

FUEL CONSERVATION ORDER IN EFFECT DESPITE REQUEST OF U. S. SENATE FOR DELAY

No Substantial Changes Made in Ruling; Certain War Industries are Exempted from Provisions of the Measure, Which Was Issued Shortly After Senate Adopted Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Fuel Administrator Garfield's drastic orders restricting the use of fuel, effective Friday, 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.

PROVIDE FUEL SUPPLY.

The text of the order follows:
"United States fuel administrators.
"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 August 10, 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:

Gives 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, telephone 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 January 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 January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 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 used (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;

(C) Theaters, moving picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, private or public halls, or any other place of public amusement.

"Section 5. On each Monday beginning January 21, 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 portions of buildings, as are used in connection with the production, transportation or distribution of fuel.

Protect Property From Freezing.

"Section VIII:
"State fuel administrators and their representatives specifically authorized to do so are hereby empowered to grant such relief as may be essential to prevent injury to health or to prevent destruction of or injury to property by fire or freezing.

"Section IX:
"This regulation is effective throughout the United States east of the Mississippi river, including the whole of the states of Louisiana and Minnesota.

"Section X:
"Any person, firm, association or corporation which violates or refuses to conform to the above regulation, may be liable to the penalty prescribed in the aforesaid act of congress.

(Signed) H. A. GARFIELD,
"U. S. Fuel Administrator."
Prohibition of the use of fuel by various consumers will close hotel and cafe bars in the eastern half of the country on Monday holidays unless the managements prefer their establishments to be heathless.

Nation Should Urge Eating of Mutton

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 18.—The entire resources of the sheep and wool growing industry of America are pledged to the service of the United States government to the end that the great world war may be won for liberty and justice.

President Hagenbarth voiced for the convention a sentiment against the government fixing the price of wool unless it first grants a hearing to the wool producers on the matter of cost of production before attempting to establish a price.

In relation to the government's meatless day program he called attention to its effect upon consumption of mutton and lambs and urged that there should be a change in this program which would relieve the restriction upon this class of meat.

He urged that the government food administration should take prompt measures to encourage greater consumption of fed lambs as a means of further conserving pork and beef products.

The convention opened with an attendance of more than 1,000 delegates and visitors.

New Clerks Are Named In Omaha Postoffice

Washington, Jan. 18.—(Special Telegram.)—Fred A. Dwyer, Carl F. Krause, W. D. Anderson and Dudley A. Holbrook have been appointed clerks in the Omaha postoffice, and H. B. Vrites at Central City, Neb. Civil service examinations will be held February 23 for first class postmasters at Ethel, Neb.; Bijou Hills, Dimock and Rosholt, S. D.

Millard Vereen Invests Surplus in Liberty Bonds

The Millard Plattdeucher Vereen at its annual meeting voted to invest all its surplus funds, \$200 in Liberty bonds. It donated \$25 to the Young Men's Christian association.

You can secure a maid, stenographer or bookkeeper by using a Bee Want Ad.

100 SKIRTS TO GO
Silk, Satin and Wool Skirts—
SPLENDID STYLES—ALL COLORS
\$10.00 and \$12.50 Values at \$5.50
See details in our ad on Page 5.
JULIUS ORKIN
1508-1510 Douglas

WAR CONFERENCE SESSIONS BEGIN AT CAPITAL CITY

Noted Speakers Delayed for Opening, But Local Men and Women Deliver Addresses on Live Topics.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

Lincoln, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Principal speakers to appear before the mens' section of the Nebraska war conference were late in reaching Lincoln and the opening session Friday morning was somewhat disturbed.

The speakers' party arrived in the city during the afternoon from Kansas. It included Sir Frederick E. Smith, attorney general of Great Britain, who is in the United States on a diplomatic mission; George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller foundation, of New York; Arthur E. Bestor, Chautauque, N. Y., national director of four-minute men, and Gurney E. Newlin, Los Angeles, connected with the National Council of Defense and the United States Shipping board.

George Coupland, vice chairman of the State Council of Defense, spoke at the forenoon session on the seed corn situation.

"The War and the Making of Public Opinion" was the subject of Mr. Bestor's address in the afternoon.

Sir Frederick E. Smith, President George E. Vincent and Mrs. Phillip N. Moore of the woman's committee of the National Committee of Defense spoke at the evening program.

Food Administrator Wattles and Fuel Administrator Kennedy ad-

ressed the conference in the afternoon.

Metcalf Talks to Women.

Richard L. Metcalf, editor of the Omaha Nebraskan, was the principal speaker before the woman's section of the conference in the morning.

"It has taken a war to reveal the desperate condition into which we have drifted," said the speaker.

Mr. Metcalf told his hearers there was no humor in serving on the State Council of Defense, but that it was a sad and serious business.

"We must be 100 per cent Americans, but we must appreciate and respond to the point of view of those who are foreign born, but live within our borders," Metcalf declared when asked to explain the proposed amendment barring those who have not taken out full naturalization papers from voting.

The women pledged their support and voted to help in circulating the petitions.

Departmental reports took up most of the morning session. Miss Ida L. Robbins of Lincoln; Mrs. Draper Smith of Omaha; Mrs. A. E. Sheldon of Lincoln; Miss Julia Vance of Lincoln; Dr. Jennie Callias and Miss Mary Cogill gave reports.

Commenting on the work of the Child Welfare department, Mrs. Smith said: "You can help first by fighting all attempts to lower our educational standards; second, by opposing all efforts to break down our labor laws—especially the child labor law; third, by supporting local and national social agencies especially the campfire girls and boy scouts; and fourth to support the federal child labor law."

Bomb a Firecracker.

An Atlantic Port, Jan. 18.—Naval officials announced that the tube resembling a bomb found at the navy yard yesterday had proved to be a giant fire cracker.

You can secure a maid, stenographer or bookkeeper by using a Bee Want Ad.

Charge Swindle in Live Stock Deals

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—If a farmer gets into the hands of a professional "decoy" in the South St. Paul yards, he has not a chance to buy cattle at a fair price, S. J. Melady, broker, testified before the federal trade commission which today concluded its cost of living inquiry here.

Mr. Melady said he had been expelled from the South St. Paul live stock exchange for "butting in" when he thought he saw a buyer was being swindled. On this occasion, he said, a farmer was being sold "dogs" or cattle fit for nothing but killing, at 8 1/2 cents when the market price for that class of cattle was 6 cents.

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Lincoln Man Elected By Western Candy Makers
Chicago, Jan. 18.—Conservation of sugar and endorsement of the government's war policies was expressed today by manufacturing confectioners of 10 middle western states at the annual meeting at the Midland Club, Frank M. Keller, of St. Joseph Mo., was elected president and F. E. Gil- len of Lincoln, Neb., treasurer.



Four Piece Suit Extra Pants Free

EXTRA TROUSERS FREE with every suit or overcoat order. Just thing of it, men, a Dundee customer gets a \$20 or \$25 suit or o'coat and an extra pair of trousers FREE for—

\$15

Sale for A Short Time.

No Mail Orders Filled

None Given After the Sale Closes

The January Clearance

Orkin Bros' Double Clearance Sale

The Removal Sale

Two Great Buying Events Rolled Into One

Sale Starts at 8:30

Tomorrow---Saturday---One Day Only

Sale Starts at 8:30

500 COATS

Formerly Sold up to \$50, Have Been Divided Into Four Bargain Lots—On Sale at Prices That Makes This the Greatest Bargain Event of the Year

\$9.75	\$14.75	\$19.75	\$24.75
LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3	LOT 4
Coats in blue, brown, black and green Wool Velour and Kersey. Values up to \$25.00.	Coats, in all the season's latest colors and materials. Nicely button trimmed, some with fur trimming. Values up to \$35.00.	Coats, great range of colors and materials; beautifully trimmed and wonderful styles. Values up to \$39.50.	Coats in Wool Velour, Pom Pom, Broadcloth and many other leading materials and colors; fur trimmed and plain models. Values up to \$50.00.

If you are in earnest about saving—you will be here to buy your winter coat at this great sale. We not alone give you upmost value for your money, but offer you the choice of 500 coats at these four special prices.
(As many as most stores can show you at all prices.)

SUITS AT LESS THAN 1/2 PRICE

Right Now Is the Time to Buy That High Class Orkin Suit at Prices Never Offered Before on Such High Grade Merchandise

Three Big Lots for Saturday

\$14.75	\$19.75	\$24.75
LOT 1	LOT 2	LOT 3
Suits in Wool Serges, Wool Poplin and many other materials. Values up to \$35.00.	Suits in Broadcloth, Serge, Wool Poplin; wonderful styles and materials; some fur trimmed and others plain tailored. Values up to \$45.00.	Suits in the season's most wanted materials and colors, fur trimming and plain tailored. Values up to \$55.00.

While 'tis true that Saturday efforts will be centered on coat and suits, please remember that any Dress, Fur, Skirt or Blouse is still offered at great sale prices.

ORKIN BROTHERS, 1519-21 Douglas St., South Side

Every Sale Final. No Refunds. No Exchanges

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Rectal Diseases Cured, without a severe surgical operation. No Chloroform or Ether used. Cure guaranteed. **PAY WHEN CURED**. Write for illustrated book on Rectal Diseases, with names and testimonials of more than 1000 prominent people who have been permanently cured.

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