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 first day of March, 1919.
(Seal) MABEL KEIM,
Notary Public.
My commission expires October 14, 1921.

TULSA MORNING WORLD
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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Daily Food

I had fainted unless I had believed to seek thee. Psa. 27:1.
see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living. Eph. 2:13

Friend of the friendless and the faint,
Where shall I lodge my deep complaint?
Where but with thee, whose open door
Invites the helpless and the poor?

O God, thou art my God; early will I

Eugene Debs wants the government to pardon him, says the Philadelphia Press, without once indicating his willingness to pardon the government.

Just why the president needed the assistance of two of our best surgeons is not satisfactorily explained. We had understood that the president himself had cut out all objectionable matter.

Paradoxical view by the Columbia State: We kept food out of Germany to make the Huns quit fighting. Now we are going to pour food into Germany to keep 'em from fighting again.

It is gratifying to hear that the peace conference is speeding up, says the Kansas City Star. Still, it is observed that the information comes from Washington, and Washington's idea of speed is not always that of the country.

Some of the opponents of the good roads proposition seem to believe that the women living in the country will vote against it. This deduction seems to us to be without reason, and can only come from some man who has lived on paved city streets most of his life. If anybody needs good roads it is the women who live on the farms.

MEANS YOU AND I.

The Victory Liberty loan is the most important of all the loans which have been offered to the citizens of the United States by the government. It is vital that this loan be fully subscribed and oversubscribed, because it is most essential that the national honor and national credit be preserved and its obligations met promptly. No matter what may be the individual sentiment, critical or otherwise, toward national administration, we must not lose sight of the fact that this nation and this government are properly comparable to a corporation, the corporation of America, in which every citizen is a stockholder.

Just as a private corporation, the stockholders of the corporation of America delegates to a president and other executive officers, to a board of directors and to executive committees, a certain definite responsibility and the requisite authority to meet its responsibilities, so, just as in a private corporation, when this authority has been so delegated it follows that the stockholders of the corporation must accept full financial and moral responsibility for the acts of their agents and must liquidate the obligations which these agents have incurred.

It is beyond question that the acts of America were done in the utmost good faith and there is no plea on which to evade responsibility. There may have been mistakes, there may have been extravagances, there may have been graft; the stockholders may have selected directors who were recreant of their duty; but the common people are in the last resort morally bound to pay the bills incurred by their representatives. And it must be remembered that the nation went into the market for war materials at a time when prices were at the top; that it was a question of getting the supplies rather than haggling over the cost. There was but one ultimate objective, that of bringing peace under which we might live in safety and prosperity and it is to pay the price of that peace that makes the Victory loan necessary.

There is just the same patriotism necessary at this time to pay the price of peace as there was during the continuance of actual hostilities when the safety of the nation was in the balance. We must meet our obligations as stockholders. We must pay the debt incurred by our corporation. We must bring home our gallant soldiers. We must pay the price of peace.

DON'T FAIL TO REGISTER.

In order to vote on the $6,000,000 road bond proposition on May 6, it will be necessary to be registered, since the women have the right to vote—and all should vote on the most important question that has ever been submitted to the people of the state—it will be necessary that they register. In each voting precinct there is a registrar who is authorized to open his books on April 15 and keep them open until the night of April 25. This will give to every legal voter a chance to qualify as a voter on May 6 when the people of the state are to say whether or not $6,000,000 will be used in building paved roads throughout the state. The proposition is so big that it directly affects every person in the state who now pays taxes or who may pay taxes in the next 25 years and it is worth the time of every unregistered person to qualify in order to have a say regarding it. Women in the country, under the election laws of the state, are required to register the same as those in towns and cities. Don't fail to do so whether you are for or against the bond issue.

STAMP OUT INFECTION.

Great armies of industrial reconstruction, building and operating railways, harnessing rivers and sending American products into every corner of the world, are little different in organization from the mighty army raised by the United States to fight on fields of France. The highest degree of efficiency is necessary to both. Inventive genius, with mighty engines of destruction in war and construction in peace, met every demand. Manpower was, and is, the weak link in the chain. Undermined by veneral diseases it failed, and is failing, to measure up to the standard required. This was no new condition coming with the outbreak of the war, but an old condition whose enormity was brought to public attention by the demands of war for virile manhood.

The most startling fact for business is that five out of every six cases of venereal disease in the army were brought in by drafted men, not contracted after the men entered the army. They came from your manufacturing plant or place of business. They were otherwise able to pass the examination. There was left behind the weak, the unfit and the more seriously diseased men. It is safe to say that the percentage of venereally diseased persons in industry greatly exceeds conditions found in the army during the first months of the war, for the army only dealt with men and only certain ages. Industry deals with men, women and children and statistics leave no room to doubt that the "red plague" reaps a terrific toll in each class.

We no longer regard these ills as crimes, as secrets, or as misfortunes. The first and most important aspect is that they are communicable diseases that cause an amazing economic loss each year and stand as a threat to the happiness and welfare of all coming generations. They are best reached by the same cold, scientific treatment your health boards give in epidemics of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other menaces to public health. Segregate the carrier, the prostitute and close the breeding place, the house of prostitution. Persons afflicted should be regarded as great a danger to the public as a tuberculosis sufferer in a crowded theater.

Abe Martin

"It's jest a constant struggle these days t' keep from giltin' talked fur somethin' you don't want. If th' girls wuz as careful about who they rode with as they are about talkin' about 'em th' highway would be a whole lot of lonesome dubs."

Oklahoma Outburts

It is pretty well understood in well informed circles that "Colonel" Brenner made no effort to interview Ronald Owen, until after his departure from Tulsa.

There is a furious and frenetic automobile honking disconsolately on the parking on North Boston. It has been there about a week with no appealing look at every passer-by. First the tires were removed and almost every morning finds some other part missing. It will soon be stripped as naked that the police will have to run it in for immodesty.

Governor Robertson has declared that he does not intend to pick any politicians or any man who does not possess the very best qualifications as members of the road commission. This pronouncement seems to eliminate Ed Hinds and Gen. Hon. Hoffman from among the possibilities.

The Phoenix announces in flaming headlines that the Muskogee "Bach" girls plan to shake the shimmie out of the dance.

Mrs. J. M. Haggerty of Tulsa enjoys the distinction of being the first woman in Oklahoma whose name was regularly drawn from the jury box, but Judge Martin, the mean old thing, would not let her serve for fear of constitutional entanglements.

When circumstances compel a man to make an early trip downtown, and he cannot avoid seeing the ladies on the way slip out on the front porch after the morning paper, he can then understand why the women are opposed to early voting, and want the law changed so that the polls will not be opened until 9 or 10 o'clock.

Some of the members of the supplemental peace board understood Doctor Roberts to say that the constitution for the league of nations was written by a woman when she saw her first husband go to war. This is one of the matters to be debated when the board undertakes to determine Judge Breckinridge's position.

What has became of the old-fashioned cigar dealer who set a big box of matches out on the case, inviting the smokers to fill their pockets?

Snapshots from the Dallas News: One of the oldest dodges in the world is that of the lazy man who pretends to be intellectual rather than practical. There are lots of ways to get rid of corns, but the worst one is to have them mashed off. One of the strangest things in this world is why a bank needs three or four vice presidents and the United States hardly needs one. The only thing we like about our oil well is that we can play all around it without getting greasy. And isn't it remarkable how much easier it is for a young man to pay the installments on an engagement ring than to keep up his life insurance premiums after he gets married?

The Struggle

The Struggle.

Edith wondered just how to bring about her much-wanted talk with Ruth Alison regarding her possible marriage to Ned. Then, one day, without the least planning, it all came about quite comfortably and satisfactorily. Edith met little Miss Alison on the train coming from town.

"Why—hello!" they both greeted, catching sight of each other in the big trainshed. "What you doing in the city this hot day?"

"Shoes for the children," was Edith's commonplace reason.

"Looking—perhaps I ought to say dreaming—over a certain tiny shop I heard was for rent just off the avenue," said Ruth with a significant glance at Edith from her expressive big eyes. As they climbed into the train together and found a seat Ruth added, "I'm trying to decide something. I don't know which is for me, Edith, marriage or the launching of another dream of mine—that little shop."

"Ruth, dear," Edith answered, "I've so wanted to speak of this to you. Of—of your marrying—for it's my brother Ned you mean, isn't it, little friend?" Ruth gave a series of quick nods, glancing at Edith straightforwardly.

"Ned cares for you a great deal," Edith continued, "and I care for you both a great deal. As Ned's big sister, I've looked after him all my life in a way. I want him to marry wisely and happily. If he marries a girl as fine as you, Ruth, I want to be sure she realizes the flaws as well as the beauties of his character. I'm not blind to Ned's faults, if I am his loving sister. And I can't have you be unhappy through not knowing. You've had your share of hardship, Ruth."

Ruth flashed one of her swift, lovely smiles. "At least hardship teaches one men's character—or rather human nature, for I find that for every fault of man woman has an equal one. But it isn't any faults Ned may have that makes me think well before I marry. I—I care for Ned very deeply, Edith—I do! I have responsibilities. I couldn't allow Ned to take them on himself. Besides no woman who has been self-supporting as many years as I likes to burn her bridges when she marries."

"Listen, Ruth, dear—" and Edith spoke from her very own experience, years and years of it—"you needn't burn your bridges. You are right. No woman who has built bridges of independence should burn them. Keep your bridges. But remember too, that any virtue carried to extreme becomes a vice. It robs a man, especially a man like Ned, of one of his greatest joys to insist on complete independence under all circumstances. In other words, deny Ned the happiness of doing something for you in a material way. Let him shoulder your responsibilities for a time, at least. You can always go back to your work if—if things don't turn out right. Not that they won't, Ruth dear, for I do so believe in Ned. And with a wife like you, he will be finer than he ever has been. All Ned needs is a balance wheel, a stabilizer. And that is what I wanted to warn you of—"

Ruth silenced Edith with a gentle pressure of her arm. "I know all about it, you needn't tell me. Ned is young. He hasn't found himself. How old is he? Twenty-six? I'm 24 and yet I feel old enough to be his mother! Funny, isn't it, how much sooner women become world-wise than men? I guess we have a sort of native wisdom, born right in us, because we're the mothers of the world. X X X." And Ruth's big eyes took on that sudden far-away look that was their habit.

"Then you're going to marry him?" whispered Edith.

Ruth brought her gaze slowly back to Edith's face and smiled. "I like that little shop awfully much," she said whimsically. "It's just off the avenue and if I went just a little in debt I could pay a month's rent in advance and by the stock—"

"ARCADIA—All-ca-dia!" hawked the train conductor, and the two women gathered up their parcels to alight.

"And—and you have actually rented it, Ruth?" gasped Edith in real dismay. "Without talking things over with me?" Without my even seeing the house or—or wanting it—my child, alive, what's come over you?" John Ferrol put two fingers under his wife's chin, turning her distressed face up to his. "You've pinched and scraped and gone without things for 11 years, Ede, ever since we've been married, and at last, when we're able to have something you behave as if it were a tragedy!"

"Well, perhaps it is a tragedy," Edith murmured, slipping from under Ferrol's hand. "There's no telling whether the money will hold out. Things have looked this way before and then, all of a sudden, everything's petered out. I should think you'd be satisfied for a while with the car—it's cost a small fortune already! As for your simply going and renting that enormous Hampton house without a word to me, it's positively humiliating!"

"Well, I figured there was no use arguing with an obsession," retorted Ferrol. "You've got this economy bug, Ede, and the only way to do is to commit myself to the Hampton place, move you in willy-nilly, and have you see that nothing terrible is going to happen. We're going to move; that's all there is to it. There's no sense in our poking along in a $25 shack when we can pay three times that without turning a hair. Why can't we loosen up and live like regular folks? Why, I'd be ashamed to have my business associates see me grubbing along this way. They'd think the company was going to busted up. I tell you we are making money. I can show you the books. Profits are coming in like anything. I can prove to you——"

"I don't want to see the books and I don't want anything proved to me," said Edith in a dull, rebellious tone that John had rarely heard her use. "I feel that I am simply being forced into a scale of living that is out of all proportion. I am being forced to—to obey, and I detest mere blind obedience."

Ferrol looked in astonishment at his wife, who was leaning against the window frame tearing a small handkerchief to bits and trying to control her half-hysterical breathing. He had seen men stand up against all sorts of strains and suddenly collapse when the necessity for resistance was past. And he figured, with more or less rightness, that his wife was at that moment undergoing a sort of reaction. She had borne the long siege of poverty with resourcefulness and courage. Now that fortune had released her, she was unable to realize her freedom, afraid to try her wings. . . . John's heart softened sympathetically. He felt for his helpmate with more than ordinary masculine understanding of the complex feminine temperament.

"There, girl," he whispered, patting her shoulder, "take my judgment this time. You'll see it will pan out all right—more than all right. And say, Ede, don't feel hurt at my not talking it over with you. I was afraid to for fear you'd put your foot down and spoil the whole scheme. You know I'm not the man to force you into blind obedience. I only feel this time that I've got a better line on things than you have. Come, dear, buck up; let's be happy."

Edith didn't feel at all like "bucking up." She felt like going off into a corner somewhere and having a beautiful, miserable, self-indulgent cry. But she had too much common sense and too good a poise to allow herself the luxury of further resistance to her husband's plan. She would submit to the inevitable for the time being, and work out a program of economy as far as possible in the new conditions.

She went through the motions of "bucking up" therefore (which is an excellent way of getting back to normal), and took the first opportunity of going over for a look at her new home.

(To be continued.)

Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt

SUCH was the condition of our laws when I acceded to the presidency. Just before my accession a small group of financiers desiring to profit by the governmental impotence to which we had been reduced by the Knight decision, had arranged to take control of practically the entire railway system in the northwest—possibly as the first step toward controlling the entire railway system of the country. This control of the northwestern railway systems was to be effected by organizing a new "holding" company, and exchanging its stock against the stock of the various corporations engaged in railway transportation throughout that vast territory, exactly as the sugar trust had acquired control of the Knight company and other concerns. This company was called the Northern Securities company. Not long after I became president, on the advice of the attorney general, Mr. Knox, and through him, I ordered proceedings to be instituted for the dissolution of the company. As far as could be told by their utterances at the time, among all the great lawyers in the United States Mr. Knox was the only one who believed that this action could be sustained. The defense was based expressly on the ground that the supreme court in the Knight case had explicitly sanctioned the formation of such a company as the Northern Securities company. The representatives of privilege intimated, and sometimes asserted outright, that in directing the action to be brought I had shown a lack of respect for the supreme court, which had already decided the question at issue by a vote of eight to one. Mr. Justice White, then on the court and now chief justice, set forth the position that the two cases were in principle identical with incontrovertible logic. In giving the views of the dissenting minority on the action I had brought, he said:

"The parallel between the two cases (the Knight case and the Northern Securities case) is complete. The one corporation acquired the stock of other and competing corporations in exchange for its own. It was conceded for the purposes of the case, that in doing so monopoly had been brought about in the refining of sugar, that the sugar to be produced was likely to become the subject of interstate commerce, and indeed that part of it would certainly become so. But the power of congress was decided not to extend to the subject, because the ownership of the stock in the corporations was not itself commerce."

Mr. Justice White was entirely correct in this statement. The cases were parallel. It was necessary to reverse the Knight case in the interests of the people against monopoly and privilege just as it had been necessary to reverse the Dred Scott case in the interest of the people against slavery and privilege, just as later it became necessary to reverse the New York Bakeshop case in the interest of the people against that form of monopolistic privilege which put human rights below property rights where wage workers were concerned.

By a vote of five to four the supreme court reversed its decision in the Knight case, and in the Northern Securities case sustained the government. The power to deal with industrial monopoly and suppress it and to control and regulate combinations, of which the Knight case had deprived the federal government, was thus restored to it by the Northern Securities case. After this later decision was rendered, suits were brought by my direction against the American Tobacco company and the Standard Oil company. Both were adjudged criminal conspiracies, and their dissolution ordered. The Knight case was finally overthrown. The vicious doctrine it embodied no longer remains as an obstacle to obstruct the pathway of justice when it assails monopoly. Messrs. Knox, Moody and Bonaparte, who successively occupied the position of attorney general under me, were profound lawyers and fearless and able men, and they completely established the newer and more wholesome doctrine under which the federal government may now deal with monopolistic combinations and conspiracies.

The decisions rendered in these various cases brought under my direction constitute the entire authority upon which any action must rest that seeks through the exercise of national power to curb monopolistic control. The men who organized and directed the Northern Securities company were also the controlling forces in the steel corporation, which has since been prosecuted under the act. The proceedings against the sugar trust for corruption in connection with the New York custom house are sufficiently interesting to be considered separately.

From the standpoint of giving complete control to the national government over big corporations engaged in interstate business, it would be impossible to over-estimate the importance of the Northern Securities decision and of the decisions afterwards rendered in line with it in connection with the other trusts whose dissolution was ordered. The success of the Northern Securities case definitely established the power of the government to deal with all great corporations. Without this success the national government must have remained in the impotence to which it had been reduced by the Knight decision as regards the most important of its internal functions. But our success in establishing the power of the national government to curb monopolies did not establish the right method of exercising that power. We had gained the power. We had not devised the proper method of exercising it.

Monopolies can, although in rather cumbrous fashion, be broken up by law suits. Great business combinations, however, cannot possibly be made useful instead of noxious industrial agencies merely by law suits, and especially by law suits supposed to be carried on for their destruction and not for their control and regulation. I at once began to urge upon congress the need of laws supplementing the antitrust law—for this law struck at all big business, good and bad, alike, and as the event proved was very inefficient in checking bad big business, and yet was a constant threat against decent business men. I strongly urged the inauguration of a system of thoroughgoing and drastic governmental regulation and control over all big business combinations engaged in interstate industry.

Here I was able to accomplish only a small part of what I desired to accomplish. I was opposed both by the foolish radicals who desired to break up all big business, with the impossible ideal of returning to mid-nineteenth century industrial conditions; and also by the great privileged interests themselves, who used these ordinarily—but sometimes not entirely—well-meaning "stool pigeon progressives" to further their own cause. The worst representatives of big business encouraged the outcry for the total abolition of big business, because they knew that they could not be hurt in this way, and that such an outcry distracted the attention of the public from the really efficient method of controlling and supervising them, in just but masterly fashion, which was advocated by the sane representatives of reform. However, we succeeded in making a good beginning by securing the passage of a law creating the department of commerce and labor, and with it the erection of the bureau of corporations. The first head of the department of commerce and labor was Mr. Cortelyou, later secretary of the treasury. He was succeeded by Oscar Straus. The first head of the bureau of corporations was Mr. Garfield, who was succeeded by Herbert Knox Smith. No four better public servants from the standpoint of the people as a whole could have been found.

The Standard Oil company took the lead in opposing all this legislation. This was natural, for it had been the worst offender in the amassing of enormous fortunes by improper methods of all kinds, at the expense of business rivals and of the public, including the corruption of public servants. If any man thinks this condemnation extreme, I refer him to the language officially used by the supreme court of the nation in its decision against the Standard Oil company. Through their counsel, and by direct telegrams and letters to senators and congressmen from various heads of Standard Oil organization, they did their best to kill the bill providing for the bureau of corporations. I got hold of one or two of these telegrams and letters, however, and promptly published them; and, as generally happens in such a case, the men who were all-powerful as long as they could work in secret and behind closed doors became powerless as soon as they were forced into the open. The bill went through without further difficulty.

The true way of dealing with monopoly is to prevent it by administrative action before it grows so powerful that even when courts condemn it they shrink from destroying it. The supreme court in the tobacco and Standard Oil cases, for instance, used very vigorous language in condemning these trusts, but the net result of the decision was of positive advantage to the wrongdoers, and this has tended to bring the whole body of our law into disrepute in quarters where it is of the very highest importance. My effort was to secure the creation of a federal commission which should neither excuse nor tolerate monopoly, but prevent it when possible and uproot it when discovered, and which should in addition effectively control and regulate all big combinations, and should give honest business certainty as to what the law was and security as long as the law was obeyed. Such a commission would furnish a steady expert control, a control adapted to the problem, and dissolution is neither control nor regulation, but is purely negative, and negative remedies are of little permanent avail. Such a commission would have complete power to examine into every big corporation engaged or proposing to engage in business between the states. It would have the power to discriminate sharply between corporations that are doing well and those that are doing ill, and the distinction between those who do well and those who do ill would be defined in terms so clear and unmistakable that no one could misapprehend them. When a company is found seeking its profits through serving the community by stimulating production, lowering prices or improving service, while scrupulously respecting the rights of others (including its rivals, its employes, its customers, and the general public), and strictly obeying the law, then no matter how large its capital, or how great the volume of its business it would be encouraged to still more abundant production, or better service, by the fullest protection that the government could afford it. On the other hand, if a corporation were found seeking profit through injury or oppression of the community, by restricting production through trick or device, by plot or conspiracy against competitors, or by oppression of wage-workers, and then extorting high prices for the commodity it had made artificially scarce, it would be prevented from organizing if its nefarious purpose could be discovered in time, or pursued and suppressed by all the power of government whenever found in actual operation. Such a commission, with the power I advocate, would put a stop to abuses of big corporations and small corporations alike; it would draw the line on conduct and not on size; it would destroy monopoly, and make the biggest business man in the country conform squarely to the principles laid down by the American people, while at the same time giving fair play to the little man and certainty of knowledge as to what was wrong and what was right both to big man and little man.

(To be continued.)

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Approve Road Bonds.

Special to The World.

HENRYETTA, Okla., April 17.—Henryetta chamber of commerce, with 110 members present at Tuesday night's luncheon, April 15, unanimously approved the state good roads bond issue for $50,000,000 and each member was appointed a committee of one to use his efforts to cause the bonds to carry on May 6.

Flying Cadet Dies.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 17.—H. S. Jones of Brooklyn, N. Y., a flying cadet at Kelly field, died today as the result of injuries when the airplane in which he was flying with Lieut. C. B. Sherry, fell at Stinson field. Sherry was only slightly injured. An involuntary tail spin was the cause of the accident.

Carter Goes to Texas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 17.—Announcement was made here today of the appointment of Edwin F. Carter, general manager of the Southwestern Bell Telephone company's Kansas district, to the position of general manager of the Texas district.

Little Ben's Notebook

Last nite after suppir, I wunted a sent, so I asked pop for it, saying, Pop, will you give me a sent, please, pop?

Your song may not be as sweet as the nightingales, but its longer winded, dident I jest give you a sent before suppir? sed pop.

Yes sir, but I lost that one, I sed.

Lost it? How? sed pop.

Gambelling, I sed.

The doose you say, sed pop, I dont intend to pervide eny son of mine with money to gambel with, I dident allow my father to give me money to gambel with, so I dont see wy I should start a bad custom in the family.

Well I wont gambel with this one, pop, I sed.

No, thats true, you cant gambel with wat you havent got, sed pop. Meening he wasent going to give me eny more, and I sed, Aw G, pop, and he sed, Even that argewment cant move me, gambeling is one of the greatest cerses the werld has ever known, espeshilly to the men that lost, you dont meen to tell me you were playing dice or enything like that?

No, sir, I sed, I lost it on a bet, and pop sed, betting is one of the most vicious forms of gambelling, if race horses knew peeple were betting on them they would proberly stop running immeeditly and sit down in their tracks.

Yes sir, I sed, I bet myself a sent I could jump ltroad Street in 10 jumps, and I lost by 2 jumps, so I bawt myself a sents werth of jelley beens with the sent.

Well Ill be blowed, sed pop.

Yes sir, I sed, can I have the other sent, pop?

Im absilootly helpless, if you can find one on me you can take it and I won't be able to move a mussel, sed pop. And I looked in his vest pockit and found one rite away mixed up with dimes and things.

CALL MEETING TO PLAN MOONEY GENERAL STRIKE

CHICAGO, April 17.—The Chicago Federation of Labor has called a conference to be held here next Saturday to prepare for carrying out the program agreed upon at the national Mooney labor conference held in Chicago last January to obtain either a new trial or freedom for Mooney and Billings now serving life sentences in a California prison for participation in the San Francisco preparedness day bomb outrage.

The program adopted at the January congress was to appeal to President Wilson for relief and if this is unsuccessful to call a nation-wide strike of labor July 4.

The international workers' defense league reports of the unions voting on the strike refrendum 95 per cent of the membership have approved the program.

ARKANSAS PEOPLE PRESENT BATTLESHIP WITH SILVER

NEW YORK, April 17.—A silver service of 71 pieces will be presented Saturday to the battleship Arkansas, a unit of the "Victory fleet" now lying at anchor in the Hudson river, in the name of the people of Arkansas. Miss Daisy Delong of Little Rock, who originated the plan and raised the money for the gift, has been designated by Gov. Charles H. Brough of that state to make the presentation to the ship's crew. She had previously collected a library of 50 0volumes which was added to the battleship's collection.

Denies Cable Censorship.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Reports of changes in regulations governing censorship of cables are denied by Acting Secretary of State Polk, who stated that cables from all European countries except France and England were censored only by officials of this country. French and English cables are censored by officials in those countries, he said, while the United States exercises a similar censorship over messages to Great Britain and France originating in this country.

Yanks Surprise Reds.

By The Associated Press.

ARCHANGEL, Wednesday, April 16.—A small American scouting party operating in front of the allied positions along the railway front yesterday surprised and ambushed a bolshivik patrol in the forest four miles east of the railway yesterday, wounding a number of the enemy.

Have You Secured a Copy of

Love Blossoms

That sweet pathetic love ballad waltz that has taken the country by storm—it's different and will please the most skeptical music lover.

A short time ago Lucien Denni composed "My Skylark Love," which immediately made a hit that has not been equaled in years. This famous piece can be found on nearly every piano in the United States.

"Love Blossoms" is even greater than this and the music critics are expecting a far greater demand for Denni's latest composition.

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A. J. CRIPE, Mgr.

Today —IS— REMNANT DAY AT THE TULSA GARMENT FACTORY

Our ten-days sale is a thing of the past. It was the most successful sale we ever held.

Now Today We Will Sell You

Remnants, Odds and Ends

Left of this great sale. One entire department given over to this great remnant sale.

Remnants of muslin at, yard 17c
Remnants of organdy at, yard .. 25c
Remnants of silk at, yard $1.49
Remnants of spring coats at $12.50
Remnants of spring suits at $18.75
Remnants of gingham ... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of outing ..... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of lawn ..... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of crepe ..... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of serges ..... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of wool poplins.. 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of navy br'dcloth 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of georgettes ... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of tubing ..... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of toweling .... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of women's wash skirts at ..... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of dress voiles... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of spring hats; values to $6.00 at ..... 1/2 PRICE
Remnants of children's white dresses; dresses worth $1.50 at 75c ..... 1/2 PRICE

Be sure and come to this great remnant sale. You will not be disappointed. The wind-up of a great 10-day sale of remnants.

TULSA GARMENT FACTORY

East Seventh & Kenosha
Phone 764