4 STATE MEASURES GO BEFORE VOTERS

One Initiative Petition Completed and Three Others Are Now Being Circulated.

TWELVE A IS UP AGAIN

Automobile License Tax, Compensation Law and "Bone Dry Law" Also Go Before People.

Special to The World

OKLAHOMA CITY, May 25.—One initiative petition has been completed and three others are in circulation, the purpose being to submit four measures enacted at the last session of the legislature to a referendum vote.

The famous Twelve-A amendment to the constitution, providing for a distribution of the school shares of taxes paid by public service corporation upon a per capita basis in all counties of the state instead of in the counties in which the tax originates, has been completed. The time for protest has elapsed and the matter now centers upon the date at which it shall be referred to the voters. If the governor does not refer it at a special election it will go upon the ballot at the next general election, 1920. Twelve-A received the required majority when previously submitted but the legislature failed to vitalize it. Corporation Commissioner Russell, who has been promoting the measure, is confident of its adoption.

Automobile dealers and others are circulating petition to refer House Bill 509, passed as a part of the $50,000,000 good road bonds program. This changes the license tax from a horsepower basis to the selling price of the cars as new and was expected to raise a much greater revenue than the present law.

Employers are circulating petitions to refer the workmen's compensation law. This measure was passed in 1915 and amended at the 1919 session. Employers assert that the law as it now stands is not fair to employer. Organized labor regarded the strengthening and revision of the workmen's compensation law as the most important part of its legislative program.

The other measure sought to be referred is the "bone dry law," which was enacted in the form of a resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment.

There had been considerable talk of initiating also the new blue sky law, which would have made it inoperative for at least two years. The time for filing the petition has elapsed, however, and the law, designed to protect the individual from the unscrupulous investment promotor will go into effect about July 1.

PROMIESE TO SMOOTH OUT RELATIONS WITH MEXICO

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Ambassador Bonillas of Mexico, who will leave here early next week for Mexico City to attend to some personal matters and for a conference with President Carranza, said today he would do all in his power to clear away misunderstandings and establish more cordial relations between the United States and his country.

"I have been here two years without leave," Mr. Bonillas said on departing for New York, where he went on a brief mission before starting to Mexico, "and I am anxious to report conditions as I have found them here to my government. You may be sure that I shall do everything in my power to increase the friendly relations between the two countries and to clear away the misunderstandings that have arisen both in this country and in Mexico City. I am a strong optimist in regard to Mexico and the United States and the future relations between the two countries and I shall be glad to do what I can to bring about a cordial entente between them."

EXPORTS SHOW A GREAT INCREASE FOR LAST MONTH

April exports surpassed the previous high record by nearly one $100,000,000, it was announced today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce.

Exports for the month totaled $715,000,000, as compared with $623,000,000 for January, the previous high mark. For March of this year the total was $605,000,000, and for April a year ago, $501,000,000. For the 10 months ended with April the exports were valued at $5,705,000,000, as against $4,884,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Imports for April totaled $273,000,000 in value, a gain of $5,000,000 of the $268,000,000 announced for March, and a decrease of $6,000,000 as compared with the $279,000,000 for April of last year. Imports for the 10 months ended with April are put at $2,474,000,000 as compared with $2,362,000,000 for a similar period in 1918.

Government of Industry by Industry

Federal Beaurecrats Must Give Over Control of Production and Distribution to Business Men—Frank Urges Reforms

NEW YORK, May 24.—(Special correspondence.)—Asserting that business is the real government of America, and that control of industry by federal bureaucrats should be done away with, in order that business men, "who handle the stuff of industry as their regular job" may resume command, Glenn Frank, associate editor of the Century, pleads in the June number of that magazine for a government of industry to replace the system of Prussian paternalism at present in force in America as a survival of emergency war policies. Control of production and distribution must go to the men who know and do, must be lifted out of reach of politicians, according to Editor Frank, who urges a number of far-reaching reforms in relations of government of industry.

"In many quarters both conservative and radical, a definite conviction is forming that we should move from a policy of government of industry by the state toward a policy of government of industry by industry. Among the adherents to such a conviction will be found some business men and capitains of industry who support the contention for individualistic selfish, and reactionary reasons, men who chafe at any and every restraint the state may impose upon business. But forward looking business men, labor leaders, and the whole intellectual leadership of this movement toward self-governing business and industry may accept the help of these reactionaries in the defeat of the forces making for the political rule of business and then courteously part company with them.

Business Dominates.

"The real center of authority in the modern world has shifted from politics to business anyway, and the rational thing to do is to set to work at the organization of business and industry upon a basis that will make them socially responsible and give full and effective recognition to all classes involved, capital, labor, and the community. If business and industry have become the dominant factors in modern society, constituting a sort of invisible government, the wisest thing to do is to make the invisible government visible and socially responsible, to organize these economic forces into a mainstay instead of a menace to the common rights and interests of society.

"We do not pretend to meet the heavy demands of a great emergency, like the war, with our normal government polity. We hurriedly construct an emergency machine. A great emergency like the war will always involve certain emergency organization, but not a complete alteration of the basis of life and government. The way we were obliged to scurry about in search of effective policies and organizations to meet the demands of war has given rise to a whole new critique of our government organization.

Not Quickly Responsive.

"There is an inevitable tendency toward unreality in a system that elects its representatives solely on the basis of arbitrarily and artificially drawn geographical districts. In modern times a man can more himself about from place to place and from job to job, and the business and industrial interests of almost every man, whether he is capitalist or workman, overrun political boundaries within states and cross the frontiers of the state itself.

"Even when though it were feasible to get a genuine representation of vital interests by the geographical area, the fact remains that our political institutions are not designed for quick and effective response to the will of their constituencies. The president's responsibility to our popular house is so slack compared to the responsibility of the English premier that president creates a cabinet that is not responsible to the popular house or to the popular will. If we are to trust the vital processes of our national life in the hands of government, we want it to represent a highly realistic politics. All this will mean an approach toward the ideal of government by those who know and do, by those who know most about the department of national life that they are administering."

SURVEY GIVES TULSA SCHOOLS HIGH SCORE

Strayer System Applied to Local Institutions Proves Their Efficiency.

The 23 public school buildings of the city have undergone a careful rating during the past few weeks under the system arranged by Dr. George Strayer of Columbia university, president of the national educational association, and though the school ratings are not all in, it has been found that the efficiency score compared thus far places Tulsa schools on an equal footing with those of the wealthy suburbs of the city of Manhattan, which are considered to rank best.

Those who have visited the schools and have studied the buildings for this rating are R. R. Roome, municipal statistician, Miss Myrtle Hatch, supervisor of health, G. W. Bowie, superintendent of buildings, and a number of architects and business men of the city, superintendent E. E. Overholtzer and principals of schools and members of the school board.

The card used scores the buildings under five heads. Site, structure, service system, class rooms and special rooms. Under the head of "site" comes the following points: whether the school is in the center of the district, near or away from railroads and factories and has adequate playground space. Tulsa schools score high on the latter according to the Strayer standard.

Under the head of "structure" comes type, material, condition of building, suitable or narrow, dark stairways and adequate corridors.

Under the head of "service" whether proper heating and ventilating is provided for, water supply, artificial lighting system, and fire protection. On the latter the unit system scores almost perfect, having no stairways or corridors, and no need of fire escapes.

Under the head of "class rooms" heating and ventilation and humidity facilities, also fire protection, shape and size (air space), attractiveness, light and adequate desks and seats. More emphasis is put upon the standard of the class room than any other. It is said that the standard is allowed to lapse in other points in old buildings when finances demand but the class room must rate high in all, else that building must be discarded.

Under the head of special rooms come, kindergarten, manual training, auditorium, gymnasium and swimming pool. It is shown that it is in these things that Tulsa's rating falls low in comparison with school centers where more money is available.

It has been found that the unit type of building scores highest in Tulsa, and those of this type that have all units complete rank at the top of these. They are Horace Mann, Longfellow and Emerson. Out of a possible 1,000 points the highest score for a Tulsa school is 824, and the lowest is 750. The average for the residential Manhattan district is 791, considered a high standard. The high school has not yet been rated, but it is stated to Mr. Roome that he expects it to reach almost the maximum.

Sanitation Survey.

Following the same idea, the local authorities have worked up a sanitation survey, taking up the following matters: Furniture, seats adjusted to size of pupils and properly spaced, ventilating system, kept in proper condition and made use of, and room aired thoroughly after school, heating, proper temperature maintained and proper humidity, disease prevention, pure water, sanitary drinking fountains, and the disinfecting of pens, pencils and desks, cleanness, halls, grounds, class rooms, corners and closets, neatness, class rooms attractive and classrooms in order and free from obstruction.

KASER IS CHOSEN HEAD OF STATE PRESS BODY

MEDICINE PARK, Okla., May 25.—J. W. Kayser, vice chairman of the Oklahoma state board of affairs, today was elected president of the Oklahoma Press association at its closing session here. Mr. Kayser is editor of the Healdy County Star published at Chickasha.

McAlester was chosen for the 1920 spring convention after a contest, Tulsa being the other aspirant. The committee on place of next convention favored McAlester. The association also decided in the future to hold four state meetings instead of three each year. These will be the spring convention at whatever city is selected, an outing the first week of August at Medicine Park, the September meeting at the Oklahoma state fair, Oklahoma City, and the midwinter business meeting at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Kayser was unanimously elected president. A movement to overthrow precedents and re-elect John Anderson, retiring president, failed to arouse much favorable sentiment. R. M. Elam, publisher of the Ponca City News, was elected first vice president, and J. L. Newland of the Frederick Leader, second vice president. The new executive committee, inclusive of Frank Willard, Cleveland; Tams Bixby, Muskogee; E. L. Gregory, Ardmore; L. M. Jacobs, Tulsa; Mrs. Dan [illegible], Oklahoma City; Ed [illegible], Kingfisher; Charles Seely, [illegible] and R. M. Elam, Ponca City. Edgar [illegible], son of the El Reno American, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and John Anderson was elected to a new position of state secretary. The association went on record as opposed to the repeal by congress of the second class postage rate law, on the ground that it will harm the publishers and help the big [illegible] magazines. It also opposes any modification of the national prohibition act.

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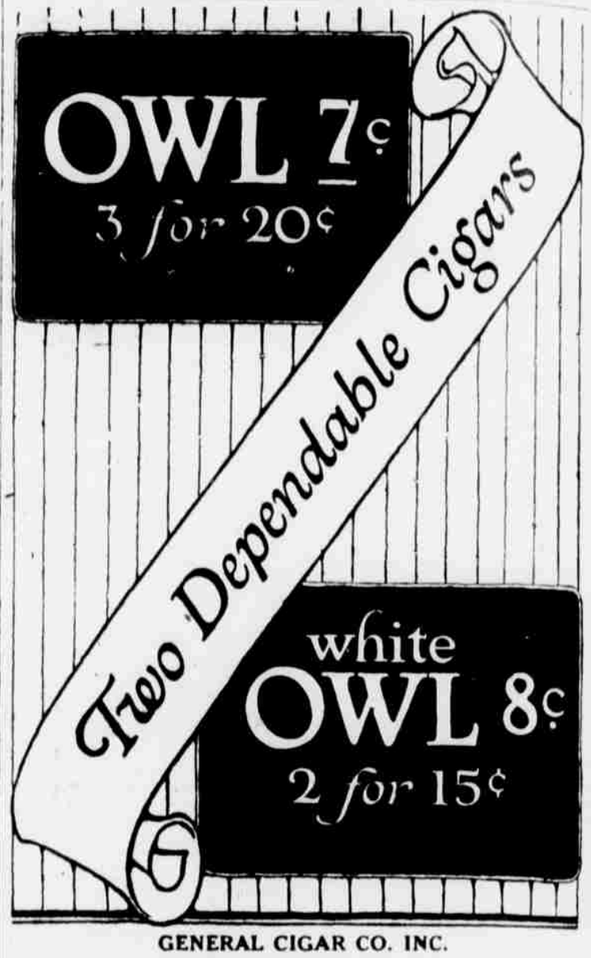

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