

STATE QUESTION NO. 467

~~INITIATIVE~~ PETITION NO. 187

*Referendum*

W A R N I N G.

"It is a felony for any one to sign an initiative or referendum petition with any name other than his own or knowingly to sign his name more than once for the measure, or to sign such petition when he is not a legal voter."

STATE QUESTION NO. 47

~~INITIATIVE~~ PETITION NO. 187

*Referendum*

We, the undersigned citizens and legal voters of the State of Oklahoma, County of \_\_\_\_\_ respectfully order that Section 18, of House Bill No. 228 same being a bill entitled "An act to promote the health and safety of employees in coal mines; Prescribing the qualifications for Mine Inspector; Providing for a system of mine telephones, and for the construction and maintenance of bath houses for the use of miners; Prohibiting any interference, or attempt to interfere, with the Fire Boss in the performance of his duties; Prescribing penalties for the violations of any of the provisions thereof, and repealing certain statutes in conflict." Passed by the Fourth Legislature, at the Regular Session of said Legislature, shall be referred to the people of the State for their approval or rejection at the special election to be held on the 5th day of August, A.D. 1913, or at the next election held throughout the State, at which same may be legally submitted, and each for himself says:

I have personally signed this petition, and am a legal voter of the State of Oklahoma, and of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ my residence and postoffice are written correctly after my name. The time for filing this petition expires Ninety (90) days from the 17th day of March 1913. The question we herewith submit to

our fellow voters is shall the following, Section 18 of House Bill No. 228 be vetoed?

Section 18.

"The shooting of coal off the solid, except as herein provided, is hereby declared to be unlawful. In the preparation of every shot to be fired in any slope, plane, air course, cross-cut, entry of room neck in any coal mine in this State, the coal to be shot down shall be cut to a depth at least six inches greater than the depth of the hole in which the explosive is to be placed. No shot shall be fired by any person in any slope, plane, cross-cut, entry or room neck in any coal mine in this State, unless the coal has been first cut to a depth of at least six inches greater than the depth of the hole prepared for the shot.

In the preparation of the shots to be fired in any room or rooms in any coal mine in this State, no shot shall be prepared or made where the block of coal sought to be removed is greater in width than the perpendicular height of the coal, and it shall be one-half mined for the full length of the hole, and no person shall fire any shot in any room in any coal mine in this State until the same has been prepared as above specified.

Any person, firm, corporation or association violating any provision of Section 18 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in the sum of not less than Fifty (\$50.00) nor more than Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars; Provided, that this Section shall not become effective until July 31, 1914."

16

April 3 10:30 a

Harrell

SECRETARY OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
April 27, 1918.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

June 14, 1913.

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Received of P. R. Stewart and John L.

Britton, of McAlester, Oklahoma, one thousand and seven (1,007) pamphlets of State Question No. 47, Referendum Petition No. 19, containing nineteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-one (19,861) signatures, filed this the 14th day of June, A.D.,

1913, at 7 P.M.

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Secretary of State.

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STATE OF OKLAHOMA,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

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TO THE PUBLIC:

This is to certify that there was filed in the office of Secretary of State of the State of Oklahoma, on Saturday, June 14, 1913, a Referendum Petition entitled State Question No. 47, Referendum Petition No. 19, the ballot title of which is as follows:

"The gist of the proposition is to veto section eighteen of an act of the Oklahoma Legislature, passed and approved at its fourth regular session, entitled:

'An act to promote the health and safety of employees in coal mines; prescribing the qualifications for Mine Inspectors; providing for a system of mine telephones, and for the construction and maintenance of bath houses for the use of miners; prohibiting any interference, or attempt to interfere, with the Fire Boss in the performance of his duties; prescribing penalties for the violations of any of the provisions thereof, and repealing certain statutes in conflict.' "

Said Petition has 19,681 signatures.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Oklahoma to be affixed this 17th day of June, A.D., 1913.

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SECRETARY OF STATE.

June 28, 1913.

Honorable J. L. Carpenter,

Senate Chamber,

Oklahoma City.

Dear Sir:—

Complying with the provisions of Section 3383, Revised Laws of Oklahoma, I herewith transmit to you, as Chairman of the opposing Committee provided for by \_\_\_\_\_ Joint Resolution, twenty-three copies of the argument filed by the Committee representing the proponents to State Question No. 47, Referendum Petition No. 19.

Very respectfully,

Secretary of State.

July 22, 1913.

Hon. Ben Riley, Secretary,  
State Election Board,  
Oklahoma City.

Dear Sir:--

I herewith transmit to you one copy of the Argument submitted by C. C. Shaw and J. L. Carpenter on behalf of behalf of a Special Senate Committee of the Fourth Legislature, selected to represent it in regard to the Referendum Petition, repealing Section 18 of House Bill 228.

Twenty-three copies having been delivered this day to the opposing Committee.

They do not ask that this be printed and circulated by the State.

Very respectfully,

Secretary of State.

July 22, 1913.

Messrs. Jno. Brittain and Short,  
of the Committee Representing  
United Mine Workers of America,  
Lee-Hutchins Hotel,  
Oklahoma City.

Gentlemen:--

I herewith transmit to your twenty-three copies of Argument submitted by Messrs. C. C. Shaw and J. L. Carpenter on behalf of a Special Senate Committee, selected to represent it in the matter of Referendum Petition to be voted on, repealing Section 18 of House Bill No. 228 of the Fourth Legislature.

One copy having been transmitted this day to Hon. Ben Riley, Secretary of the State Election Board.

They do not ask that this be printed and circulated by the State.

Very respectfully yours,

Secretary of State.

TOM F. McMECHAN  
OKLAHOMA CITY  
DISTRICT NO. 14

# SENATE CHAMBER

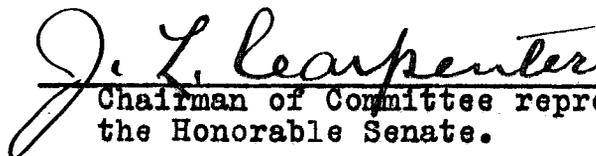
STATE OF OKLAHOMA

June 28.

CHAIRMAN OF  
SENATE AND LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS  
MEMBER OF  
JUDICIARY NO. 2  
APPROPRIATION  
PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS  
PRIVATE CORPORATIONS  
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS  
COMMERCE AND LABOR  
MINES AND MANUFACTURES  
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES

Received of Benj. F. Harrison twenty-three copies  
of the argument of the United Mine Workers of America in  
support of the referendum petition of proposition No. 47  
to be voted upon August the 5th, 1913.

Respectfully,

  
Chairman of Committee representing  
the Honorable Senate.

June 19, 1915.

To the Honorable  
State Board of Public Affairs, and  
Secretary, State Election Board.

Oklahoma City.

Gentlemen:—

In compliance with Section 5330, of the  
Harris-Day Code, I hand you herewith copy of Refer-  
endum Petition No. 19, State Question No. 47, to-  
gether with copy of the ballot title, approved by  
the Attorney General.

Very respectfully,

Secretary of State

A-R-G-U-M-E-N-T

PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY A SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE ON BEHALF OF THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE AGAINST THE REPEAL OF SECTION EIGHTEEN OF HOUSE BILL TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-EIGHT; THE SAME BEING STATE QUESTION NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN, TO BE VOTED ON AT THE SPECIAL ELECTION TO BE HELD AUGUST 5, 1913.

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We, the committee, after having made a thorough investigation and careful examination of House Bill #228 are unanimous in our opinion that no portion of said bill should be repealed, for the following reasons:

"If Section 18, (which reads as follows: Section 18.

The shooting of coal off the solid as herein provided, is hereby declared to be unlawful. In the preparation of every shot to be fired in any slope, plane, air course, cross cut, entry, or room neck in any coal mine in this State, the coal to be shot down shall be cut to a depth of at least six inches greater than the depth of the hole in which the explosive is to be placed. No shot shall be fired by any person in any slope, plane, cross cut, entry, or room neck in any coal mine in this State, unless the coal has been first cut to a depth of at least six inches greater than the depth of the hole prepared for the shot.

In the preparation of the shots to be fired in any room or rooms in any coal mine in this State, no shot shall be prepared or made where the block of coal sought to be removed is greater in width than the perpendicular height of the coal, and it shall be one-half mined for the full length of the hole, and no person shall fire any shot in any room in any coal mine in this State until the same has been prepared as above specified.

Any person, firm, corporation or association violating any provision of Section 18 of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined in the sum of not less than Fifty (\$50.00) Dollars nor more than Two Hundred (\$200.00) Dollars; Provided, this Section shall not become effective until July 31, 1914), is allowed to remain in the bill as the same

passed the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, after a public hearing was had in which all parties interested were represented, the following benefits will obtain to the people of the State as a whole, any one of which is of sufficient importance to cause the defeat of Question #47, which seeks to repeal said Section."

The first reason assigned why the voters of the State should vote "no", is for the purpose of conserving human life by lessening the dangers that result from the excessive explosives

used in the present method of mining coal in this State, known as "shooting coal off the solid", which is done by drilling a hole in the solid vein of coal and placing large charges of powder, dynamite or other explosive, and then firing same off. This method of mining coal is very destructive to the coal and does great damage to both life and property. As proof of this statement you have but to read the report of Pete Hanraty, Chief Mine Inspector of Oklahoma for the fiscal years 1907-1908, which is found on Page 7, and reads as follows:

"The State of Oklahoma surely has the right to see that future generations are not deprived of the advantages and comfort derived from the use of coal on account of the present unjustifiable, unnecessary, wasteful and dangerous methods of producing it."

On Page 17, Mr. Hanraty says, "shooting in or off the solid should not be practiced."

On same page, he further says; "the depth of the hole should be less by at least six inches than the depth of cutting or mining." "The use of very deep shot holes should be avoided as unnecessarily dangerous."

Also Mr. Hanraty used the following language in a paper read before the Mine Inspectors Institute at Scranton, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1908, Page 37, which reads as follows:

"Rule 8. It should be made a criminal offense to give an inexperienced man a place in a mine where he could locate, drill and fill holes with powder and be allowed to fire same. We can never claim to have reached a high state of civilization until the taking of human life is forbidden when it can be avoided, regardless of what it costs to produce coal."

If the above rule had been in effect ninety-eight per cent of human lives destroyed by explosions would have been saved. Unless these rules are put into effect, thousands more will be sacrificed, or public opinion will force the coal companies to produce coal without powder."

Also read report of William Cameron, Mine Inspector for Indian Territory, to the Secretary of the Interior, which is found on Page 6 of said report, and reads as follows:

"The disastrous results arising from the use of explosives in coal mines are still manifest in this territory. These unfortunate conditions may be expected to continue until the existing rules in regard to the use of powder and the manner of conveying it into and caring for it in the mines are enforced and additional regulations are made, until the present system of shooting from the solid is ab-

andoned and the proper and skillful methods of mining used in the past are resumed and the quantity of powder is reduced to that necessary to perform effective work, and until an explosive of better and less dangerous character is generally used.

Under the law I have no authority to remedy these conditions. After much effort I induced the operators and representatives of the United Mine Workers of America to sign an agreement to improve these conditions; but the rules agreed upon have been constantly and almost universally disregarded, and therefore rendered almost valueless."

A second reason assigned against the repeal of Section 18 is that the present method of mining coal in this State is destructive of practically one-half of the gross products of the mines which is caused by the high and powerful explosives used, which brings about the breaking up and disintegration of what would be lump coal, if the law stands as same passed the Legislature. As proof of this fact, see Bulletin 394 of the United States Geological Survey, Page 14, which reads as follows:

"Two of the causes which lead to the production of unnecessarily large quantities of slack are the excessive use of powder and the practice of 'shooting from the solid.' These reduce the percentage of large sized or marketable coal and naturally increases the cost of that portion of the product.

Legislation prohibiting 'shooting from the solid', which would provide penalties for the excessive use of powder would have as one result, a large percentage of lump coal; and thus in a measure enable operators to assume the additional expense involved in the briquetting of such slack as is unavoidably produced.

This Legislation is in the province of the state governments, and it is not too much to hope that before long laws may be enacted against the accumulation of slack heaps or the useless destruction by burning and this waste prohibited, as that of natural gas has been in some cases."

This great destruction of the coal means that the coal fields of this State will be exhausted much quicker if Section 18 is repealed, which is a question of vital importance to the people of the State.

In support of the above statement, we call your attention to Bulletin 333, Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Page 9, which reads as follows:

"In all countries mentioned except the United States the excessive charges of explosives are prohibited by law and definite limits are set as to the amount of any explosives that may be used."

Page 16 of said Bulletin reads as follows:

"These restrictions in the kind and amount of explosives have yielded an additional benefit in the fact that the reduction in the amount used, not only reduces the number of accidents, but also to a large degree prevents coal waste. The miner finds that with the restricted amount of explosives allowed it is necessary to mine by machine or hand in order that the explosive may produce the coal, and a large per cent of lump coal is consequently produced."

The third reason assigned, why the voters of the State should vote "no" on the repeal of Section 18, is that you reduce the price of coal thirty or forty per cent, due to the fact that the coal mines operated under Section 18 will produce thirty or forty per cent more lump or commercial coal than is now produced under the present method of mining in this State, for if the net products of the mines are thirty or forty per cent less than the gross production, it stands to reason that this difference will exist in the price of the coal to the consumer, because the difference between the net production and gross production is practically a loss to the operator, therefore, he must add to the price of the lump or commercial coal the amount of the waste and the consumer must pay this difference.

The fourth reason why the voters of the State should vote "no" on State Question #47 is that the coal industry in this State reached its maximum of prosperity prior to statehood, when coal was mined as provided in this Act of the Legislature. Oklahoma<sup>coal</sup> was then an important factor in the markets of the southwestern portion of the United States. The inauguration of the present expensive, dangerous and wasteful methods of shooting coal from the solid vein increases the percentage of slack, dirt, dust and slate, and decreases the percentage of lump coal to such an extent that Oklahoma coal can no longer be sold in competition with coal from other States. The tonnage production of Oklahoma mines has decreased to such an extent that it is a disgrace to know that we are one of the two among the forty-eight states that has permitted this practice to destroy one of its greatest natural resources.

The wasteful methods used in mining Oklahoma coal are absolutely reprehensible, and no amount of deceptive, demagogic, sentimental argument can change the facts that the coal industry in this State is being destroyed by the present method of mining.

To sum up the above argument is to say that it is our opinion that no good reason can be assigned or justified from any standpoint why Section 18 of House Bill #228 should be repealed, because Section 18 of House Bill #228 does not take effect until July 31, 1914, which is the time of expiration of the present contract that exists between the coal operators and the coal miners of the State, therefore, said bill does not affect the present agreement, and at the expiration of the present agreement the miners will be at liberty to make a new agreement with the operators.

Three things prompted the Legislature in passing this bill.

- First. Conservation of human life;
- Second. Conservation of the coal fields of the State;
- Third. A reduction of the price of coal to the consumers.

Anyone of which is sufficient to cause the voters of the State to vote "no" on State Question #47.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee on behalf of the Fourth Legislature.

By -

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*J. L. Carpenter*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
*N. Briggs*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Committee

*J. J. [unclear]*  
*[unclear]*

*[unclear]*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE

TO: THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
FROM: [unclear]  
SUBJECT: [unclear]

SECRETARY'S MEMORANDUM  
OKLAHOMA CITY, STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
Secretary's Office:

This instrument was filed for record this

*22* day of *July*  
A. D., 191*3* at *10:30* o'clock *A.M.*

Recorded in \_\_\_\_\_ Corporation  
Record No. \_\_\_\_\_ at Page \_\_\_\_\_

*Benjamin F. Johnson*  
Secretary of State.  
BY \_\_\_\_\_

ARGUMENT FOR THE ADOPTION OF STATE QUESTION NO. 47, SAME BEING  
THE QUESTION OF THE REPEAL OF SECTION EIGHTEEN OF HOUSE BILL 228.  
"THE MINING BILL"

Prepared by --George F. Short---for the  
United Mine Workers of America.

The petitions for this referendum were circulated by the  
United Mine Workers of America, of District 21, the laboring men  
employed in the mines in the State of Oklahoma.

There are four groups of persons who are, or should be, working  
for the adoption of this referendum. First; the Mine Workers,  
whose liberty will be taken away. Second; The Mine Owners, who  
will be forced into bankruptcy or into a ruinous sale to their  
successful competitors. Third; The citizens of the towns which  
will be ruined by the destruction of the coal mining industry in  
their midst, and Fourth; the coal buying public which will ultimate-  
-ly pay the price in higher fuel, if the law be not repealed.

The laboring men through their organization have taken the lead  
and are bearing the brunt of the fight for the adoption of this  
referendum; confident that they have but to get the facts clearly  
before the public of this state and success will crown their efforts.

A careless reading of the law by the uninformed, might show  
nothing alarming. But a careful analysis of the reasons advanced  
for the adoption of this referendum must convince the most skeptical  
that the law is a damnable attempt of the greedy and grasping to  
destroy the liberty of American citizens and secure a monopoly of  
the coal industry of this State.

The United Mine Workers are asking the adoption of this repeal  
of Section Eighteen of these reasons;

First; Section Eighteen is an unreasonable outrageous assault  
upon human liberty. It denies to the working man the right to con-  
tract for his labor as a free agent; ~~It says that the miner~~  
~~work only after this fashion.~~ Here in Oklahoma, in the boasted  
"Land of the Free", the legislature has said to the laboring miner;

"You shall work only as I say or not at all". By pleading the safeguarding of human lives it befores the issue and destroys the right of the laboring man to sell his labor; depriving him of the first great asset of human liberty.

Second; It endangers the lives which it's supporters claim it protects by increasing the danger of falling coal and of multiplying over and over again in cases of rheumatism, with all it's kindred diseases. The veins of coal in this state vary from a pitch comparable to the roof of a house or the slope of a hill-side to that of a level floor. All coal must be mined "up hill". Fancy the increased danger of a falling roof, or coal where the pitch of the vein is like that of a house roof, when the miner must dig out the rock upon which the coal rests. Even greater is the danger to life of the dreaded rheumatism. In order to dig out that rock the miner is obliged to lie upon his side and dig above his head. All the water in the mine runs down the face of the coal and over the floor. The miner must lie for hours in that water and mud. Such a condition seems beyond belief. Nevertheless it is true. Where the vein pitches at such an angle there is no other way by which he can remove the rock from underneath the coal. We cannot believe that the people of this State, when they learn that such will be the condition, if this law is not repealed, will allow it to remain a law. For if he escapes from falling coal or roof he certainly cannot labor under such conditions more than two or three years without becoming a wreck from Rheumatism.

Third; This law either forces some of the Mining Companies, who are powerless to protect themselves, into Bankruptcy or places them entirely at the mercy of others. Either alternative will destroy all semblance of competition in the supply of coal by Oklahoma mines. It does not require a knowledge of mining to see that the Mine Owner whose vein of coal pitches at a great angle is at the mercy of the one whose vein is comparatively level; where both are required by law to undercut the coal. To undercut coal on a heavy pitch is an additional increased burden both in labor and

danger over that of the level vein. Therefore such a mine owner is put to a much greater cost to produce his coal than is the more fortunate one. It is easy to see that one will be enabled to profitably sell his coal, if he so desires, at the very figure it costs the other to get his to the surface. You need not expect to profit by this condition. Observation and Experience justify the belief that the favored Mine Owner will reap this benefit for himself and not share it with the public. But two things can follow: either the unfortunate one must go into Bankruptcy or the Mine Owners must enter into an agreement to hold the price of coal at a sufficiently high figure to enable him to sell his coal at a profit. And in either event the public must pay the price. Either will increase the cost of coal, neither will benefit the consumer. Instead the public will be thrown still further into the clutches of the corporations supplying it with fuel.

Fourth; Unless repealed this law will throw the mining industry into a state of confusion; force thousands of men out of work; cause economic disturbance and industrial strife. By putting a small group of men in a favored position where they can absolutely dominate the coal industry, the Legislature has given them the power to force the independent producers to sell to them or to go through the Bankruptcy courts. There are numbers of communities in this state whose prosperity depends absolutely upon the continued operation of the mines. This law will force the closing of the mines in some of these cities. Idle men will loaf on the streets, property will depreciate, small business men will fail; hundreds of people will suffer. Men will be forced to leave homes representing the savings of a life time and go to other states in search of work. Ill will and class hatred will be engendered. And the public at ~~large~~ large will feel this industrial strife in the higher price it will have to pay for coal. All this that a few men may secure, during this economic disturbance, the control of the coal industry of this state. In the light of all this one can find no reason for the adoption of this law; by the Legislature; surely all will join in the adoption of this repeal of it.

Fifth; It will place the consumer of coal entirely at the mercy of the coal trust; increase the cost of living by raising the price of coal and add to the now staggering burden of the farmer and the poor man. For the Mine Owners whose veins of coal are comparatively level can comply with the law by installing machinery to undercut the coal. While no practical Mining Engineer will even claim that a machine can be successfully operated on a vein of coal which pitches even twenty degrees. Thus will a few men be left in absolute control of the supply of coal. What is more logical than monopoly where a few control the supply? How can one see the reason for the vehemence with which some Mine Owners advocate the adoption of this law. Now is a reason given for the wine parties and beer busts given the Legislature by the advocates of this law. The meaning of it all is plain. Those who can operate will control the field. Then will the coal consumer pay the bills. You have heard of benevolent trusts but the stories you read of them were in Fairy books. The goods you bought of them you paid for in Money and in as much money as they could gouge from you. The Federal Government is daily engaged in struggles with the Trusts for the reason that the American people have long listened to ill advisers. Such a condition confronts Oklahoma to-day. Will you have Coal Trust, or will you have free men and free competition?

Believing in the justice of our cause and in the fairness of the citizenship of Oklahoma we submit our case to you. Do you believe in the liberty of the working man? Will you allow him to sell his labor to his best advantage, or will you make a slave and a serf of him by legislating a contract upon him? Will you destroy his life by increasing the hazard of his labor? Will you sap his health by making him seek a livelihood in mud and water grubbing hundreds of feet from the light of the sun? Will you force the honest Mine Owner into Bankruptcy and destroy the savings of a life time of men living in mining towns? Vote "Yes" and help the laboring man fight the trusts.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CHAS. WEST,  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
SMITH C. MATSON  
WILLIAM C. REEVES  
CHARLES L. MOORE  
EDWARD G. SPILMAN  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

OKLAHOMA CITY

PLEASE REFER TO INITIALS \_\_\_\_\_

April 16, 1913.

To the

Attorney General.

S i r:

We desire to submit the following as a ballot to  
State Question No. \_\_\_\_\_:

"The gist of the proposition is to veto section  
eighteen of an act of the Oklahoma Legislature,  
passed and approved at its fourth regular session,  
entitled:

'An act to promote the health and safety of  
employees in coal mines; prescribing the qualifications  
for Mine Inspector; providing for a system of mine  
telephones, and for the construction and maintenance  
of bath houses for the use of miners; prohibiting any  
interference, or attempt to interfere, with the Mine  
Boss in the performance of his duties; prescribing  
penalties for the violations of any of the provisions  
thereof, and repealing certain statutes in conflict.'"

Respectfully,

*Pete Hanratty*

STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CHAS. WEST,  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
SMITH C. MATSON  
WILLIAM C. REEVES  
CHARLES L. MOORE  
EDWARD G. SPILMAN  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

OKLAHOMA CITY

PLEASE REFER TO INITIALS CW-VD

April 16, 1913.

To the  
Secretary of State,  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

S i r:

I hereby approve and adopt the ballot title proposed by Mr. Pete Hanraty, who submits State Question No. 47, Referendum Petition No. 19, which ballot title is in words and figures, to-wit:

"The gist of the proposition is to veto section eighteen of an act of the Oklahoma Legislature, passed and approved at its fourth regular session, entitled:

'An act to promote the health and safety of employees in coal mines; prescribing the qualifications for Mine Inspector; providing for a system of mine telephones, and for the construction and maintenance of bath houses for the use of miners; prohibiting any interference, or attempt to interfere, with the Fire Boss in the performance of his duties; prescribing penalties for the violations of any of the provisions thereof, and repealing certain statutes in conflict.'"

Very respectfully,

  
ATTORNEY GENERAL,

Honorable Benj. F. Harrison,  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

CHAS. WEST,  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
SMITH C. MATSON  
WILLIAM C. REEVES  
CHARLES L. MOORE  
EDWARD G. SPILMAN  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL

OKLAHOMA CITY

PLEASE REFER TO INITIALS ~~EGS-B~~

May 13, 1913.

To the

Honorable Secretary of State.

S i r:

I am transmitting to you herewith Ballot  
Title for Referendum Petition No. 19, State Question  
No. 47, entitled:

"The gist of the proposition is to  
veto section eighteen of an act of the Okla-  
homa Legislature, passed and approved at its  
fourth regular session, entitled:

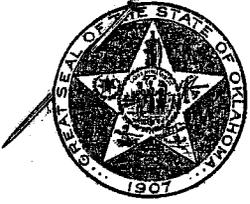
'An act to promote the health and  
safety of employees in Coal Mines; prescri-  
bing the qualifications for Mine Inspector;  
providing for a system of mine telephones,  
and for the construction and maintenance  
of bath houses for the use of miners; pro-  
hibiting any interference, or attempt to  
interfere, with the Fire Boss in the per-  
formance of his duties; prescribing penal-  
ties for the violations of any of the pro-  
visions thereof, and repealing certain stat-  
utes in conflict."

which said Ballot Title is hereby approved by me.  
This petition was filed in my office on May 12, at  
4 o'clock P. M. by Pete Hanraty.

Very respectfully,

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

By E. G. Spilman



STATE OF OKLAHOMA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
OKLAHOMA CITY

BENJAMIN F. HARRISON  
SECRETARY

HUGH L. HARRELL  
ASST SECRETARY

*Copy.*

June 18, 1913.

To His Excellency,

The Governor,

Sir:--

I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of Referendum Petition and Ballot Title approved by the Attorney General. This Petition is State Question No. 47, Referendum Petition No. 19, the same was filed in this office Saturday, June 14th, 1913, with 19,861 signatures, more than five per cent. of the votes cast for the State Officer receiving the highest number of votes at the last General Election.

Very respectfully,

*Benjamin F. Harrison*  
Secretary of State.

bfh-w

