

WARNING!

STATEMENT OF U. S. CASHIER CO. PUBLISHED IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

MODEL NO. 2—THE POTTER CASHIER, a most adaptable device for banks and department stores. By pressing the proper keys (in a bank) it pays automatically the exact amount of check, and (in a store) the correct amount of change due the customer, falls into your hand. At the lower right-hand side is the table and slot where amount paid is stamped on back of check or sales-slip. This prevents errors, which are often made by the best of cashiers and paying tellers; also prevents claims that are made through these errors, as an indisputable record has been made and filed.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS COMPANY is the manufacturing and selling of automatic change-making, listing, adding, coin-paying machines and devices of a similar nature.

THE MANAGEMENT of this company is vested in a board of five directors, who are among Oregon's most favorably-known business men and who have already shown their ability in consolidating the Bilyeu and Potter machine interests, thereby eliminating otherwise certain keen competition in the United States, which assures great prosperity.

WHICH STATEMENT IS GROSSLY MISLEADING
IN SEVERAL RESPECTS

STATEMENT BY T. IRVING POTTER INVENTOR OF THE POTTER CASHIER

I designed the Potter Cashier for the use of paying tellers in banks and not for the use of central cashiers in department stores. The Potter Cashier is not a change computing machine, but simply an automatic paying teller. Depress the \$4.00 key and \$4.00 in coin is paid. The only way to make change with this machine is to calculate mentally how much change is required and then depress the corresponding keys. This machine does not stamp upon the sales slip the amount of the purchase. The printing device merely stamps upon the face of the check the amount paid out by the paying teller. As a matter of fact, this machine was never intended for any other use than in a bank and cannot be practically operated where the making of change is involved. I have designed another machine expressly for change computing, which I have sold to the Coin Machine Manufacturing Company.

In the lower paragraph, this statement is made, "Favorably-known business men . . . who . . . have already shown their ability in consolidating the Bilyeu and Potter machine interests." This is misleading, as the consolidation referred to includes only the Bilyeu machine and the domestic rights of the Potter Cashier. This, in no way whatsoever, affects the "Potter machine interests." The foreign rights of the Potter Cashier, as well as all of the rights of the computing change machine are the properties of the Coin Machine Manufacturing Company.

There has been absolutely no consolidation of the two companies.

(Signed) T. IRVING POTTER,
DESIGNER OF THE POTTER CASHIER

THESE ARE THE FACTS

T. Irving Potter designed the Potter Cashier for the use of paying tellers in banks. Shortly thereafter, realizing the limited demand for such a device in the United States, where currency is largely used, and the futility of building up a large corporation for manufacturing and selling it, he was induced to dispose of the rights for the United States. These rights, therefore, were offered for sale, and were purchased by William Davidson, who, later, it is understood, organized the United States Cashier Company of this city. This sale to Davidson was effected about October 10, 1909, for \$20,000, payable in monthly installments, extending over a period of about one year. By the same transaction Mr. Potter retained the sole rights of the Potter Cashier in all foreign countries. The superiority of the Potter Cashier as a coin or hard money handler is admitted by all who understand it and are familiar with its uses. It is indispensable in any banking or financial institution. It will be especially in demand in foreign countries where metallic money is almost universally used.

Under no circumstances does this company wish to be understood as attempting to discredit the United States Cashier Company, the Potter Cashier or the opportune investment the stock of that company affords. On the contrary, it must be said, in justice to all, that the Potter Cashier is unsurpassed in its field. So far as the machine itself is concerned, no statement can be made in terms too complimentary of it, provided it is put to the use for which it was intended.

Satisfied with the progress he had made in the designing of the Potter Cashier, Mr. Potter applied himself to the building of a computing change machine, suitable for the infinite number of mercantile houses in this country and abroad and complying with a tremendous demand for a device that will perform all the functions of a cash register and adding machine combined, as well as the automatic changing of money, instantaneously, with one operation, and with no mental calculation of any character required. Mr. Potter then organized the Coin Manufacturing Company, to which concern he sold all domestic and foreign rights, as well as all the foreign rights of the Potter Cashier.

As the matter now stands, this company particularly desires to inform the public that the Potter Cashier is not a change computing machine; that the only practical, automatic change computing device is the sole property of the Coin Machine Manufacturing Co.

THE POTTER AUTOMATIC CHANGE COMPUTING MACHINE

This machine will perform three distinct and separate functions at one operation: the correct changing of money received in the cash sale of goods; second, the adding of the amount of each sale to the amount of sales made before; third, the stamping of the amount of the sale upon the sales slip; all three of which functions are automatically performed at one and the same time, by the movement of one lever, and

without the faintest suggestion of mental calculation. For the purpose of creating a large manufacturing company, the object of which is to manufacture and place these coin-handling machines upon the market of the world, the Coin Machine Manufacturing Company has been organized under the laws of the State of Oregon. The capitalization of the company is \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. To acquire sufficient capital to carry

out its purpose, this stock is now being sold at \$60 per share. The character of men who have associated themselves with Mr. Potter, as officers and directors of this company, is such as to provide adequate guaranty of the sincere intentions of the company, to say nothing of the confidence which these gentlemen repose in the machine, as evidenced by their ownership of stock in the company and their consent to act as officers and directors.

COIN MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFICERS:

T. IRVING POTTER, Pres. and Manager. H. D. RAMSDALL, Secretary.
Vice-president and Asst. Manager of T. Potter Realty Co.
R. POTTER, Vice-president. R. W. SCHMEER, Treasurer.
Pres. and Manager of T. B. Potter Realty Company. Cashier United States National Bank.

SUITE 720 CORBETT BUILDING

BRANCH OFFICES
SAN FRANCISCO
SPOKANE

PORTLAND,
OREGON

BRANCH OFFICES
KANSAS CITY
ST. PAUL

DIRECTORS:

H. C. WORTMAN, Olds, Wortman & King. A. D. BOWEN, President Pacific Western Company.
H. D. RAMSDALL.
T. IRVING POTTER.
T. B. POTTER.
W. J. CLEMENS, Insurance.
L. E. KERN, Brick Manufacturer.