TULSA DAILY WORLD

EVERY MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Eugene Lorton ... President and Editor
F. O. Larson ... Business Manager

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Official County Paper

AVERAGE NET PAID CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1919, WAS 16,709.

E. L. ROOT, Circulation Manager. (Sworn statement showing the average net paid circulation of the Tulsa Morning and Sunday World for the month of March, 1919, was furnished to the Tulsa Daily World and is true.)

E. L. ROOT, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn before me this first day of March, 1919.

(Seal) MABEL KEIM, Notary Public.

My commission expires October 8, 1921.

TULSA MORNING WORLD MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Daily Food

The beloved of the Lord shall dwell in safety by him; and the Lord shall cover him all the day long. Deut. 33:12.

As the bird beneath her feathers
Guards the object of her care,
So the Lord His children gathers
Spreads His wings and hides them there.
Thus protected
All their foes they boldly dare.

Keep me as the apple of the eye, hide me under the shadow of thy wings. Ps. 17:8.

The diversity of news from Paris may be because the reporters have different sources of information.

When you study the language of the constitution of the league, you will probably not hesitate to admit President Wilson of the charge that he wrote it.

The general labor strike that is to be called as a protest against the conviction of Mr. Mooney seems to have run up against some of the same obstacles that bumped the general strike to be called as a protest against the conviction of Mr. Debs.

Mr. Burleson will probably take exceptions to the opinion of the Chicago judge who decided that he has no voice in fixing telephone rates.

The "wets" carried Quebec by 100,000 majority. And that, says Jay E. House by the way, is the only thing that has happened in Quebec since John Paul Jones, leading his straffed legion across the plains of Abraham, counseled them not to give up the ship.

TIME TO GET BUSY.

The matter of getting an ample supply of good water from Spavinaw has been full investigated and has stood the test of argument and consideration from every viewpoint. The people of the city have made up their minds that they want the water and that the sooner they get it the better. At the best it will take a long time to construct the necessary facilities, and it will pay us to get busy with promptness and accomplish the fact without unnecessary delay. It is true that a committee of engineers, acting on their own initiative, have undertaken to go over the proposition with a critical eye, and for this reason, we are informed, the mayor has seen fit to delay the calling of an election for the people to put there O. K. on the expenditure necessary to make the scheme a fact. It is well that all possible investigation should not only be permitted but encouraged. The findings of these men can do no more than emphasize the wisdom of the plan but can only delay what should not be wanted.

Tulsa needs the water and she needs it now. We should hope that the election be held tomorrow to get the benefit of our money for a long time to come. This is a big undertaking and cannot be completed in a day or a week. We will still have to suffer the inconveniences of our half way water system for a long time to come, but there will be some consolation when we know that better things are ready on the way. The time for uncertainty is past. Every civic organization has manifested its approval of the proposition. What little opposition there has been has practically folded its wings and acknowledged its defeat. There is nothing now to be gained by procrastination. Let the election be called as soon as possible, so that the bonds can be passed, the contract awarded and the work of construction begun. Life will be more worth living in Tulsa with the consciousness that we have ample and pure water, that is beyond reproach.

And those who have struggled along for all these years in such a precarious way as Tulsa, where every property owner and every the water is the sine qua non, will be the happiest day they will ever have in their lives when they can turn from the faucet in their kitchen and have a good drink of water, or in the night time, when a fire commences, for more water than a thimble full. We know big as we are, we will be wanting water for a long time to come, but we are willing to make the sacrifice of the moment for the good of the south side.

There are those who say a committee should not mention the street car question in union. We are come to say to take issue with them on this proposition. While every consideration should be extended to the boys who volunteered themselves to the supreme sacrifice, yet we find now that their service did not give them a license to violate the laws of their land when they are discharged from service. To refrain indefinitely when one of them is arrested or charged with a crime is a reflection upon the vast majority of the boys called to service who have learned that of all obedience to the laws is the first requisite of good citizenship. Honorable though their service may have been, it did not give them license to return home and engage in illicit traffic, or violate the penal laws of their own state and country.

TIME IS PRESSING.

Governor Robertson made the information in his speech the other day that he might find it advisable to call the members of the state good roads commission before the day set for voting upon the big bond issue. The World hopes that he will find it in his heart to do so, and thus remove from the field of controversy one of the issues which enemies of the bond issue have used to cultivate a sentiment against the bonds. There has not been any reasonable doubt in the minds of men well acquainted with the governor and with his way of doing business, that he would select able and honorable men to be responsible for the spending of the money which the state is expected to vote for the building of good roads. Nevertheless the opposition has striven to raise a doubt in the minds of the people as to the honesty of his intentions, and for this reason many men who are interested in the welfare of this commonwealth have been misled into taking a stand against the bonds.

The World is completely convinced that the bonds should be approved. We believe the state of Oklahoma cannot afford to defeat this proposition. There is too much at stake in the matter of better transportation for the state to take a step backward. In fact, the importance of the building of good roads is so overpowering as to make this quibbling over details seem childish and foolish. It seems to us that we can afford to trust Governor Robertson to place the handling of the funds in safe and competent hands so that the state will get as nearly as possible full value for its money and reduce the grafting to a minimum. It seems to us that the matter is too big and too essential for us to allow the insinuations of pessimists to swerve us from conserving our best interests, and our best interests lie in building the best roads we can secure and in doing so promptly.

Time is pressing. The people of Oklahoma are every year loosing more than the cost of the proposed roads by doing without them. Every year we postpone them the loss will continue in increasing ratio. Not only are roads a pressing necessity but the money honestly spent in their construction is one of the best investments for ourselves and for future generations that the state could make at this time. Laying aside all quibbles and aspersions The World is confident that the people of Oklahoma will make a serious mistake if they do not vote the road bonds by an overwhelming majority.

Abe Martin

Oklahoma Outburst

According to the Pittsburg Capital-Democrat in the city down in Kansas where they still stand on the bridge at midnight

Tom Sims, music teacher, Bill Dingley, are announced about what is going to happen to Bill as it does happen to them.

After a committee of the parent-teacher association in the parent-teacher party has decided to hereafter bar Dingley from the score.

The girl, as Sims, if Mr. Sims, the Mr. Dingley, is the celebrated Mr. Dingley, has offended practically everybody in Kansas, but her natural enemies.

The Henry's, a character which is always looking for something credible to say about the local boosters, falls unanimous that it was never reason to believe that the fourth ward has an ice pond. A fact, election and an honest one?

Being an ardent in favor of a clean, strong and Republican ticket, Tom Brady is now threatening to lead his hosts in a grand charge against the good roads bond proposition.

The best news we know of that Tulsa is not a very marked city is the methodist conference now being held here. You can see we find such outbursts as sinful as we around where Methodists congregate.

The applause which greeted Governor Robertson's statement of the Kiwanis luncheon that he will probably name the road commission before the bond election was just a attack to show him that the people want all the cards laid on the table face up.

We do not know just what Tate Brady means by saying that the taxpayers league is between the devil and the deep blue sea. We can make a guess who represents the devil but we have not the least idea who compose the deep blue sea, and as we understand it, Shell creek is anything but a deep blue sea.

Snap shots from the Dallas News: Another thing, if corsets hurt women, on this a right wasthand hurts a man how on earth do the stout ladies stand them? It has just about gotten so in this country that if the government doesn't promise to do something for a person he threatens to do something to the government. The old-fashioned belle who knew how to cook and keep house now has a son who wishes he could find a girl who could run a kitchen distillery. As a general thing, a bridegroom is such a fathead he doesn't see any reason why he shouldn't wear baby blue haberdasheries. Probably the main reason why a socialist hardly ever raises a garden is because he is jealous of all other green stuff. Mrs. Peavish says that as a girl she dreamed of owning a mansion and living in style, and now Mr. Peavish's idea of dressing for dinner is to take off his hat.

The Struggle

Reality.

The Ferrols were in the new house. A fat cook was in the kitchen. The black car was in its neat garage. The dining room had had its east window enlarged and the walls refinished "to make it seem like out-of-doors," according to Edith's dream. Most of the furniture was new. Everything was in good taste.

John was wearing a $60 suit. Edith's wardrobe was complete and appropriate. The children wore no more rusty boots with nailed on half soles, no more stockings with four-inch patches on the knees. An old Italian came every morning and weeded up the garden and the kitchen vegetable patch.

And there was a piano.

Edith's heart throbbed almost to bursting on the day the piano arrived. It was more than a mere piano. It was a realized dream, and that is a very rare and very beautiful thing. When it was duly deposited in the sunny alcove off the living room, Edith closed the door behind them and ran to that glossy piano. With tears in her eyes she looked at it. She walked around it and touched its smooth sides with ecstatic fingers. Finally she sat down to it and struck a few chords. The chords didn't sound as well as she expected. Ah, well—she hadn't played for nearly a dozen years.

She must be patient, she told herself. It would come back after she practiced a little. "Mazurka" was coming tomorrow to start regular lessons with the children. She would take a thorough course herself with Mazurka, and in six months she would be playing chopin and Tschaikowski as well as when she was a girl.

A little feeling of uncertainty rose, but she promptly put it down.

"I'm only in my 30s," she told herself. "That's young. The French say no woman is worth talking to till she's 30. All the great actresses and musicians are 30 or 40 by the time they amount to anything. Cleanora Duse was 45 when she conferred her greatest favors. Mme. de Staël-Holstein was twenty-eight when she wrote her first book, and she was scarcely old."

The little housewife in Mazurka encouraged all this when she arrived next day. She raved when Edith fumbled through a simple article, assuring her she had great talent, that her touch was ravishing, her technique sublime, her sense of "reading music" most astonishingly strong.

Edith discounted the little woman's warm enthusiasm, but was so eager to believe that she drank in the praise with hope and faith. Nothing, I am sure, Mme. Mazurka was her friend, but Edith's good fairy, stood over the saffron-haired girl and, dare-fingered, she slowness of her housework's pleasure.

She could continue with trained precision the difference between the cost of three pounds of mutton chops and six pounds of stewing beef. Her bridge club talked over the value of "rests" and half notes. She could make a cake with soft triangles. But she could not tell a scale without fumbling. She knew with exactitude how many yards of gingham could be contrived into a dress for Viola and had a fair idea of how long the sleeve of a lady's jacket. But she could not tell how many yards of ribbon would be enough for a little girl's hair.

Yet, when she read in the Ladies' Home Journal an article by Mme. Mazurka, she was sure that the Frenchwoman was right. Hadn't she worked for months? Hadn't she sacrificed? Hadn't she—

Jonesie got lost in knots. She could get a pattern for her husband's shirt but she could not formulate a simple person sentence.

John came home one night, tiptoeing into the music room with a surprise for Edith, a silky-haired Angora kitten—and found her with her face hidden in her arms upon the piano keyboard.

"It's too late, Jack," she sobbed as her husband gathered her and the surprised kitten into comforting arms. "I can't work, not my old dreams. I'm too old, I guess. My fingers are stiff and my brain won't work. I'm so discouraged—I—I don't seem to care for it even as I do my pet Angora."

John pressed the warm little form of fur against Edith's tremulous lips, she put her face against his cheek, which instantly mewed in a frantic effort to be laughed at.

"Don't you give a rap, Lulu," he soothed. "Hand playing's gone out of style, anyhow. We'll get a pianola."

(To Be Continued.)

Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

"Mr. successor the president-elect, in a letter to the senate commission on appropriations asked for the continuance and support of the conservation commission. The conservation commission was appointed at the request of the governors of over 40 states, and almost all of these states have since appointed commissions to cooperate with the national commission. Nearly all the great national organizations concerned with natural resources have been heartily cooperating with the commission.

"With all these facts before it, the congress has refused to pass a law to continue and provide for the commission, and it now proposes a law with the purpose of preventing the executive from continuing the commission at all. The executive, therefore, must now either abandon the work and reject the cooperation of the states, or else must continue the work personally and through executive officers whom he may select for that purpose.

"The chamber of commerce of Spokane, Wash., a singularly energetic and far seeing organization, itself published the report which congress had thus discreditably refused to publish.

"The work of the bureau of corporations, under Herbert Knox Smith, formed an important part of the conservation movement almost from the beginning. Mr. Smith was a member of the inland waterways commission and of the national conservation commission, and his bureau prepared material of importance for the report of each. The investigation of standing timber in the United States by the bureau of corporations furnished for the first time a positive knowledge of the facts. Over 900 counties in timbered regions were covered by the bureau, and the work took five years. The most important facts ascertained were that 40 years ago three-fourths of the standing timber in the United States was publicly owned while at the date of the report four-fifths of the timber in the country was in private hands. The concentration of private ownership had developed to such an amazing extent that about 200 lumbermen owned nearly one-half of all privately owned timber in the United States, and of this the three greatest holders, the Southern Pacific Railway, the Northern Pacific Railway, and the Weyerhauser Timber Company, held over 10 per cent. Of this work Mr. Smith says:

"It was important, indeed, to know the facts so that we could take proper action toward saving the timber still left to the public. But of far more importance was the light that this history cast on the history of our other resources, throw on the basic attitude, tradition and governmental beliefs of the American people. The whole standpoint of the people toward the proper aim of government, toward the relation of property to the citizen, and the relation of property to the government were brought out first by this conservation work.

"The work of the bureau of corporations as to water power was equally striking. In addition to bringing the concentration of water power control first prominently to public attention, through material furnished for my message in my veto of the James river dam bill, the work of the bureau showed that 10 great interests and their allies held nearly 60 per cent of the developed water power of the United States. Says Commissioner Smith: 'Perhaps the most important thing in the whole work was its clear demonstration of the fact that the only effective place to control water power in the public interest is at the power sites, that as to powers now owned by the public it is absolutely essential that the public shall retain title.

"The only way in which the public can get back to itself the margin of natural advantage in the water-power site is to rent that site at a rental which, added to the cost of power production, there will make the total cost of water power about the same as fuel power, and then let the two sell at the same price, i. e., the price of fuel power.'

"Of the fight of the water-power men for states rights at the St. Paul conservation congress in September, 1909, Commissioner Smith says:

"It was the first open sign of the shift of the special interests to the democratic party, for a logical political reason, namely, because of the availability of the states rights idea for the purposes of the large corporations. It marked openly the turn of the tide."

Mr. Smith brought to the attention of the inland waterways commission the overshadowing importance to waterways of their relation with railroad lines, the fact that the bulk of the traffic is long distance traffic, that it cannot pass over the whole distance by water, while it can go anywhere by rail, and that therefore the power of the rail lines to prorate or not to prorate with water lines really determines the practical value of a river channel. The controlling value of terminals and the fact that out of 29 of our leading ports, over half the active water frontage in 21 ports was controlled by the railroads, was also brought to the commission's attention, and reports of great value were prepared both for the inland waterways commission and for the national conservation commission. In addition to developing the basic facts about the available timber supply, about waterways, water power, and iron ore, Mr. Smith helped to develop and drive into the public conscience the idea that the people ought to retain title to our natural resources and handle them by the leasing system.

The things accomplished that have been enumerated above were of immediate consequence to the economic well being of our people. In addition certain things were done of which the economic bearing was more remote but which bore directly upon our welfare, because they add to the beauty of living and therefore to the joy of life. Securing a great artist, Saint-Gaudens, to give us the most beautiful coinage since the decay of Hellenistic Greece was one such act. In this case I had power myself to direct the point to employ Saint-Gaudens. The first, and most beautiful, of his coins were issued in thousands before congress assembled or could intervene, and a great and permanent improvement was made in the beauty of the coinage. In the same way, on the advice and suggestion of Frank Millet, we got some really capital medals by sculptors of the first rank. Similarly the new buildings in Washington were erected and placed in proper relation to one another, on plans provided by the best architects and landscape architects. I also appointed a fine arts council, an unpaid body of the best architects. I also appointed a fine arts council, an unpaid body of the best, as to the erection and decoration of all new buildings. The "pork barrel" senators and congressmen felt for this body an instinctive, and perhaps from their standpoint a natural, hostility, and my successor a couple of months after taking office revoked the appointment and disbanded the council.

Even more important was the taking of steps to preserve from destruction beautiful and wonderful wild creatures whose existence was threatened by greed and wantonness. During the seven and a half years closing on March 4, 1909, more was accomplished for the protection of wild life in the United States than during the previous years, excepting only the creation of the Yellowstone National park. The record includes the creation of five national parks, Crater Lake, Oregon, Wind Cave, South Dakota, Platt, Oklahoma, Sully Hill, North Dakota, and Mesa Verde, Colorado; four big game refuges in Oklahoma, Arizona, Montana, and Washington; 51 bird reservations; and the enactment of laws for the protection of wild life in Alaska, the District of Columbia, and on national bird reserves. These measures may be briefly enumerated as follows:

The enactment of the first game laws for the Territory of Alaska in 1907 and 1908, resulting in the regulation of the export of heads and trophies of big game and putting an end of the slaughter of deer for hides along the southern coast of the territory.

The securing in 1902 of the first appropriation for the preservation of buffalo and the establishment in the Yellowstone National park of the first and now the largest herd of buffalo belonging to the government.

The passage of the act of January 24, 1905, creating the Wichita game preserves, the first of the national game preserves. In 1907, 12,000 acres of this preserve were inclosed with a woven wire fence for the reception of the herd of 15 buffalo donated by the New York Zoological society.

The passage of the act of June 29, 1906, providing for the establishment of the Grand Canyon game preserve of Arizona, now comprising 1,492,928 acres.

The passage of the national monuments act of June 8, 1906, under which a number of objects of scientific interest have been preserved for all time. Among the monuments created are Muir Woods, Pinales national monument in California and the Mount Olympus national monument, Washington, which form important refuges for game.

The passage of the act of June 30, 1906, regulating shooting in the District of Columbia and making three-fourths of the environs of the national capital within the district in effect a national refuge.

The passage of the act of May 23, 1908, providing for the establishment of the National Bison range in Montana. This range comprises about 18,000 acres of land formerly in the Flathead Indian reservation, on which is now established a herd of 80 buffalo, the nucleus of which was donated to the government by the American Bison society.

The issue of the order protecting birds on the Niobrara military reservation, Nebraska, in 1908, making this entire reservation in effect a bird reservation.

The establishment by executive order between March 14, 1903, and March 4, 1909, of 51 national bird reservations distributed in 17 states and territories from Porto Rico to Hawaii and Alaska. The creation of these reservations at once placed the United States in the front rank in the world of bird protection. Among these reservations are the celebrated Pelican Island rookery in Indian river, Florida, the Mosquito Inlet reservation, Florida, the northernmost home of the manatee, the extensive marshes bordering Klamath and Malheur lakes in Oregon, formerly the scene of slaughter of ducks for market and ruthless destruction of plume birds for the millinery trade, the Tortugas Key, Florida, where, in connection with the Carnegie Institute, experiments have been made on the homing instinct of birds, and the great bird colonies on Laysan and sister isles in Hawaii, some of the greatest colonies of sea birds in the world.

(To be continued.)

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CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE RUNS IN SERBIAN TANGLE

By The Associated Press

PARIS, Monday, April 14.—The credentials committee of the peace conference has found a tangled problem in determining the status of M. Trumbitch and other Jugo-Slav delegates. They represent Serbia, Croatia and Slavonia, but Jugo-Slavia has not been recognized by most of the allies. In consequence the credentials from the new government are somewhat "shopworn," and the Italians are unwilling to approve of them.

Little Ben's Notebook

ROOFS.

Roofs are wat buildings are put under. The differnts between a roof and a celler is the rest of the house. People don't appreciate how useful their roof is till a cyclone or something blows it off and then they open their umberellas in the house and say, My goodniss, we've had the roof all these years and never realized it.

Roofs are used principally to keep out the wattir and keep up the appearances. No one ever notices a house with a roof on, but as soon as they see one without a roof they make all sorts of remarks about it. Proving you are never missed till you are gone.

No matter how high up you go in a house, you can always go higher till you come to the roof, the advantage being that no one ever wants to go very higher than that enyway. The highest roofs are on the highest houses, but no matter how high your roof is, the view is no better unless the other roofs around are lower.

Some people live all their life without ever going up on their roof, some because they are afraid it mite make them dizzy, and others because they haven't the ambition. People that fall off of roofs hardly ever get over it.

Roofs are generelly painted red probierly to make them look like the others.

Offer Soldiers Free Tuition.

AYER, Mass., April 15.—Six colleges have offered free tuition for discharged soldiers, it was announced at Camp Devens today. They are Massachusetts Agricultural college, which offers a six weeks' course in agriculture; Columbia, university, Wentworth institute at Boston, Shaw university for negroes at Raleigh, N. C., West Virginia university and Gallaudet colleges at Washington, an institution for the deaf.

Horoscope

Wednesday, April 16, 1919.

Saturn and Neptune rule strongly for evil today according to astrology in the evening Jupiter is in benefic aspect.

This is not a fortunate day for agricultural interests as damage to certain crops is indicated.

Neptune is in a place read as exceedingly menacing for national security as there is a prophecy that many voices will be raised to accuse, wherever public men meet.

Analysts is supposed to be encouraged during this configuration which is supposed to foment discontent and to encourage labor troubles.

During this planetary direction workers in iron and steel are supposed to be more than commonly susceptible to suggestion that makes for trouble.

Mining again appears to be subject to sinister government of the planets. The stars that are held to increase the desire for overcoming authority may affect workers who may demand profit sharing or other wake adjustments.

Public excitement and high feeling among the people of many cities are foreshadowed by the planets.

There is a sign read as forecasting waste of public money and extravagance in governmental affairs especially in cities.

Trade unions come under a rule that is declared beneficial; growth in strength and influence is prognosticated.

Italy and France are both subject to a sway that is not altogether fortunate.

The culmination of Saturn is not altogether lucky for the king of England and the government.

Persons whose birthdate it is have the augury of a successful year. They should guard against deception.

Children born on this day are likely to be generous and popular. Many inventors are born under this sign.

VOSE

The Ideal Home Piano

The time has now come when a piano is absolutely necessary in the home—the children must have a musical education or they will grow up lacking that all inspiring something which is supplied only by music.

To say the VOSE PIANO is the ideal home piano is describing this beautiful piano to those who love their home. In artistic appeal of design, in exquisiteness of sympathetic tone and elasticity of action the Vose far surpasses many pianos you might buy elsewhere for much more money.

For years we have sold the Vose, and its enduring musical qualities are responsible for thousands of our pleased customers.

Call and we will be very glad to demonstrate the Vose—if you can't call, write.

J. W. JENKINS Sons' Music Co.
TULSA, OKLA.

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A Great Sacrifice Sale

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Do You Need Spring Clothing?

How About Easter?

How about our Price Reduction Sale which has only two more days to run?

How about a silk dress at $1.49 a yard? Values up to $2.25; chiffon, taffetas, satins, fancy silks and crepe de chines, yard . **$1.49**

Are you cleaning house this week? We have on sale every piece of drapery goods and curtain nets and scrims at yard **50c**

Make an organdy dress for Easter. They are quickly made and very beautiful. We have on sale for two days a 45-in. imported organdy, regular $1.50 value yard **90c**

READY TO WEAR FOR EASTER, ON SALE FOR TWO MORE DAYS

New Spring Coat Suits One-half Price.

$30.00 Suits $15.00

$35.00 Suits $17.50

New Spring capes in blue or wine, heavy serge . **$6.95**

Spring coats $4.95

Values to $15; other spring coats ½ price, in dark colors only.

Black satin messaline dress skirts for women and misses' regular $6.50 values at **$4.95**

Only two more days on this wonderful sale. Do not miss your chance.

No matter what you need come to the Tulsa Garment Factory. We are sure to have it.

Calico, the best Pilgrim prints, light or dark, yard **10c**

Sheeting, towels, muslin. All of our white goods on sale for only two more days.

We want you to attend this sale. If you could not come the first day, come the last. We have plenty of everything for everybody.

Buy a McCall pattern and make your cape. We have the material on sale for two more days.

A full line of handsome nets; white and evening shades for evening gowns on sale this week, 50c, 75c, 90c, to yard **$1.25**

MILLINERY ON SALE

150 hats, values to $4.00 $4.50 to $6.00 choice **$2.49**

Silk dresses for Easter, also latest styles of taffeta, satin, georgettes **$13.50**

The week of April 21, (Monday after Easter) to 26th, is national gingham week. You will be expected to wear gingham that week. Buy your gingham dress during this sale and be ready. Big price reduction sale all throuh the house.

Tulsa Garment Factory

E. Seventh and Kenosha