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SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION

to the Highest Bidder, of the Coal and Asphalt Deposits, Leased and Unleased in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma, by the United States Government.

There will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder at McAlester, Oklahoma, on December 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1918, the coal and asphalt deposits, leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 441,107 acres of the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Oklahoma. 389 unleased tracts aggregating 328,276 acres will first be offered for sale and next 128 leased tracts containing 112,831 acres. The coal is bituminous and semi-bituminous, mainly of low volatile bunker coal for steamship use, high grade domestic coal, railroad steam coal, high grade blacksmith coal and coking coal, seams averaging 4 feet thick, with an average dip of from 10 to 15 degrees outcropping at the surface and extending to a vertical depth below the surface estimated to be 2,300 feet at the deepest part of the basin. Practically all of the tracts offered are located near cities, towns and railroads, many being crossed by railroads, making them easily accessible and attractive for mining purposes. The surface is already sold, only the coal and asphalt minerals will be offered for sale. Leased land will be sold subject to any existing valid leases thereon. No preference right given, except to lessees of leased tracts and the State of Oklahoma as to the coal and asphalt underlying State Penitentiary grounds. Government retains supervision over all leases and mining operations until full payment of such purchase price is made and deed issued when supervision terminates. No person can acquire more than four tracts of 960 acres each, except where such person, firm or corporation has such tracts on existing valid leases. Bids must conform to tracts as advertised. No bids for fractional parts considered, nor for less than advertised minimum price. Bids may be made in person, by mail or by authorized agents. 20 per cent of each separate bid must be accompanied by bank draft or certified check payable to D. Buddrus, Cashier. Terms: 20 per cent in cash at time of sale, balance four equal installments, payable in one, two, three and four years from date of sale 5 per cent interest per annum on deferred payments. Full payment purchase price may be made at any time when deed will issue. Local office at McAlester, Oklahoma; main office, Muskogee, Oklahoma. For descriptive lists, literature, free of charge, address Mr. Gabe E. Parker, Superintendent for the Five Civilized Tribes, McAlester, Oklahoma. The United States Government sends out no advertising or exhibit cars to advance or exhibit the sale of Indian lands. All such concerns are private enterprises in no wise connected with the Government.
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Text of President's War Aims Speech

(Continued from page 12.)

statesmen are supposed to instruct and lead, has grown more and more unclouded, more and more certain of what it is that they are fighting for. National purposes have fallen more and more into the background and the common purpose of enlightened mankind has taken their place.

The counsels of plain men have become on all hands more simple and straightforward and more unified than the counsels of sophisticated men of affairs, who still retain the impression that they are playing a game of power and playing for high stakes. That is why I have said that this is a peoples' war, not a statesmen's. Statesmen must follow the clarified common thought or be broken.

I take that to be the significance of the fact that assemblies and associations of many kinds made up of plain workaday people have demanded, almost every time they came together, and are still demanding, that the leaders of their governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they were seeking in this war, and that they think the items of the final settlement should be. They are not yet satisfied with what they have been told. They still seem to fear that they are getting what they ask for only in statesmen's terms—only in the terms of the territorial arrangements and divisions of power, and not in terms of broad-visioned justice and mercy and peace and the satisfaction of those deep-seated longings of oppressed and distracted men and women and enslaved peoples that seem to them the only things worth fighting for that engulfs the world. Perhaps statesmen have not always recognized this changed aspect of the whole world of policy and action. Perhaps they have not always spoken in direct reply to the questions asked because they did not know how searching those questions were and what sort of answers they demanded.

UNITY OF PURPOSE IMPERATIVE

But I, for one, am glad to attempt the answer again and again, in the hope that I may make it clearer and clearer that my own thought is to satisfy those who struggle in the ranks and are, perhaps above all others, entitled to a reply whose meaning no one can have any excuse for misunderstanding, if he understands the language in which it is spoken or can get some one to translate it correctly into his own. And I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained.

Unity of purpose and of counsel is as imperatively necessary in this war as unity of command in the battlefield; and with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come assurance of complete victory. It can be had in no other way.

"Peace drives" can be effectively neutralized and silenced only by showing that every victory of the nations associated against Germany brings the nations nearer the sort of peace which will bring security and reassurance to all peoples and make the recurrence of another such

struggle of pitiless force and bloodshed forever impossible, and that nothing else can. Germany is constantly intimating

the "terms" she will accept, and always finds that the world does not want terms. It wishes the final triumph of Justice and fair dealing.

"HELLO HUCK!"



RECALL that golden day when you first read "Huck Finn"? How your mother said, "For goodness sake, stop laughing aloud over that book. You sound so silly." But you couldn't stop laughing.

Today when you read "Huckleberry Finn" you will not laugh so much. You will chuckle often, but you will also want to weep. The deep humanity of it—the pathos, that you never saw, as a boy, will appeal to you now. You were too busy laughing to notice the limpid purity of the master's style.

MARK TWAIN

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A REAL AMERICAN

The world has asked, is there an American literature? Mark Twain is the answer. He is the heart, the spirit of America. From his poor and struggling boyhood to his glorious, splendid old age, he remained as simple, as democratic as the plainest of our forefathers.

He was, of all Americans, the most American. Free in soul, and dreaming of high things, brave in the face of trouble—and always ready to laugh. That was Mark Twain.

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Mark Twain wanted everyone in America to own a set of his books. So one of the last things he asked was that we make a set at so low a price that everyone might own it. He said: "Don't make fine editions. Don't make editions to sell for \$200 and \$300 and \$1,000. Make good books, books good to look at and easy to read, and make their price low." So we have made this set, and up to now we have been able to sell it at this low price.

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