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GREATEST ARMY BUDGET IN WORLD IS PASSED BY THE AMERICAN SENATE

HUGE APPROPRIATION BILL CARRIES TOTAL OF MORE THAN TWELVE BILLIONS OF DOLLARS FOR WAR

Washington, June 29.—The army appropriation bill carrying \$12,089,000,000—the largest single budget in world history—was passed today by the senate without a roll call. Much important legislation was added by the senate, but no change was made in the present army draft age limits.

After three weeks and without a roll call or a dissenting voice the huge supply measure—a world's record breaker—was sent to conference between the two houses, with a view to its enactment next Monday, when the appropriations are needed.

An amendment by Senator France of Maryland authorizing the president to make a census or survey to classify the national manpower was adopted without objection, but with an intimation from Chairman Chamberlain that it might be stricken in conference.

No Reductions.
None of the appropriations for the army's part in the war for the financial year beginning July 1 was reduced by the senate. Instead, it increased many items, approved without change the house clause clothing the president with unlimited authority to increase the army by further draft calls and added scores of important executive riders.

A futile effort was made by senators desirous of specifically ordering an army increase. An amendment by Senator McCumber of North Dakota proposing to "direct" the president to enlarge the army to 5,000,000 enlisted men, as speedily as men and clothing could be obtained, was rejected 45 to 19, and an amendment by Senator Fall of New Mexico, proposing an increase of 3,000,000 men, went out viva voce. Many senators declared in voting they were only temporarily postponing action in accord with the war department's request for two or three months' time to submit the enlarged program.

Important Provisions.
Among important legislative provisions added by the senate to the bill, many of which the house leaders already have agreed to accept is the following:

Authorizing the president to organize volunteer Slavic and Russian legions.
Proposing the rank of lieutenant general for Provost Marshal General Crowder in recognition of his selective draft administration.
Providing for training and equipping of foreign troops, designed especially for the so-called "Pan-American" or South American army.

Amending the draft law to provide quotas based on the number of men in class one instead of on state population.

Giving effect to the British-American reciprocal draft treaty and other similar conventions which may be concluded, and permanently debarring from American citizenship citizens or subjects of neutral nations who have filed preliminary citizenship applications and who claim exemption from the draft.

Authorizing formation of a \$100,000,000 corporation under the aircraft board.

Distinctive Badges.
Providing distinctive badges or buttons for men discharged from and rejected for military service.

Authorizing the president to commandeer timber and lumber and conduct timbering operations, proposed for the aircraft and ship-building program.

Providing medals of honor and distinguished service crosses and other decorations.

Authorizing officers to buy their uniforms and equipment from the government at cost.

Providing more medical officers and promotions for the medical corps.

MIDNIGHT MASS BY POPE FOR PEACE

Rome, June 29.—At a midnight mass for peace and the re-establishment of justice, charity and fraternity through the world, Pope Benedict raised his voice in prayer in St. Peter's cathedral this morning. The pontiff, accompanied by Archbishop Bonaventura Ceretti, secretary of the congregation for extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs, went to the cathedral at 10 o'clock last night to participate in the ceremonies. There were about 1,000 persons present.

AMERICA PREPARES TO AID RUSSIA

PLANS CONTINUE DESPITE GERMANY'S SCHEME OF INTERVENTION.

Washington, June 29.—Preparations for extending economic assistance to Russia went a head today undisturbed by reports that the Germans contemplated military intervention in the country.

Officials declined to comment on the latest confusing reports of developments in Russia, and it was apparent they thought there would be no change in this government's plans. The extent to which Germany may be able to exert military force on Russia will depend as much on developments on the western front as on Teutonic willingness to assume further control in the East. Inasmuch as they have done their worst so far, unhampered by their peace treaties, there is no inclination here to look for any decided change in the attitude of the Germans.

Talk of American military intervention in Russia is not welcomed in official circles.

In preparation for any possible contingency, a survey of the situation has been made so that the United States may not be taken unawares. The question of tonnage is believed to have been settled. Sufficient ships in the Pacific trade can be mobilized, along with transports now building there, to take care of any initial expansion. The shipping board has divided transport contracts almost equally among Atlantic and Pacific yards.

There was no official indication today that President Wilson would take the country into his confidence by an early address to congress, leading to the conclusion that plans for helping Russia, aside from the economic assistance for which preparations already are under way, have not been completed.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Oklahoma, East and West Texas: Sunday and Monday, generally fair.
Arkansas: Sunday and Monday, cloudy, scattered thunder showers.

Days of Old When Knights Were Bold Saw Nothing Akin to This

London, June 29.—(Via Ottawa)—The feats at arms of knights of old are rivalled in modern warfare by the remarkable record of Private Beesley, of the Rifle brigade, who has just been awarded the Victoria cross.

When all the officers and non-commissioned officers had been killed in an attack, Private Beesley took command of his company. Leading the assault he captured an enemy post single-handed, killed two Germans at their machine guns, and then shot dead an officer who attempted to man the guns. Not until darkness came did Beesley move back to the original line. When he did, he brought along his wounded companion and the Lewis gun. Beesley then mounted the gun on a parapet and kept it going against the enemy until things had quieted down.

domitable Beesley and sent back as prisoners. As the enemy began to retreat a comrade brought up a machine gun. Beesley used this with great effect on the fleeing Germans. For four hours under a heavy fire Beesley and his comrades held their position.

TWENTY PERISH AS BUILDING FALLS

VICTIMS AT SIOUX CITY ARE BURNED ALIVE IN BIG COLLAPSE.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 29.—The list of dead in the ruins of the Ruff building, a three-story structure at Fourth and Douglas streets, this city, which collapsed at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and was burned, was estimated at from 20 to 30 late this afternoon. More than twenty are missing, but may be accounted for later.

Ten tailors employed by Phil Landry, who were working in the rear of the top floor of the Ruff building, the part of the building which went down first, and Louis Soiseth, foreman for the F. X. Babue & Sons, contractors, who were jacking the building for repairs, died in the hospital.

When the Ruff building fell the wall crushed the two adjoining structures—the Chain grocery and the Beaumont & Braugner meat market—and buried employes and patrons in the debris.

Fire broke out in the ruins within a few minutes and added to the horror of the scene. Cries of the imprisoned persons could be heard above the roar of the flames.

All the fire apparatus in the city responded, and assisted by hundreds of volunteers made frantic efforts to reach those imprisoned in the ruins.

About eighteen clerks were in the establishment when the explosion occurred. Eight of this number are known to have escaped.

RED CROSS SENDS OUT APPEAL FOR WORKERS

Carter County Red Cross Chapter has on hand a large supply of gauze for surgical dressings. This is considered a matter of great importance and Ardmore has been especially favored as many chapters throughout the country have short of this material. It is now necessary that the gauze be made up and returned to headquarters at the earliest possible time and for this purpose surgical dressings rooms will be open in every war school building and at Convention Hall every afternoon this week from 1:30 to 5 o'clock. A special call has been made for five-yard rolls and the work this week will be concentrated on this particular surgical dressing.

Every woman in Ardmore is expected to devote a part of her time this week to this work, either at the school building nearest her home or at Convention Hall.

ALLEGED LAND SHARKS ARE GIVEN LIBERTY

St. Louis, June 29.—Dr. F. C. Hiskins of Pine Bluff, Ark., and Edward C. Brecker of New Orleans, arrested here last night on a charge of fraud in connection with the alleged sale of government lands in New Mexico, were released today after the police decided there was insufficient evidence to hold them. The men were arrested on complaint of Henry Wallis, a baker, who said he had paid \$800, supposedly for the purchase of land. The men explained they were acting only as agents for locating individuals on government claims.

HUN RULERS AND GENERALS FEAR AMERICAN ARMIES

Paris, June 29.—(Havas agency) German prisoners are virtually unanimous in confirming the fear felt of the American armies by the German high command. According to the declarations of officers, this is the principal reason for the determination of Germany to seek at all costs to impose peace on the allies before next winter.

MADILL IS SCENE OF NEGRO LYNCHING

IDENTIFIED AS ASSAILANT OF WHITE WOMAN WHO WAS STABBED.

Madill, Okla., June 29.—Loucius McGill, negro convict, was lynched here early today by 500 persons after he had been identified as the man who stabbed Mrs. Lawson, wife of a farmer living 18 miles southeast of Madill. The woman's wounds are said to be fatal.

McGill, an hour earlier, had escaped from the prison farm where he was chopping wood. He was identified by Mrs. A. W. Lawson's daughter, 13 years old.

Mrs. Lawson, while resisting the negro, was cut on her throat, and stabbed in the left breast and right side.

Mrs. Lawson had gone to a spring some distance from her home when the negro approached her and demanded money. When she told him she had none, he attacked her with a knife.

McGill, accompanied by Samuel Fitzhugh and Ervin Keins, also negro convicts, after escaping early this morning from the prison farm, separated. Gee Kendrick, superintendent of the prison farm, followed with a pack of blood hounds and captured McGill about two miles from the scene of the crime. The posse of citizens who had assembled, following the alarm given by Mrs. Lawson's daughter, came upon Superintendent Kendrick and by threats of violence secured possession of McGill.

After he had been positively identified by Mrs. Lawson's daughter, a rope was tied around the negro's neck, the free end thrown over a limb and an instant later he was suspended between the limb and earth.

A score of revolver shots were fired into the swinging body and the mob dispersed. At a late hour the body had not been cut down.

McGill was sentenced from Logan county.

Another escaped negro was captured and returned to the farm. The third negro is at large.

WIRE BULLETINS

Washington, June 29.—President Wilson by proclamation today formally took over the wharves and docks of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Steamship Companies at Hoboken, N. J.

Virginia, Minn., June 29.—Up to late today five bodies of the 18 miners killed by the explosion in the Silver mine had been recovered.

Washington, June 29.—About 1,700 short line railroads were turned back to private management today by the railroad administration a few hours before congress passed legislation intended to prevent the relinquishment of many of them. Between 300 and 400 of the roads relinquished had sought to remain under government management. About 400 short lines were retained, as part of the national system.

Washington, June 29.—Without a roll call or dissenting vote, and with but 20 minutes' discussion, the senate late today passed and sent to conference the \$5,408,000,000 fortifications bill, which provides for enormous increase in ordnance manufacture.

London, June 29.—British aviators in aerial combats on the western front Friday shot down 17 German airplanes and sent six others down out of control. Three British machines are missing as a result of the combats.

KERENSKY IN PARIS.

Paris, June 29.—Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian provisional premier, arrived in Paris from London today. Shortly after his arrival he had a long conference with M. Maklakoff, the Russian ambassador in Paris.

More Steel Steamers.

Mobile, Ala., June 29.—Twelve 5,000 ton all-steel steamers at approximately \$1,000,000 each have been awarded to the Mobile Shipping Building Company by the shipping board, it was announced here today.

Packers and Millers Most Rapacious of the Profiteers, Report Says

Washington, June 29.—Profiteering on a tremendous scale in practically all of the basic commodities of life was reported to the senate today by the federal trade commission, as the result of an exhaustive investigation.

"Inordinate greed and barefaced fraud," as well as "war pressure for heavy production," the commission reported as the causes.

Re-appraisements of properties were made by great concerns, when it became evident that the government was about to fix prices on a basis of return on investment, the report says, and salaries, allowances and expenses were in many instances padded to show increased costs of conducting business.

Competition Is Defeated.
The outstanding feature of its investigation, the commission reported, was the evidence of a tendency to increase and maintain prices against the forces of competition.

Of all the big profits disclosed by the investigation, the report says, those of the meat packers and those allied with them, and by the flour millers, stand foremost, despite the fixing of prices by the government.

Manipulations of the market by five great packers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy—the commission asserts, "embrace every device that is useful to them without regard to law."

The report charges that the five concerns have monopolistic control of the meat industry and "are reaching for like domination in other products."

Pocketed Millions.
During 1915, 1916 and 1917, the report says, these companies "pocketed" \$140,000,000.

"The experience with steel, flour and coal," says the report, referring to price fixing, "shows that a high stimulating fixed price, while stabilizing an ascending market, produces an economic situation which is fraught with hardship to the consuming public and with ultimate peril to the high cost companies through increasing power of their low cost competitors."

Millions on Pine.
Southern pine producers association, the federal trade commission's report on profiteering charges, have been making unnecessary and unusually large profits, "running as high as 121 per cent on the net investment."

"Forty-eight southern pine companies producing 2,615,000,000 feet of lumber in 1917," says the report, "made an average profit on the net investment of 17 per cent. This is unusually large for the industry, as is indicated by the fact that the average profit in 1916 was only about 5.2 per cent. In 1917, 47 per cent on the footage of the companies covered was produced at a profit of

over 20 per cent. The range of profits was from a small loss to over 121 per cent on the net investment."

Morris Issues Statement.

New York, June 29.—Morris & Co. issued the following statement: "In the statement of the Federal Trade Commission as to the profits of Morris & Co., the figures given are misleading and are absolutely incorrect. The profits of 263.7 per cent for the three-year war period is a evidently figured on a nominal capital of \$3,000,000, and not on the capital invested, while the pre-war profit of 8.6 per cent was figured on the total investment. During 1917, our investment was in excess of \$38,000,000 and our profit was one-quarter per cent on this investment and not 263.7 per cent as stated.

"The average profit on investment for the past three years was 10.95 per cent. We know of no business with so small percentage of profit, especially when it is considered that we are handling highly perishable products and have to reinvest so much of our profits in the business."

Statement By Swift.

Chicago, June 29.—Swift & Co. in a statement issued late today, emphatically denied the profiteering charges made by the report of Federal Trade Commission investigators and on the other hand, charges a trick was perpetrated by the issuance of the report at the time it was made public.

"Swift & Co. deeply resent the spirit and manner in which this report has been issued," said the statement.

It was issued for release at 6 o'clock Saturday, a time when officials of many businesses have closed their desks for the week and are usually not on hand to answer sensational and unfounded charges. It tended to throw suspicion about an essential industry, which it is publicly recognized has fulfilled tremendous war demands from the beginning perhaps better than any other industry in the country."

Armour Is Angered.

Chicago, June 29.—Armour & Co. today issued a statement referring to the report of the Federal Trade Commission, for which Francis J. Heney was attorney, as "designed to impress the headline leaders."

"The charge of monopoly is simply the old cry against a business because it is big. If a profit of one quarter of a cent on a pound of product which a government audit shows we make, is profiteering, then there is no honest business in the world, for no valuable business in the world makes a smaller profit per unit of product," says the statement.

MOTORS COMPANY OFFICIALS CONVICTED IN FEDERAL COURT

New York, June 29.—After more than 24 hours deliberation, a jury in the federal court here today found the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., and several corporate and individual co-defendants guilty of using the mails to defraud.

The defendants found guilty are the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., C. R. Berry & Co., Robert P. Matches & Co., Nicholas Field Wilson, Robert P. Matches, William Loomis and Osborne E. Chaney.

There were 13 counts in the indictment with maximum penalties ranging from two to five years imprisonment and an aggregate maximum fine of \$22,000. Some of the defendants found guilty were convicted on all the counts and the rest on 12. They will be sentenced Tuesday.

NO MORE PERISHABLE GOODS BY MAIL TO U. S. SOLDIERS

Washington, June 29.—No more perishable goods, such as fruit and foods, will be accepted at postoffices for mailing to troops because almost always they cannot be delivered in edible condition.

BOMBS FOR HUNS.

London, June 29.—Fifteen tons of bombs were dropped by British naval aircraft on enemy targets during the period from June 4 to June 26, the admiralty announced today. In engagements with hostile aircraft, three of these were brought down. The British lost two of their own machines.

DRIVER CLAIMS HE SHOT WILLIAMS IN SELF DEFENSE

AGED MAN HELD WITHOUT BAIL TO AWAIT TRIAL IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

IDENTIFIES THE WEAPON

"I Shot Wylie Williams—That's the Gun I Shot Him With—He Said He Would Shoot Me," Defendant Declares on Witness Stand.

"I shot Wylie Williams. That's the gun I shot him with. I have had it since last spring. I saw him coming through the gate and asked him about my money. He said he would not pay me a d—cent. He jerked his horse back, threw his hand toward his pocket and said: 'I will shoot you G—d—old ignorant head off.' Then I shot him."

That was the testimony of W. C. Driver, while on the witness stand in the county court yesterday afternoon in his own behalf, at the preliminary hearing of himself and Stanley Harriott, his grandson, charged jointly with the murder of Wylie Williams, which occurred northwest of Springer last Tuesday.

At the conclusion of the hearing, which consumed the entire afternoon, Judge Thomas Champion held Driver without bail to the district court for trial and took the case of Stanley Harriott under advisement until tomorrow.

A. J. Hardy, county attorney, James Mathers and Thomas Norman appeared for the state, and J. B. Champion represented the defendants. A large number of witnesses, introduced by the defense, were examined, most of them character witnesses, introduced by the defense. The defense began its case backward, that is introducing its character witnesses first, and this evidence was admitted over the strenuous objections of the state, but the attorney for the defendant said he would put Driver on the stand before the hearing was completed.

Description of Wound.

Dr. H. A. Higgins of Springer was the first witness for the state and told of examining the body of Williams and finding a hole in the right side of his face three inches up and down and two and three-quarters inches across. In the wound he found powder and pieces of felt or gun wadding and slivers of bone in the brain tissue. This evidence tended to show that the dead man was in a stooping position when shot, bearing out the theory of the state that while he was stooping to unfasten the gate, the fastening being one and one-half or two feet from the ground, that Driver, who was alleged to have been in hiding behind a big tree, ambushed Williams. On cross-examination he said Driver bore a good reputation and that Williams' reputation was bad. He had heard that Driver was a moonshiner, but did not hear of it until after this killing. On re-direct examination he said he had never heard of Williams being in a cutting or shooting scrape or fighting with anybody.

Mrs. Williams' Testimony.

Mrs. Beesie Williams, widow of the slain man, was the next witness. She said her husband left home Tuesday morning, about 8 o'clock, to go to Ardmore. She did not hear of the killing until two hours after she heard the shot. The Williams family intended to move from that neighborhood the next day. She went to the gate where her husband was lying in the road and there was no one there. She saw a dog about the body. She told her husband was dressed and identified his hat, which had been shot through the brim. She said he wore no coat. She said he had no weapons, that none were about his body and he did not own a gun. She saw Mrs. Dyer near the place and spoke to her, but she crossed the road and did not answer. She was asked if her husband did not buy cattle from Driver, give him a check for \$1,800, sell the cattle, then take back the check and tear it up. She said he did not do that and that she never heard him say a word against Driver. Driver, she said, had never sued her husband and that her husband had cattle, horses, mules and lands; that he had just bought a farm near Pooleville.

L. R. Sermons, father of Mrs. Williams, testified to much that she did, he having gone with her to the gate. He heard the shot about 5:30 and said it was but a few minutes before the sun went behind the mountains when they heard of the murder, although the house where they lived was only a short distance away. When they reached the body there was no one there, but dogs were licking the wound and the ants were crawling over the body. Stanley Harriott was the first to tell him

(Continued on page 3.)