WOULD FORM COTTON EXPORT CORPORATION

Governor Harding of Federal Reserve Board Suggests Capitalization of Fifty Million

WANTS A MEETING CALLED

Suggests That Cotton Men Must to Discuss Plan—May Be Aided by War Finance Corporation

[illegible]

This corporation [illegible] the World's [illegible] farmer [illegible] some [illegible] to the war [illegible] [illegible] Director of the Federal [illegible] [illegible] a letter to a member of a committee of [illegible] editor.

This corporation [illegible] under the World's [illegible] farmer [illegible] some [illegible] to the war [illegible] [illegible] Director of the Federal [illegible] [illegible] a letter to a member of a committee of [illegible] editor.

In payment for the [illegible] [illegible] participating [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] Mr. Harding [illegible] [illegible] of cotton [illegible] business men [illegible] [illegible] people. It is [illegible] by using [illegible] [illegible] be held by the corporation [illegible] permanent investments and would not be placed on the market. Thus world [illegible] cotton are [illegible] government agencies to exchange of the corporation's stock for liberty bonds.

"Every large manufacturing and mining concern has a well organized sales department," said the governor in his letter. "It would be essential for any large manufacturer to devote his activities to producing alone. Many millions of people are engaged in the production of cotton, but of all our great industries it is the only one, I believe, which has not organized sales department. A farmer or a merchant who has cotton for sale must either take the price offered him or he must hold his cotton in the hope of obtaining a higher price, and he has no assurance that he will get a higher price by holding. The cotton spinners have their own organizations, totally different from that which existed at the close of the civil war. Then the south was devastated, its labor was demolished and the great problem was one of production. Actual cotton commanded a high price for several years after the war; the rest of the world was prosperous, there had been no impairment in its purchasing power; but today the credit of most European nations is necessarily restricted, even England can not afford to let go of her cash with a lavish hand in payment of goods imported; she has to watch her exchange rates with a jealous eye. France, Belgium and Italy need goods and raw material, but they also need a reasonable period of time in which to pay for them.

Take Advantage of Act.

"The large manufacturing concerns throughout the country are preparing to take advantage of the act which became a law on April 18, 1918, commonly known as the Webb act, which permits combinations for the promotion of foreign trade. Under the act of March 3, 1919, which provides for the additional bond issues by the government, the war finance corporation is empowered to make loans to the extent of $1,000,000,000 to aid export transactions during a period of one year from the date of an official proclamation of peace, and it is allowed five years in which to liquidate those loans.

"For the war finance corporation to consider applications from 10,000 or 20,000 individuals and farmers for assistance in export transactions would be a difficult, if not impossible proposition, owing to the vast amount of time which would be involved in consideration of each application. A broad and dependable market for cotton is of vital importance, not only to the farmer, the producer of the staple, but to every merchant, banker, business and professional man throughout the cotton belt.

To Use Bonds.

In almost every hamlet in every southern state there are holders of United States bonds. I believe that if the movement is properly directed it will be possible to form a large export corporation, the stock of which will be owned by those directly interested in the production and marketing of cotton. The capital stock of such a corporation might be invested in Liberty bonds, which would obviate the necessity of procuring cash subscriptions and would at the same time insure certain dividends to the stockholders. The corporation might be capitalized at $50,000,000 or whatever amount might be found necessary to handle the business. The corporation could send experts abroad to negotiate sales of cotton, to arrange the terms and to procure the necessary guarantees of foreign banks. With these contracts in hand on proper security, the corporation could apply to the war finance corporation for aid. It should have the power to purchase cotton outright or to sell it on a commission basis for the owners. If general interest could be aroused in the plan, a certain proportion of the stock could be allotted to each county in the cotton belt so that it would be absolutely a cotton producers' organization and its operation would be assured in the interest of the farmers and merchants. There should be no profiteering in this organization, nor should any stockholders profits be allowed."

Mr. Harding's suggestion was prompted by his long established interest in a study of cotton marketing, rather than by his official positions as governor of the federal reserve board and director of the war finance corporation. He was chairman of the loan committee which organized the Houston cotton loan pool, which stabilized business conditions in the south after the outbreak of war in 1914. He has discussed the proposal to organize a large cotton exporting corporation with several senators, including Senator Owen of Oklahoma, and with other government officials. They have expressed a keen interest in the suggestion.

Japan, which is rapidly advancing electrically, now has nearly 200 central station systems, 120 power and light systems, 42 railways and 43 combined railway and lighting systems.

OKLAHOMA CITY WILL VOTE TODAY IN BITTER PRIMARY

[illegible]

STARR RELEASED BY AGREEMENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

[illegible]

Between [illegible] were [illegible] stamps surrounding the [illegible] of state. The sheriff and his men had robbed the Bank of Stilwell and were riding away when the posse fired by the North Carry, from a short barreled rifle, struck Starr in the hip and brought him down. Carry had watched the bandits enter the bank and ran into a butcher shop where he obtained a gun used for killing hogs. As Starr fell Carry shouted "throw away your gun or I'll kill you." Starr cast the weapon from his hands. In a skirmish with the townspeople, Louis Reiss, a member of the gang, was wounded but the others escaped.

It was for his son that he staged the robbery, which resulted as disastrously, Starr declared after his capture. "I wanted to make a stake for him, fix the boy out and go off somewhere and be forgotten," he is reported to have said.

The robbery of the Stroud bank, which is regarded as the most daring attempt of its kind in the history of Oklahoma, was but the culmination of a long record of hold-ups, murders and bank robberies.

Sold Whisky.

In the early '90s when Henry Starr was in his teens, evil companions led him into his first crime—the selling of whisky to the Indians, according to his own story of his life. Accompanied by his sister, Belle, and a man said to be his brother "Bill," he robbed the express office at Nowata in 1891. This was followed by the murder of Deputy United States Marshal Floyd Wilson.

In surprisingly rapid succession, bandits, said to have been led by Starr, fell upon the Bentonville bank at Bentonville, Ark., the Chelsea railroad station, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas train at Pryor Creek, Okla., stores at Nowata and Choteau, Okla., the bank at Aldrich, Mo., and the Caney Valley bank at Caney, Kas.

The story of Starr's marriage to "the woman whose untiring efforts for his freedom have been rewarded, is one of the most romantic spots in his career. In 1902, when a train was held up near Pryor Creek, Okla., a girl passenger, crazed by fear, fled into the darkness. Starr found her and took her on his horse to the robber camp. He then put her on a train to continue her journey. Afterward he went to Joplin, Mo., and married her.

TAX LEAGUE OPPOSES SCHOOL BOND ISSUE

That the time is not propitious for increasing the tax burdens of the people, that the cost of materials and labor are abnormally high and that there is uncertainty about the future growth of the city demanding such elaborate school extensions were some of the reasons advanced by the Tulsa County Taxpayers league at its meeting in the courthouse last night when by a vote of its members it refused to indorse the proposed issue of $1,000,000 worth of bonds for public school improvements.

A letter written to C. W. Grimes from E. B. Merritt, assistant commissioner department of interior, Indian affairs, gave assurance that the matter of the several sections of land known as the old ballgrounds would receive immediate attention and that the land would in all probability be sold at auction before next fall. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Grimes for his interest in this matter, as he went to Washington at his own expense to have it adjusted.

JAP MEDICAL EXPERT ON TRIAL ON MURDER CHARGE

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Dr. Noriko Ishida, noted Japanese expert on mental diseases, was placed on trial in the Baltimore county court at Towson, charged with the murder of Dr. George Wolff by shooting at the Sheppard Pratt hospital last December 21. He pleaded not guilty.

The motive for the shooting has never been made entirely clear, but it has been reported that Ishida was jealous of the attentions of Doctor Wolff to one of the nurses of the hospital. It also has been stated that Doctor Ishida accused Doctor Wolff of circulating reports that he was a Japanese spy. Both men were attached to the hospital staff.

FEW RAIL CLERKS STAY OUT IN ATLANTA STRIKE

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—After reaching an agreement whereby all railway clerks in Atlanta returned to work, except those employed by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, conferences between representatives of the United States railroad administration and the railway clerks' brotherhood ended temporarily late today. J. J. Forrester, head of the brotherhood, left for Washington to go into conference there with administration officials.

"We are making good progress," B. L. Winchell, regional director of the railroad administration, said tonight. Conferences here might be resumed in a day or two, he indicated.

DEATH LOSS FIFTEEN IN SOUTHERN STORM

Toll Is Taken Through Mississippi and Louisiana in Sweep of Cyclone Over States

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—[illegible] and a more than half a million [illegible] was wrought by a tornado which swept portions of Mississippi and Louisiana Sunday, according to what are said to be accurate reports reaching here today.

Nine persons were killed and many injured at Mississippi, 5 in Louisiana and one reported dead in the path in Louisiana between Hayville and Delta. The Louisiana dead are negroes.

Houses were wrecked, and uprooted, and near Delta a boy was carried to a great height by the wind and dropped in a fallow, almost [illegible].

KANSAS CITY, March 17.—Flood waters in rivers and creeks through central and northeastern and south eastern Kansas caused by unprecedented rains yesterday were receding today in most places, reports from the flooded districts passed, reports here said.

The crest of the Kaw river flood reached Bonner Springs Kas., early today, but according to reports here no damage was done because there was there only loss of 1 ft.

Hundreds of acres of farmland up and down the Kaw valley were inundated during the high water.

KINGFISHER, Okla., March 17.—Three deaths at Dover, Okla., resulted from the terrific windstorm which started at the southwest corner of Kingfisher county about 7 30 p. m. Saturday and swept through to the northeast corner of the county. Mrs. W. Huch and a daughter, colored, were killed when their home collapsed, and a colored man named Harper lost his life at Dover. Four other children in the Smith home were injured.

Revised estimates today placed the damage caused by the storm at from $30,000 to $50,000, in dismantled buildings and injured live stock. The rainfall accompanying the high wind was light.

LICHNOWSKY IS MENTIONED AS HUN AMBASSADOR HERE

STOCKHOLM, March 17.—The Berlin correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet mentions Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, former German ambassador to Great Britain as the probable ambassador to the United States after peace has been concluded.

Prince Lichnowsky created a sensation in 1918 when in a long article he blamed Germany for having started the world war and asserted that Great Britain did everything possible to avert hostilities. As a result of this the Prussian house of lords expelled him from membership in that body.

Fort Sill News

Forty-two Oklahoma boys wounded overseas were discharged from the Fort Sill base hospital last week. All received minor wounds, at St. Mihiel front or were shot, bayonetted or gassed in the Argonne forest. They are: Corporal Edgar C. Robinson, company D, 358th infantry, Hugo; Private Robert Holliday, company C, 358th infantry, Gentry; Private George A. Wyrick, company D, 358th infantry, Soper; Sergeant Howard A. Gingerich, company G, 358th infantry, Okmulgee; Bugler Robert F. Hammers, company M, 28th infantry, Adamson; Private Claude L. Wilson, company G, 128th infantry, Melette; Private Paul C. Thompson, company E, 144th infantry, Okmulgee; Private William Rosenbaum, company E, 142nd infantry, Pauls Valley; Private Clifford L. Minter, company B, 804th Pioneer infantry, Seminole; Machine Gunner James L. Hoper, company E, 142nd infantry, Bennington; Private Carl Swartz, company I, 355th infantry, Pony; Private Robert A. Cauthron, company L, 142nd infantry, Vinita; Private Cecil J. Berryhill, company D, 141st infantry, Antlers; Private Lewis W. Dollarhide, company C, 66th infantry, Bismarck; Private Connie McDonald, battery F, 12th field artillery, Talahina; Private Roger W. Bentley, company M, 142nd infantry, Tamaha; Private Oce Broughton, company H, 59th infantry, Gore; Private Leland A. Durgen, company A, 132nd machine gun battalion, Drumright; Corporal Asa Vandeburgh, company A, 132nd machine gun battalion, Beaver; Private Geo. N. Haney, company L, 141st infantry, Marlow; Private Walter G. Arnold, company C, 344th machine gun battalion, Stonewall; Private Jesse Porter, company M, 47th infantry, Eufaula; Private Leo M. Hickman, company E, 111th infantry, Geronimo; Sergeant John M. Vaughan, company F, 358th infantry, Broken Bow; Private Willis Melton, company B, 110th engineers, Eufaula; Corporal George Elder, machine gun battalion, 108th infantry, Bliss; Private Lewis Acton, battery A, 102nd field artillery, Shawnee; Private Earl A. French, company D, 358th infantry, Inman; Private Henry Ferguson, 81st infantry, Camargo; Private Thos. Inghy, 344th machine gun battalion, Hennessy; Private Elmer Hyland, 140th infantry, Crescent; Private Robert Hulme, 358th infantry, Sugler; Private Claude Hayes, sanitary corps, Afton; Private Ira Hoe, 142nd infantry, Atoka; Corporal Wm. Ford, company L, 42nd infantry, Ada; Private Ira E. Rogers, 321st engineers, Ada; Private Walter Keith, company G, 358th infantry, Stilwell; Private Wm. Woodey, company F, 358th infantry, Enid; Private Dale Baker, 12th A. R. D., Bristow; Private Wilson, company F, 142nd infantry, Lane; Private Silas Mc[illegible], company H, 357th infantry, Jones; Private Howard A. Benner, company B, 140th infantry, Bokoshe; Private Andrew J. Garrett, company A, 42nd infantry, Holdenville; Private Alvin Wilson, private headquarters company, 111th infantry, Vallant; Private Willie Waters, company H, 358th infantry, Eufaula; Private James R. Crain, company E, 12 R. F. D., Lawton; Corporal Joe Martin, company D, 129th infantry, machine gun battalion, Proctor; Private Hayes R. McMurry, Utah, engineers; Oscar Williams, company D, 357th infantry, Red Rock.

Earl W. Brannon, camp physical director Y. M. C. A. at Fort Sill, and formerly professor of athletics and physical culture at the Arkansas Agricultural college, also an authority on basketball, football and coaching, left last week for New York to be regional athletic director with the American army in Germany. C. T. Doren, camp educational director, also left to be district athletic director in France for the "Y." He continued last year a meet at Chickasha athletic field.

Another big boxing tournament is being planned by the post athletic officer at Fort Sill, Lieut. H. L. Nicholls of 14th field artillery. The preliminaries will be fought in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings. A big intercamp meet is also on the schedule, as Camp Bowie has accepted the challenge of the Fort Sill boxing champs for a meet here early in March.

Among a group of eleven prominent clubwomen from southern states who have been enlisted by the Y. M. C. A. as a war service committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs to go to France as Y. M. C. A. workers are three well known Social workers of Oklahoma cities. They are Miss Maud Morris of Orlando, Miss Emma McGrudy of Nowata and Miss Emma Kellogg of Edmond. The women will be assigned to twenty-two of the Red Triangle hospitality and recreation huts for American soldiers. Together with 89 other clubwomen, the southern girls will go to Barnard college for two weeks intensive training before sailing.

Private H. W. White of company F, 357th infantry, whose home is at Pawnee, Okla., says that he is a living refutation of the fallacy that shrapnel bullets will not penetrate a Yankee helmet. "I know that they can," said White to a "Y" man at Fort Sill hospital. "One plowed through my helmet and how it missed my brain is a mystery. I got a scalp wound and a scratch on the skull bone, but nothing more, of course. I was passed and that was what stopped me from keeping on fighting." He was wounded and gassed at the Argonne forest.

Last week the word came from Washington that Camp Travis will be used as one of the great centers for training recruits for the new regular army and closely on the heels of this order came instructions for the transfer of Brig.-Gen. G. H. Estes, who has for months been commander, at Camp Upton, N. Y. He will be succeeded here by Maj. Gen. H. P. Hodge, an old-time regular army officer. General Hodge is expected here in a very few days.

Further indications as to the future of Camp Travis were seen when orders came through for the abandonment of the United States general hospital at Corpus Christi, Tex., and the transfer of patients from that institution to the base hospital at Camp Travis. This hospital is maintaining a huge force, and extension work is being carried on. Along with this, although not a part of the hospital proper, is the development of a big convalescent center where returned overseas soldiers who are able to leave the hospital are being brought back to usefulness. This great center was last week moved from quarters near the edge of the camp into the very center of the camp itself, making it more convenient to the base hospital, as well as bringing the men nearer an increased amount of entertainment. Col. R. H. Sillman is in charge of the convalescent center.

Almost every day sees a new group of overseas men brought into camp, either for the base hospital or for the convalescent center. Reeducational work is being carried on to a great extent, some 30 or more studies being embraced in the courses offered, while teachers of long experience are being transferred to this work from other branches of the service.

An amusing, yet important, result of rumor was revealed last week in a report on the work of the "Y" among the colored development group soldiers. The rumor—the source of which was a mystery—was to the effect that no soldier would be discharged who could not read and write. The result was a rush on the "Y" educational men. To date more than 100 absolutely illiterate men have been taught to read and write; 200 more have received forgotten instruction in these branches, while 300 others who had had instruction in subjects up to the third grade have been carried further in their education. Now, despite demobilization, 85 men are in "Y" classes in this group of colored men, half of that number overcoming illiteracy. The others are being taught in subjects which will enable them to take civil service examinations for positions for which colored persons are eligible. Classes operate 30 hours a week, three soldier teachers and three "Y" secretaries being engaged in instruction.

KEEP URIC ACID OUT OF JOINTS

Tells Rheumatism Sufferers to Eat Less Meat and Take Salts.

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, states a well known authority. We are advised to dress warmly, keep the feet dry, avoid exposure; eat less meat, but drink plenty of good water.

Rheumatism is a direct result of eating too much meat and other rich foods that produce uric acid which is absorbed into the blood. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this acid from the blood and cast it out in the urine; the pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed thus forcing the kidneys to do double work, they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate the uric acid which keeps accumulating and circulating through the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles causing stiffness, soreness and pain called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts, put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is said to eliminate uric acid by stimulating the kidneys to normal action, thus ridding the blood of these impurities.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, harmless and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subjected to rheumatism.—Adv.

IF YOU NEED A MEDICINE YOU SHOULD HAVE THE BEST

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitated to recommend for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, that it fulfils almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

"You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcels Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention The Tulsa Daily World. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

Ruddy Cheeks—Sparkling Eyes—Most Women Can Have

Says Dr. Edwards, a Well-Known Ohio Physician

Dr. F. M. Edwards for 17 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During those years he gave to his patients a prescription made of a few well known vegetable ingredients mixed with olive oil, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. You will know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, which cause a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, sallow look, dull eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headaches, a listless, no-good feeling, all out of sorts, inactive bowels, you take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women as well as men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—the successful substitute for calomel—now and then just to keep in the pink of condition. 10c and 35c per box. All druggists.

HORRORS OF BAD BLOOD

"All maladies of racking torture, qualms, joint racking rheums, fierce catarrhs, intestine stone and ulcer, cholic pangs, marasmus, dropsy, asthma, pining atrophy, moping melancholia, moonstruck madness, what miseries?"—Milton.

This is the state of man or woman suffering from poisoned blood. Read what the U. S. Dispensatory and other authoritative books say in regard to the ingredients entering into "Number 40 For The Blood": "Employed in diseases of the glandular system, in blood poison, mercurial and lead poisoning, rheumatism, catarrh, constipation, diseased liver, kidneys and spleen. Under its use nodes, tumors, sores, ulcers, mucous patches, copper colored spots and scrofulous enlargements disappear as if by magic." Ingredients in "Number 40," made by J. C. Mendenhall, Evansville, Ind., 40 years a druggist. Sold by Steinberg Bros.—Adv.

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Shellite, Gold Filled and Aluminum frames. Toric lenses, $3.00 to $8.00. First quality Optical Repairing.
R. J. GORDON'S WATCH SHOP,
111 N. MAIN

How to Acquire Hair Beauty.

You can enjoy a delightful shampoo with very little effort and for a very trifling cost, if you get from our druggist a package of Cantharox and dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This makes a fine cup of shampoo liquid enough so it is easy to apply it to all the hair instead of just the top of the head. Your shampoo is now ready. Just pour a little at a time on the scalp and hair until both are completely covered by the daintily perfumed preparation that thoroughly dissolves and removes every bit of dandruff, excess oil and dirt. After rinsing the hair dries quickly with a fluffiness that makes it seem heavier than it is, and takes on a rich luster and softness that makes arranging a pleasure.—Adv.

NAUSEALESS CALOMEL BEST MEDICINE FOR A LAZY LIVER

Calotabs, the New Kind of Calomel, Does the Work Without the Slightest Unpleasantness or Danger.

You have always thought of calomel as the best and surest medicine in the world, but too nauseating for you to take. That was the old-style calomel. Now science has taken the sting out of calomel by removing its unpleasant and dangerous qualities, and has kept all its good liver-cleansing and system-purifying effects.

The next time you are bilious or constipated ask for Calotabs, the new nauseless calomel. Sold only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. One tablet at bedtime, with a swallow of water—that's all. No taste, no griping, no nausea, no salts. You wake up in the morning feeling fine, your liver active, your system purified, and with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Eat what you please—no danger of salivation. Your money back at any drug store if you are not perfectly delighted with Calotabs.—Adv.

DRILLERS

Wanted — Standard drillers. Top wages; steady work; new field. San Antonio, Texas. George B. Mechem & Co., San Antonio, Texas.

Pipe and Casing For Sale at Reduced Prices

50,000 feet 2-inch line pipe.
5,000 feet 4-inch line pipe.
5,000 feet of 5 3-16-inch casing, 17 weight.
1,500 feet 5 3-16-inch casing, 13 weight.
3,000 feet 6⅝-inch casing, 17 weight.
1,000 feet 8¼-inch casing, 24 weight.
1,000 feet 10-inch casing, 32 weight.

The above is good as new, and can be inspected at our yard at 519 East First street.

Feenberg Pipe & Supply Co.
PHONE 4750

Report of the Condition of the

First National Bank

At Tulsa, in the State of Oklahoma, at the Close of Business on March 4, 1919.

RESOURCES

1. a Loans and discounts, including rediscounts, (except those shown in b and c)	$3,749,094.42	
Total loans	$3,749,094.42	
Deduct:		
d Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold) (see item 37a)	450,021.71	$3,299,072.71
2. Overdrafts, unsecured	$37,943.77	37,943.77
3. U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds, but including U. S. certificates of indebtedness):		
a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	125,000.00	125,000.00
6. Liberty Loan Bonds:		
a Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4 and 4¼ per cent, unpledged	45,800.00	
b Liberty Loan Bonds, 3½, 4 and 4¼ per cent, pledged to secure U. S. deposits	1,000.00	
d Liberty Loan bonds, 3½, 4 and 4¼ per cent, pledged to secure State or other deposits or bills payable	15,000.00	61,800.00
7. Bonds, securities, etc. (other than U. S.):		
b Bonds (other than U. S. bonds) pledged to secure postal savings deposits	10,000.00	
c Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for state, or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	76,000.00	
e Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	299,482.87	
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.		385,482.87
9. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)		10,050.00
10. b Equity in banking house	200,000.00	200,000.00
11. Furniture and fixtures		5,000.00
13. Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank		449,288.19
15. Cash in vault and net amounts due from national banks		752,088.66
16. Net amounts due from banks, bankers and trust companies other than included in items 13, 14 or 15		196,423.81
17. Exchanges for clearing house		52,091.39
Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	$1,448,892.05	
19. Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items		2,843.61
20. Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		6,250.00
21. Interest earned but not collected—approximate on Notes and Bills Receivable not past due		17,943.85
22. War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps actually owned		999.00
Total		$5,602,277.86

LIABILITIES

24. Capital stock paid in		$ 200,000.00
25. Surplus fund		135,000.00
26. b Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid		1,949.08
27. Interest and discount collected or credited, in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)		20,435.45
30. Circulating notes outstanding		124,895.00
32. Net amounts due to National banks		683,507.81
33. Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies (other than included in items 31 or 32)		764,516.31
34. Certified checks outstanding		17,391.89
35. Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding		185,297.27
Total of items 32, 33, 34 and 35	$1,650,710.08	
Demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days):		
36. Individual deposits subject to check		2,481,925.43
37. Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days (other than for money borrowed)		161,915.30
38. State, county or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank		185,781.40
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits) subject to reserve, items 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 41	2,829,622.13	
Time deposits subject to Reserve (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice, and postal savings):		
42. Certificates of deposit (other than for money borrowed)		419,259.75
44. Postal savings deposits		5,238.79
45. Other time deposits		214,067.58
Total of time deposits subject to Reserve, items 42, 43, 44 and 45	638,566.12	
46. c Other United States deposits, including deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total		$5,602,277.86
57. a Liabilities for rediscounts, including those with Federal Reserve Bank (see item 13)		450,021.71

State of Oklahoma, County of Tulsa, ss:

I, Roscoe Adams, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(SEAL) ROSCOE ADAMS, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:
A. E. BRADSHAW,
G. R. MCCULLOUGH,
H. O. MCCLURE, Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of March, 1919.
E. F. GESTER, Notary Public.
My commission expires September 16, 1919.

Attention OIL MEN

The Morrison Supply Co. carry in stock a complete line of all sizes of new and second-hand casing and line pipe at prices far below the market price. Also a complete line of tools. When in the market for nipples call us for prices; we will interest you.

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