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

Entered in the Tulsa Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

Official County Paper

AVERAGE NET PAID CIRCULATION FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1919, WAS:
21,798

I, E. E. Scott, Circulation Manager, do hereby solemnly swear that the average net paid circulation of the Tulsa Morning and Sunday World for the month of March, 1919, was 21,798, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. E. SCOTT,
Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 31st day of March, 1919.
(Seal) MABEL KEIM,
Notary Public.
My commission expires October 17, 1921.

TULSA MORNING WORLD
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Who forgiveth all thine iniquities; who healeth all thy diseases. Psa. 103:3.

Thanks for mercies past receive,
Pardon of our sins renew
Teach us henceforth how to live,
With eternity in view.

Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits. Psa. 103:2.

BOLSHEVISM AND BONDS.

Just now, while we are straining every nerve to oversubscribe the nation's last popular loan to pay the cost of wringing peace from the murderous cohorts of the kaiser, it is time to warn the president that a great deal of the backwardness which American people may pretend to feel in regard to government securities may be accounted for by the president's attitude toward anarchy and socialism in Europe. It is assumed that, making allowances for sales and cashing in on these bonds, there are still as many as 21,000,000 citizens holding bonds of previous issue, and we are now raising $4,500,000,000 more. And every one of these bondholders is especially interested in maintaining the integrity and responsibility of the government which stands behind them. It comes with bad grace, then, from the president that he should palliate or temporize with those influences which in other lands have destroyed national credit and made government promises worthless.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson favors the recognition of the bolshevik power in Russia headed by Nickolai Lenine. His sixth principle demands for Russia an "unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy," and assures her "a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing." If he should be successful in securing the recognition of bolshevik Russia that would give a tremendous impetus to the courage of extreme socialism in America, where we have long tolerated the milder form of the disease. How can this country combat the evil at home and yet recognize it as a legitimate force in Russia?

If responsible government in the United States should be overturned and supplanted by socialism, one of the first acts following this revolution would be the cancellation of the nation's indebtedness and the government would at once break faith with the bondholders. Industrial securities would share the same fate, for all industries would fall under government control. This is consistent with socialist doctrine, and it has been the example set by Russia where bolshevism has held sway. We must buy the bonds and support our nation, but we must build to make them as secure as they have always been. One of the first things needful to keep them good is to vote out of office a president and an administration which has shown a desire to betray our free country into the hands of the apostles of anarchy.

SECRET DIPLOMACY DEAD.

Whatever may have been President Wilson's errors and shortcomings in his dealing with the peace conference, there is one thing at least in which he has stood manfully by his first announced principles and in which he will have practically the unanimous approval of the American people. He has given the nations to understand that no secret treaties will be permitted to enter into the consideration of the terms of peace. To make it plain, the diplomatic slate must be wiped clean and everything start anew from first principles. Whatever treaties any one or more of the powers have previously agreed to must first be abrogated and then a new understanding arrived at that will comprehend the world as a whole and work to the benefit of all people instead of to any certain group.

In this connection Mr. Wilson is right. If we are to have a peace that will stick, the first necessary step is that all previous entanglements be untangled and deprived of influence in shaping the new agreement. Otherwise our present peace conference can do no more toward the abolition of war than previous treaty-making conventions have done. This is not a meeting to patch up a peace to settle the immediate effects of the last year, but purposes to be a congress of the world that shall make future wars as nearly as possible impracticable, to render the nation initiating a military adventure in the future guilty of committing national suicide. As long as two or three can group themselves off with secret understandings a general entente of the whole world is out of the question. It could only result in the formation of new "balances of power," and balances of power have in the past shown themselves to be instigators, rather than preventors, of hostilities.

Among the major allies there seem to be just two nations who have not yet comprehended the meaning of world-wide democracy; two who would yet settle international affairs by old and discarded methods. These two are Italy and Japan. Each of these has shown a disposition to make its individual interests paramount to the general interest, to make a present advantage superior to the blessing of continued peace. They must be taught the error of their ways, and now is the time for the lesson while all the world is in a mood to build on permanent principles.

The constitution of the league of nations has been amended in an effort to meet the objections raised by its critics in America. When President Wilson brought over the original draft for inspection he intimated that this country would have to take it in that form. Now who have changed their minds—President Wilson and his fellow delegates, or the critics in this country?

President Wilson has almost concluded to call congress together and let them go to it the best they can without an oral message from him. And congress seems perfectly willing to forego the pleasure of hearing the president deliver one of his verbal messages.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was hardly recognized by the war department or the administration, must feel the irony of the news from Washington that he has been awarded the medal for distinguished service.

And now that it is all over, and lips are in a measure unlocked, there are a considerable number of privates who insist that a lot of the boys got to be officers who were better qualified for a place in the ranks.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune reflects the popular sentiment when it says that if a drive is ever started to raise a fund to feed the bolsheviks, many a cheerful giver will feel that the time has come to swear off.

One of the great achievements of Mr. Burleson is persuading the telephone girls in Boston to return to work, and it is generally understood that the assistant postmaster in Boston did the job for him.

The Jugo-Slavs have just about made up their minds that Italy is opposed to self-determination.

Abe Martin

When a travelin' man asked Emmy Pash, waitress at th' Little Gem restaurint t' open his boiled eggs, this mornin' she asked fer a vote of confidence. Somehow you can't help feelin' that you're goin' to git th' worst of it when your wife agrees with you.

Oklahoma Outbursts

The curtained booths in Oklahoma City cafes will have to go. This comes of electing such a pernicious, vicious, corrupt machine politician, former a republican, as Mr. Walton.

Word comes from New York that it is harder to get a drink in that burg than it is in Oklahoma, and the price is $3 a pint at that.

Friends of Governor Robertson contend that it is beneath his dignity to accept a challenge to debate the good roads bill with Cam. Russell. Cam. comes back at them and says he never was particular himself, just so he got a debate.

The Tulsa suggestion for Senator Gore's seat is the only "candidate" mentioned who had the temerity to print his own picture. Perhaps, however, he wanted to stop the conflagration before it got beyond control, and adopted this means of putting out the fire. If that was his purpose it succeeded successfully.

Old Man Winter dies hard. He took up another hole in his belt yesterday morning and showed signs of remaining life.

The Bartlesville Examiner, whose editor got up the other morning with a bad taste in his mouth, says the trouble with the republican party in Oklahoma is the lack of a leader. Mr. Welty might fill the breach if he would run his signal of distress up a little higher, but our idea about the matter is that the trouble is because there have been too many leaders and not enough privates.

Reports from the various registrars are to the effect that the ladies of Tulsa are not taking much interest in the first opportunity they have had to vote. Very few of them have registered and only a short time is left to do it. We believe the ladies of Tulsa are in favor of good roads, and if they were really in earnest when they demanded the right to vote now is the time to show it on a proposition which means more to the state than the election of some person to fill an office. The suffragests told us how much their votes meant for the welfare of the state. Now let them demonstrate it. Register today.

Snap shots from the Dallas News: What has become of the old-fashioned beanery that put on style by serving finger bowls? Another good thing about the whippet tanks is that they were not designed to give smart alecks a chance to dash around town with a load of cackling chickens. Probably the people of Paris will not believe the dove of peace has come to stay at the Quay d'Orsay until she brings a sprig of spaghetti in her beak. The new revenue tax is hard on soft drinks. Sometimes a man gets so hungry he is willing to eat pretzels without beer. Percy Noodles says that when he told the capitalist's daughter his love for her would burn until his dying day she said that would help him get used to the climate he would go to.

Little Ben's Notebook

Our class was trying to make a record for nobody being late, and yestidday aftirnoon Miss Kitty sed, Boys, I am highly gratyfied by the attendance record, if nobody is late tomorro without a good ixcuse it will make a hole week of perfeck attendance and I will dismiss the intire class an hour erlier than usual as a reward.

Us fellows thinking, G, herray. And this morning it was so late wen I started to wawk to skool that I thawt I better run. Wich I did, and jest outside of skool who came running up the other way but Puds Simkins, saying, G, we're late, I bet the other fellows will be mad at us 2.

Lets think up a good ixcuse, if we have a good enuff of a ixcuse it will be all rite, I sed, and Puds sed, G, all rite, lets say we didnent know wat time it was and we wasted so mutch time finding out that it made us late.

Thats a punky ixcuse, I sed, lets say we was wawking along tawking about our homewerk and we got so intristed we wawked about 5 blocks past skool without noticing it.

Aw, thats a heck of a ixcuse sed Puds. Wich it was, and I sed, Well then lets say we helped a old lady across the street and she was so old she took a long time to help.

And ye went in, and all the fellows looked at us fearse, and Miss Kitty sed, Well, now izzent this too bad, to break our nice record—wat have you to say for yourselves?

Meening me and Puds, me feeling too nervius to say it and I looked at Puds and Puds started to say it 3 times without commencing, and then he sed, Some old lady helped us across the street and she was so old and everything we could of got across quicker by ourselfs.

Thats absloote the most idiotick excuse I ever listened to, the rest of the class may go erly but you 2 will remane til I dismiss you.

Wich we did, being about 2 hours after the rest had went.

Horoscope

"The stars incline, but do not compel."

Friday, April 25, 1919.

Until the evening hours the planetary influences are not fortunate, according to astrology. Jupiter, Mercury and Uranus are all in evil aspect. After nightfall the Sun is in friendly sway.

Business is subject to fluctuations owing to rumors, whispered and printed, and many of these are due to enemy propaganda.

The stock market is likely to be exceedingly uncertain during the next few days. Speculation will be more than usually risky.

Under this planetary government it is held to be easy to deceive, and false reports more easily command attention than at other times.

Sensations of national interest are prognosticated, but behind them all are indications of great advantages to this country.

Travel is not well directed while Uranus is menacing. It is particularly perilous to go up in airplanes or to journey in vehicles propelled by electricity.

Love letters are believed to be subject to malign influences while the stars are posited as they are today and wise men will be careful in all their writings, even in business communications.

During this configuration the seers declare that race consciousness is emphasized and sensitiveness accentuated. The idea of universal brotherhood should be nourished.

Financial troubles will reach a desperate crisis in Russia before the summer quarter, astrologers forecast, but conditions will continue to grow worse as the spring advances.

The Moon in the 10th house in square to Mercury and Jupiter denotes serious diplomatic blunders in the summer quarter and the United States may meet new problems.

Persons whose birth date it is have the forecast of success in business affairs, but they should make no changes and should not risk money.

Children born on this day may be erratic and strongly individual. These subjects of Taurus are usually popular and very successful.

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Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

CHAPTER XIII.

By the time I became president I had grown to feel with deep intensity of conviction that governmental agencies must find their justification largely in the way in which they are used for the practical betterment of living and working conditions among the mass of the people. I felt that the fight was really for the abolition of privilege; and one of the first stages in the battle was necessarily to fight for the rights of the workingman. For this reason I felt most strongly that all that the government could do in the interest of labor should be done. The federal governmentcan rarely act with the directness that the state governments act. It can, however, do a good deal. My purpose was to make the national government itself a model employer of labor, the effort being to make the per diem employe just as much as the cabinet officer regard himself as one of the partners employed in the service of the public, proud of his work, eager to do it in the best possible manner, and confident of just treatment can rarely act with the directness that the state the national government had power, notably in the territories, in the District of Columbia, and in connection with interstate commerce. I found the eight-hour law a mere farce, the departments rarely enforcing it with and degree of efficiency. This I remedied by executive action. Unfortunately, thoroughly efficient government servants often proved to be the prime offenders so far as the enforcement of the eight-hour law was concerned, because in their zeal to get good work done for the government they became harsh taskmasters, and declined to consider the needs of their fellow-employes who served under them. The more I had studied the subject the more strongly I had become convinced that an eight-hour day under the conditions of labor in the United States was all that could, with wisdom and propriety, be required either by the government or by private employers; that more than this meant, on the average, a decrease in the qualities that tell for good citizenship. I finally solved the problem, as far as government employes were concerned, by calling in Charles P. Neill, the head of the labor bureau; and, acting on his advice, I speedily made the eight-hour law really effective. Any man who shirked his work, who dawdled and idled, received no mercy; slackness is even worse than harshness; for exactly as in battle mercy to the coward is cruelty to the brave man, so in civil life slackness towards the vicious and idle is harshness towards the honest and hard-working.

We passed a good law protecting the lives and health of miners in the territories, and other laws providing for the supervision of employment agencies in the District of Columbia, and protecting the health of motormen and conductors on street railways in the District. We practically started the bureau of mines. We provided for safeguarding factory employes in the District against accidents, and for the restriction of child labor therein. We passed a workmen's compensation law for the protection of government employes; a law which did not go as far as I wished, but which was the best I could get, and which committed the government to the right policy. We provided for an investigation of woman and child labor in the United States. We incorporated the national child labor committee. Where we had most difficulty was with the railway companies engaged in interstate business. We passed an act improving safety appliances on railway trains without much opposition, but we had more trouble with acts regulating the hours of labor of railway employes and making those railways which were engaged in interstate commerce liable for injuries to or the death of their employes while on duty. One important step in connection with these latter laws was taken by Attorney General Moody when, on behalf of the government, he intervened in the case of a wronged employe. It is unjust that a law which has been declared public policy by the representatives of the people should be submitted to the possibility of nullification because the government leaves the enforcement of it to the private initiative of poor people who have just suffered some crushing accident. It should be the business of the government to enforce laws of this kind, and to appear in court to argue for their constitutionality and proper enforcement. Thanks to Moody, the government assumed this position. The first employers' liability law affecting interstate railroads was declared unconstitutional. We got through another, which stood the test of the courts.

The principle to which we especially strove to give expression, through these laws and through executive action, was that a right is valueless unless reduced from the abstract to the concrete. This sounds like a truism. So far from being such, the effort practically to apply it was almost revolutionary, and gave rise to the bitterest denunciation of us by all the big lawyers, and all the big newspaper editors, who, whether sincerely or for hire, gave expression to the views of the privileged classes. Ever since the Civil war very many of the decisions of the courts, not as regards ordinary actions between man and man, but as regards the application of great governmental policies for social and industrial justice, had been in reality nothing but ingenious justifications of the theory that these policies were mere high-sounding abstractions, and were not to be given practical effect. The tendency of the courts had been, in the majority of cases, jealously to exert their great power in protecting those who least needed protection and hardly to use their power at all in the interest of those who most needed protection. Our desire was to make the federal government efficient as an instrument for protecting the rights of labor within its province, and therefore to secure and enforce judicial decisions which would permit us to make this desire effective. Not only some of the federal judges, but some of the state courts invoked the constitution in a spirit of the narrowest legalistic obstruction to prevent the government from acting in defense of labor on interstate railways. In effect, these judges took the view that while congress had complete power as regards the goods transported by the railways, and could protect wealthy or well-to-do owners of these goods, yet that it had no power to protect the lives of the men engaged in transporting the goods. Such judges freely issued injunctions to prevent the obstruction of traffic in the interest of the property owners, but declared unconstitutional the action of the government in seeking to safeguard the men, and the families of the men, without whose labor the traffic could not take place. It was an instance of the largely unconscious way in which the courts had been twisted into the exaltation of property rights over human rights, and the subordination of the welfare of the laborer when compared with the profit of the man for whom he labored. By what I fear my conservative friends regarded as frightfully aggressive missionary work, which included some uncommonly plain speaking as to certain unjust and antisocial judicial decisions, we succeeded in largely, but by no means altogether, correcting this view, at least so far as the best and most enlightened judges were concerned.

Very much the most important action I took as regards labor had nothing to do with legislation, and represented executive action which was not required by the constitution. It illustrated as well as anything that I did the theory which I have called the Jackson-Lincoln theory of the presidency; that is, that occasionally great national crises arise which call for immediate and vigorous executive action, and that in such cases it is the duty of the president to act upon theory that he is the steward of the people, and that the proper attitude for him to take is that he is bound to assume that he has the legal right to do whatever the needs of the people demand, unless the constitution or the laws explicity forbid him to do it.

Early in the spring of 1902 a universal strike began in the anthracite regions. The miners and the operators became deeply embittered, and the strike went on throughout the summer and the early fall without any sign of reaching an end, and with almost complete stoppage of mining. In many cities, especially in the east, the heating apparatus is designed for anthracite, so that the bituminous coal is only a very partial substitute. Moreover, in many regions, even in farmhouses, many of the provisions are for burning coal and not wood. In consequence, the coal famine became a national menace as the winter approached. In most big cities and many farming districts east of the Mississippi the shortage of anthracite threatened calamity. In the populous industrial states, from Ohio eastward, it was not merely calamity, but the direst disaster, that was threatened. Ordinarily conservative men, men very sensitive as to the rights of property under normal conditions, when faced by this crisis felt, quite rightly, that there must be some radical action. The governor of Massachusetts and the mayor of New York both notified me, as the cold weather came on, that if the coal famine continued the misery throughout the northeast, and especially in the great cities, would become appalling, and the consequent public disorder so great that frightful consequences might follow. It is not too much to say that the situation which confronted Pennsylvania, New York and New England, and to a less degree the states of the middle west, in October, 1902, was quite as serious as if they had been threatened by the invasion of a hostile army of overwhelming force.

The big coal operators had banded together, and positively refused to take any steps looking toward an accommodation. They knew that the suffering among the miners was great; they were confident that if order were kept, and nothing further done by the government, they would win; and they refused to consider that the public had any rights in the matter. They were, for the most part, men of unquestionably good private life, and they were merely taking the extreme individualistic view of the rights of property and the freedom of individual action upheld in the laissez faire political economies. The mines were in the state of Pennsylvania. There was no duty whatever laid upon me by the constitution in the matter, and I had in theory no power to act directly unless the governor of Pennsylvania or the legislature, if it were in session, should notify me that Pennsylvania could not keep order, and request me as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States to intervene and keep order.

As long as I could avoid interfering I did so; but I directed the head of the labor bureau, Carroll Wright, to make a thorough investigation and lay the facts fully before me. As September passed without any sign of weakening either among the employers or the striking workmen, the situation became so grave that I felt I would have to try to do something. The thing most feasible was to get both sides to agree to a commission of arbitration, with a promise to accept its findings; the miners to go to work as soon as the commission was appointed, at the old rate of wages. To this proposition the miners, headed by John Mitchell, agreed, stipulating only that I should have power to name the commission. The operators, however, positively refused. They insisted that all that was necessary to do was for the state to keep order, using the militia as a police force, although both they and the miners asked me to intervene under the interstate commerce law, each side requestiong that I proceed against the other, and both requests being impossible.

(To be continued.)

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The Struggle

GOLDEN DAYS.

It became a play with the Ferrols to go to all the places where honeymooners are expected to visit. They went to Washington, but found it too busy with the activities of war and left it speedily. Old Point Comfort gave them several happy days.

In New Orleans, however, for the first time in the lives of either of them they felt as though they had left their native land. They found at Antoine's, in the old French quarter, hugh rooms that delighted them with their continental aspect. A mammoth four-poster bedstead with a canopy towering over their heads; a white porcelain bathtub in the same room, which afforded them no end of excited amusement; a vista from their windows of gables and palms and quaint courtyards and the smokestacks of steamers—the Ferrols could not believe they were not in some quaint city in France with peace reigning over the world.

They took some of their meals in the restaurant down stairs where Monsieur Jules, artist and mellow human being that he is, made them a wonderful omelette soufles historien, with their names wonderfully enscrolled on one side of the pyramidal conconction and the date of their marriage on the other, with sugar turtle doves billing and cooing on its crest. How he got the historical data for the inscription he utterly refused to explain.

From New Orleans by easy stagee the Ferrols traveled to the Grand Canyon and thrilled with awe at the spectacle and went away impressed but not attracted.

For two days and nights they traveled through dust and heat of desert and plain. Then on the evening of the third day after dark through the hot dusty Pullman there came to them a wonderful greeting to their tired sensee—the strong, sweet perfume of orange blossoms.

"California!" Edith whispered, her fingers clasped.

"California!" John whispered back, his eyes wide with anticipation.

Like most easterners who had never been west of the Rockies the Ferols had dreamed of seeing some day the land where flowers bloomed the year round, where nature pours its riches into man's lap with the opulence one meets only in dreams.

Now they knew they had come to the land of their hearts' desire.

A month later they entered the heart of California's beauty—Yosemite valley. The only concession they made to the difference between the Flowtertons' honeymoon and their own was that instead of camping in rough wilderness where Ruth and Ned had pitched their tent, the Ferrols established themselves in a comfortable tent in Camp Curry.

They thrilled at the majesty and unutterable beauty of the panorama from Inspiration Point. They counted sun rainbows at the foot of Vernal Falls and marveled at the rainbow the moon spun of the spray of the Yosemite Falls. They climed to the top of Glacier Point on the backs of little plodding burros and saw a sea of snowcapped Sierras about them.

At night they sat about the great pine fire in the camp and listened to the glee club of college boys singing from the shadow of the dining hall porch. From over their heads they heard a faint halloo. It came from Glacier Point, 3,000 feet above their heads.

"All right, everybody! The fire is going over!" a man announced.

With one accord the guests raised their faces to the night sky. From over the edge of Glacier Point appeared a bright light. Then like a majestic waterfall flowing down the side of the dark wall of the mountain came a golden cascade of fire. It spread like a noble plume and sprayed the ledges below it with a million sparks and embers and stars and comets.

It was the touch of a poet's fancy in a land which nature had set apart at the fit abode for the poet in man.

Later, when they sat in the moonlit darkness outside their tent, with all the camp asleep Edith drew a quivering breath.

"Now I can take anything life has in store for me," she wispered. "I have lived and loved and seen beauty and joy. I have you and the children and everything else a woman wants. So many poor women have none of those. John, dear, I want to help them," she said simply.

"Help them, dearest, and let me help you do it too."

Then Edith knew that with them they had the finest fruit of love.

THE END.

(Another married life serial by Mrs. Beckley will follow immediately.—The Editor.)

ELECTRIC SIGN SQUABBLE FINDS WAY INTO COURTS

Denying the allegations in the plaintiff petition that the defendants have interfered with the plaintiff's rights in erecting an electric sign at 518 South Main street, an answer was filed by the defendants in the suit of the Tulsa lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M. against O. B. Smith and E. C. Andre, in district court, to compel removal of the sign.

The defendants deny that the sign was erected without the permission of the plaintiff, or that the advertising medium in any way interfered with the latter in their tenancy of the second floor of the building.

ABANDONMENT IS CAUSE OF DIVORCE, SAY WOMEN

Petitions for divorce were filed in district court Thursday by Nellie Parks against Charlie Parks and by Gaynelle Juby against A. R. Juby.

Mrs. Parks alleges her husband has abandoned her and their two minor children, Pauline and Harold Parks, and that since September 1, 1917, two weeks after the desertion, has failed to provide for their support in any manner.

Mrs. Juby states in her petition that her husband has refused to live with her for the past two years. She says that there has been a property settlement which she asks the court to ratify.

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Remnants of Silk	½
Remnants of Nets	½
Remnants of Georgette	½
Remnants of Gingham	½
Remnants of Percale	½
Remnants of Calico	½
Remnants of Muslin	½
Remnants of Ribbons	½

Men's Blue Work Shirts
Made of fine chambray; cut full; well made. Regular $1.25; for 69c

5-Yd. Bolts of Longcloth
Done up in sanitary packages; full 36 in.; 5 yds. for $1.00

Hope Muslin
Full 36-inch; for Friday, 5 yards for $1.00

Ginghams
Lovely dress ginghams; 6 yards for $1.00

Good Light Percales
Remnant day, 8 yards for.. $1.00

Men's Heavy Blue Overalls
Remnant day—
Plain blue for $1.69
Blue stripe for $1.25

Remnant Day in the Shoe Department
Baby shoes, per pair 10c
Baby shoes, per pair 25c
Youths' tennis shoes; 11 to 2; per pair 75c
Women's patent oxfords; new last; hand-turned sole; Louis heel; aluminum tip; at $6.95
Women's patent colonial; neat buckle; leather Louis heel; special at .. $4.45

Tulsa Garment Factory

East Seventh & Kenosha
PHONE 764

"We need your help to make this the busiest store in town"