

COAL IS TO BE HAD FOR USE OF PUBLIC PLANTS

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW INSTRUCTIONS.

WILL BE NO CURTAILMENT

Information of Such Release Received by the State Railway Commission From Director Aishton.

All restrictions on the movement and delivery of bituminous coal consigned to state, county and municipal institutions and departments, all public utilities, manufacturers of print paper, printers and publishers who use such paper, and all departments of the federal government have been removed by the government. This information was received Friday by the state railway commission from Regional Director R. H. Aishton.

The railway commission considered this information as a ray of hope in the present coal situation, but it was not inclined to believe the new orders would give immediate relief to the institutions named. It afforded no relief for private consumers of coal, and there may be much red tape to unwind before the coal ordered by the public institutions designated in the order can obtain coal which they have contracted for. Many public institutions and public utilities buy coal in contract from local dealers. It will be incumbent upon such contracting dealers to show to the satisfaction of the government that the coal consigned in the name of a private coal firm is really to be turned over to the public institutions and utilities named in the new instructions. The order says coal consigned to the institutions named may be delivered. In many instances the coal bought by public institutions is not consigned in the name of the institution but in the name of a dealer.

Aishton's New Orders.

The following is the telegram received by the state railway commission:

"Supplementing my message of last night instructions issued by wire today removing all restrictions on bituminous or lignite coal when consigned to state, county and municipal departments and institutions, all public utilities, all manufacturers of news print paper and printers and publishers of news and all departments of the federal government. This will be effective throughout the country and will release for immediate movement and deliver all coal so consigned. Believe this will take pressure off situation materially. R. A. AISHTON.

Coal Is Still the Cry.

Appeals from cities and towns for coal continue to reach the state railway commission. In most cases there is no actual suffering, but usually fear is expressed that suffering will follow if coal is not soon obtained. Under the new orders of the federal administration state, county, city and public utilities may obtain release of coal consigned to them. This is expected to relieve the city of Hastings which informs the railway commission that reported a ten days' supply of coal on

hand November 6 for the use of the light and water plant that supplies not only Hastings but Juniata and Trumbull. There was 400 tons on hand for the plant when Mayor L. S. Stiner reported to the commission. The normal consumption of coal by the plant is forty-five tons a day. This can be reduced to thirty-five tons, which means the present supply will last ten days.

A. Moseman writes the railway commission that the town of Lyons is out of coal and that the town of Decatur depends upon a supply from Lyons. November 5 a few tons of slack coal was left. Coal billed from mines does not arrive. Many rural schools and farmers have not yet obtained their winter supply of coal, and many people in town have only one week's supply. "We will suffer with the first coal spell," says the letter to the commission.

A brick making firm at Hastings reports that its manufacture of brick cannot be completed without more coal and the brick now in process will be ruined. Five cars consigned to this firm have not arrived. The Doniphan Gravel & Sand Co., of Hastings has a pit at Haspur, Neb. It supplies material for enclosing houses to keep off the cold. It says it will have to close its pit unless coal is obtained. The railway commission has not passed on the necessity of sand pits and brick factories. The Central Power Co., operating at Boelus, reports that slush ice has interfered with water power and it will have to use more coal for steam. It has one week's supply. Five cars in transit have not arrived.

A Loup City coal dealer tells the railway commission that there are only six tons of coal in town, and this is being given out in 400 pound lots. Farmers and most town people are out of coal.

Congressman Gets Nervous.

Congressman M. O. McLaughlin, whose home is at York and who is now in Washington where he might pull the reins of government, or at least get a hold upon them, wires the railway commission:

"All public utilities and public institutions in York must close in three days for lack of coal. Hasten relief, imperative."

The Bristol pharmacy at Bristol telegraphed the governor's office that there were six cars on track at that place and that no coal could be had. Lieutenant Governor Barrows suggested application to the local railroad agent.

State institutions under the board of control are reported to be running "from hand to mouth." The penitentiary had only fifty tons of coal four days ago, enough to last two days, but it has since obtained a car or two. The orthopedic institution four days ago, the date of the last report to the board of control, had no coal. It uses three tons a day. Whether or not this institution filled with children has received any coal since then has not been divulged by the board of control.

CARD OF THANKS.

We desire in this manner to express to our friends and neighbors the heart felt appreciation of their many acts of kindness and assistance given to us in the time of sickness and death of our beloved wife, daughter and sister, and especially do we desire to thank the friends for the beautiful floral remembrances.

N. H. ISBELL,
MRS. ALLEN BEESON
AND FAMILY.

The Journal prints sale bills.

END OF THE STRIKE IS UP TO MINERS

ONLY ONE WAY TO DISMISS THE INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST UNION.

MUST CANCEL WALKOUT ORDER

Eleventh Hour Effort of Gompers Fails to Move Department of Justice Head.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Eleventh hour efforts of Samuel Gompers to settle the coal strike were met tonight by an emphatic declaration from the government that injunction proceedings would be dismissed the instant the strike order was withdrawn—and not before.

This final decision was given to Mr. Gompers heading a delegation of high labor officials at the close of the third conference of the day with Attorney General Palmer and after Mr. Gompers had talked over the telephone with John L. Lewis acting head of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis. Mr. Gompers fighting hard to have the government drop its injunction suit set for a hearing tomorrow plainly showed that he was under a severe strain as he left the department of justice flatly and bluntly refusing on his way out to say one word about the three conferences or hope of ending the strike of more than over 400,000 miners before the United States could press its suit against officers of the miners' organization.

Palmer Also Refuses to Talk.

The attorney general, to whom Mr. Gompers referred all requests for information, refused to see the newspaper men.

"Mr. Palmer wishes me to say that he will have no statement other than that he made as he left the cabinet meeting," his secretary announced. There were only eighteen words in the statement Mr. Palmer dictated to newspaper men as he left the white house after the cabinet meeting and an earlier conference with President Wilson.

"The injunction proceedings against the miners' leaders will be dismissed the instant the strike order is recalled," said the attorney general, and his utterance stood tonight as the final word from the government on the eve of what may prove the beginning tomorrow of the greatest labor union litigation in the history of the country.

Through the day, although it was on the lips of all official Washington that the government and the miners were considering new plans for ending the struggle without further resort to law, the feeling grew that hearing on the restraining order, set for tomorrow morning in the federal court before Judge Anderson at Indianapolis, will be postponed "without prejudice to either side."

Not Seeking Postponement.

The department of justice will not ask for a postponement, but whether it might oppose the request if miners asked for more time, not an unusual proceeding, officials declined to say. "The only thing that can stop the proceedings started by the United States is for the miners to call off the strike," the attorney general reiterated time and again.

None of the members of the cabinet would say what happened at the meeting. When asked, Secretary Glass of the treasury, waved his hand and said smilingly: "Just an hour and a half wasted."

Secretary Wilson would not reply to questions as to whether he had opposed the decision of the government to press the injunction proceedings. He is reported to have opposed such action in the first place.

Vice-president Wall and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor likewise declined to discuss the conferences.

Gompers Earnestly for Peace.

The persistence with which Mr. Gompers presented plea after plea to the attorney general indicated his earnest desire to bring peace to the coal fields before the battle is waged more heatedly in the federal courts. Accompanied by Matthew Woll, vice-president, and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers saw Mr. Palmer before the latter went to the white house for a word with the president and to outline the strike situation to the cabinet.

The second meeting took place immediately after the cabinet session adjourned. It lasted an hour, and when the labor leaders departed they were far more cheerful than they seemed tonight.

Mr. Gompers told the attorney

general they would return later, and Mr. Palmer intimated that Mr. Gompers might talk meanwhile with Lewis. Somebody asked Mr. Gompers as he was entering the elevator after his third conference, if he had talked with Lewis. He wheeled about and said that he would not answer that and would not say anything at all about any of the conferences or the strike.

Various theories were advanced as to the apparent difference in the attitude of the labor leaders after the second and third conferences. Returning to his office tonight Mr. Gompers remained there for several hours and was in communication with labor officials here and elsewhere.

Not much came out of the cabinet meeting. All of the members declined to say what was taken up, although Secretary Glass, a trifle more communicative, smilingly turned his questioners away by saying it was just an hour and a half wasted.

VOTING BY MAIL IS HELD TO BE LEGAL

Attorney General Davis Says Statute of 1913 Applies to Special Election This Year.

A stir was created at the state house Friday by the report that the attorney general's office had given an opinion holding that the voting-by-mail law does not apply to a special election and that votes cast by mail for delegates to the constitutional convention at the special election November 4 could not be legally counted. It was said such an opinion was given to Harley G. Moorhead, election commissioner of Douglas county and was being followed in that county.

At least one delegate's election is said to depend upon the counting of the mail vote. In Polk county the election of Representative Norton is assured upon the face of the returns, but there are about fourteen votes received by mail to be counted. The entire count might result in the election of E. L. King.

Attorney General Clarence A. Davis returned to Lincoln Friday and gave it as his opinion that voting by mail is legal under the provisions of the law which permits electors who are compelled to be absent from their homes but who are within the state to vote by mail.

He says Judge Barnes is of the same opinion. Judge Barnes says he was asked if the soldier-voting law applied to the election of delegates to the constitutional convention and he replied that it did not. The soldier voting law was repealed by the last legislature. The older law, section 2054, Statutes of 1913, remains unrevoked. This law applies to general elections and special elections and to the election of certain officials mentioned in the act.

It does not mention delegates to a constitutional convention and it applies to general and primary elections, but the act of the last legislature calling an election for the choice of delegates to such a convention provides that all the laws relative to general elections relate to elections under this act as far as applicable. Attorney General Davis therefore rules that the voting by mail law applies to the election of constitutional delegates, notwithstanding the voting by mail law says it applies only to general and primary elections.

THE QUESTIONERS

I have just returned from France. One hundred fifty people have asked me what the gold stripes mean.

Over five hundred have asked whether or not the average German was a brutal type—"do they look different from other people, I mean?"

One thousand have said, "You must have seen some awful sights!" and demanded gory details.

Three thousand four hundred and ninety-seven have hinted archly at entangling alliances with French maidens.

Forty-eight thousand six hundred seventy-three have remarked, "It was a wonderful experience, wasn't it?"

One has gripped my hand and said a bit huskily, "Well, son—Oh, son, but it's good to see you again."

One has held me in her arms and cried a bit and seen that I had my favorite dessert after dinner.

One has said and done a number of things that are no one's business but her's and mine.

One has put muddy claws on my new uniform and nearly wagged his tail off trying to tell me that he's glad to see me.—Judge.

Mrs. Sherman Taylor, of Wymore, Nebraska, who has been in the city enjoying a brief visit at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McMaken, departed this morning for her home.



We are on your side of the H. C. L. fight!

BUSINESS is not altogether cold blooded. We try to put ourselves on your side of the counter when it comes to making prices. For instance we are selling Overalls at \$2.50; Men's Union Suits at \$1.95; Black Dress Sox at 5 for \$1.00; Boys' Slipover Sweaters 75c; Husking Gloves \$1.50 per dozen; Men's Suits and Overcoats \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$30; Ladies' Coats \$18, \$20, \$22 and \$25 and many other things less than it would actually cost us to buy them in the open market today. City merchants tell us that we are foolish to stick to old prices, because when the market goes down people are not going to pay us old prices then, but we bought these goods long ago with the thought in mind of rendering our customers this service. It's more to your advantage than ours for you to buy them at these prices, but it's our way of helping on your side of the H. C. L. fight.

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THE SENATE IS FAVORABLE TO TREATY CHANGE

TEST VOTE SHOWS A MAJORITY FOR QUALIFICATION.

SOME DANGER OF A DEADLOCK

President Opposed to Complete Reservation Program, and Has the Power to Hold Up Pact.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The first affirmative step toward qualification of the peace treaty was taken today by the senate after administration leaders, with the backing of President Wilson, had reaffirmed their intention of voting against ratification if the reservations drawn by the senate majority are adopted. The initial test of strength on the reservation program of the foreign relations committee found the republicans almost solidly united behind it, the group of mild reservationists who helped kill the committee's amendments and the irreconcilable group of treaty foes standing together for the first time since the long treaty fight began. By a vote of 48 to 40 the senate approved, after all efforts to amend it had failed, the committee's preamble to the reservation group, requiring that to make the treaty binding at least three of the four great powers must accept the senate qualifications. The only republican who did not swing into line for the proposal was Senator McCumber of North Dakota, while three democrats—Senators Reed, Missouri; Gore, Oklahoma, and Walsh, Massachusetts—voted with the majority.

Opposition Claims Majority.

When adjournment was reached, the first of the fourteen reservations was under debate, and republican leaders were claiming that they had safe majorities pledged for the entire group. The mild reservationists, it was declared had turned down a new democratic offer of compromise, while the irreconcilable wing was devising a plan of action by which they hoped to defeat the treaty entirely. The best claim made by the administration forces was that the treaty would be wedged into a deadlock which in the end would make a compromise inevitable.

The plan to vote against the treaty and thus deadlock the ratification fight was declared to have President Wilson's unqualified support. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the democratic leader, saw the president during the day for the first time since Mr. Wilson returned from his speaking tour and went over the entire situation surrounding the treaty in the senate. Afterward Mr. Hitchcock said the executive regarded the committee reservations as "destructive" and the preamble as "very embarrassing" and advised the administration to stand by their guns.

The president is said to have asserted an aggressive opposition to the acceptance of reservations which impair the treaty, but to have shown a willingness to leave the matter of a compromise in the hands of the administration senators, to be worked out after deadlock stage had been reached. Mr. Wilson explained, Senator Hitchcock said, that he

had sent for the administration leader to give assurance of his support in the contemplated program and of his gratitude over the successful fight against amendments.

Wilson Will Go Part Way.

President Wilson today told Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, administration leader in the senate treaty fight, that he would be entirely satisfied with any reservations supporters of the treaty might feel justified in accepting, provided they did not nullify the league of nations covenant and were designed for the purpose of interpreting the terms of the treaty.

The president, Senator Hitchcock said, expressed "his very strong approval" of what had been done to date and agreed that no compromise would be offered unless a deadlock was reached on a resolution of ratification.

BATTALION "LOST" BY MYSTERIOUS ORDERS

Washington, Nov. 7.—Failure of the 368th negro infantry regiment to function properly in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which led to the predicament of the famous "lost" battalion, was due mainly to the fact that the negro unit received unauthorized orders to withdraw, according to a special report made to Secretary Baker by an officer of the inspector general's staff.

Careful investigation has failed to reveal the origin of the mysterious orders.

ARRIVAL OF A NEW DAUGHTER.

From Saturday's Lally.
This morning a fine little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy James in the south portion of the city and will make her home with them in the future. The little lady has been named Maxine Elizabeth, and in the opinion of the proud and happy parents is just the finest ever. All parties concerned are doing nicely.

Buy a new Ford car now, any model, on the payment down balance in six months or one year plan, or 12 monthly payments. T. H. Pollock Auto Co. Phone No. 1. ttd&w

REV. L. W. SCOTT RETURNS HOME

Rev. L. W. Scott, who has been holding a series of special meetings at Nebraska City in the interests of the Christian church of that city has returned to his home in this city having had a wonderful success in the work of bringing the teachings of the church to the people. There were a large number of conversions of those outside of the church as well as members brought back into the fold of the church secured as the result of Rev. Scott's meetings. The success of the Nebraska City meetings has caused this able minister to receive a number of invitations from different cities to visit them and take charge of special meetings but so far no acceptance has been made pending the arranging of the work of the church in this city.

BOX SOCIAL.

A box social and program will be given at the Cullom school, Dist. 50, November 14. Everybody invited. EVA BINTNER, Teacher.

FARM FOR RENT!

About five miles north of Union, Nebraska. Inquire of P. D. McCormick, Ralston, Neb.

FOR SALE.

First class milk cow, red steer calf, five months old; about sixty-five chickens. R. C. Cook, one mile west of Cullom. Address Cedar Creek. S-21w4td

RETURN SAW BLADE!

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