

THE BUILDING SHOULD BE PUT INTO CIVILIAN HANDS

General Squirer to Lose Control of Production.

BY C. W. GILBERT,
Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A drastic reorganization of aircraft production will take place in a few days. Control over production will pass entirely, or at any rate largely, out of the hands of General Squirer. It is not possible to make this statement more definite because the details of the coming changes have not been completely worked out.

In addition, the whole subject of aircraft production is to be thoroughly investigated by the committee of three of which H. Snowden Marshall is chairman. The appointment of this committee followed the disclosure to the senate military affairs committee that only one-tenth of the airplanes which had been promised by this country for service on the western front early this spring would be ready on the first of April. But the request for an investigation came from Howard Coffin of the aircraft production board, himself. He laid the matter before the president and prompt and vigorous action has come from the war department, which has shown in this case a degree of energy entirely lacking when the inefficiency in the ordnance and quartermaster general bureaus was disclosed.

The situation with respect to airplanes is like the situation with respect to ordnance when General Crozier was at the head of the ordnance bureau. A military organization again has shown its incapacity to meet an industrial situation. How much the fault is due to General Squirer and how much it is due to the military system is not clear, but it is plain that civilian control of aircraft production is necessary if the nation's hopes of becoming a great factor in the air are to be realized.

To what extent aircraft production has been under pure military control has not generally been understood by the public. The prominence of civilians like Howard Coffin in the aircraft production board has suggested civilian control. But the board has been purely advisory. The real authority over the airplane program has been in the hands of General Squirer representing the army and Admiral Taylor representing the navy. Since the air program is largely an army program the authority of General Squirer has been most important. Not only is the real authority in the hands of military and naval chiefs, but besides General Squirer and Admiral Taylor an army and a navy officer has sat on the board, which by reason of the delay of the president filling two civilian positions has been predominantly military and naval.

So, in spite of the general belief to the contrary, the making of airplanes has developed as much upon the permanent bureaus here as has the making of guns the function of the ordnance bureau.

The organization was had—two bureau chiefs, with a partly civilian board as their advisers. The board had no power over contracts. It had no authority over engineering. It could not act except under the direction of its military and naval chiefs. Responsibility was hard to place, for though the board had nothing to do with contracts, it was supposed to stimulate production.

Moreover, the military system has had another bad effect upon the air program. There have been constant changes in the military personnel of the aircraft production board. General Squirer would assign an officer as a member of the board or to work with it and the man would hardly learn his new duties before he would be ordered to France and another man would have to begin the process of learning. Not only were military men dealing with one of the most difficult industrial problems before the country, the creation of a new industry, but they were constantly changing military men.

The delay in producing airplanes has not been due, however, entirely to this fault of organization. Even had there been a production board with authority and headed by a single capable executive the result would have been found to fall short of promises. In the first place, the board promised too much. General Squirer is long on enthusiasm. Mr. Coffin is also inclined to take a rosy view of what he has to do.

In the next place manufacturing difficulties that could not have been foreseen interfered. Labor troubles were encountered as a consequence of the lack of a labor policy on the part of the administration. Like every other industry, the airplane industry suffered from the transportation difficulties of the last winter. But still when allowance is made for all these factors the war department is said to be satisfied with airplane building for the future will not go forward as fast as it should without a change in the organization.

DRESS by Anne Rattenhouse

NEW YORK—If all the seamstresses in this country do not go to France as relief workers or take jobs as street car conductors or elevator operators, they should really have enough good fortune to produce nerve strain.

There is every sign in the shops that business is more than usual. America will merely go the way of England during the war, and she will be especially heartened in her attitude toward clothes buying by the psychological change that has come over all France.

The trade bulletins over there report an enormous influx of trade, great profits and substantial incomes, and every letter that comes from Paris tells of how well the women are dressing and how their interest has revived in clothes and linery of all sorts.

Under these conditions, there is no reason, morally, sentimentally, or financially, why the American women should not spend their money on clothes, provided they do not waste it foolishly or pay extravagant prices for what they want.

And yet, granting all this, there are thousands of women who have returned to the old art of re-making clothes at home. This gives the seamstresses a chance.

Alteration Does Not Always Pay. A woman must have good judgment to know when alteration pays. There are gowns that are not worth the wages of a seamstress for a day. Women who take a hysterical delight in ripping up and putting together gowns, should be taught to consider the value of the materials used, the time employed and the vitality exhausted.

After a woman decides whether or not a gown is worth altering, she will probably go to work on the skirt first—and right here is the important factor which I have been trying to reach, after having been led away into other paths by tempting thoughts.

The skirt of yesterday presents the greatest stumbling block to being fashionable tomorrow. We have flared ever so slightly at the hem for a year; now we must have a hem that is straight or even curved in. The skirt that we thought was narrow at the hem three months ago is today so wide, according to present fashions, that it looks unfashionable on any street.

We are to hobble again; there is no way around that fact. However, the trousered skirt which France introduced in December, is not the only way out of the difficulty. There is still a newer way that has been introduced by Paris, because the trousered skirt became so common there in January that she feared the Americans would not accept it.

The Narrow Band. This new skirt is not turned under, but it bags exactly as the Algerian skirts do. The fullness is put into a tight band, leaving a straight panel

IS SUCCESSFUL AFTER SEARCH OF MANY YEARS

Had Almost Given Up Hope When He Tried Tanlac— Troubles Now Gone.

"Honesty, I've been trying for twelve years to get the relief three bottles of this Tanlac has given me," declares J. L. Fleckenstein, a well known city employee of Denver, Colorado, living at 1232 Olive street, recently.

"Yes, twelve years ago," he continued, "I was told I had appendicitis and they wanted to operate on me. I kept taking medicine, thinking I would get over my trouble but I just kept on suffering. My appetite was no good and I had an awful burning and pains in and about my stomach. I got to where I was disgusted with medicines because nothing helped me. I was blue and despondent, had no ambition and was just getting clean down and out."

"I was so miserable I just felt like I must get some relief, somehow, and when I saw so much in the papers about Tanlac I decided to see if it would do me any good. Well, it's fine. My awful pain and distress went away with my second bottle. My appetite is good now. I eat hearty and sleep like a log. I may have gained some in weight, too, I don't know about that, but I do know I feel like a new man, and Tanlac is the cause of it. If anyone will inquire I certainly will tell them what this medicine will do. I'm satisfied there's nothing equal to it."

Tanlac is sold in Oklahoma City by the Westfall Drug Co., and leading druggists and dealers everywhere. (Adv.)

down the middle of the front, and sometimes at the back. You see this in the sketch that is given today, which is of a new gown that can be



Afternoon gown of navy serge trimmed with jet embroidery. Skirt shows a new movement at hem. Bodice at back.

RELIEVES THAT WHEEZY COLD

Proper time to check a cough is at the first symptom. Don't delay.

If you are still neglecting your cough, the sensible thing is to stop taking chances and begin taking Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey.

Treatment with this effective balsam remedy should give you quick relief. You will notice its soothing effect on the air passages from the first dose. As its name implies, it contains ingredients proved to allay inflammation, quiet coughing and tickling in the throat and to loosen and expel the phlegm. Don't lose time from your work. Still sold at 25c by all druggists.



Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey for Coughs & Colds

Here's How Sixty-Five Stores Lower Shoe Prices—

Upstairs stores—low rents—producing and distributing headquarters in Boston, Mass.—every profit that usually stands between producer and consumer totally eliminated. This all means greater efficiency and low operating costs by which you benefit.

Gray kid vamps, gray suede quarters and tops, cut high, covered Louis heels and fine high arches.

\$7.45

Ivory kid vamps, ivory suede quarters and tops, cut high, covered Louis heels; fine, high arches.

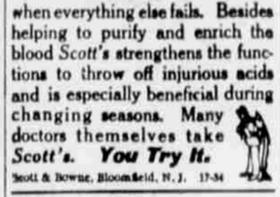
\$3.95, \$4.95, \$5.95

copied in hundreds of sewing rooms by women who see in it a suggestion for clever alteration of a flaring skirt. The bodice of this frock, by the way, represents a very new touch in costume. It has the short sleeves, the fifteenth century neck-line and the corset effect around the waist, all of which are at the pinnacle of success. This bodice is literally tied around the figure, its fronts being so long that they go across the sides to the back and finish in a bow. The material is navy serge, and the trimming is of jet embroidery.

By the way, take account of the swirl of black tulle at the neck. It is the modern touch to soften that excessively trying Italian décolletage. (Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Your Rheumatism

The twists and aches of rheumatic sufferers usually yield to the rich oil-food treatment in



SCOTT'S EMULSION

when everything else fails. Besides helping to purify and enrich the blood Scott's strengthens the functions to throw off injurious acids and is especially beneficial during changing seasons. Many doctors themselves take Scott's. You Try It.

VILE TASTE BLISTERED MOUTH

Oklahoma Lady Had Dreadful Time Before Finding The Right Remedy—Black-Draught.

Seward, Okla.—Mrs. Annie Rowley, of this place, says in a letter written for publication: "I have used Black-Draught for two years, or more, and will never cease to be grateful for what it did for me and mine.

Some time ago, my mouth broke out with blisters. I had a vile taste in my mouth, all slick and disagreeable. I seemed to have a great deal of inward fever. I suffered with my back and kidneys . . .

I was so nervous, it was dreadful. I would almost cry—I suffered so. I had gas on the stomach and pains but, as I said, the pain and . . . trouble was most severe. I had the doctor and used several medicines without result.

Still hurting and suffering, I began to use Thedford's Black-Draught, making it into a tea, and using a teaspoonful dose at a time in hot water. I gradually got better, my liver began to act, the fever went down and I have never had any more trouble of this kind.

There is no other medicine so good as Black-Draught." You will say that, too, when you have given Thedford's Black-Draught a trial.

It is a good medicine. Buy a package today. All druggists sell Black-Draught. (Adv.)



"The great problem of the day is transportation. The automobile helps to solve that problem. The light, powerful gas engine, independent of rails and roads, inexpensive, swift, adapted to all work, is the helper of the professions, of trade, of industry, and of the railroads."

War Economy Sale

We have just been officially advised by the factory that war conditions have delayed the production of Studebaker cars, and we are also informed that shortage of railroad equipment will further delay shipments. This confirms the statement we made in our first War Economy Sale announcement.

There will be a shortage of cars and a sharp advance in prices. Our War Economy Sale closes next week.

There are still a few special bargains as listed below:

- Brand New Studebaker 6, body damaged in shipment, but otherwise new. This prohibits our offering as a perfect car. We are placing this in the sale "AS IS" and you get the benefit of the price. Sale price \$1450.00.
- Studebaker 4 Roadster, almost new, beautiful blue color; cord tires, used only about 90 days. Priced especially for this sale at \$850.00.
- Studebaker 6, seven-passenger, demonstrator, revarnished and placed in same shape as new. Sale price \$1250.00.
- Studebaker 6-cylinder—Almost new seven-passenger car, newly varnished, slightly used. A wonderful bargain. Sale price \$1200.00.

You may select and hold any one of these cars a short time by paying a small deposit, or if you desire, we will arrange credit terms for immediate delivery.

STUDEBAKER FACTORY RETAIL BRANCH

800 North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

"STATEMENT OF FACTS"

Financial Statement of the HEMCO OIL COMPANY as made to the Board of Directors at the close of business, March 14th, 1918.

Assets.		Capital Stock	
Lease Cost	\$24,000.00	Capital Stock	\$100,000.00
Wells Account No. 1	7,879.84	Treasury Stock	52,000.00
Lease Equipment	1,400.00		
General Expense	287.58		
Office Expense	171.57		
Interest and Discount	40.12		
Traveling Expense	122.56		
Salary Acct., Superintendent	1,200.00		
Commission Account	4,000.00		
CASH	8,897.77		
	\$48,000.00		\$48,000.00

The above statement is correct. S. P. BERRY, President.

Correct Attest. Jno. E. Dickson, Secretary.

The "Lease Cost, \$24,000.00," as shown in financial statement under head of Assets, represents the cash cost of Eighty Acres, located on the dome of the Burk Burnett Oil Fields, Wichita County, Texas, described as follows: The south half of the northeast quarter of the Wm. Kepler survey, and is surrounded on the north, south and west by paying production. One producing well within 600 feet and one in 1,000 feet.

The "Commission Account, \$4,000.00," under the head of Assets in financial statement, represents commissions paid of \$2,000.00 for purchasing lease and \$2,000.00 for cash of \$20,000.00 of Treasury Stock for drilling purposes, the expenditures of which are reflected in financial statement, classified and charged to proper accounts and represents expenditures made on our Well No. 1, which is drilled to a depth of 1,426 feet, where we found the hard, white lime or cap rock. We have set casing on this cap rock, preparatory for drilling in. The pay oil sand should be within 50 feet under this rock. Our stockholders and directors feel that we will drill in a good well in our No. 1.

Further referring to the financial statement which shows \$52,000.00 unissued Treasury Stock, only \$5,000.00 of which is for sale. When Well No. 1 is completed we will still have approximately \$7,500.00 Cash in Bank and with \$5,000.00 stock sold for cash, will give us \$12,500.00 for our Well No. 2, which amount, with our equipment, will be ample to complete Well No. 2, without additional funds.

SUMMARY:		
Capital Stock, Authorized	\$100,000.00
Stock Sold and Issued	\$ 48,000.00
Stock Offered on the Market	5,000.00
Balance in Treasury Stock	47,000.00
		\$100,000.00

The \$5,000.00 of stock here offered is on the basis of par, \$100.00 per share. No commissions to be paid—100% goes into the Treasury.

With these facts before you, if interested, phone—
Jno. E. Dickson, Supt. Hemco Co. Joseph Huckins jr., Lee-Huckins Hotel
Walnut 4048 H. H. Hulten, Pastor First Baptist Church
J. M. Bass, Bass Furniture Co. S. P. Berry, Sterling Refining Co.
J. T. Robinson Walnut 500 Walnut 4048

HEMCO OIL COMPANY

319 Mercantile Building, Oklahoma City.

Trust Me! Try Dodson's Liver Tone!

Calomel Harms Liver and Bowels

Read my guarantee! Liven your liver and bowels and get straightened up without taking sickening calomel. Don't lose a day's work!

There's no reason why a person should take sickening, salivating calomel when a few cents buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tone—a perfect substitute for calomel.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and can not salivate.

Children and grown folks can take Dodson's Liver Tone, because it is perfectly harmless.

BOSTON SHOE SHOP

124 1/2 WEST MAIN STREET
Upstairs—Second Floor Mail Orders Promptly Filled