



TEUTONS DENY PEACE MEET FAILED; HENEY HITS 'BIG FOUR' IN MEAT QUIZ

PACKERS' SLUSH FUND IS USED TO STOP PROBE OF BIG MEAT CONCERNS

Members of Congress Who Favored Investigation of Live-stock Industry Hounded, Secret Federal Information Fried Into and Reported to "Big Four" at Chicago, Says Heney.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Confidential reports on the attitude of congressmen toward legislation for an inquiry into the live stock and packing industry, taken from the secret files of big packing concerns, were read today into the records of the Federal Trade commission's meat packing investigation.

In addition to the continued recital of efforts made by the packers to forestall affirmative action by congress in 1916 on the Borland resolution for an inquiry, the commission was given further indication of the ramifications of the packers' financial control.

HOUNDED CONGRESSMEN.

Francis J. Heney, special counsel, said this extended to the street railway lines of Kansas City, to banks throughout the country and to the tin industry.

Alleged political retribution visited on congressmen inimical to the packers' interests, will be one of the major subjects taken up next week, according to Mr. Heney, who announced that he would offer evidence designed to show that one representative was defeated with the aid of the packers, after he made a fight for an investigation of their business.

"Insidious" methods of endeavoring to influence congressmen through business for their law firms, and by appealing to their political welfare will be developed, Mr. Heney told the commission.

After it had been disclosed today that in 1916, R. C. McManus, of counsel for Swift and Company, made a report to the company giving a resume of a complaint filed with the commission and which was confidential under the commission's rules, notices were posted in the commission building that hereafter passes from heads of department will be required for all persons, even employees, who enter the building, outside of working hours.

When the McManus report was read Mr. Heney protested that the practice of leaving the office doors unlocked offered a chance for "unfortunate" happenings, and said he had several times found an attorney for the packers alone in the office when he returned there.

It appeared from the evidence today that the packers received advance information of a postponement of action on the Borland resolution by the house judiciary sub-committee.

Close watch was kept on the views of congressmen on the Borland resolution by agents of the packers in Washington, their reports usually being cautiously devised so that identities were indicated only by initial or state.

Use \$15,000 Slush Fund. Especial attention was given to Representative Gard of Ohio, and Representative Morgan of Oklahoma, from whom opposition was feared.

Opposition to the Borland resolution including a flood of telegrams inspired by the packers, was financed, according to the evidence by a fund of \$15,000 raised on a percentage basis among the Armour, Swift, Morris, Cudahy and Sulzberger or Wilson firms.

This percentage received the close attention of the commission who were told by Mr. Heney that it was a continuation and extension of the pool known as the National Packing company, ordered dissolved by the federal courts in 1912.

"We will show that this understanding between the packers and congressmen is now in effect," he said, "and that they apportion the live stock purchases throughout the United States on the basis of their property holdings and that all joint expenses met the same basis."

Paint Ed Burke as Regular Pessimist

A legislative committee, consisting of R. C. McManus, J. M. Chaplin, and A. D. White of the Swift staff was sent to Washington to direct the fight.

The report of the committee, read into the record, assailed some of the witnesses who appeared in advocacy of the Borland resolution. These characterizations were:

"Ed Burke of Omaha is a sincere man, but Mr. Meeker, who has known him all his life, says he is a curious, solitary man, has few intimates, and is obsessed with the idea that he always gets the worst of everything."

"A. E. De Rieques of Denver, secretary of the American Live Stock association, wishes to be United States senator from Colorado. He has been a disturber all his life, and has a gift for organizing revolts."

"Stubbs of Kansas, while governor, ousted the Standard Oil company from Kansas. He is a bitter politician and is now trying to be United States senator."

"Borland of Missouri is seeking re-nomination. He boasts that he has a life job assured by reason of this agitation."

"Congressman Doolittle is a boy of small ability. He thinks he sees an opportunity to secure prominence in politics."

"There are many cattlemen who believe the packers are in a combination and have destroyed competition. Some of them are bitter and want revenge, believing in indictments and prison sentences."

"Walter Fisher is frankly pettifogging. He is concerned for the consumer. He is determined there shall be no mutual adjustment of differences and that there shall be started a long campaign of official investigation, in which he shall participate."

Nordica's Estate Goes to Sisters by Judge's Decision

Newark, N. J., Jan. 27.—A decision adverse to George W. Young in his legal fight to obtain possession of the estate left by his wife, Madame Lillian Nordica, who died at Batavia, Java, was returned by Vice Chancellor Stevenson here yesterday.

The decision upholds a will made by Madame Nordica four months before her death, naming her three sisters as the chief beneficiaries.

An earlier will, which left most of the estate to Young, was declared invalid.

GERMAN WAR WRITER DESCRIBES TERROR OF FRITZIES WHEN TOMMY ATKINS CHARGES WITH HIS TANKS

Silesians Scurry to Cover When Firespitting Monsters Bear Down on Besieged Village of Fontaine Notre Dame; English Airman Drops Fireballs to Light Artillery Targets, Only to Be Crushed by German Battleplanes.

(By Associated Press.) Amsterdam, Jan. 26.—Tank warfare as it strikes the German troops is described by the Cologne Gazette in a story of the fighting around Fontaine Notre Dame during the Cambrai offensive. The writer declared that many of the German private soldiers look upon the tanks with a feeling of terror. He says: "The village is still suffering under shell fire; houses and men are mingled in the same ruin; whole roofs have been lifted through the air like feathers; but for the moment the storm has gone beyond the unhappy place."

Monsters Spit Flame. "But suppose Tommy comes back with his tanks? The word passes from lip to lip. It has a sinister sound, as when one in a cloister mentions the devil by name. In the big thrust the English used 300 tanks, some said 500. The monsters were said to spit flame, so that no one could approach them, and to crawl over every obstacle."

"A Silesian rifleman who stood in their way would be crushed like a worm under a steam-roller. What could a poor soldier do but scuffle out of the way? It was true the Herr Lieutenant said that steel bullets would go through the armor of the tank, and that we had only to hurl bombs at it and the tank would stop and catch fire. But suppose it did not stop?"

Clancy, First American to Carry U. S. Flag Over Top, Now Prisoner in France Because He Insists on Fighting Under 'Old Glory'

Entered Canadian Army When War Started; Remanded for Court-Martial Because He Wants to Join Yankees.

By HENRY C. KROGER. Walter W. Clancy, native of Texas, citizen of the United States, gunner with the field artillery of the Canadian army in France and the first American to carry the Stars and Stripes "over the top" on European battlefields, is a prisoner of war "somewhere in France."



He has a host of friends at Kearney, Neb. Some of them have communicated with him. They give his address as Military Prison No. 4, Army Postoffice, Section 21, France. A brother, R. R. Clancy, living at Columbus, Kan., is trying to affect his release.

Clancy's story might be told by hundreds of Americans with red blood in their veins who when the war for a world-wide democracy began could not wait the call of Uncle Sam and scurried across the line into Canada to enlist under the Union Jack or worked their way to England and there joined hands with their brothers in a death pact to wipe out Hohenzollernism.

In September, 1915, Clancy left the Lone Star state and went to New Orleans, where he took passage on the British ship Asian as a muleeer and worked his passage across the Atlantic so that he might "small powder."

Even on his initial journey across the seas he had a touch of Prussianism when a submarine sought to make the Asian a target. But for the timely appearance of a British patrol boat the Texan might have joined the hundreds who perished on the Lusitania, as the attack took place on almost the same spot where this giant passenger steamer went down with 1,000 men, women, and children.

In October, 9, 1915, Clancy, having enlisted in the British army, was assigned to the royal garrison artillery, First battery. He immediately went into intensive training and his early letters, referring to camp life in England, state the "days were pleasing."

In January of the following year, while still in England, he speaks of the chances of a "Yank" wearing stripes in the British army, saying that they are mighty slim and in a spirit of criticism he refers to the Canadian fighters and their record as the "real fighters of the west front, but remember they are for the most part Yankees."

Those were stirring times along the (Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

Gunner W. W. Clancy of the British royal field artillery was the first American to carry the Stars and Stripes into battle on the French front. A Texan by birth, he had enlisted in Canada, and in the great victory of Vimy ridge Clancy tied an American flag to his bayonet and went with the van of the charge. He was severely wounded. As a mark of distinction he is permitted to wear a small American flag on his left arm.

ATTACK BAKER AT PATRIOTIC SOCIETY MEET

New York, Jan. 27.—The annual convention of the national committee of patriotic societies at which delegates from 30 organizations were present were thrown into a turmoil at its first session yesterday by introduction of a resolution attacking Secretary of War Baker and favoring the creation of a war cabinet. After an acrimonious discussion the resolution was tabled.

Charles S. Davison, of the American Defense society, presented the resolution which called upon the president to appoint as secretary of war, regardless of politics, "a man who is aggressively military and familiar with war politics."

Declaring that the resolution was prompted by partisan politics, E. W. Estes, representing the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of Veterans, moved that it be tabled.

S. Stanwood Menken of the American Security league, insisted upon favorable action, however. He asserted that business interests all over the country favored the proposals.

General Samuel W. Fountain of the Loyal Legion declared he could not remain at the meeting if the resolution was adopted. Men who had control of military affairs long before the advent of the present administration were in a large measure responsible, he asserted, for national unpreparedness for war. He was backed in his stand by Colonel William S. Cogswell and Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer.

Phelps Citizens Out in Force To Hear Ross Hammond

DELEGATE REFUTES CHARGE THAT GERMANY FELL DOWN IN NEGOTIATIONS AT BREST

Peace Parley With Russ to be Reopened Immediately; Secretary for Foreign Affairs Says Trotzky Responsible for Lack of Definite Settlement of Teuton-Slav Question.

Amsterdam, Jan. 27.—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German secretary for foreign affairs, speaking Friday before the main committee of the Reichstag made a long explanation in defense of the central powers' negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk.

Scheidemann's Thrust at Military Dictators

Scheidemann's reply in the Reichstag to the German military dictators contained these ringing sentences which are of supreme importance at this critical stage of Germany's internal affairs: "If they do not bring peace between Germany and Russia they will be hurled from power."

"U-boats and our army were to have given us a decisive victory in six months. That was in 1916, but the chief visible effect was the entry of the United States into the war."

"If one clear word regarding Belgium is spoken England's war mongering will end. An honorable complete reinstatement of Belgium is our duty."

"Mr. Wilson must be told plainly that Alsace is Germany's and will remain so."

"If the United States had not entered the war the Russian revolution would long ago have brought peace."

"If we captured Calais and Paris, and even France and England we still would have to conquer America."

"The attitude of our militarist leaders toward Austria is likely to lose us our last friend."

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI FEELING GROWS IN PETROGRAD

Recent Murder of Two Kerensky Ministers Incites Popular Sentiment Against Reds.

(By Associated Press.) London, Jan. 27.—The latest reports received from British correspondents in Petrograd say that conditions there are steadily becoming worse. Opposition to the Bolshevik government is growing, principally because of the recent murder of two former members of the Kerensky cabinet.

The Bolsheviks are bringing many troops from the front, apparently for the protection of the government members. Crowds of persons assembled at the street corners to listen to sidewalk orators, many of whom openly denounce the Bolshevik regime.

The police have disappeared and it is a daily occurrence for soldiers in automobiles to pull well dressed citizens into the cars, to divest them of their outer garments and leave them half naked in the snow.

No family in Petrograd is allowed to occupy more than four rooms. A simple meal costs from 60 to 80 rubles.

Economic conditions are in a state of complete chaos. Postage stamps of the czarist regime are made to serve for small change. Similar conditions exist at Kronstadt, where the banks have been sacked and their officials turned into the streets.

A Reuters' limited dispatch from Petrograd quotes an announcement signed by M. Joffe chairman of the Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk that the Bolshevik government has selected a new delegation from the People's Secretariat of the Workers and Peasants of the Ukrainian republic.

GERMANS IMPALE BABIES ON BAYONETS BEFORE MOTHERS

New York, Jan. 27.—German atrocities have been minimized 100 times where they have been magnified once, members of the republican club were told today by Captain A. P. Simmons, United States military observer in Germany during the mobilization attached to the American embassy in Berlin.

"Don't let any one tell you that German atrocities are merely fiction," Captain Simmons declared. "One of the most gruesome sights I ever saw was the impaling of babies on the ends of German bayonets and their return to frantic mothers. If you knew the horrors that patient, suffering, little Belgium has been through, your blood would freeze in your veins."

"We've got to sacrifice till the skin is worn down to the bones of our hands. The dragon is just outside our gate. We'll pay, but not in the way Germany wants us to pay."

Captain Simmons said the United States must send 5,000,000 men to France to make any showing, "for our enemy is fortified by almost impregnable forces."

GEN. LEONARD WOOD WOUNDED AND FIVE AMERICANS HURT

Washington, Jan. 27.—Major General Wood, in an observation tour, was slightly wounded today by an accidental explosion which killed five French soldiers and hurt two other American officers.

General Pershing today reported the wounded in action of five infantrymen of the expeditionary forces. No details of the fight were given. Secretary Baker announced the accident in this statement: "A cable dispatch from the headquarters of General Pershing states that an accidental explosion occurring today killed five French soldiers and slightly injured General Wood in the arm, Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Kilbourne in the eye and Major Kenyon A. Joyce in the arm."

It is understood the message gave no further details. All of the divisional commanders have been or will be sent to Europe for brief periods. General Wood, commanding Camp Funston, Kan., went over several weeks ago.



The Weather

Table with weather data for Nebraska, including temperature, wind, and precipitation for various stations and dates.

