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EASTERN
OKLAHOMA
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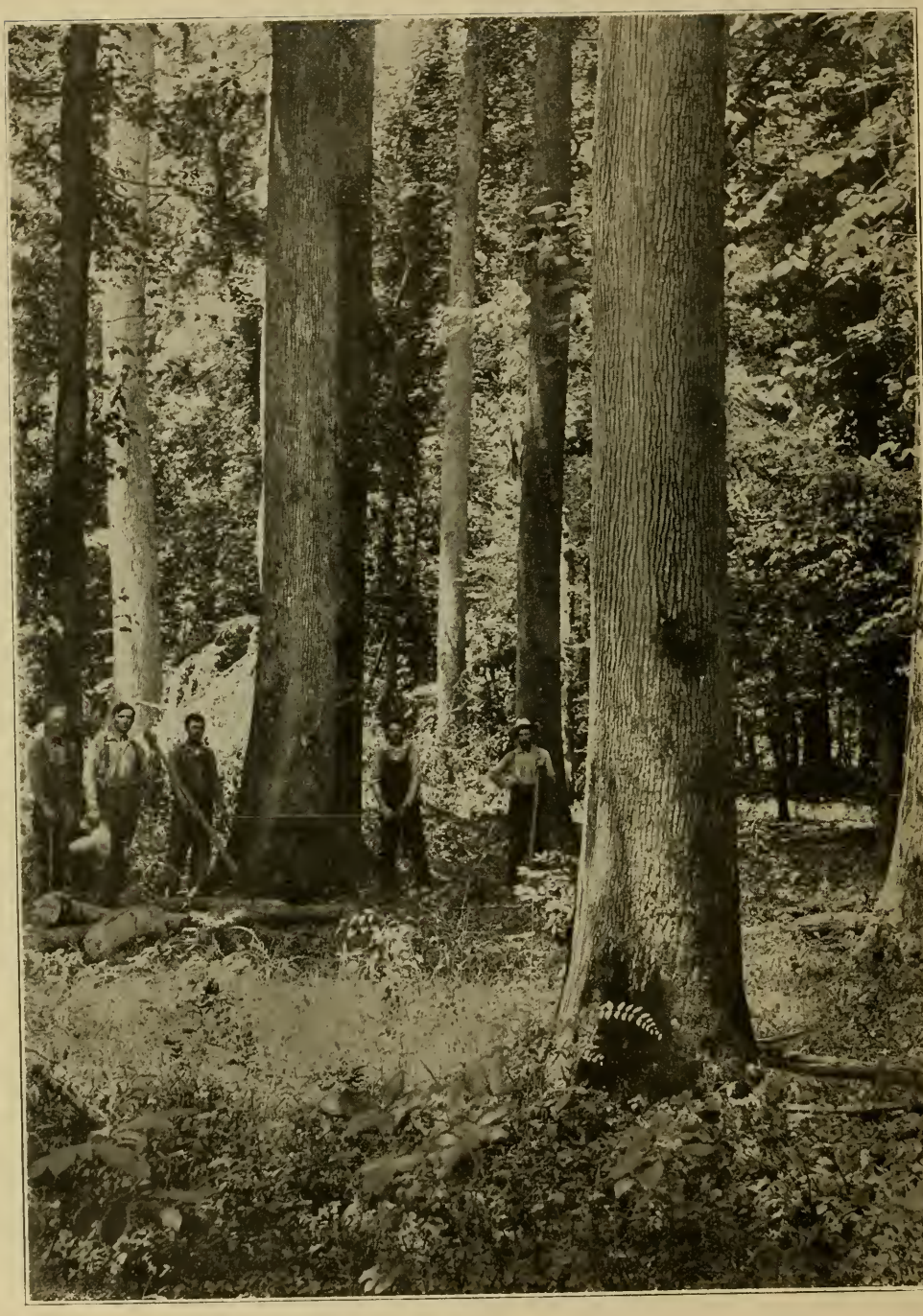
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Bluffs Overlooking Heavener, Oklahoma

EASTERN OKLAHOMA

ALONG THE
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN
RAILWAY

13-3016



White Oak Timber, Heavener, Oklahoma

Eastern Oklahoma

The forty-sixth state in the Union, Oklahoma, embraces all the country formerly included in the Indian Territory and in Oklahoma Territory, and in area is larger than Missouri. The population has increased from 790,391 in 1900 to 1,657,155 persons in 1910, showing an increase of 866,764 or 109.7 per cent. The taxable wealth is now about $800,000,000, and the value of farm and mineral products is more than $150,000,000 per annum. The new state has 5,000 miles of railroad, 250,000 farms, more than 1,700 postoffices and ninety or more towns and cities having more than 1,000 inhabitants.

The meaning of the name Oklahoma, as explained by several authorities, is "Red People," being composed of two pure Choctaw words, "Okla," meaning people, and "homma," red. In a treaty made in 1866 between the Federal Government and the commissioners appointed by the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Cherokee, Seminole and Creek Tribes, this name for the territory was agreed upon, and under this name it became a state.

Eastern Oklahoma is the old Indian Territory, which borders on Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, and is the timbered part of the state. About 1810 the emigration of the Cherokee Indians to the Indian Territory began, and between 1830 and 1840 the remainder of the Cherokees, the Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles moved there from their old homes in Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas and Alabama. For half a century the Federal Government attempted to hold the territory intact for the several Indian tribes, but eventually the time arrived when it became necessary to enter into new treaties, so as to make available for white settlement part of the country held under grants in fee simple by the Indian tribes. The first lands became available about twenty years ago, and since that time more than a million people from the older states found homes in the western half, Oklahoma Territory. In Eastern Oklahoma the lands were allotted to the members of the tribes in severalty under certain restrictions, which, since 1908, have been in a large degree removed. During the years 1910-11, the residue or unallotted tribal lands have been offered for sale at auction by the Government, and with the exception of the homesteads occupied by the Indians nearly all lands in Eastern Oklahoma have become available for settlement.

The Kansas City Southern Railway traverses Eastern Oklahoma in a northerly and southerly direction, passing almost entirely through timbered country. The prevailing varieties of timbers are hardwoods, consisting of white oak, red oak, black jack, post oak, cottonwood, sycamore, walnut, elm, ash, etc., in the counties north of the Arkansas River, and the same timbers with fine merchantable pine and large quantities of gum south of this river. There are in all over one million acres of fine merchantable timber, most of which are located near the Arkansas state line.

Eastern Oklahoma is rich in minerals, which, in time, will be fully developed. Over and above ten million dollars have been expended in the development of the oil fields, and new experimental work is being carried on in many places. At Poteau, on the K. C. S. Ry., immense gas wells have been developed and borings for oil and gas are being made at various points. The full extent of the oil and gas field is not yet known. The coal fields of Oklahoma are enormous in extent, and lie on both sides of the Arkansas River. There are in operation about 150 mines, and the annual production is over and above 3,000,000 tons. Oklahoma coal is of the highest grade, semi-anthracite steam coal commanding the best prices. It usually runs in layers from four to seven feet thick. Along the K. C. S. Ry. out-croppings have been found at Poteau, Sallisaw, Spiro, Panama, Howe, Heavener and other places, but only a comparatively small part of the coal area is being mined. Congress has reserved from allotment 444,000 acres of coal lands, and these will not be available for development until the Government provides for their proper disposition. Good lime and sandstone are abundant in many places, and near Ballard, Westville, Stillwell, ets., limestone is available in large quantity. Marble occurs in immense quantity at Marble City and Bunch on the K. C. S. Ry., and is now being quarried more or less extensively. The marble is found in four or five different colors, and takes a very high polish. Asphalt is

Sallisaw Creek at Marble City, Oklahoma

found in quantity in Le Flore and other counties, and near Page, Okla., is a deposit of grahamite, a form of asphalt largely used in the manufacture of roofing, 23 feet in thickness. Vanadium, a mineral used in toughening steel, is found with this grahamite. Shales and clays suitable for the manufacture of brick, pottery, drain tile and other purposes are abundant at many places, and at Spiro, Poteau, Panama, Howe, Heavener, etc., are in close proximity to cheap fuel, either coal or gas or both. Lead and zinc ores have been found near Westville and Stillwell, Okla., and in McCurtain County near Gillham, Ark., is a mineral belt some ten miles wide containing large veins of lead and zinc, antimony, manganese, copper and iron. None of these veins have been fully developed, but enough prospecting work has been done to demonstrate that these ores are present in commercial quantity

The climate of Eastern Oklahoma is mild and pleasant in winter, cold weather rarely setting in before January. There is occasionally a snowfall, but the snow usually disappears in a few days. Sharp frosts occur in January and February, and occasionally there will be a few successive days of freezing weather, but these occur only at long intervals, and do little damage, except when they come very late in the spring. The summer months as a rule are pleasant, and the killing heat of the northern states is unknown. Heat prostrations never occur, and the nights are always cool enough to insure sleep and rest. The thirty-seventh parallel of latitude marks the extreme northern boundary of Oklahoma, while the irregular boundary on the south, marked by Red River, in places nearly reaches the thirty-third parallel. In longitude the extremes are from about 94½ to 98 degrees. These boundaries indicate that Eastern Oklahoma is well below the line of hard freezing, and well east of the drought line, or the hundredth meridian. The altitude along the K. C. S. Ry. in Oklahoma varies from 490 feet to 1,135 feet

In Eastern Oklahoma (formerly the Indian Territory) there is considerable diversity in the soils. Along the eastern border the country is more or less undulating and generally timbered. Further west prairie country predominates and there is more uniformity in the character of the soils. All the soils are fertile, varying in degree according to location. The annual rainfall is between thirty-five and forty-five inches, usually well distributed throughout the year. The yield per acre of wheat is as great as anywhere, and the corn produced is excellent in quality and great in yield. The native pasturage is among the best in the world, and the crops of alfalfa and other forage made each year are enormous in quantity. No better country can be found for the profitable raising of live stock and in the production of fine fruit, berries and truck, Eastern Oklahoma holds its own with any other section of the country.

Eastern Oklahoma offers splendid inducements to the stock raiser in its mild climate, its abundance of pure water and the luxuriant growth of natural grasses. For-

age of every kind, including the clovers, alfalfa and cowpeas, is easily and cheaply grown. The location is such that the great markets like Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha or Chicago can be quickly reached. All conditions are favorable to profitable dairying, and nowhere is there a better market for dairy products than in Oklahoma itself, for Oklahoma buys in the northern states several million dollars worth of butter, which should and could be made at home. There is no better location anywhere for poultry and egg production. The climatic conditions are excellent, the home market very good, and the cities of Kansas City and St. Louis within a twenty-four hours' run.

The principal field crops grown are wheat, which averages about 22 bushels to the acre, and yields up to forty bushels. The average Oklahoma crop amounts to 21,500,000 bushels, the greater part, however, being produced in the western part of the state. Corn is the greatest crop grown in the state, yielding from 30 to 80 bushels to the acre. The annual production of the whole state is about 135,000,000 bushels, sometimes more, sometimes less. Broom corn is a great staple crop, and is grown in many counties. Every county in the state produces cotton, and the value of the crop annually is about $35,000,000. The yield is from half a bale to a bale to the acre. Spiro, Sallisaw, Poteau, on the Kansas City Southern Railway, handle from 10,000 to 15,000 bales each. Alfalfa is grown more or less extensively on the bottom lands in all parts of Eastern Oklahoma, and is a highly valuable crop. Cowpeas are next in favor, and are practically grown everywhere for the purpose of securing a good forage or hay, as well as fertilizing the soil. The red rust-proof oats is a common field crop in Oklahoma, which yields from forty to eighty and sometimes 100 bushels to the acre. The grain produced is of superior quality. Sorghum and Kaffir corn are grown extensively in Western Oklahoma. Sorghum grown for forage in Eastern Oklahoma is harvested when in full foliage, and is helpful in making a balanced ration for live stock, in connection with grain and hay. Smaller quantities are produced for making syrup, with which most farms are supplied.

Fruit and truck growing as an industry has not been fully developed, though the possibilities in this direction are very great. The unsettled condition of land titles deterred many from planting orchards or making extensive permanent improvements until the Government arranged for the proper disposition of the lands. This has now been done, and there is nothing in the way now to prevent the making of permanent improvements. In the Arkansas Valley near Sallisaw, Spiro and other points convenient to railway transportation, potato culture has assumed very large proportions. The shipments of potatoes have reached 1,000 cars per annum, though the ordinary shipments, one year with another, run from 600 to 900 carloads. The crop is produced twice a year on the same land. Peach o

Threshing Wheat, Westville, Oklahoma

Farm Scene, Ballard, Oklahoma

chards of large area were planted eight or ten years ago near Sallisaw, Spiro and Poteau, and have yielded fine crops with considerable regularity. All the standard varieties of apples yield well, and the cultivation of strawberries is becoming an important business. Watermelons, and cantaloupes yield bountiful crops, and are very profitable. Most railway stations ship melons and cantaloupes in carload lots. Fruit and truck growers' associations have been formed at many points, and more truck than ever before is now produced, consisting in the main of sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, onions, cabbage, cauliflower, beets, asparagus, radishes, tomatoes, egg plant, beans, carrots, etc.

The cultivation of peanuts is receiving considerable attention. It is a crop which will grow on any kind of a soil, and will yield from 50 to 75 bushels to the acre, selling ordinarily for 50 cents to $1 per bushel. The crop is frequently grown for hog food, acting incidentally as a fertilizer in the same manner as does the cowpea and other legumes.

Harvesting Wheat, Westville, Oklahoma

Making Hay at Heavener, Oklahoma

Indian Lands

Western Oklahoma was opened to settlement by whites prior to 1900, and was a well settled territory before an agreement was reached by the National Government with the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, concerning the allotment of tribal lands among the members of the tribes. In 1904 a final conclusion was reached, and the allotment of land to individuals began. The allotments were completed in 1906, and the total acreage of tribal lands allotted to individual Indians was 19,511,889 acres, leaving a surplus of 1,600,000 acres, which was not allotted, 444,000 acres of coal lands segregated for future disposition, and a large forest reserve. The allotted lands were under certain restrictions pertaining to the sale thereof, but most of these have since been removed. Sales of allotted lands are now made once or twice a month through the U. S. Indian agent at Muskogee, and lists of lands offered for sale can be obtained by addressing the U. S. Indian agent. The residue of the Indian lands, 1,600,000 acres, more or less, the unallotted lands are now being sold under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The title to all of this unallotted land is perfect. The chain of title runs from the grant of the United States to the Indian tribe, and the conveyance of the tribe by its chief or governor, with the official approval of the Secretary of the Interior to the purchaser. Most of this land is in small tracts, but there are also many large tracts, particularly in the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations. These lands are being sold at auction to the highest bidder.

During the month of February, 1912, the Carter-Owen Bill was passed by Congress, authorizing the sale of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands after proper classification and appraisement has been made. The sales will be at auction and will be held under the rules and regulations provided by the Secretary of the Interior. All mineral rights are reserved for the benefit of the tribes. The commissioner of the Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Land values in Oklahoma along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway range in price from six to forty dollars per acre, as some of the lands are highly improved. The towns of Westville, Stilwell, Marble City, Sallisaw, Gans, Spiro, Poteau, Howe, Page, Heavener, are surrounded by lands of good quality, and a homeseeker will not go amiss by visiting them and inspecting the adjacent country.

Some Good Oklahoma Towns on the Kansas City Southern Railway

Ballard, Oklahoma.—This is a new town in Adair County, platted in 1910, is 238 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and 21 miles north of Stilwell, Okla., The population is 300 and the altitude above sea level 974 feet. There are in the town at present two general stores, hotel, postoffice, a saw mill, four charcoal kilns, stock pens and a public school. Railroad ties, cattle and hogs, cotton and about 60 car loads of charcoal per month are the principal products shipped from this station. During 1911 there were erected in Ballard, 14 new dwellings, costing $4,200, and four business buildings, costing $1,600. The country surrounding Ballard is well adapted to general farming, stock raising and the cultivation of fruit, berries and commercial truck. Fine, large springs abound in the vicinity and the landscape is unusually attractive. Fifty new families have settled in the vicinity during 1911 and have improved 400 acres at a cost of $10,000. There were planted in orchard 200 acres; in truck, 150; in strawberries, 50 acres. Total acreage in cultivation, about 8,000 acres.

The shipments of surplus products amounted to three car loads of wheat, 10 bales cotton, 15,000 pounds poultry, 1,000 cases of eggs, 40 car loads of cattle, 5 of sheep, 32 of hogs, 45 of mining timber, 25 of railroad ties, 56 of charcoal, 2,000 pounds of hides and 10,000 pounds of dairy products.

Land Values.—$10 to $40 per acre.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Retail merchants in various lines and professional men.

Bunch, Okla., in Adair County, 272 miles from Kansas City, Mo. Altitude, 772 feet; population, 125. An immense bed of marble is situated a few hundred yards from this station. There are in Bunch, two hardwood saw mills, a grist mill, Methodist church, public school and three mercantile firms. Lumber and live stock, about 300 car loads of the former and ten of the latter, poultry, eggs, corn, farm produce are the principal shipments from this point.

Gans, Okla., is in Sequoyah County, 299 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and has 500 inhabitants. It is dependent for the present business entirely on its agricultural resources, which, however, are very abundant. Owing to the fact that the land sales in the vicinity have been under restrictions very little progress in development could be made until within the past year. During 1910 one hundred new people settled in the town and twelve new dwellings, one business building, costing about

Charcoal Ovens, Ballard, Oklahoma

Bringing in the Cotton, Heavener, Oklahoma

$7,000, and a new school house costing $8,898, were erected. Two new mercantile stocks were located and a new cotton gin was established, the latter at a cost of $1,500. The adjacent country received an immigration of twenty-five families, who purchased one thousand acres of land and placed five hundred acres of new land in cultivation at a cost of about $5,000.

The lands in the vicinity of Gans are highly fertile and produce abundantly all staple crops, such as corn and cotton. Of cotton, the annual production is 900 bales. Potatoes are a staple crop here, producing twice during the year, the shipment varying from 5 to 15 carloads per annum. Cantaloupes, melons, strawberries, poultry and eggs, hardwood lumber and railroad ties, are among the surplus products which are shipped to the larger cities.

Land Values.—$10 to $30 per acre.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Clothing store, telephone exchange, printing office. Good opening for electric light plant, town growing rapidly. Coal deposits within 3 or 4 miles, which should be mined. Address Citizens Bank, Gans, Okla.

Heavener, Oklahoma.—The present population of Heavener is about 3,000. It is in Le Flore County and has been recently made a division terminus of the Kansas City Southern Railway. It is the junction point of this railway with its Waldron branch, the Arkansas Western Railroad, running easterly thirty-three miles through an extensive coal belt and a fine fruit and truck country. The population has nearly trebled, within a year and since June, 1910, there have been erected 275 new dwellings, costing $160,000; twenty-one new brick

Railroad Yards, Heavener, Oklahoma

Birdseye View of Heavener, Oklahoma

business buildings, costing $95,000. A municipal water works and electric light system costing $75,000, has been installed, and a warehouse, steam laundry and postoffice building are the latest acquisitions. The improvements made by the Kansas City Southern Railway exceed in cost $300,000. About $100,000 has been invested in mercantile ventures, the latest being the Pierce-McNeeley Grocery Company, $30,000; the Heavener Supply Company, $20,000, and the Grand Leader Dry Goods Company, $10,000. The Heavener Oil & Gas Company is making test borings in the vicinity and one coal company is operating a mine two miles from town. The improvements made by the Kansas City Southern Railway Co. are extensive and include new round houses, repair shops, office buildings, depot, employes' hotel, and several miles of new yard trackage.

In a business way the town has two substantial banks, which doubled their capital recently, two cotton gins, one hardwood mill and numerous mercantile establishments, carrying stocks valued at more than a third of a million dollars. The town has a Baptist and Methodist church, and excellent school facilities, large commodious, well equipped school buildings and a thoroughly competent corps of teachers. One new school building, costing $30,000, has recently been completed.

The country adjacent to Heavener is more or less hilly and in places mountainous. There is, however, much fine tillable land and this is exceptionally fertile. Corn, cotton, potatoes, oats, forage of all kinds are easily and abundantly grown, and fruits, berries and truck are profitably produced. The hillsides yield grass abundantly, affording excellent pasturage about ten months in the year. The water supply is excellent in quality and abundant, there being numerous springs and small rapid flowing streams. The indications are that artesian water can be had in many places by boring for it. The town and a large area of the adjacent country is underlaid with a fine vein of coal, which, in some places, is being mined for local consumption. The quality of this coal is excellent and there are good prospects for developing a great coal mining industry. Much fine timber, such as oak, pine, gum, hickory, abounds to the south, southeast and east of the town and several lumber mills are in operation.

In agricultural lines the country is attractive and good tillable lands are exceptionally cheap. The shipments of surplus products consist of cotton, poultry and eggs, hides and furs, hardwood and pine lumber and railway ties. For raising cattle, horses, mules, hogs and sheep no better facilties can be found than are available here.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Plumbing shop, sheet metal worker, electrical supply store, good lawyer. Good opening for a brick and tile plant, ice plant and cold storage, furniture factory, chair factory, cooperage, fruit box factory, coal mines, stone crusher. Available for manufacture, large quantities of ash, oak, elm, hickory and gum timber. Address Secretary 10,000 Club, Heavener, Okla.

Street Scene, Poteau, Oklahoma

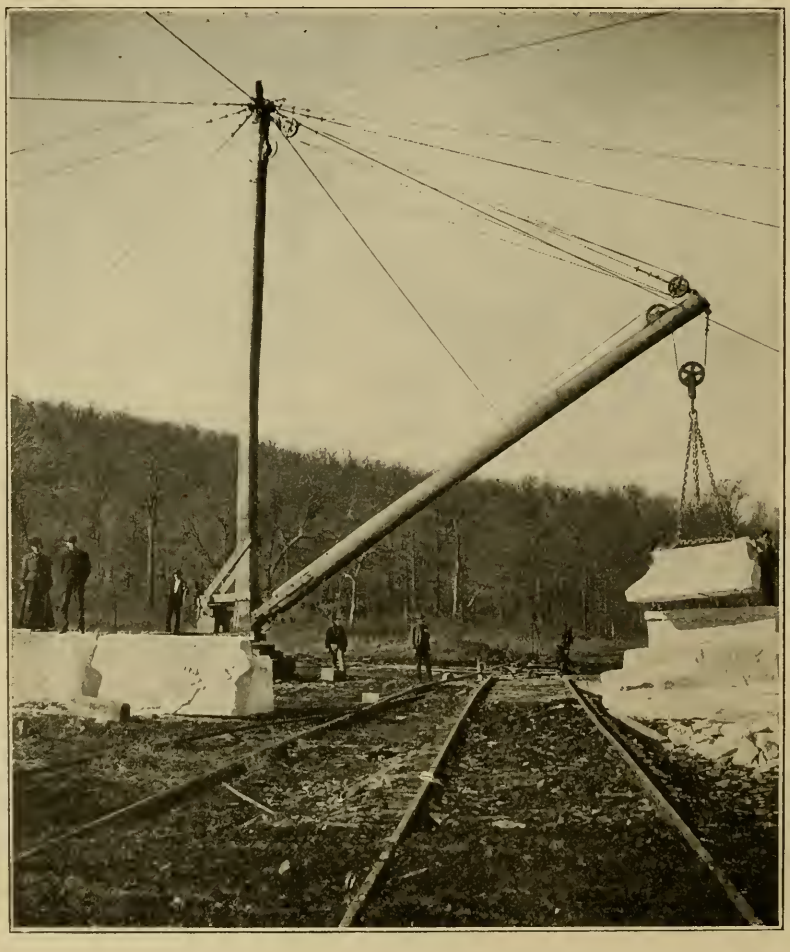
Howe, Le Flore County, Oklahoma. This town is at the crossing of the Kansas City Southern and the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf branch of the Rock Island Ry. System, 333 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The population in 1912, was about 900, and most of the business done in town is mercantile, the handling of cotton, live stock and the mining and transport of coal. The company surrounding Howe is open prairie limited in area by the Sugar Loaf Mountains. The lands in the vicinity are claimed to be of exceptional fertility, particularly so in the Horse Shoe Bend of Poteau River and the Sugar Loaf Valley. Nearly all the country surrounding Howe is underlaid with coal deposits of excellent quality and there are several large coal mines and a large coke plant in the immediate vicinity. In Howe there are the State Bank and Trust Company, a large commodious hotel, a flour and grist mill, four cotton gins, a bottling works, a public school building, cost $12,000, telephone service, three or four churches and from ten to fifteen mercantile establishments. Four or five substantial brick business buildings and a hotel costing $50,000 have been erected during the past two years, as well as ten or fifteen dwellings, costing from $500 to $3,000 each.

The temporary segregation of the coal lands in this vicinity by the U. S. Government, has somewhat retarded immigration to this point and intending farmers have found it difficult to secure suitable lands. As the Government has now arranged to sell the surface of segregated lands, splendid opportunities will be available for the agricultural home seeker. The shipments of surplus products amount to about 1,000 bales of cotton, 20 to 30 car loads of live stock, several car loads of Irish potatoes, hardwood lumber and poultry and eggs. About fifty new families have settled in the adjacent country during the past year.

Westville, Oklahoma

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: A cannery, bakery. Good opening for a coke manufacturing industry, coal mines; an electric light plant would pay well. Address State Bank & Trust Company, Howe, Okla.

Marble City, Oklahoma.—The things that go to make a prosperous town are almost infinite in variety. Sometimes one single industry is sufficient, but frequently a variety of resources is the stimulus to growth. Marble City, Okla., has at the present time 750 inhabitants, and its principal dependence is on the agricultural resources of the adjacent country, the growing of corn, cotton, forage and live stock. Its principal asset is, however, an enormous marble deposit, situated about three-quarters of a mile from town. This deposit, probably the largest in the United States, has been most thoroughly tested and has been found to withstand a compression of 14,270 pounds per square inch. It has been drilled into to a depth of 142 feet and is of excellent quality from top to bottom. The marble is found in five distinct colors and each takes a high polish and is pleasing to the eye. The supply is practically unlimited and the demand for a good marble is practically of the same dimensions. Several Marble Companies were organized and the quarries were for some time scientifically operated. The financial disturbances of 1907 and the difficulties of getting the marble to the railway tracks made the industry temporarily unprofitable. Since then the companies have been reorganized and the difficulties of transportation ganized and the difficulties incident to transportation have also been overcome and there is nothing in the way now



Marble Quarries, Marble City, Oklahoma

Street Scene, Poteau, Oklahoma

of the development of an enormous industry. It is thought that when the industry is fully established, there will be ample employment for more than 500 men. The output of dressed and polished marble during the year 1911 consisted of 70 car loads, valued at $210,000.

The country surrounding Marble City is agricultural and can be safely classed as a fine fruit-growing section. Not only is it a fine apple and peach country, but all the small fruits can be successfully and profitably grown. In the valleys and bottom lands along Sallisaw Creek and other streams, corn, potatoes and cotton are more or less extensively grown.

During the year ending June 30, 1910, fifty new people have settled in the town and several new dwellings have been built. Fifteen new families have settled on adjacent farms, and 400 acres of new land have been improved at a cost of $10,000. Three new business houses, with stocks of $19,000, and the Citizens State Bank, capital $10,000, have been established within the year. Among the local manufacturing enterprises is a hardwood saw mill, the Kelley Cotton Gin, with a capacity of forty bales per day and an annual output of 700 bales, a grist mill, printing office and a newspaper. There are also in town twelve mercantile firms, a bakery, hotel, church and good public schools. Marble City is in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, has an altitude of 729 feet and is 281 miles south of Kansas City, Mo.

Land Values.—$10 to $25 per acre.

Gas Well, Poteau, Oklahoma

Packing Peaches, Sallisaw, Oklahoma

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Electric light plant, lawyer, harness shop, furniture store, produce dealer, laundry, any kind of factory working hardwoods, feed store, shoe shop, large drug store, large dry goods store, physician. Address Agent K. C. S., Marble City, Okla.

Page, Oklahoma, is in Le Flore County, south of Kansas City, Mo., 355 miles and has an altitude of 918 feet above sea level. The population is 175, many of whom are engaged in lumbering. In the vicinity are several coal outcroppings and an enormous bed of Grahamite, a substance similar to asphalt. In the town are two mercantile establishments, two hotels and a public school. The Buschaw-Blackwell Lumber Company operates a saw and planing mill, and in addition to the products of this mill large shipments are made of railroad ties and hardwood lumber. The present cotton production is from fifty to seventy-five bales per annum. Owing to the restriction placed on the sale of Indian lands the settlement of the adjacent country has been slow heretofore. New settlers are now coming in and more or less agricultural development is taking place. The agent of the K. C. S. Ry. can supply further information.

Panama, Oklahoma.—This is the crossing point of the Kansas City Southern and the Midland Valley Railways and has a population of 500. It is south of Kansas City, Mo., 317 miles and has an altitude of 453 feet. Coal mining is the principal local industry. The surrounding country is agri-

Cotton Gin, Sallisaw, Oklahoma

Good Fishing on Sallisaw Creek

cultural and is well farmed, producing annually 7,000 to 8,000 bales of cotton and considerable livestock and grain. The institutions of the town consist of a cotton compress, cotton gin, a grist mill, public schools, churches, Bank of Panama, with a capital of $10,000, two hotels and about five substantial mercantile establishments.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Dry goods store, shoe shop, furniture store, hardware store, harness shop, bakery, clothing store, implement store, jewelry store, notion store, newspaper, physician, dentist, livery barn, cotton seed oil mill. Good opening for a brick plant, flour and grist mill, coal and oil development. Address Bank of Panama for information.

Poteau, Oklahoma.—Where the city of Poteau, Okla., now stands there was thirteen years ago a cotton patch near the base of a mountain. The National Government platted a townsite there and sold the lots. The Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis & San Francisco Railways crossed at this point, and the authorities decided that it was a good location for a town. Since that town lot sale there has been a steady, certain and healthy growth; the citizenship was energetic and enterprising and today numbers 3,300. It is the county seat of Le Flore County, which has within its borders over 200 miles of railway. It is the center of the Oklahoma and Arkansas Coal District and is underlaid with coal and surrounded by coal deposits. Coal mining is the most important industry at Poteau. Three extensive mines are operated in the immediate vicinity, two of which are within the city limits. When in full operation the average daily output is 100 carloads. The clay found in connection with the coal is exceptionally good for the manufacture of vitrified brick. Immense beds of shale are also in evidence and some of them are used in the manufacture of paving brick, sewer pipe and tiling, etc.

The surrounding country abounds in valuable hardwoods, including oak, hickory, ash, gum, elm, sycamore, etc., affording good opportunities for the establishment of woodworking plants. There are in Poteau a spoke and handle factory employing 75 men; a pressed brick and tile plant, with a daily capacity of 20,000 bricks; a planing mill employing 100 men, an electric light and ice plant, a municipal water works system, and several coal mines. The monthly payroll of Poteau is about $50,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property in the city is between one-half and three-quarters of a million dollars, and the municipality is entirely

Marketing Cotton, Sallisaw, Oklahoma

Cotton Seed Oil Mill, Sallisaw, Oklahoma

free from debt. The city has two prosperous banks, some twenty-five or thirty mercantile houses carrying large stocks, four hotels, a fine public school building, seven religious congregations which have buildings of their own, two lumber yards and nearly all the minor industries common to a town of its population. During the year 1910 and 1911 there were constructed thirty-two new dwellings, costing $25,000; ten brick business buildings, costing $30,000; a new ice plant, $20,000; a theater, $20,000; water works and sewers, $40,000; a cotton gin, $600; a canning plant, $500, and improvements on existing plants, $25,000. Much work was also done in grading and paving the streets. Eight new mercantile firms with stocks valued at $31,000 have established themselves, and three gas wells have been bored which have a daily capacity of 14,000,000 cubic feet and a pressure of 325 pounds to the square inch. On the farms adjacent to town 260 new families have been settled and of these 150 purchased farm lands comprising 5,400 acres. Sixty new farms have been cleared and 2,100 acres of new land have been brought under cultivation.

The rolling hill and prairie lands immediately surrounding the town are as good as can be had for fruit and truck farming. Irish potatoes are grown twice a year on the same land and very large shipments are annually made of potatoes, as well as peaches, berries, cantaloupes, melons, poultry and eggs. The receipts for cotton shipped run between half a million and three-quarter million dollars. In the bottom lands of Poteau River and Brazil Creek great crops of corn and cotton and forage are obtained. Crops of 60 to 80 bushels of corn, or one bale of cotton to the acre are not uncommon. Wheat and small grain yield as well here as elsewhere.

Marketing Cotton, Sallisaw, Oklahoma

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Grocery stores, gents furnishing store, hardware and furniture store, hotel, notion or racket store, hide and fur buyer, produce dealer, tailor. Good openings for brick and tile plant, foundry, machine shop, furniture factory, wagon works, fruit box factory, flour and grist mill, sawmill, chair factory, cooperage, fruit evaporators, coal mines. Raw material of every kind abundant and cheap gas and coal mined at home for fuel. Address Business Men's League, Poteau, Okla.

Redlands, Oklahoma.—This village is situated near the Arkansas river in Sequoyah County and has 100 inhabitants, most of whom are engaged in agricultural pursuits. The village is 306 miles south of Kansas City and has an altitude of 455 feet. The country surrounding it is very fertile and produces abundantly of corn, potatoes, cotton and livestock of which large shipments are made. In the village are five mercantile establishments and a cotton-wood saw mill.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Bank, drug store, physician. There is considerable timber that could be manufactured. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry. for information.

Sallisaw, Oklahoma.—This is the county seat of Sequoyah County, Okla., and has a population of about 4,400 people. It was platted about thirteen years ago at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and Missouri Pacific Railways. Its location is 291 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. Sallisaw has made a steady growth from year to year, until the tribal lands were allotted to the individual members of the tribes, when a more rapid growth became possible. In the last three or four years the growth has been very rapid. There are in Sallisaw about seventy-five mercantile establishments five hotels, four restaurants, five cotton gins, one cottonseed oil mill and three prosperous banks. It has stores in which stocks of $25,000 to $40,000 are carried and a business of $125,000 is annually transacted. A majority of the leading stores do a business of $40,000 to $80,000 a year. It is a modern little city, having a water works system, electric light plant, telephone service, well graded streets and paved sidewalks, etc., and is expanding in all directions.

The two trunk lines of railroad passing through Sallisaw transport annually from 12,000 to 15,000 bales of cotton. During 1910 this cotton was worth and sold for $75 per bale, bringing to this city the sum of over $1,000,000. Now this is for the cotton crop, one item only. Among the products of agriculture shipped last year were also large consignments of peaches, cantaloupes, strawberries, poultry, eggs, potatoes and corn, worth approximately $52,000, to which should be added the value of 20 carloads of cattle, two of horses and mules and three of fat hogs.

There are in the city four churches of different Protestant denominations, a new five-grade school building costing $30,000, and another school building for the younger children. The school attendance is about 900, and fifteen teachers are permanently employed. During 1910 and 1911, the city improvements consisted of eighty-five new dwellings, costing $100,000; eleven modern business buildings, costing $60,000; a new factory, $8,200; two new churches, new postoffice, two lodge halls, theater, public amusement park, public school building, $25,000; water works system, $60,000, and enlargements—and miscellaneous improvements, costing $6,000.

Amos Brothers Handle Factory, Poteau, Oklahoma

Among the new mercantile and manufacturing enterprises are a clothing house with a stock valued at $10,000; a dry goods house $8,000; a general merchandise stock, $20,000; six other stocks, valued at $10,000; a lumber mill, cotton gin, planing mill and a handle factory. The capital stock of the three banks is $30,000.

Sallisaw offers many attractions to the homeseeker, and a man looking for a new location makes a bad mistake if he fails to examine the adjacent country and the city. Lands are very good and very cheap, the climate is everything that can be desired, public health is good and the people are progressive and wide awake. The Sallisaw Commercial Club will cheerfully furnish any desired information about town and country.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Hardware and implement store, shoe store, notion or racket store, meat market, coal yard. Good opening for a broom factory, tannery, brick and tile plant, flour mill, creamery, sawmill and coal mines. An abundance of coal and hardwoods. Address Sallisaw Bank & Trust Co., Sallisaw, Okla.

Shady Point, Oklahoma.—This is a coal mining town at the junction of the K. C. S. Railway and the Poteau Valley Railroad. The town has a population of 300 and is 320 miles south of Kansas City, Mo. The surrounding country is fertile and produces annually from 600 to 800 bales of cotton and from 25 to 50 carloads of livestock, mostly cattle and hogs. The Sequoyah Coal Mining Co., operating at Sutter, Okla., ships daily from six to ten car loads of coal. In the town are three substantial mercantile firms, a cotton gin, grist mill, Baptist church and public school.

Land Values.—$10 to $30 per acre.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Hardware store, restaurant. Opening for coal mine operators. Address Agent K. C. S. Ry., Shady Point, Okla.

Spiro, Oklahoma.—The city of Spiro is south of Kansas City, Mo., 312 miles, and west of Fort Smith, 16 miles. It is the junction point of the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway and its Fort Smith branch. The population for 1912 is given at 2,600, showing an increase of 140 over the preceding year. During 1911-12 fifteen new dwellings and two substantial business buildings were erected at a cost of $34,500. preceding year. During the year fifteen new dwellings and one substantial business building were erected at a cost of $18,000. The municipality also installed a water works plant costing $40,000, and improved its electric light plant and city park at a cost of $8,000. In the adjacent country one hundred and ten families have settled on farms and have brought under cultivation 2,800 acres of new land, involving an outlay of $30,000 for improvements.

The annual production of cotton in the immediate vicinity of Spiro is from 10,000 to 12,000 bales, and large quantities from other places are also handled here. Potatoes are grown on a large scale, the annual shipments varying from 100 to 600 carloads. The bottom lands near Spiro are most excellently adapted to the cultivation of these crops. The hill lands or uplands are good for general farming operations and also splendidly adapted to the cultivation of fine fruits and commercial truck. A few miles west of Spiro are large areas of prairie lands, well adapted to general farming and stock raising. Along the Arkansas River and north, east and south of Spiro there is much good oak, hickory and cottonwood timber, which could be manufactured. A good quality of coal is convenient to town, but is being mined only in a small way. In the township there are 6,000 acres of coal land and one vein between four and one-half and five feet thick is known to extend to within one-half mile of the city. Coal is being hauled direct from the mines, three to five miles away. Within a half mile of town is an inexhaustible deposit of fine brick shale, and building stone of excellent quality is found on the edge of town.

There are in Spiro two large cotton gins and a compress, two prosperous banks, two churches, an opera house, local and long distance telephone service, a brick plant, some thirty mercantile establishments, the largest of which do a business of $60,000 to $75,000 annually.

Land Values.—$20 to $50 per acre.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Shoe shop, furniture store, implement and hardware store, harness shop, jewelry store, tin shop, Democratic newspaper, axe handle factory, chair and table factory, physician, lawyer, dentist. Good opening for a cannery, creamery, sawmill, fruit evaporator, cooperage, wheelbarrow factory, ice plant. Coal and cheap gas for fuel. Hardwoods of all kinds in abundance. Address Choctaw Commercial Bank, Spiro, Okla.

Stilwell, Oklahoma.—This town is 295 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and lies on the slope of the Boston Mountains, being 400 feet higher than any other town within forty miles. The population, 1910, was 2,300. The business part of the town is substantially built of brick and stone, the residence portion having many neat and at-

tractive frame buildings. There are in Stilwell two banks, fifteen or twenty mercantile establishments, hotels, schools, churches, and several large cotton gins. The town has been visited by several disastrous fires within the past few years, but the new buildings have been constructed of fire-proof materials.

Stilwell has enjoyed a steady growth since the platting of the town. Since the allotment of the Indian lands to individuals the growth has been more rapid and during the past two years there were erected sixty new dwellings, costing $110,800, and fourteen business buildings, costing $60,000. Among the new structures are two factory buildings, costing $10,000; two theaters, $15,000; water works plant, $25,000; electric light plant, $25,000; a steam laundry, bottling works, hotel, $6,000. Four new merchants established themselves in business. Fifteen new families established their homes on farm lands in the adjacent country and have placed in cultivation 1,600 acres of new land at a cost of $6,000. The shipments of surplus products for 1910 amounted to 800 bales of cotton, 1,800 pounds of poultry, 200 cases of eggs, 10 carloads of cattle, 12 carloads of hogs, 1 carload of sheep and 35 carloads of hardwood lumber and railroad ties. Two new merchants, with stocks valued at $5,000, located in town during the year.

The surrounding country is rich agricultural land, adapted to the standard field crops, as well as to the raising of commercial fruit and truck. Corn produces from forty to seventy-five bushels and wheat 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. The ordinary yield of cotton is from one-half to one bale per acre. Tree fruits and berries yield handsome crops and with poultry and eggs will become an important item of income.

The country is well grassed and forage of all kinds is easily grown. The water supply is excellent, and the climate such that stock raising can be carried on very profitably. All conditions are favorable to the profitable production of beef, pork, horses and mules and poultry.

Good oak timber and other hardwoods are abundant near Stilwell and there are good openings for a wood-working industry. Among the available resources which in time will be developed are hardwood lumber, building stone, zinc and lead ores, commercial fruit and truck growing, the raising of live stock and general farming.

Land Values.—$10 to $25 per acre.

Business Opportunities.—Wanted: Clothing store, dentist. Good opening for a cannery, wagon factory. Address Bank of Stilwell, Stilwell, Okla.

Watts, Adair County.—South of Kansas City, Mo., 236 miles, altitude 96 feet, population 250. A new division terminal of the K. C. S. Ry., which is rapidly growing into a prosperous business town. In addition to the railway improvements, exceeding in cost $175,000, comprising yard tracks, engine house, hotel, yard offices, etc., there were constructed by private enterprise 25 new dwellings, costing $20,000; 10 business buildings, costing $10,000; two hotels, costing $17,000. Numerous new cottages are in course of construction. All the improvements have been made in the course of a year.

The surrounding country is well suited for stock raising, poultry raising, fruit, berry and truck growing and for general farming operations. The adjacent country is receiving many new settlers and new farms are being opened up.

Westville, Oklahoma. — Westville, Adair County, is a crossing point on the Kansas City Southern Railway and a branch of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. It is 244 miles south of Kansas City, Mo., and has an altitude of 1,137 feet. The location is a very good one, owing to the very large scope of fertile country surrounding it. The present population is about 1,200. The town is now rapidly growing, because the adjacent lands are now in market and can be had at a moderate price. During the year 1910, twenty new dwellings, costing $18,000, two hotels, $4,000, an electric light plant, $4,000, were completed, and bonds for a water works plant to cost $28,000 were voted. Concrete sidewalks have been ordered for all parts of town.

Forty-five new families settled in the adjacent country and purchased 1,100 acres of farm lands. Twenty-seven new farms were opened during the year, and 980 acres of new land were put under cultivation at an outlay of $20,000. The shipments of surplus products from Westville amounted during the past year to thirty carloads of wheat, 5,000 bales of cotton, worth about $75 per bale, 20,000 pounds of poultry, 2,000 cases of eggs, 44 carloads of cattle 15 carloads of hogs, 5 carloads of oats, 8 of apples, and 30,000 pounds of hides, pelts and furs.

Nearly all the business buildings in Westville are constructed of brick and stone, and in addition to some fifteen or twenty mercantile establishments, the town has a large modern flour mill, an electric light plant, two banks, a large modern school building and several churches.

The farm lands at Westville are fertile.

the country gently undulating and quite level in places. Good water is abundant everywhere. The corn production is from forty to sixty bushles per acre, that of wheat 15 to 25 bushels, and oats, small grain and forage yield fine crops. Cotton is grown extensively, and there is enough grown of corn, wheat and cotton to maintain a flour mill and grain elevator and several large cotton gins.

Stock raising can be carried on economically and profitably, as the country is well grassed and supplied with nutritious forage grasses. Beef, pork and mutton can be produced here at a minimum cost. Owing to the altitude and most excellent quality of the water there is hardly ever any disease among the live stock. Some feeding must be done in January, February and March, but the cost is very small compared with the cost of feeding in more northerly latitudes. Poultry and eggs are important sources of income, and being convenient to the great markets like Kansas City and St. Louis yield a handsome profit.

The commercial fruit and truck industry has not been fully developed, because until quite recently only a small acreage of suitable lands could be had for this purpose. Apples, peaches, cherries and strawberries are produced in considerable quantity and have yielded a good profit. The People's Bank, Westville, Okla., will be pleased to furnish any desired information.

Land Values.—$10 to $25 per acre.

Homeseekers' Round Trip Tickets

To points in Oklahoma and return, limited to twenty-five days, are on sale at very low rates, on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, while from points east to Illinois, tne rates are slightly higher.

Stop-overs, on round trip homeseekers' tickets to Oklahoma points on K. C. S. Ry. will be allowed on both going and return trip at any point on K. C. S. Ry. south of Jaudon, Mo.

For rates, address S. G. Warner, G. P. A., Kansas City, Mo.

Household Goods and Emigrant Movables

The term "Household Goods and Emigrant Movables" will apply to property of an intending settler only, and will include tools and implements of calling (including hand and foot power machines, but not including machinery driven by steam, electricity, gas, gasoline, compressed air or water, other than agricultural implements); second-hand store fixtures of merchants; second-hand vehicles (not including self-propelling vehicles, hearses and similar vehicles); livestock, not to exceed ten (10) head (subject to declared valuations and premium charges); trees and shrubbery; lumber and shingles; fence posts; one portable house; seeds for planting purposes; feed for live stock while in transit, and household goods, but does not include general merchandise, nor any articles which are intended for sale or speculation. Shipments of emigrant movables must contain a sufficient quantity of furniture to make the intention of a permanent residence at destination evident. Information about Freight rates can be obtained by addressing R. R. Mitchell, General Freight Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Immigration Department, K. C. S. Ry.

WM. NICHOLSON, Immigration Agent.....Kansas City, Mo.
J. HOLLISTER TULL, Agriculturist.....Mena, Ark.

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J. P. KNIGHT.....General Agent

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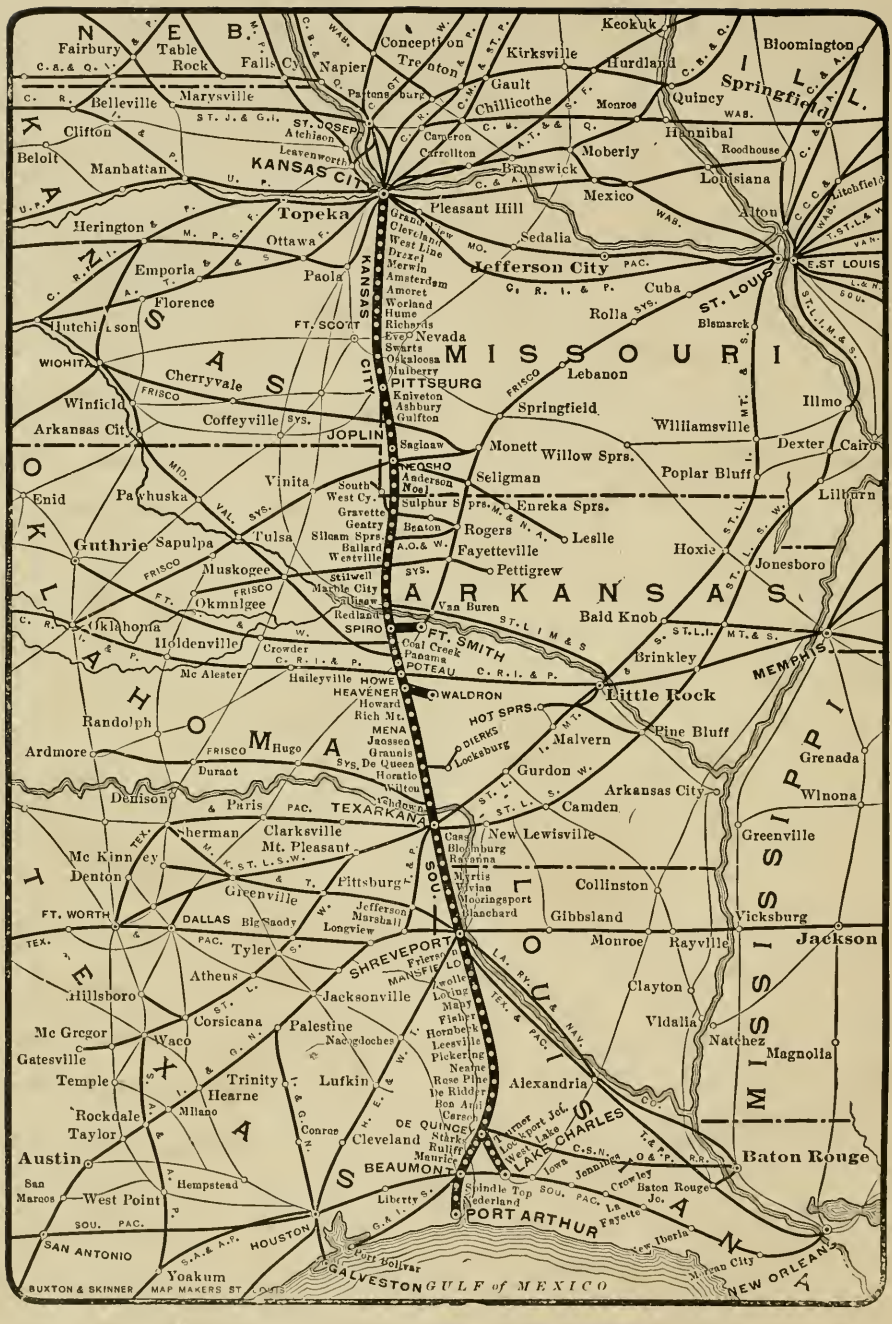

MAP OF THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

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