

EARLY PEACE DANGEROUS, SAYS CZERNIN

Austrian Foreign Minister Protests Against Attack in the Rear by Labor; Asks Vote of Confidence.

London, Jan. 26.—Industrial unrest in Austria was referred to by Foreign Minister Czernin in his speech to the Reichsrath, who warned the working classes against hurrying the government into an early peace.

"If you attack me in the rear," he said, "if you compel me to conclude an agreement in great haste, then we shall derive no economic advantage and our population will have to forego the advantages which they might derive from the conclusion of peace."

"If you create the totally erroneous impression among our enemies that we must absolutely conclude peace immediately—a peace at any price—then we shall not have a single bushel of wheat. I repeat for the tenth time that it is not a question of imperialistic aims or of annexationist plans."

"It is a question of assuring for our population the reward they have deserved for their energetic resistance."

Might Spoil Peace. Our associates are good calculators and will observe carefully whether you take away my liberty of action.

"If you spoil peace, if you wish to go without imports of cereals, then it is logical that pressure should be brought to bear by speeches, strikes, resolutions and demonstrations."

"If not, it is a mistake and utterly false to say that we are in such a situation that we ought rather to conclude a bad peace without economic advantages today than a good peace tomorrow with its attendant advantages."

Count Czernin mentioned the rumor that the government itself was not unconnected with the strikes, and said:

"As the government wishes exactly the same thing as the majority in the monarchy—that is to obtain as quickly as possible an honorable peace without annexation as its aim—it is folly to attack it from behind and to embarrass and perplex it."

Asks for Vote. Count Czernin finally asked for a vote of confidence and concluded:

"Nothing but a feeling of duty and confidence in the emperor and the majority delegation is keeping me to my post."

"No minister of foreign affairs can conduct negotiations of this importance if he does not know, if the whole world does not know, that he is supported by the confidence of the majority of the constitutional organs."

"Now, if you have confidence in me to conduct the peace negotiations, then you ought to assist me. If you have not that confidence, then you ought to dismiss me. There is no third way."

Packers Try to Influence Wilson To Check Probe

(Continued from Page One.) Henry on the basis of a memorandum taken from the confidential files of Edward P. Swift.

Evidence that the packers had obtained confidential information in 1916 caused Francis J. Heney, counsel in the meat packing investigation, to protest publicly to the federal trade commission today against the practice of leaving the offices in the commission's building unlocked.

"I have several times returned and found an attorney for the packers in my office," Mr. Heney said.

Packers Planned Campaign. Mr. Heney's statement was made in connection with the reading of further confidential documents taken from the files of the Chicago packers, which showed that the packers planned an elaborate campaign in 1916 to influence congressmen against ordering an investigation into the live stock and meat packing industry, as was proposed in the Borland resolution.

The recommendation was made by counsel for the packers that they should undertake to have the judiciary committee flooded with telegrams from all over the country, especially the congressional districts where the members came from, protesting against passage of the Borland resolution on the grounds that live stock was selling at very satisfactory prices and any investigation would only disturb such satisfactory conditions.

Sent Different Messages. "It is quite important to reach Gard, of Hamilton, O.," the memorandum of counsel reads. "Perhaps Proctor of Cincinnati knows him."

Questioned by Commissioner Murdock, Mr. Heney said the Proctor referred to was the soap manufacturer.

Mr. Murdock found considerable interest in a sentence of the memorandum which recommended that all the messages should be varied.

He said it was the psychology of congressmen that when they received a large number of telegrams, identical in form, they suspected somebody was trying to "put something over," which undoubtedly was recognized by the packers also.

Red Cross Sues Lodge To Recover Subscription

Fremont, Neb., Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—In a decree granted by Judge F. W. Burton in district court, the Dodge county Red Cross was granted a verdict for \$400 against John Shaffer, receiver of Hope lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of North Bend. The action was brought by Fred Richards, treasurer of the chapter, to recover the amount, donated at a previous meeting by the lodge. At a subsequent session it was voted to rescind the former action without first considering it. It is said to be the first case of the kind on record.

President Wilson in Fresh Appeal to Loyal America Begs Greater Regard For Food Rules Which Will Win Battles

Asks United States to Heed Need of Allies Over Seas; Save More That We May Send More.

(By Associated Press.)

A Proclamation.

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed will enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements.

Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70 per cent of those of last year or, when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

Observe Wheatless Days. To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week and one meatless day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week and one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition Saturday in each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products. A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

No Dangerous Restriction. The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of our most pressing obligations of the war.

"I therefore in the national interest take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of the food conservation will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in their period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land."

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON, The White House, January 18, 1918.

Three Sons of Fullerton Family in War Service

Fullerton, Neb., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kremer of this city have three sons who have enlisted: Corporal Fred Kremer stationed at Deming, N. M., Elmer Kremer at Great Lakes training camp, and Chauncey Wilste Kremer, who left yesterday for the School of Military Aeronautics, Cambridge, Mass.

Phone Connection Restored.

Red Cloud, Neb., Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The Lincoln Telephone company today restored the trunk line connection between its local exchange and that of the Farmers' Independent Telephone company, which allows the latter the use of the Lincoln company's distance line. The trunk line was severed by the Lincoln company recently after a number of the business men had decided to use the farmer's telephone exclusively on certain conditions.

Fills Stomach With New Energy

Weak, Worn Out, Gassy, Sour Stomach Revived and Made to Enjoy Food With Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Most of us eat three times a day and often forget that each meal should be disposed of in the stomach to make room for the next. The failure of the stomach to do this is called indigestion or dyspepsia, with its sour risings, gas, rumblings, pain, depression and the feeling of stuffiness when breathing is difficult.

The most effective remedy and the most reliable one, because you can get it at any drug store in the United States or Canada, is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, at 50 cents a box. Instead of depriving yourself of food or going on a starvation diet simply keep on as you have and let these tablets straighten out your stomach, digest the food and keep you in the fight.—Advertisement.

OMAHA BAKERS MUST SHOW WHY CHARGE IS HIGH

To Appear Before Food Administration, Where They Will Give Figures to Substantiate Bread Prices.

Whether bakers of Omaha will be able to substantiate their statements that they cannot bake bread and sell it at 7 1/2 cents per loaf wholesale, will depend upon their showing, which must be made in the very near future.

Complaints against them, charging them with taking an undue profit have been filed in Washington by Federal Food Administrator Wattles. The procedure after a complaint has been filed has been that those charged are cited by the United States food administration to appear before the local administrator and show cause why their license should not be revoked.

Hearing by Referee. The same procedure will likely maintain in the case of bakers, and they will appear before a referee who will be named by the local official.

The bakers are preparing for the hearing, having employed an attorney, who will conduct their case.

The differences between the bakers and the food administration precipitated by the recent raise in wholesale prices, resolves itself into the question of operation expenses. Frequent statements have been made that the actual cost of bread, as far as the raw materials entering into it, amount to about 4 cents per loaf.

If bread cannot be baked at a profit of 3 cents, the loss is due to overhead expense argues the government. Important to State.

Figures submitted by the government, after an exhaustive investigation, stated that bread should be sold at a profit with the retail price at 7 to 8 cents. This latter price is maintained in many cities of the United States, while 9 cents is the price in many of the larger centers.

The bread price in Omaha is the price that will maintain for the state and for that reason is of vital interest to every person in the state.

The food administration has been urging cheaper bread, on the theory that this important foodstuff should be available for every one at a reasonable price.

Everyone must have bread and while many citizens of the state could afford to pay the higher price, yet the great mass cannot afford to stand the raise, if for any chance it is unwarranted.

Joseph B. Fradenburg, attorney for the master bakers, refused to make any comment last night.

Hoover Tightens Rules on Food To Help Allies

(Continued from Page One.) such measures effective. The small minority who refuse to co-operate should not be allowed to defeat the nation's necessities.

Use Less Wheat Flour. "1. As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour, the consumers of the country are called upon in purchasing such flour, to buy at the same time an equal weight of the other cereals (cornmeal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flours and meals). The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes and pastry, or mix them as she thinks best.

"Retailers are to seal wheat flour only with an equal weight of these other cereals.

"2. Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from their bakers, who will be required under the license regulations to mix 5 per cent of other cereals with their wheat flour, both in bread and rolls, and will be required gradually to increase this substitution until, beginning February 24, a minimum of 20 per cent of such cereals is to be used. The food administration strongly urges on consumers the buying of this bread, which will be known as Victory bread and will contain not less than 20 per cent of cereals other than wheat. Graham or whole wheat bread will also be given that name, because containing, as they do, 25 per cent more of the wheat grain than ordinary white bread, they, too, will serve the purpose of saving wheat flour.

"If you bake bread at home use wheat substitutes; if you buy it buy only Victory bread.

Less Wheat in Spaghetti. "3. Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pies, cakes and pastry and not to purchase to exceed 70 per cent of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding months of 1917. These manufacturers will be performing a patriotic service by using cereals other than wheat in their productions.

"4. Wholesalers will be required under license regulations not to buy more than 70 per cent of their purchases of flour from millers as based on their purchases for the corresponding months of the preceding year, and their sales to the retail trade must be in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, this being the same proportion in which the retailer sells to the consumer, unless the wholesaler satisfies himself that the substitutes have been already purchased from another source.

"A ruling has been made that in making any combination sales under this program dealers shall name a price for each of the articles so sold, which shall not represent more than a normal pre-war profit on any one of the articles sold.

"5. Millers of flour are to distribute their output through their customary channels and markets in such a manner that each city, town and district may receive its usual proportions. The wheat millers have been required to produce one barrel of flour (196 pounds) from 264 pounds of wheat. This is a white flour and represents from 2 to 4 per cent higher extraction than from last year's harvest.

New Wheatless Day. "6. To assist further in conservation, Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the public eating place, and on such days and meals no crackers, pastries, macaroni, breakfast food, or other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or gravies, or as a binder in corn bread or other cereal breads.

"7. On wheatless days and at wheatless meals, the food administration urges that bread baked in the home be other than wheat bread. Where bread is purchased in public eating places or in the home Victory bread should be used, if no wheat substitutes can be found.

"The federal food administrator in each state will announce the meal to be observed as a wheatless meal in his state. If no meal is designated the United States food administrator prefers that the evening meal be wheatless.

"8. It is further desired, in order that meat and pork products be conserved, that one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, and one meatless meal in every day, be observed, and in addition, two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week, be strictly kept. By 'meatless' is meant without hog, cattle or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. By 'porkless,' is meant without pork, bacon, ham, lard or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry, and eggs.

"9. For local situations where exceptions are necessary application should be made to the state food administrators."

Who Is Your Dentist?



DR. R. W. BAILEY, Vice President & Mgr.

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You, too, will feel perfectly "at home" among Bailey patrons.

And you will answer with the others, "Bailey is my dentist."

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Dr. R. W. Bailey, President. Dr. G. D. Shipherd, Vice President and Manager. 706 City National Bank Bldg. Phone Douglas 3420. Omaha, Neb.

RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS OPEN JOINT BUILDING

Blue Springs, Neb., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—The Union Consolidated school was dedicated Friday. This structure was built in Gage county nine miles east of Blue Springs at a cost of \$12,000. This is the first consolidated school in Gage county and also of this section of Nebraska.

Four school districts joined and built the house and other building for the accommodation of the horses and rigs used by the pupils attending from a distance.

Ten grades were taught this year, with three teachers.

Another grade and another teacher will be added next year and the school course after next year includes 12th grade work.

The teachers this year are: L. R. Snipes, Agnes Smith and Edith Coles. The school pupils gave a special program and more than 800 were in attendance, including school men from all parts of Nebraska.

That extra room will pay your coal bill. Rent it through a Bee Want Ad.

Fremont Ministers Will Not Cut Number of Services Fremont, Neb., Jan. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Fremont ministers and laymen from the leading churches at a meeting decided not to lessen the number of services or joining in worship as a fuel saving measure. The meeting was called in view of rumors that the fuel administrator was preparing an order requiring churches to unite in services. It was pointed out that most all churches in Fremont have a supply of coal sufficient for the winter's needs. A committee was appointed to confer with Fuel Administrator Turner.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. The Fashion Center for Women. Everything Needed By Busy Knitters. Children's Wear In New Styles. Only a Few More Days of These Reduced Linen Prices. Sorosis Pumps for Spring. Correct Corseting. Women's Swiss Ribbed Union Suits.

"German War Practices" An official book of 96 pages has been issued in Washington under the title of "German War Practices." A copy of this book will be sent free to any reader of The Bee. It sets forth the details of the system that has made Prussianism a word of reproach for generations to come. It describes specific instances, individual cases, as well as broad policies such as that of Belgian deportation. It is based on official sources: the archives of the State Department, German official proclamations, reports of American officials, as well as the field-diaries of German soldiers. It contains statements especially prepared by Herbert Hoover, Frederic C. Walcott, and Vernon Kellogg. To get a copy of this free book, fill in the attached coupon and mail with a two-cent stamp for return postage to The Omaha Bee Information Bureau, Washington, D. C.