



U. S. Is Voted Bone Dry; 38 States For Amendment; Nebraska's Act Decisive

Missouri and Wyoming Follow Bryan's Commonwealth in Approval

Liquor Men Plan To Contest Victory

Will Contend That Action by Fifteen of the Legislatures Is Illegal

Nebraska yesterday pledged the United States to prohibition. It was the thirty-sixth to ratify the Federal prohibition amendment. Missouri and Wyoming acted soon afterward bringing the total number of ratifying states to thirty-eight—two more than the necessary three-fourths.

Advocates of Prohibition, Assured of Victory, Did Not Press Pending Ratifying Measures in Some of the Remaining Ten States. It Was Confidently Predicted, However, Several of Those States Would Approve the Amendment.

Anti-prohibition forces are organizing to contest the validity of action taken in fifteen states which have referendum laws, asserting that only a popular vote is legal in those states.

Senator Sheppard, Father of the Amendment, Said the Constitutional Change Would Be Effective January 16, 1920, One Year After the Thirty-sixth State Ratified the Measure, But Under the Rider of the Agricultural Bill, a War Measure, the Country Will Become "Dry" July 1, 1919.

Labor Leaders Said 170,000 Persons in New York Would Be Out of Employment and the State Would Lose About \$24,000,000 a Year in Revenue as a Result of Prohibition.

U. S. Is First World Power to Vote To Be Permanently Dry

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Ratification to-day of the Federal Constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to permanently stop the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by Congress in December, 1917. It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making thirty-eight states in all which have approved a "dry" America. Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

The thirty-eight states which have ratified the amendment are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, North Carolina, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The following states have not ratified the measure: Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Under the terms of the amendment, the manufacture, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 until the demobilization of the military forces is completed. Under the wartime measure, exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the Federal amendment becomes effective.

Precedent Is Sought

Discussion as to whether the new amendment becomes a part of the Constitution now that three-fourths of the states have ratified it, or whether it becomes a part of the basic law only when the Secretary of State led to a search for precedent, which showed that the only two amendments ratified in the last half century, providing for income taxes and direct election of Senators, were considered effective immediately after the thirty-sixth state had taken affirmative action.

Senator Sheppard, author of the "dry" amendment, held that national prohibition becomes a permanent fact January 16, 1920.

A proclamation by the President and State Department, the Senator said, was not necessary to make the amendment effective on that date, but one probably would be issued as a formality. He said he was not disturbed over reports that liquor interests intended to test the validity of the amendment's

Wine Growers to Test Dry Act

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The wine growers of this state, through the California Grape Protective Association, intend to test the constitutionality of the war time prohibition measure in the courts, and have employed Theodore A. Bell, recently Democratic candidate for Governor, as counsel.

The intention to fight the Federal dry amendment also in the courts was announced to-day when the secretary of the association said:

"You may rest assured that a test case will be brought to find out if the act is valid."

The temporary injunction granted in the Superior Court here against the Governor signing the ratification measure is to compel a referendum vote.

It transpired that this purpose was defeated in other states, when the dry leaders rushed the certification of the ratification vote to Washington without giving the wets a chance to start injunction proceedings.

The theory that ratification is subject to a referendum is combated by the drys, the Attorney General of the state saying "ratification is complete."

Predict Passing 46 I. W. W.'s Of Boss Along With Saloons In California

1920 Election Expected To Be First National Campaign Shorn of His Rule

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Presidential election of 1920 will be the first ever held in this country in which no interest will be taken by saloonkeepers. This issue, not as a moral question, but with regard to its bearing on the political situation, was uppermost in conversations around the Capitol to-day, and it is pretty generally conceded that the effect of the change will be enormously in favor of the Republican party.

As it was pointed out here the saloon in every big city in the country, which is not already dry, has been one of the most valuable assets of the party in power. In New York the saloon vote always has been for Tammany; in Boston, for the Democratic ring; in Chicago, for Bathhouse John, Hinkey Dink, Roger Sullivan and the Democratic organization generally. In Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis the saloon vote generally has been for the Republican machines, and so on down the line of all the big cities.

It is a fact much commented on, however, that from the National political point of view, the saloon always has been a great asset of the Democratic party, while, where it has worked for the Republican party, it has for the most part merely increased pluralities already assured, such as that of Pennsylvania.

Most Big Cities Democratic

It has been the rule in the United States, proved by exceptions such as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, that the big cities of the country were Democratic and the country districts Republican. This rule, of course, does not apply to the Solid South.

In every big city which has been wet—and virtually all of them were in the 1916 election—the saloon has been an asset of the local bosses in a variety of ways. It was in the residences over saloons that much of the colonizing of voters was done.

Residence properties owned by saloon keepers and brewers, but not maintained as saloon properties provided equally fertile spots for lodging "repeaters" and "colonists" who were eager to vote for whatever candidates the game selected.

In addition to this, some of the busiest workers at the disposal of the gang, the boys who could be depended upon without instructions to obey orders down to the crossing of a "U," were the saloonkeepers themselves and their employees.

Many tangents led off from this contact between the dominant party in a city government and the national political served to strengthen the hold of each particular gang upon the city, and to enable it to pile up majorities for the candidates, be they state, municipal or national.

Politicians here thought this element might not be diminished, but increased, although instead of saloonkeepers being the pawns of the resultant graft and the workers used by the organization, prohibition would mean that illicit distillers and bootleggers would supplant them.

Passing of Big Bosses

This was answered by those who said it would not be the local officials who could give protection to illicit distilling and bootlegging, but Federal officials alone, whereupon differences of opinion arose as to whether such temptation might lead to general corruption of the Federal revenue officers.

In any event the power to prohibit the liquor traffic, and the power to grant special privileges to violate excise laws, has passed from the hands of the local political machines, to all intents and purposes. The saloon keeper, his employees and his election day "boarders" will no longer be at the disposal of the political bosses of the big cities.

All of which is construed here to mean that the big cities, no matter what the politics of the men controlling them, no longer will give as big majorities to their parties, with the result that New York, New Jersey and Illinois will go Republican more frequently, Massachusetts will go Democratic even less frequently than she has in the past. Missouri will cross to the Republican column at rarer intervals, while Pennsylvania will remain unchanged.

Decision Stops Aid Publishers Gave to Hearst

Justice Rules "American" and "Journal" Cannot Be Forced Upon Newsdealer

"Coercive; Un-American"

Facts in Case "Clearly Point to Combination or Conspiracy," Benedict Holds

Justice Russell Benedict in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision upholding the right of Joseph A. Sultan, a Brooklyn newsdealer, to sell such newspapers as he desires, and denying the right of William Randolph Hearst and his allies, the Publishers' Association and the American News Company, to force upon Mr. Sultan "The New York American" and "The Evening Journal."

The action of Mr. Hearst and his associates in withholding from Mr. Sultan other New York newspapers unless he agreed to handle the Hearst papers is held by the court to be "arbitrary, coercive and un-American."

"It is vigorously urged in the able and voluminous briefs of the defendants," stated Justice Benedict, "that in refusing to sell their papers to the plaintiff unless he shall purchase the so-called 'Hearst papers' that they are not engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy. The facts in the case, as established upon the present state of the record, can hardly be said to be in dispute.

Point to a Conspiracy

"They clearly point to a combination or conspiracy on the part of the defendants to use the tremendous force of their united power to compel the plaintiff to regulate his business under the direction of the defendants at the hazard of depriving him of the supplies upon which his business depends, and thus to prevent him from competing with such other newsdealers as would transact and carry on their business under the conditions which the defendants should choose to prescribe."

Mr. Sultan, who conducts a store at 240 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, refused last November, in response to the demands of his customers, to handle the Hearst papers. The Publishers' Association, which controls the distribution of all the leading New York newspapers except The Tribune, thereupon refused to supply him with any evening newspapers, while the American News Company persisted in delivering to him New York "Americans" which he had not ordered and which he could not sell.

Justice Benedict's order is sweeping. By its terms Mr. Hearst and his co-defendants are restrained from forcing upon Mr. Sultan any copies of the Hearst papers. They are ordered also to supply, without let or hindrance, upon Mr. Sultan's order, such newspapers as he may desire them to supply.

Lemuel Ely Quigg appeared for Mr. Sultan, and William A. De Ford and

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Reorganization Of U. S. Army Is Postponed

Action on War Department's Measure Put Over Until New Congress Convenes

500,000 Soldiers Sought

War Machine Would Cost \$1,185,000,000 a Year; \$12 a Month to Privates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The House Military Affairs Committee practically reached an agreement to-day, in conference with Secretary Baker and General March, chief of staff, to postpone the War Department reorganization bill until the next session of Congress.

A suggestion by Chairman Dent that a legislative rider on the army appropriation bill continuing the existing war organization of the department and the regular army for another year be substituted for the reorganization measure met with the approval of Mr. Baker, and apparently with that of a majority of the committee members.

The Chief of Staff explained to the committee the reorganization measure framed by the department, providing for a regular army of 500,000 men, to be raised by voluntary enlistment on a flat three-year basis. The bill also would have made permanent the absolute control over all branches of the army now exercised by the chief of staff as a war-time necessity.

Staff to Frame Rider

Chairman Dent said it would be impossible to get such a bill through Congress in the six weeks remaining of the session. Committee members agreed with him, pointing out that the War Department bill appeared to be a military policy measure which abandoned the theory of universal military obligation. Mr. Baker insisted that this was not the case, that no attempt to fix the nation's policy as to a peace time army was involved, but agreed that the substitution of continuing authority appeared to be the wisest course, in view of uncertainties of the situation abroad and lack of time for full discussion in Congress.

The exact form of a rider is to be studied out by the General Staff. It probably will leave the strength of the force to Presidential order, within limits and subject to appropriation limitations. The committee will take up at once hearings on the regular appropriation bill, which provides, as drawn, for 500,000 men.

Secretary Baker would make no declaration in regard to universal military service suggestions, saying that he would submit no proposal of that nature until the peace conference had finished its work and the obligations of the nation could be gauged. He said the General Staff had submitted several studies which were still on his desk. Later, Representative Sanford sought to obtain General March's views on this question.

"The question of universal training

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Protest by Press Causes Reconsideration of Peace Council's Secrecy Order

World League Covenant Drafted

Allied Parley Committee Named for Interchange of Views With Writers

Russia Again Main Conference Issue

Status of Envoys From Secondary States Will Be Fixed at Early Session

Paris, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press).—The draft of the league of nations in the form of treaty enactment has now proceeded much further than generally supposed, as a result of recent conferences among Lord Robert Cecil, Secretary Lansing and Colonel House at which the best features of the various projects were embodied in concrete form of enactment. This is called a covenant, instead of a treaty, and re-embraces thirteen articles and eight supplementary provisions which bring together the main features of all the plans presented.

The covenant, while still subject to much revision, will, probably, be ready for the congress or committee whenever the subject is considered.

Woman Leader Of Berlin 'Reds' Reported Slain

Rosa Luxemburg Said to Have Been Killed and Liebknecht Put in Jail

Both Britain and France, However, Have Completed Drafts for World Society

By Frederick Moore

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Rosa Luxemburg, one of the most active of the Spartacan leaders in Berlin, has been murdered, according to a dispatch from that city received by the Exchange Telegraph Company by way of Copenhagen.

A German government wireless message says that the first separate national assembly in Germany met Wednesday at Karlsruhe. The people's ministers formally surrendered their mandate to the Assembly, which re-elected them to continue their administration.

The German troops evacuated Mitau on January 13, the message adds.

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (By The Associated Press).—Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has been captured, it was learned late to-night, by officers and men of the Division of Mounted Rifle Guards who arrived in Berlin to-day.

The Spartacan leader is said to have been seized and taken to the fashionable Hotel Eden, in the western part of Berlin. Private telephone communication with the hotel was cut off abruptly soon after it was reported that he had been taken there.

Spartacan snipers continued their activities last night in some sections of the city and especially in the newspaper section, where the Wolf Bureau office and the "Tageblatt" were the objects of their fire. Other snipers rendered the district around the Halles gate, in the southern part of the city, unsafe and there was also some scattered firing in the northern part of the city.

Hot but futile firing went on all night around the Stettin railway station.

2,000 Rifles Seized

More than 2,000 rifles, four machine guns and an unlimited number of revolvers already have been seized in the Moabit district. More than 300 persons have been arrested on the streets for carrying weapons without a permit, which is a serious offense.

The search for weapons is being done in a most thorough manner. The correspondent in a walk of one mile last night was stopped three times and asked whether he had weapons. He was required to show his special pass before being permitted to proceed.

Hoodlums Being Overpowered

Although there was considerable ferment in the city during the night, it is plainly growing less serious and the authorities believe that they are gradually overpowering the hoodlums and robbers who are now principally responsible for the disturbances at night.

Details of the proclamation of the Independent Communist (Spartacan) Republic of Bremen as contained in a special dispatch to the "Lokal Anzeiger." The governing council is composed of three members each from the Independent Socialists, the Spartacans and the Soldiers' Council. The Senate has been compelled to surrender its authority and the press has been placed under a preventive censorship and compelled to publish proclamations of the new government.

"Reds" Active in North

The Spartacans are carrying on a vigorous agitation throughout Northwestern Germany. Attempts to seize

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Montenegrins Rise Against Serbs And Appeal for American Troops

Nicholas at Paris asking that American Troops Be Sent to Montenegro to Suppress the Revolt

The Montenegrin government has insisted, and has so informed the State Department, that the assembly which deposed King Nicholas was without authority, as it never had been legally formed. The legion's statement to-night called attention to the fact that the victorious associated nations had decided that Montenegro should have a representative at the peace conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Occupation of Montenegro by Serbian troops has resulted in a revolt by the Montenegrins, according to an official statement issued here to-night at the Montenegrin Legation.

Insurgents numbering about 20,000 have succeeded in occupying several towns, from which the Serbian forces were driven.

The insurgents, the announcement said, have sent a delegation to King

Nicholas at Paris asking that American troops be sent to Montenegro to suppress the revolt.

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Paris, Jan. 16 (By The Associated Press).—The meeting of the supreme war council at the Foreign Office this morning, occupying two hours, was the only formal gathering of the peace delegates to-day. As summed up in the official communiqué, the Russian situation and the conference's relations with the press were the only subjects treated.

After the meeting, President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, Secretary Lansing and Mr. Balfour remained for some time in the ante-chamber of M. Pichon's office in earnest conversation.

The discussion of the Russian situation appears to have been confined to an agreement to exchange available information, though the determination to have a joint examination of the subject, as stated in the official communiqué, indicates that the Russian situation will be one of the subjects to be taken under the earliest consideration.

Premier Clemenceau declared to-day that the French government had no intention of changing its policy with regard to Russia.

Official Communiqué

The official communiqué, issued to-day, reads:

"The President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of the Allied Powers, assisted by the Japanese Ambassadors in Paris and London, met to-day at the Quai d'Orsay from 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

"The question of the relations between the conference and the press was first taken up. It was decided to call a meeting of the members of the press and the Allied and associated countries at the Press Club, 80 Avenue des Champs Elysees, to-day at 5 o'clock, for the interchange of views as to the method to be adopted.

"The meeting then took up the question of the situation in Russia, and agreed that the governments should acquaint each other with the latest information at their disposal, with a view to the joint examination of the question.

"The next meeting will be held to-morrow, Friday, at 10:30 a. m."

Publicity Committee Named

The Supreme Council, it developed later, appointed a committee to discuss the subject of publicity, and the British and American correspondents this afternoon met separately in caucus to formulate the position they would take at the later conference with the council's committee. Afterward the British and American newspaper men met in joint caucus in an effort to harmonize their plans.

The committee named by the council comprises Sir George Riddell, for Great Britain; Ray Stannard Baker, for the United States; M. M. Comment and Corbin, for France, and Signor Aldrovandi, for Italy. Japan is not represented on the committee.

"The problem of the relations between the peace delegates and the press—that is, between the governments and public opinion—is made particularly delicate," says the "Temps," "by the following considerations:

Urges Widest Publicity

"On the one hand, equality of treatment for the press of all countries must be assured. As the United States and Great Britain are reluctant to impose restrictions on their newspapers, the only course is to allow the widest tolerance to all.

"On the other hand, it would be harmful to lay bare to the enemy governments differences of opinion which inevitably arise in discussions between delegations. The very essence of every debate is that contradictions should arise. Such contradictions will assuredly be reconciled. But it would be very unfortunate that Germany should know the details day by day and seek to make capital out of them."

When asked in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on what day the government would discuss interpellations on the peace conference, Premier Clemenceau replied that the objects of the conference had already occupied five or six sittings and the government could not discuss them anew.

"I refused to attend an afternoon meeting of the conference in order to be here," he added. "The conferees continue its work in the spirit of the sincerest conciliation. The right to interpellate cannot be suspended during

New Map of the Great American Desert

