification of an agreement providing for allotment of land.) The scheme now is to prevent these poor Indians from getting title to the land and keep it subject to lease just as long as possible, and they are the fellows who are obtaining long time leases on his land, which in many instances amount to little less than practical ownership. The fullblood Cherokee cannot be protected by destroying the value of his land holdings by life time restrictions against its sale. He should be encouraged in all legitimate ways to keep his land. He should know that it is his individual property and whatever value there is in it should come directly to him.

There is still a "solid south."

There is still a "solid south," where the Commercial Club get busy.

Have you turned that surplus land loose?

South McAlester is still dreaming of territorial government, the Moon bill and the capital, a forlorn hope however.

The United States congress can stand a contest from Oklahoma as well as from any other section of the whole country.

The amount of grain, hay and other products of the farm that is leading its way to Vinita these days is simply enormous.

About the sorest man in Oklahoma is the Kansas City Star's staff man at Guthrie. The defeat of McGuire broke his heart.

The senate committee on territories will no doubt have the good judgement to stop at Vinita on their tour of the territories begun today.

The Oklahoma election may be stolen from the democrats, but hereafter no one will have room to doubt that that territory is normally democratic.

It has been ninety days since the Cherokee agreement was ratified, and allotment is about as completed so far as the occupancy of land is concerned.

The Cherokee council now in session at Tahlequah elicits no interest whatever. Since no more warrants can be issued the council is a superfluous institution.

Adair now has a newspaper the first issue of which shows that the business people of that prosperous town are willing to give such an institution a liberal support.

There is a modicum of satisfaction in anticipating what pleasure will come to the Territory when the public opinion of carpetbag rule can be registered with ballots.

The man who is only a "good citizen" when the courts compel him to be is of the same calibre as the subjects the vigilants used to select for the star part in a neck tie party.

There are always those in every community who try to make it just as difficult as possible for citizens to do their duty; and there are also those who exert themselves to make it as easy as possible. To which element do you belong?

When Oklahoma is united in statehood with Indian Territory, no attempt will be made to count out the winning ticket. It will be as democratic as Texas.

There are a number of Cherokees who are more interested in the pay roll incident to the present session of the national council than in the election returns.

If congress ever had the notion that Oklahoma was republican, that opinion should now be revised. Oklahoma is as safely democratic as the Indian territory is.

Those who are reckless enough to sell intoxicants in the face of the law should take the consequences. The law should and will be enforced against the sale of intoxicants in Vinita.

The people of the Indian Territory should now get together on the statehood question and have something to say with reference to how and when it shall occur. Single statehood should now be the battle cry in both territories.

The contraction of the cattle industry in the territory is more than balanced by the resulting expansion of the agricultural interests. The once great ranges will soon be divided into producing farms, which will bring prosperity and content to the Cherokees.

Allotment and in the Cherokee Nation is becoming quite scarce, but there are thousands of acres yet in the hands of persons whose names do not appear upon the final roll now being made by the Dawes commission, and who will eventually be rejected. It is a pity this land cannot be made available for there are hundreds of Cherokees needing land for allotments.

A ten mile drive into the country along any of the highways leading into Vinita will reveal the fact that this is a country of wonderful and varied resources. The wagon loads of corn, wheat, oats, hay, coal, wood, turnips, potatoes and other products of the farm, truck patch and orchard are simply marvelous. A town in the center of so productive a section cannot help but be prosperous.

The greatly reduced republican majorities in the East and other sections of the country show conclusively that the tide is turning toward the democratic party, and if it continues for another two years the landslide of 1892 will be repeated. The republican party is the party of trusts and combines, and the issue is becoming well defined. The signs of the times are again very hopeful for the democrats.

It is the duty of every good citizen in Vinita to give his moral support to those whose duty it is to enforce the laws. The only question an officer should ask himself is what the law really is. No man has a right to violate the law because some one else does. There are a number of ordinances in Vinita that are practically ignored, but that doesn't lessen the responsibility of the officials. Every ordinance ought to be enforced or repealed.

It is a patent fact that if the sale of "mead," "mist," etc., can be stopped in the western and southern districts it can be stopped here. One conviction, with a penitentiary sentence, would do the trick. One of the most striking characteristics of the jointist is that while he is absolutely unconcerned as to how many he starts on criminal careers, or how many families he ruins, he is precious careful about his own welfare, and whimpers like a dog when the hand of the law is laid upon him.

An effort to revive interest in the Commercial Club will be made by the officers of that organization the first of next week. New and commodious quarters have been offered the club, free of rent, by a generous and public minded citizen and new life is to be infused in the work of the organization. Since its organization the Commercial Club has rendered valuable service to Vinita, and in view of meager support received, has accomplished a great deal in the matter of road improvements and inducing immigration. A number of residents of the city now engaged in business located here through the instrumentality of the club. Hundreds of dollars were saved the business men last winter through the club paving the roads leading into the city in condition to withstand the rains. Without ostentation these services were rendered and were only limited by the support given the few active officials by the general public. It is to be hoped that the officers of the organization will receive the hearty support of the business community in their efforts to keep Vinita to the fore in the struggle for supremacy which every town of any importance in the territory is now engaged in. Such an organization as the Commercial Club is an imperative necessity if Vinita is to take material progress.

First class show... at Lee...

FOR STATEHOOD.

President Roosevelt Will Seek Admission of Oklahoma and Other Territories.

AT DECEMBER TERM

The Vote On Admission of Oklahoma Will Be Taken—Indian Territory Complications to Be Adjusted.

There is much speculation and wide difference of opinion among officials and politicians in Washington as to the prospects for the passage of the bill admitting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to statehood at the coming short session of Congress.

The sentiment seems to be that the bill will be passed by the Senate practically as it was passed by the House at the last term, although there are propositions looking to various amendments.

One of these is to leave New Mexico out of the bill, admitting Oklahoma and Arizona. Another is, drop both New Mexico and Arizona and to admit Oklahoma.

The president is known to favor the admission of all three of the territories. To the argument that they may turn democratic he replies that he has no fear of his ability to carry Oklahoma and New Mexico, and is confident that Arizona will go republican in the national campaign.

The Senate committee on territories has wisely planned a trip of investigation, so its report will presumably be in readiness for the Senate on its opening day, or perhaps may be made public sooner. The president's message usually absorbs attention on the first day, and the report of the secretary, with the book of estimates, on the second. Since the voting must take place on December 10, unless that agreement be vacated by unanimous consent, it might be well for the committee to get its findings before the public in some form before the assembling of Congress, and so give the country a chance to express itself on the subject. The committee of investigation, which left Chicago Monday, consists of four republicans and two democrats. This committee, only a part of the committee on territories, profess to start out with an open mind, ready to be influenced by what it finds as to the material and moral resources of these territories, and their guarantees of permanence. Several arguments favor the admission of these territories. Under our system, they will have to be admitted sooner or later, and a few years, one way or the other, would make little difference in the life of a nation.

The first democratic administration that comes along would surely admit them, and from a republican point of view the now dominant party might just as well gain the favor of those communities by conferring upon them the great boon of statehood as to leave this advantage to its ever-resourceful opponent.

New Mexico was practically promised admission to the Union at the time of the Mexican cession; it has for more than half a century urged its claims upon Congress. Oklahoma is abundantly large for a state, and no one objects to its admission, especially if the Indian Territory complication could be adjusted. Arizona must come in, if at all, to make a clean job of it.

Without doubt, any community prospers more under statehood than when remaining in a territorial condition. Securities and investments would be strengthened by the change.

The people of the Indian Territory have asked for a delegate in Congress, and they should have it. There is no better country in this Union than the Indian Territory. It is filled with matchless resources, and is now at a period when it is very important that it should have representation in Congress, just as other territories have. There need be no necessity for a territorial form of government for the territory, if that country is permitted to have representation in Congress. It is now almost ready for statehood, and within two or three years at most, it will have its affairs settled, and everything in condition for statehood. Speed the day.—Denison Herald.

Copy of Chieftain Wanted. A copy of the WEEKLY CHIEFTAIN of October 2nd is needed at this office to complete file. Can any one furnish us with a copy of that date?

Let that Claremore statehood convention be a big one. That town knows how to entertain a convention and will cover herself with glory, as she did during the prize meeting last May.

CHIEF'S MESSAGE

Reviews Progress toward Adjudication of Tribal Affairs During Year

REFERENCE IS MADE

To the Necessity For a Supplemental Agreement.—Creek Politicians Address the Council on Statehood Question.

The annual message of the principal chief, delivered to the National council, contained an exhaustive review of the progress made toward the final adjudication of tribal affairs. The most important matter referred to was the necessity for a supplemental agreement. In referring to this the executive said:

"By the adoption of the act of Congress, approved the first day of last July, every citizen receives lands equal in valuation to 110 acres of the average allottable lands for his or her allotment, forty acres of which is a homestead, inalienable for twenty-one years, and the remainder inalienable for five years. There are exceptional cases and conditions on which such restrictions are burdensome, for which it might be wise to make provisions for removal by supplemental agreement; but land being the chief source of sustenance to mankind—the main support and stay of governments—for the safety of the present generation and security to posterity, our people should not, even if restrictions are removed, part with the soil soon to be individualized and thereby render themselves homeless. Though tribal government may not be completely dissolved until the fourth day of March, 1906, provisions should be made now for a final, entire and total adjustment of our affairs.

"Public buildings and reservations set aside for our use during continuance of tribal autonomy, should be recognized as proper subjects for disposition in drawing a supplemental treaty. Collection of revenues, quarantine regulations and other matters of more or less importance also deserve attention.

"A memorial should be drafted, incorporating therein all unfinished business, and passed during the present session of Council, to take the same course that resulted in the act of Congress confirmed by us last August. I trust there will be within the contents of said instrument a section providing that, after dividing all lands and paying all just debts against the Nation, all other property of every kind and character be cashed, our assets marshaled and every dollar be distributed to Cherokee citizens. This matter is of sufficient importance to demand immediate action. Steps toward the adjustment of such interests cannot be delayed only at the peril of great pecuniary loss to our people."

COUNCIL NOTES. Friday afternoon Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, addressed both branches of the council on the question of statehood. Cheesie McInaoh, superintendent of the Creek schools, and Mr. McGilbreth, bearing resolutions from the Creek council assent a union of interests in the pending change in governmental affairs, addressed the council in joint session.

Claude Shelton has received the Downing nomination for a place on the board of education.

INTERESTING CASE. R. L. Barton Sues the City of Mounds For False Imprisonment.

A suit of especial interest to all territory towns has been filed against the town of Mounds by R. L. Barton.

Mr. Barton is a hay and grain dealer at Mounds and was before the court for not paying the city license. He claims he offered to pay and that the city tried to run up the costs; that he also asked for a trial when arrested and was refused. While leaving the court room he used some uncomplimentary remarks relative to the court. He was then brought back and given the limit for contempt of court and also for disturbance. He paid the fines under protest and has filed suit against the city. The case will be tried at the next term of court at Wewoka.

PARKS ELECTED. Beats Shelton in the Race For Place On Board of Education.

S. F. Parks, the caucus nominee of the National party, was elected a member of the board of education over Claude Shelton, the nominee of the Democrats. The election was held under a suspension of the rules Saturday afternoon.

The nomination was unopposed by Mr. Parks, whose popularity in the council was evidenced by his receiving seven Downing votes.

Jumbo Store advertisement featuring 'Stamp of Public Opinion', 'Odd Pickings from Countless Bargains', 'Cloaks and Jackets', 'Boys' Suits', 'Shirts', 'Boots and Shoes', and 'New skirts every week at the JUMBO'. Includes illustrations of a man in a suit, a woman in a dress, and a woman in a hat.