

CONGRESS IS ANGRY--BUT THAT'S ALL

UNABLE TO CHECK AUTHORITY IT ONCE GAVE SO FREELY TO ADMINISTRATION.

MAY HOLD STRINGS CLOSER

Future War Measures Likely Will Not Grant Such Broad Powers as Have Past Ones.

Washington, Jan. 18.—When Congress assembled today, attacks on the fuel restriction order burst out anew, mingled in the Senate, with resentment that the Fuel Administration has ignored its resolution asking for delay. Senators described themselves as being in a state of "impotent indignation."

"All this chaos is shameful," Senator Smith of Michigan, Republican, declared. "The Senate should rise and clip the wings of those who seek to exercise such authority, which was never intended to be given."

But No Further Action is Likely. The country is aghast, the Michigan senator shouted. "Our enemies must be jubilant. Some united action should be taken to stay this blow, so serious and far reaching."

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, author of the resolution asking five days' suspension of the order, said he did not plan for further action in the Senate for a stay. He felt that time for action by Congress was insufficient.

Prior to the opening of the debate Vice-President Marshall advised the Senate he had been informed by Fuel Administrator Garfield that there was no intention of discourtesy in putting the order into effect despite the Senate's resolution.

He said the administrator said the resolution had not been received by him until 6:30 o'clock, while the order was promulgated at 5:45 o'clock.

Know It Would Be Adopted. "While the resolution might not have been presented in writing it was telephoned to the fuel administrator," said Senator Hitchcock. "and he had every opportunity of knowing that the Senate was about to pass it."

"It was the most drastic order ever issued by any department of the government, and in my judgment with less excuse," said Senator Pomerene.

Regardless of what Congress might do or say, however, it was stated officially early today that President Wilson is not even considering interfering with the fuel restriction order and feels that the country will be satisfied with its necessity.

House Members Aroused.

Attacks on the fuel restriction order blazed up in the House, also Representative Snyder of New York denouncing it said the President had made a fatal error in permitting Mr. Garfield to issue the order which, he said, meant utter chaos, want and suffering in this country. Many members took part in the discussion.

To Be More Cautious Now.

Congress hereafter likely will be cautious of shearing itself of powers—even to giving them to the President—leaders declared today. This spirit was the direct result of the fact that the Garfield coal order was signed even before the Senate had had time to vote on its "request" for suspension of the mandate. And the Senate was peevish over the fact that all it had a chance to do was to "request"—unless the Food Control Law were amended.

"Never again" was the watchword among a large group on the subject of conferring wide discretionary powers upon the executive and administrative branches. "I told you so," was the chorus among those senators who last summer opposed the Food Bill with broad, arbitrary powers.

May Trim the Railroad Bill.

As a result of what many deemed an affront to the legislative branch, a "go slow" attitude toward the pending Railroad Bill was predicted. If leaders' present plans carry all powers under this measure will be strictly limited and easy of revocation by congressional action without disturbing the structure of government control of railroads.

Furthermore, there is a prospect of modification of the powers under the Food Control Law. The whole question of discretionary power will be opened when the Pomerene-Lever amendment to the law comes up. This provides for compulsory wheatless

and meatless days and the legislators say they will be chary over arbitrary power to compel sacrifices in view of what they consider unwise use of power already granted.

PRESIDENT O. K.'D ORDER.

Wilson Issues Statement In Support of Garfield Order.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—President Wilson issued a statement declaring the closing order of Fuel Administrator Garfield necessary. It follows: "I was, of course, consulted by Mr. Garfield before the fuel order of yesterday was issued, and fully agreed with him that it was necessary, much as I regretted the necessity. This war calls for many sacrifices, and sacrifices of the sort called for by this order are infinitely less than sacrifices of life which might otherwise be involved."

"It is absolutely necessary to get the ships away; it is absolutely necessary to relieve the congestion at the ports and upon the railways; it is absolutely necessary to move great quantities of food and it is absolutely necessary that our people should be warmed in their homes if nowhere else, and half-way measures would not have accomplished the desired ends."

"If action such as this had not been taken, we should have limped along from day to day with a slowly improving condition of affairs with regard to the shipment of food and coal, but without such immediate relief as had become absolutely necessary because of the congestions of traffic which have been piling up for the last few months."

"I have every confidence that the result of action of this sort will justify it and that the people of the country will loyally and patriotically respond to necessities of this kind as they have to every other sacrifice involved in the war. We are upon a war footing and I am confident that the people of the United States are willing to observe the same sort of discipline that might be involved in the actual conflict itself."

WILL CEASE OPERATIONS FOR 5 DAYS TO SAVE COAL

GARFIELD ORDERS U. S. INDUSTRIES TO SHUT DOWN TO CONSERVE SUPPLY.

Estimates Great Saving Can be Effected in This Manner—Order Effective Today.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Fuel Administrator Garfield tonight issued an order closing down for five days every manufacturing plant in the United States except those producing food, as a means of meeting the fuel famine.

The order goes into effect tomorrow morning and applies to all war industries as well as to the non-essentials.

In addition the administration will close down all manufacturing industries except those producing food on every Monday for a period of ten weeks.

In the period designated coal will go only to railroads, households, public utilities, ships' bunkers, naval stations, cantonments and public buildings.

Office buildings may be heated during the five-day period to prevent freezing, but on the Monday holidays they must be closed down.

BILL MAKES OPPOSITION TO DRAFT OR BONDS A CRIME

Washington, Jan. 17.—Opposing operation of the selective service law and discouraging the purchase of war bonds or the placing of loans by the United States are made criminal offenses under an amendment to the espionage act, introduced in the Senate at war and treasury officials' request. It provides as penalties a fine of \$10,000, twenty years' imprisonment, or both.

You will enjoy yourself if you attend the masquerade ball to be given at the M. W. A. hall on Tuesday evening, January 22nd, by the ladies of the Woodman Circle.

STRIKE RIOTS IN THE CITIES OF AUSTRIA

SERIOUS DISORDERS ARE REPORTED FROM THE CAPITAL AND OTHER PLACES.

IT'S TROTSKY'S MOVE NEXT

Germany Stops Socialist Propaganda in German Army; Unrest in Petrograd.

Serious strikes accompanied by rioting have taken place in Vienna and other cities throughout Austria, according to the dispatches from Zurich and other points in Switzerland.

Orders forbidding all socialist propaganda in the German army have been issued by the German military authorities, according to a dispatch today from Switzerland, received at Washington. Socialist newspapers are forbidden to be sent to the soldiers.

An apparent deadlock in the peace negotiations with the central powers, threatened war with Rumania and the hostility of the Ukraine are the difficulties, facing the bolshevik government, to which has been added the assembling in Petrograd of the delegates to the constituent assembly. There is also a report from a Swedish newspaper that the relations between Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotsky daily become more strained.

Rumania not having replied to the bolshevik ultimatum to release Russian troops under arrest, Premier Lenine has ordered his soldiers to arrest King Ferdinand and bring him to Petrograd. The bolsheviks are said to be serious in their intention to imprison the Rumanian king.

Ukrainian and bolshevik troops, have fought bloody battles in Odessa and near Poltava, and the bolsheviks are said to be destroying railroads and bridges to hamper the advance of the Ukrainian soldiers northward. The bolsheviks announce the capture by their troops of Irkutsk, Siberia and Orenburg.

The constituent assembly controlled by parties opposed to the bolsheviks is to meet today unless the Lenine government again intervenes. Should it meet, it is anticipated, in Petrograd that there will be disorder there. Most of the delegates to the assembly are said to be in Petrograd.

On the lower Piave, near Venice the Italians have checked an Austrian attempt to dislodge them from their recently won positions, and threaten the defenses of the Venetian lagoons. In a hand-to-hand conflict which lasted four hours the Italians inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured 150 prisoners and some guns. There has been no activity on the western front except the usual artillery fire.

The Woman's Committee of the State Council of Defense is a sort of clearing house for the patriotic activities of women. It is in no sense a rival of any organization, nor has it any desire to detract from the activities and prerogatives on any others. The intent, from the National Committee down, is to make use of other existing organizations, thus conserving the force of all women, and preserving intact the organizations that are in the field. Not a woman in its official receives a penny of salary, and only add this burden to those they already bear, as an act of patriotic service. Certain legitimate expenses are inevitable, and must be borne as will every call that comes to a liberty loving people. When the opportunity comes we trust every member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will cheerfully do her bit.

MAMIE M. CHAPLIN, President Nebraska W. C. T. U. MRS. DALE S. BOYLES, Chairman Cass County Woman's Com.

PATRIOTIC ACTIVITIES.

January 8, 1918. To the Members of the Federated Women's Clubs of Nebraska:

The following resolutions were adopted by your Executive Board at its Grand Island Meeting on November 23, 1917:

1. That Federated Women's Clubs of Nebraska co-operate heartily in War Work under the direction of The Woman's Committee of Nebraska State Council of Defense.

2. That we keep work strongly vital in each department as far as is possible in this crisis in the interest of the individual, home, community, state and nation, now, and of the reconstruction period which must follow.

In order that the Woman's Com-

mittee of the Nebraska State Council of Defense may be able to carry on its work, it must have money. Hence the plan of the State Finance Committee to raise \$20,000.00 to finance its work until the next Legislative Session. I earnestly suggest that we assist all that is in our power to raise the portion of this money allotted to our Counties, and in every other way to help in this hour of our country's great need.

Sincerely yours, MARGARET THOMPSON SHELDON, President N. F. W. C. SARKA B. HRBKOVA, Chairman Woman's Committee. MRS. DALE S. BOYLES, Chairman Cass County Woman's Com.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Nebraska: I am glad to have this opportunity of asking you, not as chapters, but as most loyal women of the state, to assist in any way you can in raising your county apportionment. Show your faith in the Woman's Committee of the Nebraska State and County Council of Defense, by contributing even though it be a small amount to assist them in doing the work and the government is asking them to do.

I commend to you most heartily the work the counties are undertaking to do. I am glad to note that several are acting as County Chairmen, while others are doing committee work. It is very necessary that we do all we can to bring together community interests and activities, and to have a feeling of unity in all our efforts, this can be accomplished by enlisting the help of all in the county better than any other way.

As your representative on this Committee, accept my thanks for your splendid contributions to all lines of service work in the state.

Most cordially yours, (Mrs. E. G.) HELEN M. DRAKE, State Regent. SARKA HRBKOVA, Chairman Woman's Committee. MRS. DALE S. BOYLES, Chairman Cass County Woman's Com.

FROM NEHAWKA.

Nicholas Opp and son A. E. Opp, from Nehawka, were in the city last Friday, and while here made this office a pleasant call. Mr. Opp Jr., was here for the purpose of looking after his questionnaire blanks, while Nick was visiting with all county seat friends. Those excellent gentlemen are always welcome callers around the Journal office.

DISCLOSE GERMAN ATTEMPT TO KILL U. S. WHEAT CROP

POWERFUL POISONOUS POLLEN TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN THE WHEAT FIELDS

Shipped from Germany to German Agents Here—Government Frustrates Plan.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—Germany's latest attempts to destroy the wheat crop of California and other states has taken the form of shipment to this country of powerful poisonous pollen to be distributed by German agents in such a manner as to kill the entire wheat output of this state, according to a bulletin issued today by the state council of defense.

The bulletin, addressed to all police officers and county councils of defense in this state, urged that every possible effort be utilized to prevent spread of the pollen and the subsequent destruction of the crops. The information on which the warning was based, came from a "reliable Washington source," it said.

Two liters of this pollen already have been delivered in this country, the bulletin said, and a part of their contents is believed to be in the possession of German agents in this state.

The bulletin said:

"This office is in receipt of reliable information from Washington that there has been prepared in Germany for the purpose of shipment to the United States a quantity of pollen to be used by agents of the German government for the purpose of destroying the wheat crops of the United States. Two liters have been delivered already and a part of this is believed to have been placed already in the hands of German agents in California.

"Because of the nature of this information and its reliability, all peace officers and all county councils of defense are urged to utilize every agency at their command to prevent the spread of the pollen and to warn the farmers to be on their guard."

ENGLAND MUST GO ON OR ELSE WILL GO UNDER

DECLARES LLOYD GEORGE IN A STIRRING ADDRESS TO BRITISH LABOR.

NO ONE EXEMPT FROM DUTY

Says Militarists are Dominant in Germany and They Speak From Cannon's Mouth

Premier Lloyd George in a stirring address to British labor yesterday on the man power situation pointed out the urgent need for raising more men for the army.

"The people must either go on or go under," the premier exclaimed, in holding up the danger to democracy in Great Britain and Europe in general if the people were not prepared to stand up to the German military autocracy and fight it down.

Answers British Labor. No democracy, he declared, had ever long survived the failure of its adherents to be ready to die for it.

Certain sections of British labor have been demurring to the new man power program of the government and it evidently was at these interests that the premier's remarks were chiefly directed.

The premier said that Germany had answered "never" to his demand for a reconsideration of the wrong of Alsace-Lorraine, and declared that Germany would go on until Mesopotamia and Palestine were restored to the tyranny of the Turks. No single war aims condition made by the British trade unionists had been answered by any German auxiliary, he added.

Mr. Lloyd George said there had been no answer from Germany to the recent statements of the entente powers on war aims. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff were brought back for conferences but Foreign Minister von Kuehmann was not allowed to speak.

Militarists Are Dominant. "Why?" asked the premier. "Because the Prussian military power is dominant. The answer to be given will be given from the cannon's mouth."

"If any man here can find an honorable and equitable way out of this conflict without fighting it through," the premier continued, "let him tell it. My conviction is this—the people must either go on or go under."

The view of the government, Mr. Lloyd George said, was that it would be folly to withdraw men from industries one hour sooner than the need arose, but that it would be treason to the state, to democracy and to freedom if, when the need did arise, the demand should not be made.

Whatever terms were put forward by any pacifist orator, the premier declared, would not be cashed by Ludendorff or the kaiser unless the British had the power to enforce them.

Must Fight to Achieve Aims.

If it should prove to be impossible to defeat the German forces and resist the military power of Prussia, was there anyone in possession of his wits, the premier asked, who believed that the least of the war aims expressed by the labor conferences could be enforced?

The premier declared he would not have the war on his soul for a second if he could stop it honorably, but there had been no response from any man in any position in Germany to the statement of British war aims which indicated a desire in Germany to approach the problem in a spirit of equity.

GOMPERS DECLARES WORKERS WILL SUFFER

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement tonight declared that the workers of the nation will be the greatest sufferers from the fuel restriction order, but that they will "maintain their loyal stand despite the suffering and sacrifices which they may be called upon to bear."

Mr. Gompers expressed doubt that a five-day suspension of industry was the best way to meet the situation and suggested that a "wiser and more practical course" would have been to place all industries of the country upon an eight-hour basis work day, at least during the war. Mr. Gompers said that everything

must be done to see that the workers are not made to suffer unnecessarily, and he expressed the hope that the employers would heed Fuel Administrator Garfield's appeal to comply with the order without "shifting the burden to labor."

MAY APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

Suggestion Also Made That Food Control Law Be Repealed by Congress.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.—Tonight it was indicated that an appeal might be made to President Wilson from the order of Fuel Administrator Garfield. The suggestion also was heard that the food control bill, under which Dr. Garfield acted, might be repealed, but there appeared little prospect that this would be done since it hardly could be accomplished since the five-day period was over. Many senators, when they heard that the order would be carried out, insisted that the fuel administration was exceeding its authority and that it could not prevent an owner of fuel from using stores in his possession.

Fuel administration officials, however, pointed to provisions of the act imposing heavy penalties on anyone who violates regulations. President Wilson may prescribe under the act.

Although first interpretation of the order indicated that its provisions would not apply to the use of wood, oil, gas and other forms of fuel, tonight it was declared that all fuel of every description was intended. Production of fuel will not be interfered with in any way.

THE WAR SUMMARIZED

An apparent deadlock in the peace negotiations with the central powers threatened war with Rumania and the hostility of the Ukraine are the difficulties faced by the bolshevik government, to which has been added the assembling in Petrograd of the delegates to the constituent assembly. There is also a report from a Swedish newspaper that the relations between Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotsky daily become more strained.

Germany has refused to accept Russia's attitude concerning the right of the occupied territories of Poland, Courland, Lithuania and Estonia to self-definition along lines advocated by the bolsheviks. Until a general peace is reached the Germans say they cannot evacuate the territories. The bolsheviks stand is declared by the Germans to be one-sided and the Russian delegates are asked to agree to the German view.

Foreign Minister Trotsky's answer is not yet known. Rumania not having replied to the bolshevik ultimatum to release Russian troops under arrest, Premier Lenine has ordered his soldiers to arrest King Ferdinand and bring him to Petrograd. The bolsheviks are said to be serious in their intention to imprison the Rumanian king.

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WAR MAPS.

The famous Rand-McNally war maps will now be found on sale at The Journal office. These maps show all the big battle lines, on a large scale so that you can easily trace where all the big battles are being held. We have maps of the whole western front, also the British front, the French front, and the Italian front. They are 25c each. Get them at the Journal office.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

On account of our recent bereavement and being left alone, I will sell at my farm, 3 miles west of Murray, Nebr., on

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1918. the following described property to-wit:

- 15—Head of Cattle!—15 Four No. 1 Dairy Cows, one fresh now. One coming 2-year-old heifer. Three yearling heifers. Two yearling steers. One Short-Horn Bull. Four calves. 3—Head of Horses—3 One brown mare, weight 1200 pounds. One roan mare, weight 1050 lbs. One bay horse, weight 1650 lbs.

- 14—Head of Hogs—14. Nine Duroc bred sows and every one a good one. One Duroc Boar. Four fat Farrowes, ready to butcher.

- Farm Implements, Etc. One good Bain Wagon. One Truck Wagon. One Spring Wagon. One Carriage. One Top Buggy, with pole. One Top Buggy, with shaft. One Mower. One 14-inch Stirring Plow. One Fanning Mill. One new Cider Mill. One Grindstone. One Good Cream Separator. One Bent Wood Churn. One 30-gallon Iron Kettle. One set of 1 1/2-inch harness. One set of 1 1/4-inch harness. Two sets of Single harness. One saddle. One 25-Maxwell car.

20 tons of No. 1 Prairie Hay in the mow and many other articles to numerous to mention.

Sale Commences at 10 o'clock A. M. Lunch Will Be Served at noon by W. A. Scott.

TERMS OF SALE: All sums of \$10 and under cash on all sums over \$10 a credit of from six to eight months will be given, purchaser giving bankable paper, bearing eight per cent interest. All property must be settled for before being removed from the premises.

MRS. L. RUSTERHOLTZ, Owner. COL. W. R. YOUNG, Auctioneer. W. G. BOEDECKER, Clerk.

HEAR Hon. Ross L. Hammond (Editor of the Fremont Tribune) TELL OF HIS EXPERIENCES IN THE War Zone PARMELE THEATRE Tuesday Eve, Jan. 22 7:30 O'CLOCK Auspices Red Cross A MISSION FREE Childran Under Twelve Not Admitted