

RADICAL KNOCKS GEORGE GOVERNMENT; LAW HURLS CHALLENGE AT OPPOSITION

Declares Premier Has Fallen Down on Promises Regarding Production of Beer and Ships.

(By Associated Press.) London, Feb. 14.—An amendment proposed by Richard Holt, radical, expressing regret that "in accordance with the decisions of the supreme war council at Versailles, prosecution of the military effort is to be the only immediate task of the government," was rejected by a vote of 159 to 28. The minority was composed mainly of pacifists.

Lord Hugh Cecil had declared that the adoption of the amendment would involve the resignation of the government.

Criticism of the government's handling of home affairs was voiced by Herbert Samuel, the former home secretary.

Mr. Holt, in moving his amendment, asked the government whether Mr. Wilson's four propositions as a basis of reconstruction represented the policy of the British government and its European allies.

If the answer to both these questions was in the affirmative, he declared, it was the duty of the government to reassemble the conference at Versailles or elsewhere and to make a clear and specific announcement jointly and separately to that effect. That would go a long way towards shortening the terrible trials confronting Europe.

Regarding man power, he said Great Britain stood in virtually the same position as she did in December, 1916. With respect to food, the government had a somewhat better record, but he asserted the increased production of food was only 4 per cent net, of which 3 per cent related to Ireland.

Hits Food Control. The situation as to food control, he declared, was very far from satisfactory and, every one knew of the extreme shortage of meat, butter, margarine and other products. Further, the promises of the premier as to ship building in 1917 did not square with the results. There was only half of the increase estimated by the shipping controller, and only one-third of that estimated by the premier.

Similarly the production of iron-ore, on which the steel supplies depended, had increased in the first four weeks of this year by only 84,000 tons, which would be equivalent to 1,000,000 tons for the year, instead of 4,000,000 tons as promised by the premier.

Kick on Beer Production. Another complaint was the production of beer. The actual production had been 15,500,000 barrels, whereas the premier had said it would be reduced to 10,000,000 barrels.

The last subject on which he wished to criticize the policy of the government was finance. During the last 14 months there had been an increase in the daily national expenditure of 2,000,000 pounds, or an increase of 40 per cent.

Mr. Samuel said it was clear that the present system of the government was not working to the best advantage. They had six warring men, exhausted with labor, endeavoring every day to catch up with ever-accumulating arrears of work. After 14 months, it could not be said that the war cabinet had proved successful. He suggested a small council consisting of the heads of departments concerned with the conduct of the war, and a home council, consisting of the heads of the departments concerned with home administration.

He gave the fullest support to the war aims as stated by the premier to the labor conference, and said it was because he cared intensely about winning the war that he had spoken today.

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollar Fire Loss at Imperial

Imperial, Neb., Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—A \$25,000 fire occurred at Imperial at 5 o'clock this morning destroying the postoffice, C. N. Cottrell's hardware store, and C. W. Meeker's law office. Nothing was saved from the postoffice or Cottrell's building. Practically all of Meeker's books and furniture and pictures were saved. No insurance was carried on Cottrell's stock of hardware and implements. His loss is estimated at \$20,000 on the stock.

Moore Again Heads Pan-American Enthusiasts

New York, Feb. 13.—John Bassett Moore was re-elected president of the Pan-American society of the United States at the annual meeting here today. Robert Lansing, secretary of state, and Domicio De Gama of Brazil, the ranking ambassador of Latin-America, were named as honorary presidents.

The report of the secretary showed that 541 representative men, interested in pan-American affairs, are active members of the society.

Americans Wounded in Action on U. S. Front

Washington, Feb. 14.—General Pershing today reported Sergeant Samuel B. Roper, Passaic, N. J., and Private Schuyler M. League of Jefferson, Tex., field artillerymen, severely wounded on February 11. Corporal William F. Taylor, field artillery, of Alto, Scotland, was slightly wounded on the same date.

Private Arthur C. F. Schoenfeldt, field artillery, of Larsen, Wis., was slightly wounded on February 8.

Spring-Rice, Former Envoy to U. S., Dies

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to the United States, died this morning at 1 o'clock of heart failure at Government house. Lady Spring-Rice and his son and daughter, Betty and Anthony, aged 11 and 9, respectively, were with him.

Chancellor of Exchequer Declares Critics Should Bring in New Premier if Confidence Has Abated.

(By Associated Press.) London, Feb. 14.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer and government leader in the House of Commons, replying to criticisms of the government with respect to its home policy said that in 1917 the national service department had put into the army 820,645 additional men and placed in employment at home 731,000 men and 804,000 women.

Referring to the food production, he said that the cereals produced in England in 1917 amounted to 850,000 tons, and in addition, the country had produced an extra 3,000,000 tons of potatoes.

England, said the chancellor, was the only country in the war where there had not been a diminution in food production. A million additional acres were being put under the plow.

This year 800,000 acres more had been cultivated in England and 400,000 more in Scotland and Ireland. The total stocks of wheat in Great Britain at the end of December, 1917, exceeded those at the end of December, 1916, by 1,000,000 quarters.

Tonnage All There. In 1917 there was built in Great Britain 1,163,474 tons of shipping and 170,000 tons were obtained from abroad. The chancellor explained that the premier's estimate of ship construction was not realized because the government had arranged to have a large quantity of tonnage built in America, but when America came into the war she preferred, as the British would have preferred, to take the tonnage herself. But the tonnage was there.

Emphasizing the value of the shipping controller's work, Mr. Bonar Law said that in spite of the diminution in ships and in spite of the fact that Great Britain had lent 1,500,000 gross tons for the use of her allies, in September, October and November the nation had actually imported the same amount as had been imported from February to April.

Should Spend Less. It had been suggested, said the chancellor, that because America had entered the war Great Britain ought to have spent less. America had given great help not only to Great Britain's allies, but to Britain herself, for which Britain could not be too grateful. But the pressure on the allies, owing to the long continuance of the war had made the burden very great and he was glad to say that this country had been able to give no less assistance to some of her allies because of the assistance of America.

Defy to Critics. Mr. Bonar Law defended the present system of the government, pointing out that the war cabinet idea had been adopted by all the belligerents. He repeated Premier Lloyd George's challenge that if the House of Commons did not have confidence in the government it ought to get a government which would carry on the work better than the present government. But until the House did this it was the duty of the members to avoid any criticism which would only be damaging.

"I have no more interest in this prime minister than I had in the last," declared Mr. Bonar Law, "and I wish to see fair play for both. But I would rather see at the head of the government a man who makes the mistake of being over-sanguine and over-optimistic than a man who suffers from pessimism."

Soldier Stabbed to Death in Row at Camp Logan

Houston, Tex., Feb. 14.—Ralph M. Foley, member of Company G, 130th infantry, is dead at Camp Logan as the result of an assault made upon him near the stockade today. John B. Mann and Walter Matthews, privates in Company C, 370th infantry, were arrested and it is understood they admitted the attack. Foley was stabbed to death.

Predict Early Peace. Amsterdam, Feb. 13.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung says it learns that preparatory steps taken in the negotiation with Roumania are likely to lead to an early peace.

Amazing Results From U. S. Food Conservation

(By Associated Press.) London, Feb. 14.—Sir William Goode, who since the entry of the United States into the war has occupied the important post of liaison officer between the British food ministry and the United States food administration, discussed the present food situation in an address today to the London Rotary club.

"Few people," said Sir William, "have grasped the fundamental fact that Great Britain still relies on the United States and Canada for 65 per cent of her essential foodstuffs. As to how we get food, the popular idea seems to be that the United States is an up-to-date combination of miracle loaves and fishes and the widow's crust. "Early last month we received from Mr. Hoover a cablegram saying he found that as a result of the American conservation campaign he had 150,000,000 pounds of bacon and 25,000,000 pounds of frozen meat more than the British representatives in the United States had estimated as likely to be available."

"Later on it turned out that the amount of frozen meat available was thousands of tons above the Hoover estimate. Except for the hold up of shipping in American ports due to congestion on the railways and blizzards our bacon and meat shortage would long since have been eased by these shipments which represent only a small percentage of the total sacrifices of the American people."

Those Who Report Violations of Food Rules Must Back Up Charge

People who report to the food administration violations of the food regulations must be willing to stand back of their charge, or the food administration will be unable to accomplish anything in the case.

State Food Administrator Wattles says many complaints are reaching him against retailers who are charged with violating the regulations in one way and another, but that in a great many cases the person complaining is unwilling to be put on record with his charge. "Thus if we go to the retailer and he denies the charge we have nothing further to work with unless the person complaining is big enough to come to the front," said Mr. Wattles.

"I realize that the housewives in this matter are largely the police force of the food administration. It is upon them we must depend for evidence in cases of violations of the rules by the grocers and unless they come to us with something tangible and are willing to tell what they know we cannot correct the evil. We are glad to receive any complaints of violations, but the person complaining must stand back of his or her report."

DECENT LIVING IMPOSSIBLE ON WAGES PAID BY PACKERS

"Back of Yards" Employees Testify to Inability to Make Ends Meet on Salaries Received; Catholic Priest Says Housing Conditions Are Deplorable.

(By Associated Press.) Chicago, Feb. 14.—Living conditions in the stock yards district in the neighborhood known as "back of the yards" were the subject of much testimony in the meat packers' wage arbitration before Federal Judge Sam Alschuler today.

Mrs. Rosalie Bobeck, a widow of ten days and the mother of three children, said her husband had worked for Wilson & Co. in the Chicago stock yards for several years.

DEPENDENT ON FRIENDS. His earnings, she said, never had been as much as \$20 until the week before he died, when he worked 80 hours and received \$23. He was a truckman at the time of his death.

When her children had measles he did not have money enough to have a doctor, and when her husband died she had to rely on friends to pay his funeral expenses.

In answer to questions by Attorney Frank P. Walsh, she said she never attended a theater, moving picture show, picnic or other form of amusement. She declared she never even went for street car rides to public parks because she could not afford it.

Mrs. Anna C. McQuillan, whose husband is at present an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, but formerly worked in the stock yards as a lard inspector for \$110 a month, testified that she never was able to live decently with her three children on her husband's salary.

Says Salary Inadequate. She read a statement of the living expenses of a family of five prepared by an official of one of the stock yards' labor unions. It totaled \$1,288.84 for the year, and after inspecting it carefully the witness said no family of five could live decently on that sum under the present high cost of living. It allowed \$20 a month for rent, \$60 for fuel and \$50 to clothe the mother and children.

No Allowance for Doctor. She said the estimate made no allowance for doctors' bills, the education of the children or for the upkeep of the home.

Attorney Walsh said the average wages of a stock yards employee at 27½ cents an hour, working every day, would be \$825.50.

Rev. Louis W. Grudzinski, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church, one of the largest parishes in "back of the yards," expressed the opinion that the members of his church employed in the stock yards were underpaid and their children undernourished. The average family, he said, consisted of six or seven children and it was impossible on the wages received to provide proper food and clothing. He said the housing conditions in the district were deplorable. Many of the families of employees who had gone to war were in need.

Welfare Work Deplorable. On cross examination the witness said he had inspected the different plants in the stock yards and had noted the welfare work being done by the firms. He found the women employees provided with lockers, rest rooms with nurses, and physicians in attendance, and lunch rooms where meals were served at reasonable prices. There was also an emergency hospital.

Agnes Nestor, president of the National Women's Trade Union Leagues and the only woman member of the advisory council named by Secretary of Labor Wilson, made a plea for an eight-hour day and equal pay for men and women performing the same work. She said the minimum wage for men at the stock yards was 27½ cents an hour, while the minimum wage for women was 20 cents an hour. She declared this discrimination unjust. "At this time when women are entering so many new branches of industry because of the war, it is all the more important that women doing men's work receive men's pay," said the witness.

Gorgas Wants 60,000 Beds for Hospitals

Washington, Feb. 14.—Sixty thousand beds, in addition to those already established in general government hospitals, must be provided before the winter of 1918-1919 to care for wounded soldiers and sailors.

Surgeon General Gorgas has recommended their establishment to the adjutant general.

Under the surgeon general's plan, each general hospital when completed would have between 1,500 and 2,500 beds.

The government hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., he says, should be enlarged.

Army Officers to Get Uniforms at Low Prices

Washington, Feb. 14.—The bill by Senator Jones, republican, of Washington, authorizing the government to furnish army officers with equipment at cost, was passed by the senate today after being amended to include naval officers also.

Loan to Harvest Cuban Sugar Almost Raised

New York, Feb. 14.—Announcement within a short time that the Cuban loan of \$100,000,000 to finance the harvesting of the sugar crop was "an accomplished fact," was forecast in a statement issued here tonight by the international sugar committee.

WOMAN HELD FOR EFFORTS TO FREE GERMAN LOVER

Girl Said to Figure Prominently as Kaiser's Agent in Various Plots to Free Interned Aliens.

(By Associated Press.) Salt Lake City, Utah, Feb. 13.—Charged with riling the United States mail and with violation of the espionage act, Miss Augusta Minnie Deckman, said to be the fiancée of Ernest A. Leybold, an interned enemy alien, was arrested late this afternoon in the office of the federal censor at the war prison headquarters at Fort Douglas.

Miss Deckman, according to prison camp officials, walked into a trap set for her, the details of which are withheld by the officers who brought about her arrest.

Minister Is Implicated. The arrest of Miss Deckman brings to light, officials said, that it was she who wrote the note which the Rev. B. Henry Lessmann, Ogden, Utah, pastor was caught in the act, it is charged of attempting to smuggle into the civilian section of the compound last Sunday night.

The note was addressed to Leybold, it became known today, and according to the war officials, had reference to money which it is believed was to have been obtained to finance the escape of Leybold and other prisoners now in the camp.

Both Miss Deckman and Lessmann were arraigned late today and pleaded not guilty in the charge of violating the espionage act. Both were held in the sum of \$2,000.

According to the officers, Miss Deckman has been the outside agent in a plot that had for its purpose the delivery from the compound of Leybold, Alvo von Alvensleben, the Kaiser's former financial agent in British Columbia, and a number of other dangerous enemy aliens held in the war prison camp.

Looks Bad for Minister. The capture of the woman also brought to light further evidence connecting Lessmann with the plot to carry information between her and Leybold. Miss Deckman had in her possession when arrested a letter addressed to Leybold, according to the authorities.

Nine Hurt When Dutch Colonists' Train in Wreck

Elgko, Nev., Feb. 14.—Nine persons were injured in the wreck near here today when a special train carrying Dutch colonists crashed head-on with an east bound passenger train on the Southern Pacific railroad. Five of the Hollanders and four dining car employees were hurt. The colonists were en route to Java from Holland by way of New York and San Francisco.

New Forage Chief. Washington, Feb. 14.—George S. Bridge of Chicago today was appointed chief of the forage branch of the fuel and forage division, quartermaster general's office. He will have his headquarters in Chicago with a branch office here.

Department Orders. Washington, Feb. 14.—(Special Telegram.)—Wymond postmaster appointments: Elk, Wash. Park county, Rev. R. B. Bosen, vice Mangus E. Juberger, resigned; Leroux, Sheridan county, Clayton L. Newton, vice Harley P. Dye, resigned; Harry A. Smith, has been appointed rural letter carrier at Bloomfield.

Carl B. Clark and Clarence N. Reiglow, chaplains National army, ordered to Camp Dodge.

Hackett to Stage Soldiers' Theatrical

Washington, Feb. 14.—James K. Hackett, actor-manager, today was appointed general director of amusements of the Knights of Columbus committee on war activities. Under his direction the dramatic talent of the men in the training camps and navy stations will be organized and plays will be produced in the recreation buildings which the Knights of Columbus are operating in all camps.

After his work is completed in the United States Mr. Hackett will go to France to assume personal direction of the work there in conjunction with other members of the Knights of Columbus committee on war activities.

Wellman narrowly escaped death in January, when he flew over Lens and dropped a German translation of President Wilson's message to congress into first and second line enemy trenches. He encountered motor trouble during his trip and was attacked by anti-aircraft and machine guns, but succeeded in getting back to his base. His airplane was riddled with bullets.

Both Hitchcock and Wellman have been flying less than six months on the actual battle front.

British Line Extended. Ottawa, Ontario, Feb. 14.—The British line in Italy has been considerably lengthened to the east of Montello ridge, along the Piave river, according to a London dispatch to the Ottawa agency of Reuter's Limited.

The line now extends to some miles east of Nervesa.

Pershing Asks for More Army Chaplains

Washington, Feb. 14.—General Pershing has recommended to the War department that the number of chaplains in the army be increased for the war to an average of three for each regiment, with an additional number assigned in order to be available for such detached duty as may be required.

While the conduct of the expeditionary forces has been excellent, the general said, fortitude born of great courage and lofty spiritual ideals is required to overcome entirely conditions found in France, and it is his desire to surround the men with the best influences possible. It is his purpose, he added, to give the chaplain corps definite and responsible status and to outline, direct and enlarge their work into co-operative and useful aid to the troops.

Your comfortable, healthy, well-to-do neighbor uses INSTANT POSTUM instead of coffee. Ever ask him the reason? Might be worth while—especially if you are one of those with whom coffee doesn't agree. "There's a Reason"

Strand 18th & Douglas

BILLIE BURKE

"THE LAND OF PROMISE"

Hipp ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW 1508 Harney

Today and Saturday LOUISE LOVELY in "PAINTED LIPS"

LOTHROP 24th and Lothrop

Today and Saturday MADAM OLGA PETROVA in "MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY"

HAMILTON 40th and Hamilton

Today—WILLIAM S. HART in "THE NARROW TRAIL"

SUBURBAN 24th and Ames Col. 2841

Today—DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "HIS PICTURE IN THE PAPERS"

IOWA FARMER TO PAY HALF WEALTH FOR DRAFT SLURS

Aged Man of Van Meter Let Off Without Prison Term Because Son Soon to Be in Ranks.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) Des Moines, Feb. 14.—(Special.)—Abe Moore, 62 years old, a farmer living near Van Meter, was today sentenced to pay half his worldly wealth to the United States government by Federal Judge Martin J. Wade. Moore was found guilty of violating the espionage law by advising Iowa men of military age to resist the draft.

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