TULSA WORLD

EVERY MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

[illegible] President and Editor
[illegible] Business Manager

Entered at the Tulsa Postoffice as Second Class Matter

Official County Paper

[illegible]

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One Year	[illegible]
Six Months	[illegible]
Three Months	2.00
One Month	.75

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FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS

Daily Food

Because thou hast been my help, therefore in the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice. Psa. 63:7.

His love in time past forbids me to think
He'll leave me at last in trouble to sink;
Each sweet Ebenezer I have in review
Confirms his good pleasure to help me quite through.

The Lord is my portion, saith my soul; therefore will I hope in him. Lam. 3:24.

Holdups are numerous in Kansas City, but it is not the thugs that are holding up the high cost of living.

Lenine says he wishes the world would let him alone. A sentiment which the world reciprocates most sincerely.

If President Wilson's 14 points were permanently abandoned, nobody would seriously miss them but Germany.

And then again, the unpopularity of the league of nations in this country is increasing so rapidly that the president may simply be rushing to the rescue.

In other words says the Kansas City Journal, Japan will not enter the league of nations unless the league will admit that the Caucasian race has no points of superiority to speak of.

No patriot, says the Globe-Democrat, will waste sympathy on persons convicted of preaching the treasonable socialist platform in the early stages of the war.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer does not think any of the big nations is particularly anxious to fight with Hungary until she goes out and gets a reputation.

A NEEDLESS SACRIFICE.

The influence of the league of nations as a destructive rather than a productive agency is forcefully presented by former Senator Root. The new league, according to his view, not only abrogates all of the treaties of arbitration existing among nations of the world, but it puts the whole subject of arbitration back where it was 25 years ago. Instead of perfecting and putting teeth into the system of arbitration provided for by The Hague conventions, it throws these conventions upon the scrap heap. "All questions of eligible" continues Mr. Root, "are relegated to the investigation and recommendation of a political body to be determined as matters of expediency. I confess I cannot see the judgment of three generations of the wisest and best statesmen of America and Europe, the result of long experience, the wisdom and best of our race, thus thrown away."

[illegible] Mr. Root [illegible] mention. He [illegible] that there would be [illegible] arbitration [illegible] to the [illegible] of the affairs of Europe and Asia [illegible] said. The real reason for creating a league of nations is to deal with those difficulties and dangers and with American affairs. It [illegible] perhaps that made them recommending the United States should be penalized for complaints with the regard of the friends of humanity to join them in the preservation [illegible] for their benefit and [illegible] for World [illegible] self preservation [illegible] in which [illegible] in asking to give up the instrument that has protected us for nearly a century and accept in its place an experiment which admittedly will permit of the very things which the Monroe doctrine guarded against. The "disturbing conditions" are concerned in the old world and it is forever their concern. [illegible] How it is to be formed [illegible] reason why the peace of the United States cannot be jeopardized or contribute to the maintenance of peace in Europe. It would be better [illegible] to attempt to give Europe any such assurance as the league covenant [illegible] terms express also.

It is understood that Japan [illegible] and without [illegible] the proposition to give the Japanese more independence.

England announces an income tax [illegible] year. [illegible] Tom Dooley thinks it will be the cause to have the final blow to [illegible].

[illegible] MAIL [illegible]

[illegible] Senator Gore [illegible] the statement of a Chicago paper that Mr. Burleson is the most unpopular member of the cabinet is unfair to Mr. Baker.

Senator Gore is right in his contention that the constitution of the league of nations must reserve to this country the right to control foreign immigration. As the document stands at last report this right is denied us.

WILSON AND CONGRESS.

People generally believe that Wilson was punished for his notorious appeal last year for the election of a democratic congress by the election of one of an opposite complexion, which was the natural thing to expect, in addition to the proverbial tendency of "off years." However, there are many who maintain, and without considerable evidence to support the view, that the president took this astute way to get rid of an obstreperous democratic body, on the theory that the republicans could do no worse than his own partisan fellows. It might have been that he sacrificed the chance to get a vote of confidence from the people in order to get a more workable body to back up his plans. Whichever is the truth, one thing is sure—the president is himself responsible for the kind of a congress we have and it behooves him to co-operate with that body if he expects to round out his term of office with any degree of credit to himself and benefit to his country.

President Wilson lays claim to peculiar powers in translating the mind of the people. He has repeatedly made allusion to his clear understanding of public opinion and desire. But the 66th congress represents in a peculiar and indisputable manner the latest expression of the will of the American people. The mandate from the people to their government as expressed in the election of this congress is two years subsequent to the mandate expressed in the election of the president. Even if the campaign and election had been attended by no unusual circumstances, the result would have been unmistakably the latest expression of the popular will. As such, the president will do well to give it the tribute of respect and consideration.

The election of this congress was on its face a vote of lack of confidence in the democratic administration, whatever the public may have thought of the president individually. It was, however, a vote of confidence in the constructive ability of republicans. It was an expression of the desire that the policies of the government be formed by the men most recently placed in control, and the country will expect President Wilson to keep the fact in mind whenever differences arise between himself and congress. If he wants cooperation from the people's representatives he must in fairness be willing to concede also to them.

Abe Martin

Lemmie Potter, who got married t' escape the draft, is worried to death. Uncle Cory Jones, from th' Argonne, writes he is coming home. Th' conservation [illegible] is running wild in a discussion as to what shall we do with a discharged soldier who wants to do his share?

Oklahoma Outburts

The leader announces that the [illegible] of Guthrie will hold a [illegible] on the 15th.

The Pawnee circle in Guthrie [illegible] days be called "Okla [illegible]." The invitation is generally accepted.

[illegible] Does the tone of the home [illegible] Pryor is not exactly [illegible] of Lawton leading [illegible] shining mark.

[illegible] Perry speeches at the Y. M. C. A. [illegible] the auxiliary camp [illegible] the Lawton Constitution [illegible] Killing Times.

[illegible] certainly mean [illegible] you may expect [illegible] or how [illegible] days [illegible] work.

[illegible] a glass of coke in [illegible] entertainment in [illegible] assemble [illegible] and the [illegible] have a leg to stand on.

[illegible] at Senator Gore every [illegible] a proposition is sur[illegible] Bryan. It looks [illegible] made such [illegible] as a reporter for the Goth [illegible].

[illegible] of H. A. Enloe, Jr. [illegible] marshal in the [illegible] this week is not [illegible] of the convention of the [illegible] Federated clubs or the [illegible] conference.

W. W. M. in Oklahoma City Times says: "When winter lingers on the [illegible] and goose flesh shows [illegible] the erratic crops, this [illegible] inclined to sing nor [illegible] the customary quirk and [illegible].

There is considerable evidence that the anti-spit signs are not making a very successful campaign. There is really only one way to get the desired results, and this column is ready to explain the system to any member of the committee who will call in person.

There have been a couple of hundred citizens from all over the eastern district of Oklahoma in attendance upon the federal court this week and we gather from comments made it is the almost unanimous opinion of these men that the appointment of Ed Hood and Gen. Ben Hoffman on the state good roads commission will be a serious handicap to the proposition.

Little Ben's Notebook

Weather. All rite if it dont rane when it properly will.

Society. Last Thursday afternoon Mr Benny Potts and Mr. Leroy Shoaster painted a mustash on each others faces with burnt cork to see how they would look with a mustash, both looking mutch cider but not old enuff to fool enybody, even with their coat collers turned up.

Sports. Mrs Joneses baby was outside the house in its baby carridge last Satidday, and Puds Simkins and Sam Crane had a contest to see how many times they could poke the milk bottle in its mouth the first shot, the score being 6 to 4 in favor of Puds Simkins when Mrs. Jones jogged the parlor window all ruffled and asked them if they was trying to kill the baby, thus ending the contest without the baby having showed weather it objected or not.

Evening Chase. Bid Hunts fox terrier Teddy chased a yello cat up a tree last Wesnday, and then tried to jump up after it in vane, and nobody saw the cat come down agen but the boy, day it wasnut up there, so it musut.

Home by Skinny Martin.

NUTHING BUT THE EXERCISE.

I found a 1890 cent
While digging a silte hole in the yard,
And I tried for 2 hours to find some [illegible]
In vaine but you xwt to of saw the [illegible]

Interesting Facts About Intristing People. Ed Wernert can stock 6 fingers in his mouth and whistl, being more on account of the large size of his mouth than the small size of his fingers.

Horoscope

Saturday, April 12, 1919.

Jupiter rules powerfully for good today, while Neptune is in benefic aspect. According to the reading of the stars:

Lawyers, brokers and all who figure on their projects will be much in demand. Life insurance, but surplus will come and are forecast lowest. There may be considerable rumors but they will not have serious effect, the wise predict.

Nothing is in a place making for positive vision and kindlier indulgent than is common as a rule. Some event that will lend perspective to most forces is promised by the stars.

This should be a fortunate day for starting on an ocean journey as it augurs for the attainment of heretofore desires.

The occult world is to be explored by adventurous and startling discoveries in the near future, it is foretold.

There is also interpreted as giving the business for the establishment of public dance pavilions everywhere. These will take the place of saloons and saloons and will become national institutions.

The king of Belgium comes under the Libra direction, but he may expect to receive from humanitarian [illegible].

The agitation in the entirety of the [illegible] comes to the opposition of Jupiter adverse as this aspect [illegible] the next four years [illegible] to bear unbearable that may be borne for the joyfully.

[illegible] and industry is indicated by the planetary direction as [illegible] of the people in [illegible] and labor difficulties which will be numerous and [illegible] will bring benefits.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the promise of a successful year. Most importance in the family is [illegible]. The young will court and [illegible].

[illegible] born on this day may be [illegible] and romantic but they are [illegible] have eventful or romantic lives.

Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

In 1901, along suggestions as president, the secretary of the interior, Mr. Hitchcock, made a formal request for technical advice from the chiefs of forestry in handling the national forests, and an extensive examination of their conditions and needs was immediately taken up. The same year a study was begun of the principal American national forest, the plan of which, already formulated at that time, has since been carried out. A few later experimental planting in the Indian forests was also begun, and studies undertaken for the application of practical forestry to the Indian reservations were undertaken. In 1902, as rapidly as the public work of the bureau of forestry increased, that the examination of land for new forest reserves was added to the study of those already created, the forest lands of the various states were studied, and co-operation with several of them in the examination and handling of their forest lands was undertaken. While these practical tasks were pushed forward, a thorough knowledge of American forests was rapidly acquired. The special knowledge thus gained was made public in related monographs, and at the same time the bureau undertook through the newspaper and periodical press to make all the people of the United States acquainted with the needs and purposes of practical forestry. It is doubtful whether there has ever been elsewhere under any government such effective publicity purely in the interest of the people at so low a cost. Before the educational work of the forest service was stopped by the Taft administration, it was seeing to the publication of facts about forestry [illegible] Congress a monthly or weekly edition of 15,000 a year. Not one cent has ever been paid by the forest service to any publication of any kind for the printing of its bulletins. It was given out freely and published without cost because it was news. Without this publicity the forest service could not have survived the attacks made upon it by the representatives of the great special interests in congress, but could forestry in America have made the rapid progress it has.

The result of all the work outlined above was to bring together in the bureau of forestry, by the end of 1904, the only body of forest experts under the government, and practically all of the first hand information about the public forests which was then in existence. In 1905, the obvious fundamental of continuing to separate the foresters and the forests, reenforced by the action of the first national forest congress, held in Washington, brought about the act of February 1, 1905, which transferred the national forests from the care of the interior department to the department of agriculture, and resulted in the creation of the present United States forest service.

The men upon whom the responsibility of handling some 60,000,000 acres of national forest lands was thus thrown were ready for the work, both in the office and in the field, because they had been preparing for it for more than five years. Without delay they proceeded, under the leadership of Pinchot, to apply to the new work the principles they had already formulated. One of these was to open all the resources of the national forests to regular use. Another was that of putting every part of the land to that use in which it would best serve the public. Following this principle, the act of June 11, 1906, was drawn, and its passage was secured from congress. This law throws open to settlement all land in the national forests that is found, on examination, to be chiefly valuable for agriculture. Hitherto all such land had been closed to the settler.

The principles thus formulated and applied may be summed up in the statement that the rights of the public to the national resources outweigh private rights, and must be given the first consideration. Until that time in dealing with the national forests, and the public lands generally, private rights had almost uniformly been allowed to overbalance public rights. The change we made was right, and was vitally necessary, but, of course, it created bitter opposition from private interests.

One of the principles whose application was the source of much hostility was this: It is better for the government to help a poor man to make a living for his family than to help a rich man make more profit for his company. This principle was too sound to be found openly. It is the kind of principle to which politicians delight to pay lip-service homage in words. But we translated the words into deeds, and when they found that this was the case, many rich men, especially sheep owners, were stirred to hostility, and they used the congressmen they controlled to assault us, getting immediate aid from certain demagogues who were equally glad to improperly denounce rich men in public and improperly to serve them in private. The forest service established and enforced regulations which favored the settler as against the large stock owner, required that necessary reductions in the stock grazed on any national forest should occur first on the big range, before the few head of the small man, upon which the living of his family depended, were reduced, and made grazing on the national forests a help, instead of a hindrance to permanent settlement. As a result the small settlers and their families became, on the whole, the best friends the forest service has, although in places their ignorance was played on by demagogues to influence them against the policy that was primarily for their own interest.

Another principle which led to the bitterest antagonism of all was this—whoever entered a bona-fide settler's claim, public property for private profit should pay for what he gets. In the effort to apply this principle, the forest service obtained a decision from the attorney general that it was legal to make the men who grazed sheep and cattle on the national forests pay for what they got. Accordingly, in the summer of 1906, for the first time, such a charge was made, and, in the face of the bitterest opposition, it was collected.

Up to the time the national forests were put under the charge of the forest service, the interior department had made no effort to establish public regulation and control of water powers. Upon the transfer the service immediately began its fight to handle the power resources of the national forests so as to prevent speculation and monopoly and to yield a fair return to the government. On May 1, 1906, an act was passed granting the use of certain power sites in southern California to the Edison Electric Power company, which act, at the suggestion of the service, limited the period of the permit to 40 years, and required the payment of an annual rental by the company, the same conditions which were thereafter adopted by the service as the basis of power development. Then began a vigorous fight against the position of the service by the water-power interests. The right to charge for water-power development was, however, sustained by the attorney general.

In 1907, the area of the national forests was increased by presidential proclamation more than 43,000,000 acres, the plans necessary for the full use of the forests, such as roads, trails, and telephone lines, began to be provided on a large scale, the interchange of field and office men so as to prevent the antagonism between them, which is so destructive of efficiency, in most great business, was established as a permanent policy, and the really effective management of the enormous area of the national forests began to be secured.

With all this activity in the field, the progress of technical forestry and popular education was not neglected. In 1905, for example, 61 publications on various phases of forestry, with a total of more than 1,000,000 copies were issued, as against three publications, with a total of 37,000 copies, in 1901. By this time, also, the opposition of the servants of the special interests in congress to the forest service had become strongly developed, and more time prepared to be spent in the year's attacks upon it during the passage of the appropriation bills than on all other government bureaus put together. Every year the forest service had to fight for its life.

One incident in these attacks is worth recording. While the agricultural appropriation bill was passing through the senate, in 1907, Senator Fulton of Oregon secured an amendment providing that the president could not set aside any additional national forests in the six northwestern states. This meant retaining some 16,000,000 of acres to be exploited by land grabbers and by the representatives of the great special interests, at the expense of the public interest. For for four years the forest service had been gathering field notes as to what forests ought to be set aside in these states, and so was prepared to act. It was equally indispensable to veto the whole agricultural bill, and to sign it with this amendment effective. Accordingly, a plan to create the necessary national forest in these states before the agricultural bill could be passed and signed was laid before me by Mr. Pinchot. I approved it. The necessary papers were immediately prepared. I signed the last proclamation a couple of days before by my signature the bill became law, and when the friends of the special interests in the senate got their amendment through and woke up, they discovered that 16,000,000 acres of timberland had been saved for the people by putting them in national forests before the land grabbers could get at them. The opponents of the forest service turned handsprings in their wrath, and utter were their threats against the executive, but the mischief could not be carried out, and were really only a tribute to the efficiency of our action.

By 1908, the fire prevention work of the forest service had become so successful that 48 per cent of the fires that did occur were held down to an area of five acres or less, and the timber sales, which yielded $50,000 in 1905, in 1905 produced $500,000. In the same year, in addition to the work on the national forests, the responsibility for the proper handling of Indian timberlands was laid upon the forest service, where it remained with great benefit to the Indians until it was withdrawn, as a part of the attack on the conservation policy made after I left office.

By March 4, 1909, nearly half a million acres of agricultural land in the national forests had been opened to settlement under the act of June 11, 1906. The business management of the forest service became so excellent. Thanks to the remarkable executive capacity of the associate forester, Overton W. Price, removed after I left office, that it was declared by a well-known firm of business engineers to compare favorably with the best managed of the great private corporations, an opinion which was confirmed by the report of a congressional investigation, and by the report of the presidential committee on department method. The area of the national forests had increased from 42,000,000 to 194,000,000 acres, the force from about 500 to more than 3,000. There was saved for public use in the national forests more government timberland during the given and a half years prior to March 4, 1909, than during any previous and succeeding years put together.

(To be continued.)

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The Struggle

"Growing Pains."

Married harmony, like love, may fly out of the window when poverty creeps in at the door, but it does not follow that happiness slides easily through money enters the home. In deed, both poverty and riches often give the lie to popular opinion in the way they affect the love of a man and woman for each other.

For instance, when Edith and her husband had planned on John's small salary, their common problem had only bonded them more closely together. Now that John Perrot felt safe the ford for starting had passed, it seemed as though their easier circumstances was now a cause of discord between them.

The car John Perrot had bought was the concrete cause as well as the type and symbol of their discord. No matter how completely John proved to his wife that the purchase of this car was no road to income that would [illegible] Edith still felt that it was an extravagance.

"We should have had the money for the future, for economy's sake," she argued day after day, she insisted. "You never tell what will happen. And I'm so terribly afraid this money wasn't mine. I'm thinking of the children."

Perrot tried to be patient with her fears. But he was not any more patient well as yet. It spoiled the joy he had so eagerly anticipated getting out of the automobile for all them.

At first it was Edith's open defiance to ride in the machine that troubled him. Then when he realized she was making the worst of a situation which she had better accept gracefully and tried to pretend a pleasure in it she did not feel, it was her very determination to enjoy the car that clouded John's joy in it.

"Good Lord, Edith, you look as though I had stolen the money to buy the car!" he cried one day when they had come back from a ride.

She knew then she had come to the point where right becomes wrong; that no matter how wrong her husband might be in his extravagance, she was guilty of wrong itself in the excess to which she carried her worry about it.

"I'm sorry, John," she said contritely. "I'll try and feel differently about it. It's only a thousand dollars, after all."

But this did not reassure him. It seemed an assumption that he would stop in his mad career of expense with the purchase of the motor car. Whereas the truth was, as Edith suspected, that the car was only a beginning.

Edith grew reconciled to the car after a while—a while during which no diminution of their income occurred. She even took it agreeably when John bought for himself, for use and the children elaborate motoring outfits, warm coats, raincoats, headgear, gloves, veils, rugs and blankets. Though they seemed to her a frightful extravagance, she schooled herself to silence.

It was a different matter, however, when John insisted that she get for herself a whole new wardrobe.

"Why on earth, Kde, do you wear those cheap duds?" he harangued. "Go to Varley's and have a regular suit made. How much did this green thing of yours cost? Thirty bucks? Well, give it to the washerwoman and buy yourself something fit to wear. Pay $60 or $70, but for goodness sake get something with class."

Edith felt cold resentment gathering about her heart. She had supposed John had liked her neat suit—admired her in it—felt its appropriateness and appreciated her economy in choosing a ready-made one which nevertheless had distinction and fairly good lines. She said nothing, relapsing into moodiness.

She did not order the suit from Varley, and for a whole week bedeed herself around with a coldness John found it impossible to break through.

Thereat, then determined that the piecemeal method of educating Edith to the new standard of living was too slow. There was a roomy house on the lake front, with grounds and garden and garage and many attractive features, which could be rented reasonably, the owners having been called to the west. John Perrot coveted this house. One evening he left his office early and thoroughly explored this house and its surroundings. It seemed a perfect home for his family. He called upon the agent and signed a lease for the property.

Then he strode home drew his hat down slightly, gave his head a throw out his chest and announced to Edith before he had set foot upon the porch, "Edie, I've rented the Hampton place!"

(To be continued.)

KING IS ELECTED HEAD OF HARDWARE JOBBERS

NEW ORLEANS, April 11.—George E. King, Atlanta, Ga., was elected president of the Southern Hardware Jobbers association at the final session of the organization here today. Other officers chosen were Waldo M. Pitkin of New Orleans, first vice president, and C. A. Trumball of Dallas, Texas, second vice president. The executive committee includes C. H. Dunlop of Fort Smith, Ark.

Results of an executive session today were not made public and the election of officers marked a close of the conference of the four leading hardware and machinery supply men, held here this week.

Husband No Help to Mrs. Fowler.

Alleging the defendant has failed to support the plaintiff and has grossly neglected her, Mabie Fowler filed suit for divorce from W. V. Fowler in district court Friday. Married July 20, 1915, Mrs. Fowler states in her petition that she has been compelled to earn her own livelihood for a long period of time without assistance from her husband.

FAMILY NEAR STONEWALL AFFLICTED WITH POISON

ADA, April 11.—Two children of J. H. Bramblat have died, another son is seriously sick as a result of an unknown poison. The family lives near Stonewall, in the Owl creek community. The family has been suffering from some unknown cause for several days. The water was examined today at the Fort Reno hospital but no poison was found in it. The whole thing is a mystery and efforts to locate the source of the danger have thus far been in vain.

COLONEL LYONS ASSIGNED TO OKLAHOMA GUARDSMEN

World's Washington Bureau,
Tom Reading

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Col. Samuel P. Lyon, infantry, was today ordered to Oklahoma for duty as instructor inspector of the new Oklahoma national guard. He will be stationed at Oklahoma City. Colonel Lyon has recently been seriously ill at Fort Riley, Kas.

Ada M. Thompson was appointed fourth-class postmaster at Mannford and Mary M. Blair at Chilocco.

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We save you the commission you pay for elsewhere.

There is very special value in SHONIGER from the standpoint of its rich musical tone, responsive action and durability this piano is unequalled at the price of $370 and up.

We save you the commission you pay elsewhere.

Well called the home favorite. See it, Hear it, Play it.

VOSE & SONS pianos for over 60 years have been know as the piano with the beautiful human sympathetic tone. Vose action is delightful and no words of ours can describe the exquisite beauty of the cabinet makers' art as shown in Vose casings.

Grands $700 and up
Uprights $445 and up

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Eilburn, the sweet and singing dependable, has won its way into thousands of homes through the superlative merits of our price. Our pleased customers have often said that this Eilburn at $515 is superior to their neighbors' instruments priced at $575 to $450. Eilburn prices, Uprights $515 and up, Grands $850.

We save you the commission you pay elsewhere.

Genuine Pianolas the finest player pianos in the world are offered in Steinway, Weber, Steck, Stroud, Harwood, Elburn and Aeolian. As factory distributors our price is from $550 up. If you want something very choice, write for catalog and descriptions. Lowest prices in the United States. Sold under the Jenkins one price-to-all, no-commission plan.

Lowest price in the United States on these and many more pianos.

You can own a piano on our Easy Payment Plan.

A remarkable beautiful piano and the best in the world musically in this KLOMAN & NORD at $345 and up. We are proud of this sturdy good piano and if we "look all we could get" as many dealers do the price might be $300 instead of $345.

We save you the commission you pay elsewhere.

YOUR INTEREST and Our Interest are the Same. It is your business to get your interest to receive the very utmost in piano value for your money. It is our business, it is to our interest to see that you do receive a better piano for your money than you would receive in another make elsewhere.

UNDER THE JENKINS PLAN, one-price-to-everyone-no-commission to anyone.

We not only can, but we must give you the best deal in order to be successful.

The sliding price dealers pay secret commissions to friends for inducing trade their way. Our satisfied customers makes our success possible.

The fact that we serve most, proves that we do serve best. It proves there are more people in the world who sincerely advise their friends than there are people who misguide for the sake of commissions.

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This sale has now been going on since Monday, 5 days in all, and it has been the largest sale and the most successful sale we have ever held.

In addition to prices that we have given you on everything the past 5 days we have a list of unlimited values for today.

If what you want is not listed here, please come and ask for it, as we are sure to have it and have it at sale prices.

9-4 Standard Bleached Sheeting; 81 inches wide; at	50c
3 yards of 36-inch Standard Muslin; no starch; 3 yards for	50c
Lovely Dress Gingham, 3 yards for	50c
36-inch Fancy Curtain Scrims, Laces and Draperies, yard	50c
Big table of China Silk, Sheene Silk and Silk Crepe at	50c
Women's Automobile Hats	50c
40-inch Imported Organdies	50c
36-inch Voiles; white and colors	50c
36-inch Black Satin, heavy quality	50c
Women's Summer Union Suits	50c
Men's Separate Garments; summer weight; each	50c
Children's White Dresses, slightly soiled; regular $1.50 to $2	50c
Children's Rompers; all sizes	50c
Embroidery Packages, 75c, $1 and $1.25; choice of any	50c

Just received a big shipment of Tennis Shoes; all sizes and prices.

Infants' soft sole Pumps; white, black and black and white; sizes 1 to 4 at—

25c, 50c and 75c

Children's white canvas Mary Jane Pumps; sizes 5 to 8, at	85c
Boys' gunmetal Blucher Oxford, foot form last; size 8 to 11½, at	$3
Misses' patent ankle strap pump, $2.65, $2.95 and	$3.45
Children's White Canvas Shoes button and lace, at $1.00 and	$1.25

Tulsa Garment Factory

East Seventh & Kenosha