

BRITISH NAVY TO USE FUEL OIL

WORLD'S FIRST NAVAL POWER TO MAKE A RADICAL DEPARTURE

ADVISABILITY QUESTIONED

Claimed Out That England and Its Possessions Have Practically No Real Oil Field.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Since steam was substituted for sails, and iron ships for wooden ones, the British navy has undertaken no more daring change than its plan to adopt oil for fuel in the place of coal.

All naval men and scientists recognize the fact, and the announcement made to Parliament by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has aroused a debate which involves the future safety of the United Kingdom. The scientific men seem to agree that if the naval fleet of the future, but the question asked is whether Britain should lead the nations to that future. She was the pioneer in building dreadnaughts, but some authorities hold that the dreadnaught was a colossal mistake, and that the era of mammoth ships and resulting enormous budgets might have been avoided if the strongest naval power had not led the way.

Whether an island kingdom, with a world's supply of coal to draw upon in the island which is its naval base, should abandon coal for another form of fuel all of which must be imported from abroad, is the vital point of discussion. There are no oil fields in the United Kingdom, and few in the British empire. The North American continent and the Far West, principally Barneo and Bermuda, would have to be the main sources of supply, with some help from Roumania and the British island of Trinidad. As the oil must be shipped through Suez and the Mediterranean, where it would have to run the gauntlet of the Japanese fleet in the first stage of the journey, in the event of possible wars, and then pass through the Mediterranean, where the British naval power is steadily declining as Italian and Austrian building progresses, American oil must be brought across the Atlantic, where the American fleet in the beginning of the voyage, and perhaps the German at this end, would have to be reckoned with.

The advantages of oil are set forth attractively by the naval expert of the

Pull Mail Gazette. The complements of vessels could be reduced one-third by using oil, and the increasing ability of shipping through narrow channels. There would be no larger and heavier hulls, and the men on ships and the land and dirty work of sailing ships would be no more. Mechanical possibilities of war vessels would be increased by greater speed and greater maneuverability.

On the other hand, this move asks the Admiralty certain practical questions. Can sufficient storage be provided in all parts of the world at all times? Can they control sufficient quantities of supply to render the navy independent of municipalities and the many of them controlled by foreigners? Can sufficient storage be provided, safe from attack, to supply the navy for at least three months and can similar steps be kept at constant readiness in order to meet the needs of the navy beyond what that all this would not deteriorate?

Mr. Churchill said that if the navy can protect the island's food supply, it is not necessary to acquire the Admiralty's intention to acquire the ownership of oil fields of a considerable portion of the oil fields in the empire, and to provide for a "safe" reserve against the contingency of war, and that the possibility of distilling oil from coal would be under discussion.

Mr. Churchill's parallel of Britain's oil supply with the food supply is criticized on the ground that food in case of need may be brought from many different parts, while the oil will be at a few fixed stations only. Another objection is that the world's future supply of oil, and the life-time of the present sources of supply are factors which cannot be estimated. Lord Charles Beresford, says the whole project is a huge "gamble" which may prove disastrous.

PARIS, Aug. 9.—A prize which will perhaps never be awarded is among those offered by the French Academy of Science for the encouragement of research.

Twenty thousand dollars is in the coffers of the Academy and will be paid to the first astronomer who puts the earth in astronomical contact with any planet of the solar system other than Mars.

This curious prize was instituted by a woman named Goussier who died in 1899 and left the money for founding it in her will. The reason why Mars is mentioned is that the planet Mars is not explained. She may have thought this task too easy of accomplishment to be rewarded with \$20,000.

Great Willingness of Holland and the Prince Consort, with Sir and Mrs. Andriessen, will be present at the transfer of the Palace of Peace at the Hague from the Carnegie Foundation to a Council of the Permanent Arbitration Court on August 21. Four hundred guests have been invited for the ceremony, which will include the one hundred and forty members of the Arbitration Court, the members of the diplomatic corps, and the principal Holland officials.

The president of the Carnegie Foundation, M. von Karnobek, will make a speech in French, followed by the transfer of the Palace to the Court, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs will make a brief speech of acceptance. After this simple ceremony, intended only by a vocal choir, the guests will inspect the Palace and its grounds.

Tobacco is exceedingly efficacious in the killing of microbes, according to Messrs. Langlais and Sartory, who state their experiments have shown that in five minutes tobacco smoke will kill almost all the microbes in the saliva. This is especially completely sterilizing the mouth.

One of the experiments carried out by M. Langlais and Sartory was to place several cigars in water containing many million cholera microbes to the square inch. The microbes survived and destroyed the microbes in twenty-four hours.

Japs Fight With Mexicans.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 9.—Then Japanese soldiers were among the force of General Ives Salazar, sent south from the border this afternoon to guard a weak train which General Francisco Cuatrecasas, Mexican commander in Juarez, says will repair the track and telegraph lines of the Mexican National railroad. The Japanese were uniformed of the Mexican federal army.

To Combat Vicious Living. BOSTON, Aug. 9.—Better housing conditions, higher wages for city girls and more recreation for the young women of the country in their homes were suggested to offset any tendency toward vicious living by Leonard G. Garrison, Harvard scholar, of Illinois in a paper read at the convention of the Forward-to-Land League today.

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COMMISSION ENDS EUROPEAN TOUR

COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IS BACK HOME AGAIN.

NOW MAKING UP REPORT

Find That European Farmers Have Better Financial Resources Than Those in This Country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—A nation wide movement to interest the American rural population along financial, business and social lines as a means to strengthen the position of the farmers, increase their income and their production and to lower the cost of foodstuffs to the consumer, was announced here today in a letter to the governors of the states, to the farmers' organizations, agricultural institutions and farmers of America from the American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation which arrived from Europe on the 8th inst.

A report is later to be made to the governors of the various states and the farmers' organizations, agricultural institutions and farmers of America. The latter sent today discussed the general form of rural organization in the European countries visited by the commission.

The commission found that European agriculture was organized along co-operative lines and also found that the European farmers have apparently secured a financial, business and social strength equal to that of the organized urban classes of capital and labor.

The Commission has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., with Senator Danaher, U. S. Senator of Maryland, director general of the American Commission and managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, has given out the following letter addressed to the governors of the states, the farmers' organizations, agricultural institutions and the farmers of America.

"The American Commission on Agricultural Co-operation has completed its tour of European countries and has perfected plans to digest and compile the information obtained with regard to co-operative and other organizations of rural life in European countries along financial, business and social lines. It is believed that this task can be completed before the end of the present year, when the final report of the commission will be submitted.

The commission is deeply impressed with the vital importance of a thoroughly organized and united rural population. In this respect the countries of Europe offer a lesson which may not long be disregarded in America without serious consequences.

The agricultural interests of most of the European countries visited by the Commission are organized along one or more of the following lines: Credit, production, distribution, social organization for the betterment of country life.

Organizations for the provision of credit facilities for European farmers follow the natural division into short term personal credit and long time land-mortgage credit. The organizations for the provision of personal credit facilities are highly developed as are the systems of consumer banking. The prevailing rate of interest paid by the farmers for short time loans is from four to five and one-half per cent. The terms offered European farmers are generally better than those obtainable today by the American farmers.

The personal credit organizations have the form of co-operative societies having unlimited liability for the debts of the societies while in other cases the societies take the form of limited liability. As a rule in European countries, the law makes it difficult or impossible for a farmer to obtain short time credit facilities from banks or other financial institutions except by reason of their control by farmers and are organizations exclusively in the interest of farmers who operate them at nominal cost and with a very slight dividend profit to each society.

Land mortgage credit has been organized so as to place a collective security back of bonds issued by land-mortgage societies in contrast with the system of marketing individual loans upon individual mortgages. Without discussing the form of organization employed for this purpose, it may be stated that these land-mortgage institutions bring to European farmers low interest rates, the privileges of repaying loans in small fixed amounts, the absence of any term of years in some cases as long as seventy-five years under the amortization plan, although provision for earlier payment is made if the borrower so desires; protection from advance in interest rates, and the practical absence of commission charges. Many of these personal credit societies and land mortgage associations are fostered by government grants, loans or special provisions of law. Mortgage bonds issued by commercial banks and by private joint stock land-mortgage banks sell substantially on the same basis with the securities issued by government favored institutions and both classes of banks are recognized as useful in the development and conservation of agricultural resources. In many instances private and commercial banks purchase the securities of land-mortgage associations. Experience has demonstrated that such land-mortgage bonds are liquid assets.

The systems of land title registration in countries where such mortgage institutions practically prevent dispute of title upon mortgaged land. Provisions are also generally afforded these mortgage institutions which eliminate undue legal delays in the recovery of loans placed with the lending borrowers. Savings and trust funds are frequently invested in securities of such mortgage institutions under sanction of law. Loans up to fifty or even sixty-six per cent are made on lands of dependable value and are considered safe and conservative and compare favorably with provincial and government bonds.

"The organizations for production and distribution of farm products follow co-operative lines. Farm products are sold by the producer at a relatively higher price and are bought by the consumer at a relatively lower price because the cost of distribution is considerably lowered by co-operative marketing which results, also, in improving the quality and uniformity of

farm products and in promoting more business-like methods in farming operations.

It is the opinion of many of the leaders of the movement in Europe that the question of rural credit ought not to be divorced from co-operation for business purposes and the general organization of community life in rural districts. In some European countries special agricultural and country life interests generally are thoroughly organized and co-ordinated. The studies of the Commission emphasize the necessity of defining the functions of the state in the agricultural field and in the other of voluntary organizations, in promoting the development of country life, in some of these countries great emphasis is placed upon the value of voluntary associations and such state aid as involves governmental control over the measures of rural organizations or delegated authority to utilize the initiative of the people.

Hard conditions, environment and temperament in Europe differ widely in the various countries and also affect rural credit conditions, conditions of life and temperament in America as conditions differ in our several states and provinces. Therefore, it may be necessary in some cases to modify these European systems of rural life to be adapted to meet the needs of American farmers. At the same time, co-operative efforts among the farmers of America might well be more generally employed and the facts gathered should be of great value in developing methods suited to the needs of the farmers in the several states and provinces.

To this end, the American Commission with a membership of thirty-six states and in four provinces of Canada, has effected an organization with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and invites the aid and cooperation of farmers and all voluntary organizations and persons concerned in promoting a more prosperous and contented rural life of the enduring basis of our material, social and moral welfare.

The commission desires to call attention to the agricultural scope of its inquiries which were completed in Italy, Hungary, Austria, Germany, France, England, Ireland and Wales, while sub-committees were sent to Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Egypt, Spain and Scotland. In all of these countries the members of the commission were officially received by the respective governments and were given every opportunity to carry out their studies. Successful agricultural schools, scientific institutions and local societies, national economists, leading agriculturists and business men all contributed with most gratifying willingness to the successful accomplishment of the work of the commission.

The commission has suggested recommendations which will be ready for your time to draft the final report regarding the investigation.

The members of the Commission are: Dr. Kenyon B. Butterfield, of Massachusetts, the president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and formerly a member of the Massachusetts Country Life Commission; Dr. John Lee Cooper, the government's expert on agricultural statistics; Mr. LeRoy H. Jones, formerly a Immigration Commissioner of the Southern States; Dr. H. B. Harkness, of the University of Tennessee; State Senator John Cunningham, of Ohio; farmer, Robert H. Van Curen, of New York; farmer and business leader, William B. Harkness, of Pennsylvania; editor and farmer, Col. J. Williams, of Texas; farmer, Lawrence K. L. Harkness, of North Carolina; farmer.

The members of the advisory committee are: Dr. J. E. Smith, president of the University of Nevada; Dr. T. A. Morgan, dean of the school of Agriculture, University of Tennessee; State Senator John Cunningham, of Ohio; farmer, Robert H. Van Curen, of New York; farmer and business leader, William B. Harkness, of Pennsylvania; editor and farmer, Col. J. Williams, of Texas; farmer, Lawrence K. L. Harkness, of North Carolina; farmer.

PUT LIMIT ON STALE BONDS

\$240,000 Refunding Bond Issue Will Run for Ten Years Instead of Twenty.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—At a joint session today between Governor Clegg, State Treasurer Dunlop and secretary of State Harrison, it was specifically decided to cut the time limit for which the bonds to refund \$240,000 of the state's indebtedness from twenty years to ten. Originally it was intended to have the bonds run twenty years at four per cent. When the law was changed from four to four and a half per cent, the state was like the idea of having the bonds run such a long time, because the state would have to pay so much interest on them. It was believed that the time could be reduced and reduce the price of the bonds, unless, of course, the state decided to reduce the time one half.

INSPECTING BE AND WATER

Drinking Water on Railroad Trains Must Be Pure. OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 9.—(Special.)—Inspection of water for drinking purposes, commission requiring that all ice and water used by railroads be inspected and receive the approval of the state boards of health, the Oklahoma State Health Department has been making inspections of ice and water. This provision is taken by the interstate commerce commission against any possibility of contaminated water and ice and for the protection as far as possible against typhoid fever.

The Oklahoma State Health Department has already made a number of inspections, the results will be announced as soon as final analysis has been made. In some instances it is said that while no typhoid germs have been discovered, other substances have been found. In some cases, however, it is difficult to determine whether the impurities are in the ice manufactured or in the water into which the ice was later placed.

The interstate commerce commission is making the interests of the traveling public in requiring that water used on trains be pure. Also that the ice used in cooling the water should be free from contamination.

Refuse Canceled Lot Rating. WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The interstate commerce commission refused to establish a "load rating" on cotton piece goods originating in New England and in the south from points on the Mississippi river to points on the Missouri river. It was held by the commission that to grant the prayer of the complainant "this" would be to throw out of balance the relation between rates on this important commodity in all parts of the country.

The present "any quantity rate" of 35 cents a hundred pounds on cotton piece goods originating in New England and in the south to destinations between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers was reduced to 32 cents.

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