

# BILLION DOLLAR DEFICIENCY IN APPROPRIATION

Largest Urgent Deficiency Bill in History of Congress Favorably Reported to House by Committee.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A billion-dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill, the largest of its kind in the history of congress, although cut a half billion from original estimates, was favorably reported to the house today by Chairman Sherry of the appropriations committee.

The bill provides for the immediate needs of the war, navy and other departments.

**Gives Out Testimony.**  
Chairman Sherry made public testimony given to the committee by department chiefs during the last month of committee investigation.

Among the amounts asked for various military activities was a total of almost \$81,000,000 for mountain, field and siege artillery, in addition to more than \$1,000,000 already spent, and contract authorizations of \$79,000,000 additional.

The testimony of Colonel Ames of the ordnance department showed that the total amount available for this purpose since the beginning of the war was \$1,816,000,000, of which amount orders have been placed requiring ultimate expenditures of \$1,252,000,000, leaving still available for contracts \$564,000,000.

He said the \$1,816,000,000 was intended to supply ammunition, upon revised estimates of the quantities needed, for 2,000,000 men, including the ammunition needed for the light trench mortars.

**Military Program Changed.**  
Colonel Ames said the \$81,000,000 additional is asked as the result of a change in the military program, including new requirements for a larger number of shells, and ammunition for guns mounted in tanks, and \$7,000,000 for a plant designed for the filling of projectiles with gases, and \$2,000,000 for a plant for the same purpose to be erected in France.

General Pershing cabled strongly urging a plant in France to enable him to handle these toxic materials properly.

It is planned, ordnance officers explained, to dispatch a complete organization and equipment to France to enable the American expeditionary forces to meet the sudden shift in gas warfare.

"There is probably no phase of trench warfare," said Colonel Ragsdale, "that is open to such sudden shifts as gas warfare."

"The mustard gas or blister gas, used by the Germans simply changed the whole program."

"The plant is to enable the use of a trained personnel in handling these gases in loading shells and bombs and to enable the change of the character of gases to keep abreast of the developing phase of warfare."

"It is our intention to ship in large quantities, certain toxic materials that will then be taken out of these containers and put into shells or cylinders for making wave attacks, or into bombs."

**Ship Raw Materials.**  
"Then we have the construction and operation of a chemical plant for manufacture of raw materials. One of the raw materials can be shipped as harmless stuff, no more dangerous than lime, which by a relatively simple operation can be converted into one of the most poisonous materials known."

At his examination before the committee, Chairman Sherry's report said, General Wheeler of the ordnance bureau brought out that the government had an arrangement with the French to supply artillery and ammunition to a certain number of American troops arriving in France, but after these units are supplied the United States would fully equip additional troops.

**U. S. Resources Are Ample.**  
America's resources, General Wheeler testified, were sufficient to meet all war needs.

He asserted the War department had \$1,000,000,000 worth of ammunition contracts.

Major General Squier, chief signal officer, testified the signal corps had spent or obligated all the \$40,000,000 appropriated to carry out its airplane program and has incurred obligations that will equal \$90,000,000 in addition and may go beyond that for the present fiscal year.

He asked \$277,732,000 to procure bombs for the airplanes.

Discussing storage and shipping facilities, General Goethals said approximately \$50,000,000, with authorization of \$50,000,000 more, is needed for storage of quartermaster supplies along the seacoast, including huge amounts for various specific terminals.

**Germans Suspect Trotzky's Refusal To Sign Agreement**

(Continued From Page One.)  
the government and the supreme army command."

The correspondent, in an apparently inspired passage, adds:  
"The chancellor is resolved under no circumstances to conduct further negotiations in any neutral center and it will be the affair of the central powers to determine where such negotiations may best be held. The recall of the economic commission from Petrograd is under consideration."

**Large Number of Teuton Prisoners.**  
"On the other hand, it is evidently realized that the question of the big army of Austro-German prisoners of war in Russian territory still controlled by Petrograd cannot be overlooked."

A telegram from Vienna to the Tagliche Rundschau says:  
"It is pointed out in well-informed

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# YOUNGEST MAN EVER AT HELM OF BIG PARTY

Trained in Politics From "Ground Up," New Chairman Has Numerous Victories to His Credit.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram)—Will H. Hays is the youngest national chairman in the history of the republican party. He is 38 years old, but has been active in politics since he became a voter, when he was elected as a precinct committeeman at Sullivan, Ind.

Hays' political education, as they say in Indiana, has been "from the ground up." He was chairman of the Sullivan county committee from 1904 to 1908. During that time he was a member of the advisory committee of the republican state organization.

He began his career in state politics in 1905, when Governor Goodrich, who was then state chairman, appointed him as chairman of the speakers' bureau.

He began his career in state politics in 1914, taking charge of the party in this state when it was in third place. He was re-elected state chairman in 1916, and is still at the head of the organization in Indiana. He was graduated from Wabash college in 1900. He is engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar when 21 years of age. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Under Hays' leadership the state broke away from democratic control and gave its electoral vote to Hughes, elected a republican governor, displaced two democratic senators with two republicans, and caused nine republican congressmen to grow where one grew before.

quarters that the confusion and uncertainty of internal conditions in Russia demand that the central powers adopt a cautious and waiting attitude, and that in spite of the absence of a formal conclusion of peace, there be no hindrance to the exchange of prisoners.

**Trotzky Not Backed by Russ.**  
All German newspapers note the fact that three hours after a message was sent out announcing the issuance of a demobilization order to the Russian army, another Russian message was issued, ordering that circulation of this communication be stopped.

It is suggested that this indicates that the Bolshevik government no longer thinks of adhering to the declaration of Foreign Minister Trotzky.

The Zeitung Am Mittag goes so far as to say that there are proofs that Trotzky's promise of a Russian demobilization is a sham maneuver. It declares that reliable reports represent the Bolsheviks as energetically forming a red guard army out of the remnants of the Russian army, in the hope of raising a million men to establish Bolshevik power in the border states.

**Farmers' Co-operative Society of Denison Has Big Balance**

Denison, Ia., Feb. 14.—(Special).—The Farmers' Co-operative society, which has an elevator at Denison, has concluded its third year with a handsome balance in its favor and declared a dividend to the members. The capital stock of the company was increased \$10,000 and the salary of the agent, Charles Menagh, placed at \$150 per month.

The Boy Scouts of Denison, under the direction of their leader, Rev. Mr. Hamilton of the Baptist church, are making the canvass here for pledges on food and fuel conservation.

**Tylee Testifies Took Third \$1,000 Weekly Profits**

(Continued From Page One.)  
"How long before the filing of your suit was raid on Lakeside?"  
"About one week."

"Who were arrested besides yourself?"  
"Frank Galloway, Harry McMullen, Bob Wolf."

"Any women?"  
"Three or four."

"On the day of these arrests how long were you at the Lakeside?"  
"From 7:30 p. m. until about 1:30 a. m., when raid occurred."

"Who were the other employees?"  
"Highballs to Some."

"Wolf was piano player, McMullen was waiter, Cramer was driver of Bee Want Ads Bring Results.

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The spine of every child should be examined by a competent chiropractor.

Childhood being the formative period of life, defects can be corrected and a healthy life made certain by a little attention to the spine.

Many spinal defects in children cause no serious disturbance, yet if allowed to go unattended become the cause of later illness that readily becomes chronic unless corrected.

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Thoroughly well made trunks, covered with khaki fabre, trimmed with heavy corner irons. Sturdy locks and hinges. Interlined with fibre and cloth. Neat set-up tray. Conforming to army regulations—

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# HURLEY APPEALS FOR SHIPWORKERS TO END STRIKES

Declares Lives of American Soldiers on Other Side Are Endangered by Action of Strikers.

(By Associated Press.)  
Washington, Feb. 14.—Chairman Hurley of the shipping board today appealed personally to William L. Hutcheson of Indianapolis, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, to end the strike of ship carpenters in Atlantic coast shipbuilding yards.

Ship carpenters are out in yards around New York and at Baltimore. Mr. Hurley rebuked Hutcheson for calling the strike without giving the labor adjustment board an opportunity to investigate and report on the situation.

The strike, Mr. Hurley declared in the telegram, is endangering the lives of American soldiers in France waiting food and munitions from America.

A copy of the telegram was sent to the heads of the striking locals.

Mr. Hurley's telegram follows: "While the people of this country are mourning the loss of brave young Americans in the Tuscania horror—while thousands of American homes are anxiously watching the lists of survivors slowly coming in, to make certain that another precious life has been snatched from the Atlantic ocean, a telegram comes—and with it the grim announcement that the carpenters in ship yards are now on strike."

**Paralyze Vital Industry.**  
"Before any government agency is given an opportunity to act and adjust the good record of our adjustment board's promptness and fairness in dealing with all labor matters, you attempt to paralyze the ship building industry at the port of New York."

"Do you realize that you are adding to the fearful danger our soldiers already face, the danger of starvation and the danger of slaughter if food and ammunition are not sent over in ships and in many ships at once? Do you think the fathers and mothers whose sons are making this sacrifice will sit patiently by and permit this paralyzing of the life line between us and the western front to go on?"

"Will you take my friendly suggestion and go back to work at once? The machinery for dealing with all your demands and with the right of labor is at hand. You will be well advised to follow the methods of well managed and patriotic labor organizations; at least until you have tested whether or not your government, for which as ship builders you now are working, can be fair."

"I advise you to end the paralyzing of the ship yard work now. I am sure you would not deliberately imperil the lives and safety of our brave fellow citizens. I am sure you believe with me that those whose sons are now giving their blood that you and I and our children may be safe and free will not long permit either you or me to invite destruction of heroic lives and disaster to a great world cause."

machine and Galloway was bartender."

"What drinks were served?"  
"Soft drinks to some and we served highballs to some we knew."

"How were the highballs kept?"  
"In ginger ale bottles."

"Highballs served that evening?"  
"Yes."

"Did you sell mixed drinks before Clark became sheriff?"  
"Yes."

"Where did you mix them?"  
"Right there behind the bar and we kept liquors in the stock room. When Clark became sheriff we locked everything up."

**Ford Fined Him.**  
"How many months did you work there?"  
"Sixteen or 17 months. Johnny Ford fired me once because I went to the races. I saw Johnny Lynch at the court house and he told me I could go back to work under him if I wanted to."

"Why did you go to Lynch when you wanted to get back to work?"  
"Because I understood that Lynch and Loch were the bosses."

"Ever see Lynch at Scheys?"  
"Quite often. Sometimes once or twice a week. He sat at the tables and ordered same as anybody else."

"Ever wait on him?"

"Several times."  
"Did he ever pay?"  
"Ready for Lynch."

"He did not."  
"Did he ever pay for anything there?"  
"He did not."

"Any due tickets made out for him?"  
"No."

"Why?"  
"We were told not to."

"Any instructions from Lynch?"  
"No, but Ford told us to be on the job when Lynch came around."

"Ever have occasion to observe how extensively Lynch ordered?"  
"On one night I served him 12 or 14 bottles of champagne, which we sold at \$3 a bottle out there."

"What hours were observed there?"  
"From 7:30 p. m. until we got through."

"Any slot machines?"  
"One for quarters and one for nickels."

"When Clark became sheriff were slot machines used?"  
"No, they were locked up."

"On the night of the raid was the place open from 7:30 until the sheriff arrived?"  
"Yes."

"Sold intoxicants that night?"  
"We did."

"Did you have any tip of the raid?"  
"We expected the sheriff."

"Any liquors the sheriff did not find?"  
"Yes, in ginger ale bottles, and there were many bottles of cordials and whiskeys in the store room."

Beans was the paramount issue at the Clark-Lynch ouster suit hearing in district court Thursday morning. Testimony indicated that "Johnny" Lynch did not partake of any of the condemned canned beans which were discovered in the county jail office.

**Sheriff on Stand.**  
Sheriff Clark resumed the witness stand, with Attorney Kennedy beginning cross-examination of witness.

Attorney Kennedy injected a little pep into the otherwise routine session by announcing that "The good faith of Mr. Lynch is the issue in this case. I am trying to show that this man whom the witness seeks to oppress was active in opposing the jail feeding graft."

"Was the jail feeding graft discussed by you during your campaign?" asked Kennedy of the sheriff, in beginning the cross-examination.

"Not publicly."  
"Did you campaign along lines that a vote for you would be a vote against jail feeding graft?"  
"I did not campaign along those lines."

**Talk of Jail Graft.**  
"Did you hear the jail feeding graft discussed during the McShane campaign?"  
"Only in the newspapers."

"And you knew that Lynch led in campaign against jail feeding graft, didn't you?"  
"Yes."

Attorney Baker hereupon interposed an objection against what he referred to as the introduction of irrelevant matter.

Attorney Kennedy at this juncture announced his determination to establish what he characterized as the good faith of Lynch and to show that in exercising that "good faith" Lynch incurred the enmity of the sheriff, the culmination of the situation being the ouster suit now being tried.

Baker insisted that McShane was paid his jail feeding money, but it was a different story when Clark presented his bills.

"There is no question that Clark had more than 100 prisoners when he charged 50 cents per prisoner per day. Lynch contended that \$4,000 a year salary and 32 cents per day for feeding each prisoner was sufficient compensation for the sheriff," said Kennedy.

**Judge Hastens Trial.**  
Judge Sears suggested that it might be well to proceed with the trial of the case in hand, rather than to delve into a lot of matter not properly connected with the ouster suit.

"We have a right," added Kennedy, "to show by this witness he knew Lynch had fought the jail feeding graft, and to have these statements measured circumspcctly by the jury."

Baker referred to harmony between Lynch and McShane after certain happenings. He sought to draw the "deadly parallel" between the attitude of Lynch toward the McShane administration and his attitude toward the Clark administration of the sheriff's office.

**Who Knows Beans?**  
Then came the question of "Who

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spilled the beans?" Would anybody in the sheriff's office know beans with the bag open, or, in this case, when the can was open? Because these beans were canned beans, which the eye could not see nor the nose smell unless the can was open.

"Who condemned the beans?" asked Kennedy of the sheriff.

"The state food inspector."  
The judge: "What has that to do with this case?"

Kennedy: "The county commissioners received complaints from prisoners regarding poor food and Lynch protested to Clark. Lynch wanted to protect those prisoners not in a position to protect themselves and thereupon Clark started this action against Lynch."

**Talk Spoiled Beans.**  
Baker: "This is an attempt to prejudice the jury with the thought that Clark attempted to feed spoiled beans to the prisoners."

Kennedy: "Then I suppose it would be folly to show Lynch's attitude for eight years; that he complained to Clark about the spoiled beans."

Baker: "He didn't feed any of the beans to Lynch, did he?"

The sheriff testified he received a communication on beans from Lynch; that he understood Lynch caused petitions to be circulated among the prisoners and that he (Clark) had given permission to have these petitions circulated.

**"Padded Cell" Junket.**  
Kennedy digressed in his cross-examination to inquire of the sheriff who were present when the alleged conversation took place relative to the padded cell junket trip.

"Only Lynch and myself in my office," replied the sheriff.

The sheriff related that during the first four months of his term as sheriff he borrowed \$2,000 to enable him to buy food supplies for the prisoners while his bills were being held up. He added that he did not keep any detailed account of the food purchases he made last year. He explained

that he was a poor man when he became sheriff and had to borrow the money referred to.

Baker: "Was the petition you mentioned circulated by Lynch?"  
"I understood so from a trusty."

"Did you make inquiries among prisoners as to the condition of the food?"

**With His Consent.**  
"Yes, because I anticipated this complaint, as the petition was circulated with my consent."

"Did you have any conversation with Lynch on the question of feeding prisoners?"  
"I did not."

"What about the beans? Are the beans still in this case? What do you know about the beans?"

"A batch was bought by the jailer. They were canned beans. A state food inspector called and showed me that they were spoiled beans. He explained that a lot of these beans had been sold to others around town."

"Was that the only jail food that was condemned?"  
"That was all. The only criticisms of the jail food came from friends of Lynch."

**County Clerk Testifies.**  
Records submitted by County Clerk Dewey showed that Lynch consistently voted against allowing Sheriff Clark's bills for feeding prisoners in the county jail.

The trouble began, Dewey testified, when the board allowed Clark only 32 cents per day per prisoner for the month of May, 1917, although there were less than 100 city, county and state prisoners in the jail and Clark had submitted a bill at the rate of 50 cents per day per prisoner. The same thing occurred in the case of the June and July bills, he said, and Sheriff Clark appealed to the courts from the decision of the board.

The court held that Clark was entitled to 50 cents per day per prisoner when there were less than 100 city, county and state prisoners in jail, Dewey testified from his record. The

court ruled that federal prisoners were not to be counted, as the county did not pay for feeding them.

After the court's decision the county board voted to pay Clark's bills in full as submitted. Compton, O'Connor, McDonald voted "yea."

Mr. Bedford was sick at that time. Lynch voted "nay" in spite of the court's ruling, according to the record.

The board voted to allow Clark's bills for August and September on the same basis, but Lynch voted "nay." Payment of these bills was held up by an appeal filed by one Joseph Buggy, Dewey testified.

Dewey said that Lynch notified him that an appeal from the board's action would be taken and he held Clark's warrant up for the 10 days provided by law.

Buggy testified on the stand that Lynch told him to appeal Clark's bill and furnished a bond already filled out and signed by one Thomas Wright as surety. Buggy said he and Johnny Lynch "side by side" filed the "protest papers" with the county clerk.

**Would Not Have Appealed.**  
"I would not have appealed the case if I had known that there were less than 100 prisoners in jail when the board allowed Clark's bills for 50 cents a day," Buggy declared.

County Auditor Barnett testified he had investigated the number of prisoners in the county jail in regard to each item of Clark's bills before they were submitted to the county board. Clark's bills from May to December, 1917, were held up or appealed at Lynch's instigation, according to the records. Barnett's report showed that the average number of city, county and state prisoners in the county jail for each of those months was as follows: May, 93; June, 85; July, 63; August, 58; September, 88; October, 75; November, 57; December, 55.

Buggy said he did not know that there were less than 100 prisoners in the jail. He said "Johnny" Lynch told him there were more than 100 and that it was his duty as a taxpayer to protest the payment of Clark's bills.

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Napkins (12x12), are 75c a doz.

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Drapery Section, Basement

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF JANUARY FIRST, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
First Mortgage Farm Loans	\$11,193,800.00	Reserve, Actuaries 4 % (Full Reserve)	\$8,645,104.65
Cash in Office and Banks	248,996.33	Agents' Credit Balances	19,617.39
Cash Loans on Company Policies	650,617.45	Death Losses Reported, Proof Not In	12,517.43
U. S. Government Bonds	205,700.00	Premiums Paid in Advance	11,642.96
Interest Accrued, Not Due	179,403.27		