

GOVERNORS IN CLASH ON PROPER POLICIES

Cox of Ohio Says Government Does Not Do Enough While Edge Claims It Is Trying Too Much.

OWEN URGES CONCILIATION

Oklahoma Senator Says Capital and Labor Must Get Together to End Industrial War.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A clash between Governor Edge of New Jersey and Governor Cox of Ohio developed today at the conference of governors and mayors, after an attack by Governor Edge on the government's policy of "trying to do too much for the people."

Governor Cox said the government was not doing enough.

After Governor Cox concluded a speech urging the government to decrease the basis of reasonable prices, reduce freight charges on road materials and start at once a railroad improvement program, and criticizing Governor Edge's remarks, the delegates stood and applauded for nearly a minute.

Previously Governor Edge had declared: "The people today, employers and employees alike, want to be left alone. Then leave them alone."

He also charged the government with failing to adopt a definite and permanent policy toward industry, saying this was the principal cause of uncertainty.

Governor Cox replied that the executive branch of the government had recommended a definite policy but that congress had failed to act on it.

Mayor George L. Baker of Portland, Ore., criticized the procedure of the conference, saying the governors failed to recognize serious social conditions in their states with which mayors of cities were in touch.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma told the conference labor and capital must unite their interests and that industrial democracy was the new order.

Wants End of War

"There should be an end to war between labor and capital. The old program 'do as I tell you or get out' ought to be abandoned for the sake of capital and labor alike," he said.

"The Siamese twins cannot profitably fight each other."

Senator Owen suggested government production of cement to promote construction.

Sharp criticism of congress for not passing appropriation and other measures and of government departments for what was termed failure to cooperate to the fullest in providing employment and in releasing raw materials, developed at the conference.

Mayor Rolph of San Francisco, who led the discussion, declared congress had failed to pass great appropriation measures at a time when the country was looking to the federal government to set an example to states and municipalities in the handling of business.

Mayor Clark Purdie of Newport, R. I., charged that government plants in his city had refused to re-employ men who left the plants to go to war, some of whom had returned bearing wound marks.

Mayor Peters of Boston said business there would be assisted greatly if the government would come to some determination of policy as to raw materials, such as wool and leather, which were controlled during the war.

Momentary consternation was caused when the deliberation in the

historic east room of the white house were interrupted by a man who announced himself as a "representative of bolshevism in America" and said he had come to hear the representative of the ablest of the recent troubles in that city. He gave his name as J. C. Parker, an engineer of Philadelphia. His offer to tell the conference of his investigations into social unrest was refused after several delegates made the point that he was not accredited to the conference. Later he left the executive mansion.

Mayor Rolph frequently was interrupted by applause during his discussion of conditions.

Mayor Rolph said much of the difficulty which has arisen from the demobilization of the army might have been averted by discharging all men in their home states, a sentiment expressed also by Lieutenant Governor Crossley of Missouri, and others. It was asserted many discharged men had become stranded near large cities and perhaps never would return to their homes.

A resolution urging the country to make the Victory loan to be floated next month an overwhelming success was adopted unanimously by the conference. Concluding sessions will be held tomorrow.

Nominations Unconfirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Inability to secure an executive session of the senate because of the republicans' failure to report scores of nominations, including those of A. Mitchell Palmer to be attorney general, Comptroller of Currency Williams, Norman Hays to be American minister to Denmark, Brig. Gen. Robert E. Noble, to be major general of the army medical corps, and of many federal judges, attorneys, postmasters and other officials. Necess nominations will be made.

Troops Arrive.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The cruiser Rochester arrived here today from Brest with 313 troops and 52 naval enlisted men. The troops included the 467th aero squadron—four officers and 133 men—for Camp Taylor and Camp Upton; Mobile hospital No. 100—eight officers and 52 men—for Camp Meade and Grant; and casual company No. 1214 of Texas, two officers and 104 men.

WHOLESALE SHOE PRICES TAKE JUMP

New York and Brooklyn Makers Forced to Raise Figures Because of Labor.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The special correspondent of the Shoe Retailer reports that when the salesman representing the manufacturers of this section leave here with their new fall lines, prices will have been advanced to an unexpected degree not only unexpected by the shoe retailers, but by the manufacturers themselves.

Labor conditions have forced an advance. Labor prices have jumped rapidly in the last few weeks, and in some cases have almost gone up 100 per cent. Another factor is the demand for a 44-hour week which automatically raises the labor cost of shoes as well as the overhead. Manufacturers will not be able to produce the same number of pairs in the same factory with this reduction of working hours.

When it is considered that labor costs will be higher, that overhead costs will be higher, and that upper leather costs will be higher, it can readily be appreciated that shoes must cost more. Even though accessories, such as linings, thread, etc., have come down somewhat, the big items, the two main essentials, labor and material, have gone up to such an extent that prices must be advanced. And although labor has advanced by jumps within the last few weeks, the end is not in sight, and this uncertainty makes it difficult for manufacturers to figure prices.

In making price comparisons of the shoes which will be offered them for the coming fall season with those bought for this past season retailers must take several things into consideration. First of all, last year they bought 8-inch boots. This year the tops will range from 8 1/2-inch to 9-inch heights. This additional height alone means an advance of about 25 cents a pair. Then upper leather has gone up in price, and in the case of kid, it will mean from 50 cents to a \$1 a pair more. In calf there has

also been a material increase. All in all, if a guess may be ventured, it may easily be assumed that the new prices will be anywhere from 50 cents to \$1 a pair more than last year.

The matter of advancing prices was discussed with several shoe buyers for the big stores who are of the opinion that if prices go too high they will cut down their buying and concentrate more on lower priced footwear. Their trade has been educated to look for shoes at certain prices, and if the fall styles go over the mark at which they can sell they will have to do without them to a certain extent. They cannot afford to go over a certain limit, and if their customers still want snappy shoes they will have to take them in a cheaper grade.

SELECTION OF RHODES SCHOLARSHIP WILL RESUME

BOSTON, March 4.—Details of the plan for the resumption of the election of Rhodes scholars in the United States were announced tonight by Prof. Frank Aydelotte, of the Massachusetts institute of technology.

American secretary to the Rhodes trustees. Qualifying examinations no longer will be required. A statement authorized by the trustees in London says in part:

"It has been decided that the qualifying examination, hitherto required of all candidates, shall no longer be held, and scholars will be elected on the basis of their collegiate or university record, supplemented if necessary by any further tests that the committee of selection may in their discretion impose. Other conditions of eligibility will remain as before."

There will be elections in all states. These 16 states will elect for 1919 and 1920—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wisconsin.

A Norwegian naval officer has invented a new bronze alloy that is particularly adapted for bearings and machinery parts and for welding and rolling.

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Women Are Liable for Federal Income Tax

Women are just as accountable for the payment of income tax, as are men.

We have been asked this question by many women who earn salaries in excess of all exemptions and who should make a tax return.

Women who are not married must pay income tax on earnings in excess of \$1,000.

Women who are married cannot receive benefit of a tax exemption if their husbands have taken such exemption.

Tax returns must be made by March 15.

While the Exchange has no direct interest we do desire to help warn friends who do not realize their liability under the law.

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