

# American Troops Sent Direct From the United States Land In Italy

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GUARANTY STATE BANK  
Of Ardmore.  
Not Too Large for Small Business.

A Newspaper of Character

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### CARTER WAS FIRST "OVER THE TOP" IN WAR STAMP DRIVE

JUNE 28 CAMPAIGN ESTABLISHED NEW RECORD IN WAR ACTIVITIES.

### CITY MEETS QUOTA

Nearly Every Country District Reports Pledges in Excess of Allotment—County's Excess Estimated at More Than One-Third.

Carter County was first in the state to report "over the top" in yesterday's War Savings Stamps drive. Thomas W. Champion, county chairman, received the following telegram this morning from George W. Barnes, state director: "Congratulations; your county first 'over the top.'"

In view of the fact that Carter led all the counties in the United States in prorate purchases of war savings stamps on June 1, the result of yesterday's drive is particularly gratifying to local workers, as it sets a new record in local war activities.

Reports are being tabulated at the county headquarters today and the indications are that nearly every community in the county oversubscribed its quota. In the city the quota was \$160,000 and all but one ward passed its limit. First Ward pledged \$52,000, an excess of \$2,000; Second Ward, \$39,000, an excess of \$4,000; Third Ward, \$65,000, an excess of \$15,000; Fourth Ward was the only ward in the city which failed to meet its quota, \$25,000. The Fourth Ward pledged about \$13,000.

Outside of Ardmore most of the districts oversubscribed. Wirt probably made the largest oversubscription, pledging \$60,000. Its quota was \$25,000. Healdton's quota was \$35,000 and \$60,000 was pledged.

It was announced today that \$50,000 worth of stamps were sold for cash yesterday.

Chairman Champion estimates that the total amount pledged in Carter County yesterday will pass the half-million-dollar mark.

### WILSON WATCHING HOW MONEY IS EXPENDED

### INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS ARISING FROM WAR.

Chicago, June 29.—An intimate picture of President Wilson's familiarity with the industrial phases of America's war preparations was given yesterday by Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the shipping board, in an address before a meeting here of the Illinois manufacturers' Association.

"We are applying manufacturing principle to the shipbuilding business and we find these methods successful," Mr. Hurley said. "Incidentally, it may be of interest for you to know that the methods adopted have been followed with close interest by President Wilson."

"I think there is no impropriety in telling you that the president is handling all his work so systematically that he finds time to give a part of his time to the more intimate problems of the various departments."

"The president knows more about costs than any of you would believe to be possible in the case of a great war executive. You know that congress allotted the president an appropriation of \$100,000 for emergency war purposes. He personally kept his accounts, and you may feel confident that every dollar was carefully expended under his direction."

"The president has been steadfast in his determination that there shall be no profiteering in this war, and I am willing to stand sponsor for the fact that he knows what constitutes profiteering, and what, on the other hand, constitutes a margin of profit that enables the manufacturer to expand his plant to meet the nation's needs in this war."

### GREAT BARGE LINES FOR THE MISSISSIPPI SOON BE AUTHORIZED

Washington, June 29.—A favorable report on the plan to construct barge lines on the Mississippi River to relieve railroad congestion has been made to Director General McAdoo by Charles A. Prouty, director of the division of public service of the railroad administration. No announcement has yet been made regarding what amount will be expended for the purpose. Representatives of commercial and civic organizations along the Mississippi River have urged the administration to set aside between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 for the project.

## PROFITEERS ARE ROBBING AMERICAN PEOPLE, U. S. TRADE COMMISSION SAYS

### INORDINATE GREED AND BAREFACE FRAUD ARE TERMS APPLIED TO MANY INDUSTRIES OF COUNTRY

### MEAT, FLOUR, CANNED MILK, CANNED SALMON, STEEL COPPER, ZINC, LUMBER, OIL ARE SOME OF THE INDUSTRIES NAMED IN REPORT TO SENATE—EXORBITANT SALARIES PAID TO HEADS OF CONCERNS AND SADDLED ONTO THE PEOPLE ARE ALSO EXPLOITED BY THE COMMISSION.

Washington, June 29.—Investigations carefully conducted have led to the conclusion that profiteering exists among American industries at the present time, due in part to advantage being taken of "war pressure for heavy production," and in part to "inordinate greed and bareface fraud," the Federal Trade Commission announced today in a report sent to the senate.

The report was sent in response to a resolution asking the commission to furnish the senate with all figures and information relative to profiteering in order that steps might be taken to remedy present conditions.

Outstanding features of the report, each supported by extensive data, are:

The heavy profit made by the low cost concern under a government fixed price for the whole country.

The heavy profit made by the meat packers and allied industries and by the flour millers.

The trade tendency to increase and maintain prices against forces of competition.

Some Included Articles.

The report is based on findings by the commission for the war industries board, the food administration, the fuel administration and other executive departments, on industrial surveys and through enforcement of laws against unfair methods of competition. The products investigated and which the report covers are steel, copper, zinc, nickel, sulphur, lumber, flour, canned milk and canned salmon. Salaries and bonus paid higher officials also were the subject of inquiry.

Price fixing by the government, the report says, has tended to prevent the market from running away, but at the same time it strengthens the stronger factors in industry in their position and enriches them by profits "which are without precedent."

While the price of flour has been stabilized by fixing a price for wheat and a maximum margin of profit for flour, the report shows that profits increased from an average of 12 per cent on the investment for the four

years ending June 30, 1916, to nearly 38 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1917.

Indefensible Profits. These profits, it is stated, "are indefensible considering that an average profit of one mill for six months of the year shows as high as \$2 a barrel."

The report declared that unprecipitated profits are shown in a survey of the packing industry. In this connection it is said:

"Five meat packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy—and their subsidiary and affiliated companies, have monopolistic control of the meat industry and are reaching out for like domination in other products. Their manipulations of the market embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law. Their reward expressed in terms of profit reveals that four of these concerns have pocketed in 1915, 1916 and 1917, \$140,000,000. However delicate a definition is framed for 'profiteering,' these packers have preyed upon the people unconsciously."

Investigation in the coal mining industry reveals, in the opinion of the commission, that despite government price fixing large margins of profit have been made.

In Oil Industry.

In the oil industry large profits are now being made in fuel oil and gasoline, the industry being one where the law of supply and demand still operates. The operation of this law is held to be responsible for the heavy profits, but a portion of the blame is laid to the spreading of false reports regarding supplies.

Steel companies made abnormal profits before the government fixed a price for the product, and it is shown that some have since made unusual returns. Profits of the United States Steel Corporation are estimated at 24.9 per cent in 1917, as compared with 15.6 per cent in 1916, and 5.2 per cent in 1915.

In practically every one of the other industries covered by the report it is shown unusually heavy profits have been made in the last few years. Abnormal salaries are also shown to have been paid executive officials.

### SENATE REFUSES TO EXTEND DRAFT AGE

Washington, June 29.—The senate late yesterday rejected by a vote of 49 to 25 the fall amendment to the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill extending the draft ages to 20 and 40 years, respectively.

Preliminary to disposition of the fall amendment, the senate voted down, 41 to 33, an amendment by Senator Hardwick of Georgia to make the minimum age limit 21 years, as at present, instead of 20, as proposed by Senator Fall. A proposal by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, to make the maximum age 35 years, instead of 40, proposed in the fall amendment, was rejected on a viva voce vote.

### "DARKHORSE" ELECTED PRESIDENT OF ROTARIANS

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—John Poole of Washington, D. C., "darkhorse" candidate, yesterday was elected president of the International Association of Rotary Clubs on the second ballot. He received 273 votes, but his election later was made unanimous on a motion of Robinson A. McDowell of Louisville, past first vice-president and one of the candidates for president.

### Hun Editor Convicted.

Kansas City, Mo., June 29.—Jacob Frohwerk, a former editorial writer for the Missouri Staats-Zeitung, a German language newspaper, found guilty by a jury last night of violating the espionage act, today was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on each of 12 counts, the sentences to run concurrently. In addition, Frohwerk was fined \$500 on the first count.

### WIRE BULLETINS

Washington, June 29.—Capture of 309 German prisoners and the destruction of three German airplanes by American aviators was reported by General Pershing in an official communique today.

Washington, June 29.—Following enthusiastic praise by senators of the administration of the army draft, the senate today adopted an amendment to the army bill to make Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder a lieutenant general during the war.

Washington, June 29.—Declaring that all the United States asks of Mexico for American citizens is justice and fair dealing, the United States today made public a "solemn protest" sent to President Carranza against the Mexican decree of Feb. 19, 1918, establishing a tax on oil lands.

London, June 29.—Four British torpedo boat destroyers fought a long-range engagement with a German destroyer force across the Belgian coast on Thursday evening. The action was broken off before any decisive results were attained.

London, June 29.—The German government, according to German newspapers, is taking preparatory measures with a view to intervention in Russia, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company today from Zurich. Under this plan, it is stated, troops will be sent to "restore order," and be assisted by "maximalist forces."

### BRITON FROWNS ON PLAN OF KERENSKY

PROPOSED PROJECT OF INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA  
OPPOSED.

### ALLIES WERE DILATORY

Entente Should Have Helped Kerensky When He Was in Office and Struggling to Continue War, Englishman Declares in London.

London, June 29.—The question of what the attitude of the allies toward Russia should be, especially with reference to former Premier Kerensky's appearance upon the scene, is discussed by the Daily News today in an editorial under the signature of its editor. The article contends that if the cause of freedom is the cause of the allies, then the allies should have helped the revolution when it was given birth, but it declares that they neither welcomed nor aided it.

"With the exception of the United States," the writer asserts, "the allies have for more than a year looked on with cold distrust. They have thought of interests when they should have thought of principles."

Remarking that the allies did not help Kerensky when he might have held his position with their aid, which it interprets as an invitation to the allies to enter Russia and repress the bolsheviks as a preliminary to raising an army to fight the Germans.

After discussing at length the practicability of military intervention through Siberia, apart from the question of expediency, the article dismisses the project as impracticable and reaches the conclusion that Kerensky's method is not the way to regain the confidence of the Russian people and bring them to the side of the allies.

### AMERICAN MAJOR IN FRANCE GOT SURPRISE ANSWER FROM AMERICAN

With the American Army in France, June 13.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The attack made last night by the Germans on Bourresches, which the American troops were holding, was so violent that the worst was feared. A report was received that the town had been occupied by the Germans and a major was sent down from headquarters to ascertain the facts. He fell in with the officer who had been entrusted with the defense of a village.

"Are the Boches in Bourresches?" he inquired hastily.

There was a lurid interlude, and the staff officer bellowed:

"Was it not the order that no Germans were to be allowed to remain in Bourresches?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then, why in the hell have you left them there?" was demanded.

"Burying party not yet arrived, sir," was the answer.

### FRENCH PAPER DEMANDS BOMBING REPRISALS BE MADE ON HUN CITIES

Paris, June 29.—In an effort to organize the defense of Paris against German raiding airplanes, the aviation committee of the chamber of deputies will confer with Premier Clemenceau and recommend the pursuit of German machines which bombard the capital and the creation of three distinct zones.

The first of these zones will be exclusively for cannon and airplanes, the next will be defended by small balloons and the third will be brilliantly lighted.

Reprisals against German cities are demanded by the press, the Petit Parisien demanding that the cities of Cologne, Coblenz and Frankfurt be made special objects of attack. The newspaper recommends that the control of airplane bombardments of German cities be placed in the hands of an independent body.

### New York Bank Statement.

New York, June 29.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold \$171,971,680 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of \$124,826,550 from last week.

### U. S. TROOPS TAKE CHARGE OF TWO CANAL ZONE CITIES

WILSON ORDERS COLON AND PAVONA OCCUPIED BY ARMED FORCES.

### QUARREL OVER ELECTION

President of Country Postpones Date for Tests at Polls and Opposition Parties Appeal to Washington—Executive Sends Protest.

Panama, June 29.—Upon orders from Washington American troops began policing the cities of Panama and Colon at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The action was taken under the treaty of 1904 authorizing the United States to assume this police duty whenever it was necessary to maintain order. The Panama government has protested to Washington against the measure.

Because the former administration had refused to correct conditions in the two cities, soldiers in the canal zone were forbidden to enter them and the civilian employees boycotted Colon and Panama until the mandate of the military authorities was carried out by the Panama government.

Postpone Elections.

The new administration, under President Uriola, began to clean up the cities, but in connection with this work, announced that the elections fixed for June 30 and July 7 would be postponed for six months because of the fear that serious disorders might occur if held on the dates set by law.

The opposition party protested to Washington against the defendant of the elections, claiming that such a move would serve no purpose except to favor the candidates supported by the new administration. The American state department advised President Uriola to hold the elections, but he replied that a fair election could not be held now, and he suggested that American commissioners supervise the making up of poll books and assume charge of an election to be held late in July or early in August, which the Panama president said, could be held in an open and fair manner.

No disorders have been reported since it was announced that the decree forbidding the election would be enforced by the police.

Opposition Appeals to U. S.

The opposition party again protested to Washington, and yesterday the American state department notified President Uriola that because of disorders American troops would police the cities until further notice. No time limit being set, there is no one in Panama who knows how long the occupation will continue.

President Uriola yesterday issued a statement on the situation:

"Foreign Secretary LaFevre states that at 11 o'clock the charge d'affaires of the United States sent a note informing him that the United States by virtue of article 7 of the treaty of 1904 has ordered that its armed forces at 2 o'clock this afternoon would enter the cities of Panama and Colon to maintain public order in them and on the waters adjacent to them."

"At that hour in the midst of profound tranquility the armed American forces entered without the least resistance on the part of our police or of authorities, notwithstanding that the Panama government did not have time to inform the officials that the government would exercise their action because of the memorandum covering this feature was not handed to me until after 1 o'clock in the afternoon."

Some Peppery Language.

"I do not wish to characterize now as unjustifiable this act of the government of the United States, but the fact should be understood that my government, with the force at its disposal, is able to maintain public order in the whole nation, and without doubt in the cities of Panama and Colon. True, it is, that there is considerable political excitement of the approaching elections, but this is characteristic of all democracies."

"It also is true that although there were fears of disturbances in some parts of the republic, nothing has taken place, nor could take place, which would give rise to a doubt that the government is impotent to put down with a strong hand the least attempt a public disorder."

"It is also pertinent that the political problem which stirs the country could have been solved satisfactorily by the United States, whose friendly co-operation we solicited."

President Uriola has prepared a manifesto to the country, and yesterday afternoon sent the following cablegram to President Wilson.

"Today at 11 o'clock I was informed by the charge d'affaires of the United States in this capital that at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the cities of Panama and Colon would be occupied by military forces of the canal zone, on the pretext of maintaining public order. I protest against this interference, which violates the sovereignty of Panama without any justification, inasmuch as the government of Panama has sufficient means to maintain public order in these cities, and I decline to share with your excellency's government the responsibilities which so grave an action implies."

"Ciro Luis Uriola."

America Is Determined.

Washington, June 29.—The protest from Panama over the policing of Colon and Panama by United States troops had not reached the state department today. United States troops will remain in Colon and Panama, according to present intentions, until order is established and all the elections have been held.

### WEATHER FORECAST

For Ardmore and Vicinity: Tonight and Sunday, generally cloudy.

Oklahoma: Generally cloudy tonight and Sunday.

East and West Texas: Tonight and Sunday partly cloudy to cloudy.

Local Temperature.

Maximum temperature yesterday, 104 degrees; minimum last night, 67.

Precipitation.

Rainfall last night, .40 inch.

### AMERICAN UNITS WITH ITALIANS

FIRST TROOPS FROM U. S.  
ARE ON ROMAN SOIL—  
MORE TO BE SENT.

Washington, June 29.—The first American troops landed yesterday in Italy, General March, chief of staff, announced today. These are not the force sent by General Pershing, but consisted of units shipped from this country.

The troops consist largely of sanitary units, but include other special organizations, General March explained. On the whole, however, it is made up mostly of non-combatant units. The combatant troops will be sent by General Pershing as previously announced.

General March had no announcement to make today as to the total number of troops shipped from this country to France. Formal announcement, he said, would be made later.

Surveying the entire battle front, General March said the situation could be said to be extremely favorable to the allies. He would make no comment upon the indications of an impending German attack.

The first National army division has taken up a sector at the front, General March also announced. It is the Seventy-seventh, raised in New York, trained at Camp Upton, and originally commanded by Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell. It was taken across under Major General Johnson.

Five American divisions which had been brigaded with the British for training have been returned to General Pershing's command with training completed.

One of these is the Thirty-fifth division, composed of Kansas and Missouri troops and commanded by Maj. Gen. William M. Wright when it left the United States.

General March disclosed that the official reports from the Italian front place the number of Austrians captured at 18,000 and a large amount of war material. The line of the Piave has been entirely restored by the Italians and in some places has been slightly advanced.

### PRESIDENT WILSON VEToes POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

Washington, June 29.—President Wilson today vetoed the postoffice appropriation bill.

The president vetoed the bill because it provided for having the government take over pneumatic tube mail services in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and some other cities until next March and then have the Interstate Commerce Commission determine their disposition.

Postmaster General Burleson opposed the provision, but congress insisted on it.

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### YEAR'S EXPENSE FOR WAR \$12,600,000,000

FORMER EXPENSE OF GOVERNMENT FOR ONE YEAR LESS THAN BILLION.

### DAILY COST \$50,000,000

With Addition of \$1,200,000,000, Which the Government Spent in the Three Months Preceding Declaration of War, the War Cost in Money to Date Is \$13,800,000,000.

Washington, June 29.—In discussion of amendments preparatory to passing the \$12,000,000,000 army appropriation bill today, the senate rejected, 45 to 19, an amendment proposing to specifically "direct" the president to raise an army of 5,000,000 men as soon as equipment and transportation could be provided.

Many senators, however, declared that the vote did not really represent opposition in congress to an army of such size, and that sentiment for great expansion as soon as war department plans permit was overwhelming.

Washington, June 29.—The government today closed its books for the fiscal year just ending—the first full fiscal year in the war—and Monday will open new annual records. Cabinet members and other heads of departments will make reports to the president, covering their stewardship of funds and responsibilities for the year closing today, or technically, tomorrow.

In government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,600,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills run up for the army, the navy, the shipbuilding program, airplane construction, coast defense requirements, other government activities and the needs of the allies for American loans to finance purchases of war materials in this country. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

With the addition of the \$1,200,000,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year, the war's cost in money to date has been \$13,800,000,000.

War activity now is draining about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury.

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### THRUST BY BRITISH NETS 400 PRISONERS

TWO FIELD GUNS, MACHINE GUNS AND TRENCH MORTARS ARE TAKEN.

London, June 29.—In their successful attack in Flanders, east of Nieppe wood, yesterday, the British took more than 400 prisoners, the war office announced today. Two German field guns, in addition to the machine guns and trench mortars taken, also were captured in this attack.

"The total number of prisoners taken by us in yesterday's successful operation east of Nieppe forest exceeds 400. This figure does not include those taken west of Merris. Two German field guns, in addition to a number of machine guns and trench mortars, also were captured by us."

"The hostile artillery has been active opposite Vaire wood, south of the Somme and west of Geuchy (Arras) region."

"There has been increased artillery activity on both sides in the Nieppe forest sector."

### French Repulse Attack.

Paris, June 29.—German attacks on the front southwest of Soissons for the purpose of ejecting the French from positions taken by them on Thursday night were repulsed last night, and the French line was held intact, according to the statement issued by the war office today.

In addition to their attack on the front in the Soissons area the Germans sent assault detachments against the lines held by the Italians on the Bligny heights, southwest of Rheims. The Italians drove off the German thrust.

### ST. LOUIS MAN IS ASST. ATTORNEY GENERAL

Washington, June 29.—Charles P. Williams of St. Louis was today appointed a special assistant attorney general to have charge of enforcement of war legislation in the St. Louis district, in co-operation with United States Attorney Oliver.