

COAL ORDER IN FORCE DESPITE SENATE FIRE

"GIVE US CARS AND WE WILL GIVE YOU THE COAL," DECLARES HEAD OF INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINERS; INCREASE OUTPUT 300,000,000 TONS

Men Who Dig the Coal Interested in Fuel Administration Order Shutting Down All Industry in the East; Promise Relief if Given Railroad Facilities.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 17.—Delegates attending the coal miners' convention here read with great interest today the announcement shutting down industries for five days because of the coal shortage. International President Frank J. Hayes was shown dispatches from the east suggesting an increase in production. He said the men have done all that is possible to increase the output under present railroad conditions. "Give us the cars and we will give you the coal," Mr. Hayes said. "The present number of mine workers in the country, working eight hours every day, can increase the production 300,000,000 tons a year if given the facilities. "We have complaints from miners who say that they are not working full time." The convention today proceeded with the consideration of resolutions. The convention reaffirmed its stand against the employment of private guards by corporations and the importation of strikebreakers.

KAISER READY TO HURL VAST ARMY AT WESTERN FRONT IN FINAL DESPERATE ATTACK

Crown Council Meetings at Berlin Plan Big Offensive Against Allied Forces; Germans Bring 1,000,000 Men from Russia; Ultimatum to Roumania Is Unanswered.

While German newspapers report a resumption of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, official confirmation is lacking. The result of the conferences in Berlin also is uncertain.

NO CHANGES IN POLICY.

Both militarist and nonmilitarist newspapers in Germany claim victory for their respective groups and nothing official probably will be forthcoming until Imperial Chancellor von Hertling makes his statement before the Reichstag main committee on Friday.

It is assumed in London that the hurried meetings of military and political leaders in Berlin did not result in any definite change of peace policy. In some quarters in Germany, it is believed, the crown councils had more to do with plans for military operations of the western front. German newspapers have heralded a strong attack on this front and it has been declared that the Germans had brought more than 1,000,000 men to France from the eastern front.

Russ Assembly to Meet.

In Russia the Bolshevik government is faced with the meeting of the constituent assembly on Friday and with the carrying out of a threat of war made against Roumania, should the Bolshevik ultimatum not be answered satisfactorily. Premier Lenin has demanded that the Roumanians release Bolshevik soldiers now under arrest with the alternative of a rupture of relations and military measures by the Bolsheviks. Roumania is given 24 hours in which to make a satisfactory reply. Opening of the constituent assembly has been put off from time to time by the Bolsheviks since the elections resulted unfavorably to the Lenin government. Control of the assembly is in the hands of the social revolutionists, whose leader announces that the assembly, if convened, will appeal for an inter-allied conference to discuss an immediate democratic peace on the basis of the statements of President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George.

The Weather

Table with weather data for Nebraska, including temperatures at Omaha, comparative local records, and reports from stations at 7 P. M.

Tightening Its Grip



THREE DEAD, SIX SERIOUSLY BURNED IN FARM HOUSE FIRE; HEROIC MOTHER GIVES LIFE

Only Two Members of Polish Family of Eleven Living Near Sargent, Neb., Escape; Mrs. Zulkoski Rushes Into Blazing Home to Rescue Babies and Perishes.

Sargent, Neb., Jan. 17.—(Special).—Three members of the Zulkoski family, living five miles west of this village, including Mrs. Zulkoski, who was about to become a mother, were burned to death, one fatally burned and five others seriously, in a fire which destroyed their little home before daylight.

ONLY TWO ESCAPE. Only two members of the family of 11 escaped serious burns. The fire was started by a defective stove. The tragedy occurred on one of the coldest mornings of the year and the members of the family who escaped with their lives suffered terribly from frozen fingers, ears, noses and feet.

AWAKENED BY FLAMES. Mr. and Mrs. Zulkoski were awakened by the intense heat and the crackling of flames. Clad only in their night clothes, they awakened as many children as they could and escaped from the burning home, a one-story frame building, into the bitter cold.

Mrs. Zulkoski, discovering that the two younger children were still inside the blazing house, rushed back in and succeeded in rescuing her 1-year-old baby.

Mother Horribly Burned. Mrs. Zulkoski, who was about to become a mother, and the baby she res (Continued on Page Four, Column Five.)

Shades of J. James, Capt. Kidd; Harken To This Little Tale Ever was the Kansas farmer a thrifty gent. Harken to the testimony of A. J. Blakely, newcomer to Omaha, who is employed in the city office of the Consumers Refining company.

Blakely, accompanied by his wife, came to Omaha from Los Angeles, Cal. The train on which he traveled was 31 hours late. Near Harrington, Kan., the train laid over for five hours before it could push its way through the snow. The engine was low on fuel and little heat was provided for the cars. A farmer living near the point where the train was stalled suspected the condition of affairs. A few moments later he passed through the train with an armload of hot bricks. He sold them at \$1 a crack and the freezing passengers gobbled them up like the proverbial hot cakes.

GIANT FUEL MEASURE BECOMES EFFECTIVE IN FACE OF PROTEST

Certain Industries Exempted When Restrictive Coal Order Goes Into Actual Operation at Midnight In Spite of Senate's Contrary Request

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Jan. 17.—Fuel Administrator Garfield's drastic orders restricting the use of fuel effective at midnight tonight was promulgated shortly before 6 o'clock, within a few minutes after the senate had adopted a resolution asking that the order be postponed for five days.

Virtually no substantial changes were made in the order, though some war industries specially designated will be exempted from the provision closing manufacturing plants for five days beginning tomorrow and from the Monday holidays during the next 10 weeks.

SENATE MOVE FAILS TO KILL COAL ORDER

Hitchcock Resolution Requesting Suspension of Drastic Law Receives Only Promised Consideration.

(By Associated Press.) Washington, Jan. 17.—The resolution of Senator Hitchcock requesting Fuel Administrator Garfield to suspend for five days his coal conservation orders closing industries east of the Mississippi river was adopted by the senate tonight. It does not require house action. The vote was 50 to 19.

It was stated unofficially at the fuel administration offices that when the senate clerk arrived with the Hitchcock resolution he would be told that the resolution would be given careful consideration, but that the order already was issued and would go into effect.

Order Already Signed. Although the order was made public almost simultaneously with the announcement of the vote in the senate, it had been signed and prepared for publication 20 minutes before. The resolution adopted by the senate, 50 to 19, follows: "Resolved, That the fuel administrator of the United States be and he is hereby requested to delay for five days the order suspending the operation of industrial plants in portions of the United States, in order that protests may be heard, investigation made and information presented."

Senate Supports Hitchcock. The vote on the Hitchcock resolution follows: For the Resolution—Democrats: Bankhead, Beckham, Gerry, Gore, Hitchcock, McKellar, Martin, Owen, Pomerene, Reed, Saulsbury, Shields, Smith, Georgia; Smith, Maryland; Smith, South Carolina; Stone, Swanson, Thomas, Tillman, Underwood, Vardaman and Wolcott—Total 22. Republicans: Brandegee, Calder, Cummins, Curtis, Fernald, Fredinghuysen, Gallinger, Hale, Harding, Johnson, California; Jones, Washington; Kellogg, Knox, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nelson, New, Norris, Poindexter, Sherman, Smoot, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Watson and Weeks—Total 28. Total for the resolution, 50.

Against the Resolution—Democrats: Ashurst, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Hardwick, Johnson, South Dakota; Jones, New Mexico; Kirby, Lewis, Myers, Phelan, Pittman, Ransdell, Robinson, Shafer, Sheppard and Simpson—Total 16. Republicans: Borah, Gronna and La Follette—Total 3. Total against the resolution, 19.

Order a "Calamity." Senator Hitchcock introduced his resolution after conferring with other democratic leaders in the senate who have apprehensions of the wisdom and effect of the order. Senator Hitchcock declared that the coal order was an example of the lack of co-ordination and that "reform in our government * * * is now running wild."

"I think the best thing we could do would be to pass this resolution and debate it afterwards," said Senator Thomas, democrat. "I regard this order as a calamity," declared Senator Pomerene, democrat. "I feel there was no necessity for it at the present time. When I (Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

PROVIDE ADEQUATE FUEL SUPPLY.

The text of the order follows: "United States fuel administration. "Washington, D. C., Jan. 17, 1918. "Regulation making provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads; domestic consumers, public utilities, and other uses necessary to the national security.

"The United States fuel administrator, acting under the authority of an executive order of the president of the United States dated August 23, 1917 appointing said administrator, in furtherance of the purposes of said order and of the purposes of the act of congress therein referred to, approved 10 August, 1917, and finding it essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act, to make provision for a more adequate supply of fuel for railroads, domestic consumers, public utilities and for other uses necessary to the national security in certain parts of the United States hereby makes and prescribes the following regulation: GIVE PREFERENCE TO RAILROADS.

"Section 1. "Until further orders of the United States fuel administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, army and navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephones and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly governmental purposes (Not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers of perishable food or of food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county or state governments for necessary uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made, may be applied in filling any other contracts or orders.

STATE HEADS TO DIVERT FUEL. Section 2: On the following days, namely Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, the state fuel administrators and their accredited representatives in the various communities in the territory in which this regulation applies are hereby empowered and directed to divert such fuel as arrives in such communities in carload lots to meet the current requirements and to provide adequate and normal supply for such consumers of fuel as are specified in section 1 hereof.

"Section 3: "On the following days, namely Jan. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 1918, and also, on each and every Monday beginning January 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no manufacturer or manufacturing plant shall burn fuel or use power derived from fuel for any purpose with the following exceptions: (A) Plants which necessarily must be continuously operated seven days each week to avoid serious injury to the plant itself or its contents may use only such quantities of fuel as is necessary to prevent such injury to the plant or its contents; (B) Manufacturers or plants manufacturing perishable foods or foods for necessary immediate consumption;

SPECIAL CASES EXCEPTED. (C) Manufacturers of food not perishable and not necessary for immediate consumption may burn fuel to the extent authorized by the fuel administrator of the state in which such plant is located or by his duly authorized representative upon application by the United States food administrator;

(D) Plants necessary to the printing and publication of daily papers may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom as usual except that on every Monday from January 21 to March 25, 1918, inclusive, they may burn fuel or use power derived therefrom only to such extent as is necessary to print and publish such editions as such plants customarily print and publish on legal holidays other than the Sabbath; or, if such plants do not customarily print or publish any editions on such legal holidays, they may burn fuel or use such power to such extent as is necessary to issue one edition on the said Mondays; (E) Printing establishments may burn fuel on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1918, to such extent as is necessary to issue current numbers of magazines and other publications periodically issued;

OFFICES AND STORES LIMITED. "Section 4: On each Monday beginning January 21, 1918, and continuing up to and including Monday, March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned (except to such extent as is essential to prevent injury to property from freezing) for the purpose of supplying heat for: (A) Any business or professional offices, except offices used by the United States, state, county or municipal government, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks, trust companies, physicians or dentists; (B) Wholesale or retail stores, or any other stores, business houses, or business buildings whatever, except that for the purpose of selling food only, stores may maintain necessary heat on any of the specified days until 12 o'clock noon; and except that for the purpose of selling drugs and medical supplies only, stores may maintain necessary heat throughout the day and evening;

BAN ON AMUSEMENT PLACES. (C) Theatres, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public dance halls, or any other place of public amusement. "Section 5: On each Monday beginning Jan. 28, 1918, and continuing up to and including March 25, 1918, no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms in which intoxicating liquor is sold or served on those days.

Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to forbid the heating of restaurants, hotels, or other places in which meals are served, but in which no intoxicating liquor is sold or served on the said Mondays. "Section 6: "No fuel shall be burned on any of the Mondays specified in the foregoing section for the purpose of supplying power for the movement of surface, elevated, subway or suburban cars or trains in excess of the amount used on the Sunday previous thereto.

"Section 7: "Nothing in this regulation shall be construed to apply to or affect the operation of any mine or plant producing fuel, nor shall this regulation be construed to forbid the heating of such rooms or offices, or such (Continued on Page Four, Column Two.)

U-BOAT CREWS KILL OFFICERS IN KIEL MUTINY. German Sailors Dissatisfied at Result of Submarine Campaign; Number of Boats Returning Decreases. London, Jan. 17.—A mutiny among submarine crews at the German naval base at Kiel on January 7 is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Geneva. Thirty-eight officers are said to have been killed. The Geneva dispatch quotes advice received there from Basel giving details concerning the mutiny. It is said to have begun by submarine crews and subsequently to have spread to portions of the crews stationed at Kiel. Returning Boats Decrease. Some of the officers who joined in the attack on the men took part in the earlier mutiny at Kiel, the dispatch reports. It adds: "Although the mutiny was local, it shows that German naval men are dissatisfied, especially in the submarine service, as the number of boats returning to German ports is decreasing every month."

U-Boat Sinks an American Ship; Entire Crew Saved. London, Jan. 17.—The American sailing vessel Monitor has been sunk by a submarine near Fureteventura, one of the Canary islands, a dispatch from Las Palmas to the Wireless Press reports. The crew was saved.