Nation-Wide Prohibition in the United States

Legislature Would Replace 'Wet' Revenue

Leaders at Albany Are Worried About Loss to Result From Prohibition Act

Millions Are at Issue

Hurried Meetings Are Held When Passage of Federal Amendment Appears Near

Staff Correspondence

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—While the drys were exulting in the legislative corridors over the ratification of the Federal bone-dry amendment to-day and predicting that New York would join Nebraska and the other thirty-seven states not later than Wednesday, legislative leaders were closeted in the room of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, wondering what new sources of revenue could be tapped to produce the millions heretofore provided by excise taxes.

They had before them the figures compiled earlier in the day by Herbert L. Sisson, State Excise Commissioner, showing that $22,616,442 had been collected from the saloons of the state in the twelve months ended September 30 last. Unreported returns from the new tax list would swell this sum to close to $24,000,000.

Twenty-five per cent of this goes to the general fund of the state, the expenses of which last year were $87,000,000, and the remainder is to be paid over to various communities, New York City receiving about $4,000,000.

Impost Raise Considered

In addition to imposing a state income tax, exempting incomes below $3,000 or $2,500, and increasing the cost of automobile licenses, the legislators are considering raising the imposts on the net incomes of manufacturing plants and unincorporated business houses. The present rate is three per cent; an increase of two per cent would yield about $13,000,000 more. There will be several public hearings on the proposed new tax bills before they finally are drafted, and other hearings after the measures are introduced. All the new legislation will provide that the communities in which the new taxes are collected shall retain a portion. It is altogether likely that the present method of division obtaining in the excise taxes will be followed.

There are 16,408 saloons in the state. Last September there were 21,387. The difference represents the number forced out of business by the increased taxes which went into effect last fall.

Unless there is a change of sentiment the Legislature will ratify the prohibition amendment next week. This is not only the prediction of the dry leaders, but the belief of most legislators here.

In the Senate Frederick M. Davenport, of Oneida, gave public notice of the meeting to be held next Tuesday on the Thompson-McNab ratification resolution.

Like Coroner's Inquest

"The hearing," explained Senator Davenport, "will be more in the nature of a coroner's inquest than anything else. But we must hold it in order to keep faith."

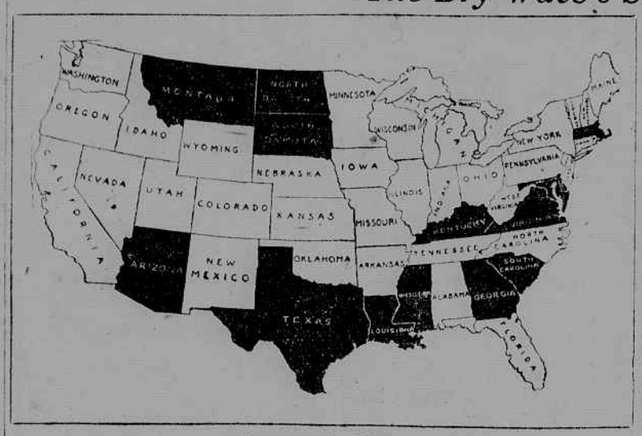
"Will the gentleman from Niagara conduct the funeral services?" inquired Senator Bernard Downing, of New York.

"With the greatest pleasure," responded Senator George Thompson, the leader of the drys.

Senator Thompson announced he had twenty pledges for calling a Senate caucus.

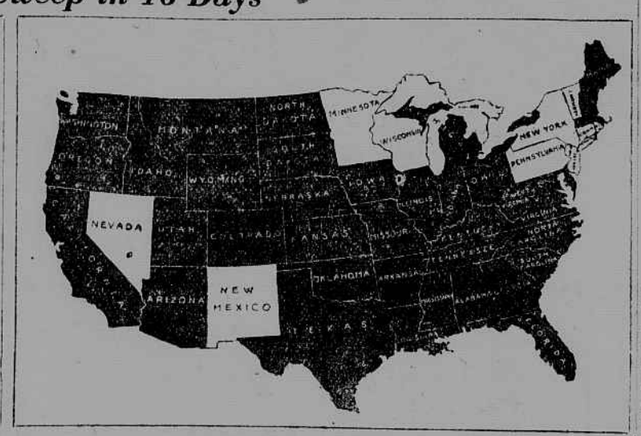
"Ratification by this state, although unnecessary, is now assured," he said.

The Dry Wave's Sweep in 16 Days



January 1, 1919

The states shown in black are those which had ratified the prohibition amendment before January 1, 1919.



January 17, 1919

The states shown in black are those which have ratified the amendment up to date.

United States Voted Bone Dry; 38 States Ratify Amendment

Continued from page 1

adoption, and declared no loopholes to invalidate the law would be found.

The bill to make the amendment operative, Senator Sheppard said, probably would be drawn for the Administration by the Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Bureau, and would provide heavy fines and imprisonment for importation, manufacture by illicit "stills" or otherwise of alcoholic beverages, transportation, sale, gift or any other disposition of such beverages. States, Senator Sheppard pointed out, also are expected to enact their own laws to supplement the Federal statute to enforce the amendment.

Only fourteen of the states have certified their action to the State Department. The vote of the Mississippi Legislature, the first to act, has not been officially received. The Mississippi Secretary of State said at Jackson, the capital, that the certificate had been mailed to Washington immediately after the Legislature acted, and that a duplicate would be sent if the original had been lost. Proclamation of the ratification of a new amendment has been made, but this was said to be a formality and not a requisite part of changing the Constitution.

New problems of government are raised by prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for the enforcement of the amendment also will have to be passed by Congress.

Only a minimum of unemployment is expected to result, as the cumulative severity of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants. Hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in distilleries and breweries.

More than half the territory of the United States already is dry through state action or local option elections. Until recently the movement of limited quantities of liquor for personal use was permitted, but the Supreme Court ruled several days ago that Senator Reed's "bone dry" amendment made such traffic illegal.

Western and Southern states took the lead in prohibition. In the West only California and Wyoming still license the sale of intoxicants, and in the South only Louisiana. The remaining partly wet states form a belt through the Mississippi and Ohio River valleys to New England, the states including Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Nebraska Legislature Casts Final Vote for Prohibition, 128 to 1

Special Correspondence

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—Nebraska to-day put across national prohibition by being the thirty-sixth state to ratify the national amendment. The vote of the combined upper and lower house was 128 to 1. Senator Tanner, of Omaha, casting the only dissenting vote. Immediately after the vote was counted Secretary of State Ansley wired Washington that Nebraska had ratified the amendment, and Governor McKelvie had signed and sent it to Washington by registered mail. The Governor took this action to forestall a possible motion which rumors said the liquor interests would make to check him.

For three days the Nebraska Legislature has been in a muddle on the amendment. Both branches were overwhelmingly for the measure, but they had gotten themselves into a legislative tangle which bade fair to prevent a ratification until this afternoon or Friday morning.

The Legislature convened earlier than usual with the determination to iron out the difficulties. The House resolution was hopelessly involved and could not be put through the Senate for three days, leaders decided. Then they turned to the Senate bill which had been amended in the House yesterday by the addition of the names of eighteen members of the lower house as co-authors of the bill in order to give them some of the honor. For an hour the House wrangled over this amendment this morning and then passed it unanimously 98 to 0.

None of the representatives made speeches to explain their votes. As soon as the bill reached the Senate it went to a vote and was accepted with the amendment attached by the House. One Senator, Tenner, voted against the bill. He explained his vote by saying the national amendment violated state's rights. At 10:31 the vote was announced in the Senate, and five minutes later an official telegram was sent to Washington with the news of the passage of the bill.

In the House the passage of the bill was observed by many state leaders of the W. C. T. U., who sang as vote after vote was cast in favor of the measure. When the last vote was in and there had been not a single adverse one, the women leaped to their feet and cheered.

Special Correspondence

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—The United States went dry to-day without Missouri's help, but with Missouri's approval. The Legislature this morning ratified the Federal prohibition amendment when the House concurred in the Senate resolution by a vote of 154 to 36. The Senate vote was 22 to 10.

When Utah approved the amendment yesterday there was a general desire among the drys to have Missouri hold the honor of being the thirty-sixth state to ratify and bring about the adoption of the amendment by the nation.

Immediately upon the convening of the two houses there was a race to beat Nebraska. The Senate rushed through the resolution, but various incidents held up the action in the House, and before that body voted word was brought that Nebraska already had ratified the bill. This left Missouri the thirty-seventh state to approve it.

Frank H. Farris, of Phelps County, announced in the House before the Senate resolution arrived that he would vote for it, and that he would vote for a state law that would make Missouri "bone dry" until national prohibition should become effective. Representative Farris brought the House members to their feet when he made the announcement. For years he has been a wet leader. Several times he was interrupted by applause which came from both sides of the House, and at the close of his speech the members cheered, crowds in the gallery adding to the demonstration.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 16—The Wyoming Legislature to-day unanimously ratified the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. Both houses acted before noon.

Hotel and Saloon Operators Report Liquor Sale Doubled

Hotels, saloons and liquor stores reported yesterday that their sales had doubled in many instances as a result of the news that thirty-eight states had ratified the prohibition amendment. Broadway restaurateurs said an extraordinary number of drinks had been consumed with meals.

There was evidence plainly to be seen reeling through the streets that the provident had begun to stock up and that some already were overstocked. But the eager credulity of the bibulous did not extend to the hotel men of the city. It was ridiculous, they protested, to think of a whole nation, including Manhattan, going dry. Why the public wouldn't stand for it, not for a minute, they asserted. It was impossible, it couldn't happen—but if it did the hotels could stand it as long as any one else.

An increase in wineless banquets was spoken of by Oscar Tschirky, manager of the Waldorf-Astoria. Eduard Panchard of the McAlpin mentioned the same thing.

James B. Regan of the Knickerbocker Hotel declared that he was not ready to make any statement yet, but said: "This Congress will hardly have time to enforce prohibition, and it must be remembered that the next Congress will be Republican." He said there had been countless applicants to lease the Knickerbocker barroom.

M. J. Shanley, proprietor of Shanley's restaurant, said: "The public has not had any say in this prohibition matter at all. It is ridiculous. I cannot say definitely what the final result on hotels and restaurants will be, but if it comes it looks as if business would have to be changed from the way it is now conducted."

Text of Dry Amendment

Following is the text of the resolution submitting the prohibition amendment to the states:

RESOLVED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the states, to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the Constitution:

ARTICLE ——

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Sec. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided by the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

"Dry" Era Is Hailed By Church Bells All Over the Bay State

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Church bells throughout Massachusetts will be rung at 8 o'clock to-night in celebration of the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment. Immediately on receipt of news that Nebraska had taken favorable action, completing the necessary three-fourths of all the states, officers of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition organizations began their plans for a jubilee. Word was sent to all sections of the state asking that arrangements be made for the ringing of bells and for other demonstrations.

In this city it was announced that triumphant music would be played to-night at the Christian Science Church and on the chimes of the Church of the Advent.

In many communities the celebrations started much earlier in the day, the ringing of bells beginning within a few minutes after it became known that the thirty-sixth state had ratified the amendment.

Vermont House Plans To Hold Dry Hearing

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 16.—The Senate voted in favor of the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment to-day, 24 to 4.

When the Senate resolution reached the House it was referred to the Federal Relations Committee without action. Earlier in the day a resolution introduced in the House had been sent to that committee, together with the official copy of the Federal amendment, and Chairman W. C. Belknap raised the point that the action of the upper body in passing the resolution for ratification without having the official copy before it was irregular.

While the House was discussing the matter word came that Nebraska had ratified the amendment, completing the necessary thirty-six states. In view of this, leaders said final action probably would not be taken until after hearings had been held.

Connecticut Will Act Some Time Next Week

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16.—The federal prohibition amendment probably will be sent to the general assembly by Governor Holcomb with a special message next week. Its supporters have claimed passage for the amendment by the house with at least seventy-five margin. Control of the senate has been disputed. Many senators now predict that concurrent action will not be actively contested, in view of the action in other states, which apparently makes Connecticut's ratification unnecessary.

Hearst's Name Booed At the Rotary Club

John Williams Chosen to Represent Body on Independent Welcoming Committee

Nobody was permitted to remain under misapprehension yesterday as to how the Rotary Club of New York stood on the question whether homecoming soldiers should be welcomed by a 100 per cent American committee or a body appointed by Mayor Hylan and including in its membership William Randolph Hearst.

One of the club members, at the weekly luncheon at the McAlpin, moved the organization appoint a representative to serve on "the independent welcoming committee." A member, who apparently did not catch quite all of the motion, then spoke up:

"I suppose you mean Hearst's committee."

There was first an outburst of boos at the mention of Hearst, then a roar of noes, followed by laughter after the chairman had stated that the club representative would be a member only of the Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome.

John Williams, of the Irving Trust Company, was chosen as the club's representative on the welcoming committee.

Bill to Enforce Federal Dry Law In State Prepared

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Legislation to enforce prohibition in New York State after the Federal amendment becomes operative in January, 1920, has been prepared for introduction in the Legislature as soon as the question of ratification by the lawmakers of this state has been settled. It is expected by the leaders of the dry forces that there will be sufficient crumbling of the opposition to ratification by the New York Legislature to insure the adoption of the Thompson-McNab resolution at an early date.

The proposed enforcement bill is most drastic in its provisions. Drafted by the attorneys of the Anti-Saloon League, it will be introduced by Assemblyman Walter S. McNab, of Schenectady, and, possibly by Senator George F. Thompson, of Niagara. It is virtually completed except for some details in connection with its administrative features.

Under its provisions the enforcement of the prohibitory law would be vested in a prohibition commissioner, who would supplant the state excise commissioner, and take over, in part, the duties now performed by that official. The commissioner, who would be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, would be authorized to appoint a chief deputy and at least twenty inspectors charged with the particular duty of enforcing the prohibitory law.

The Commissioner, his deputy and the inspectors would be vested with certain powers granted to Sheriffs and to District Attorneys, in that they would have authority to issue warrants for the arrest of alleged violators and to prosecute the cases.

The bill would compel every person arrested for intoxication to tell the court the name of the person from whom he procured liquor, failure to give such testimony constituting a contempt of court, punishable by a fine of from $75 to $100.

Stringent regulations are laid down in connection with the sale of alcohol and wine by druggists. No sale would be made for medicinal purposes except upon a physician's prescription, and an affidavit would be required of all persons purchasing for mechanical, chemical or sacramental purposes. A pharmacist's license to sell alcohol or wine would be issued only to druggists who have never been convicted of illegal sale of liquor, whose stock of alcohol on hand shall not represent more than 1 per cent of the value of all the goods in his place of business, who are of temperate habits and not addicted to the use of drugs, and who will not sell to any person known to be in the habit of using alcoholic beverages.

The sale of toilet, culinary, medicinal, antiseptic and flavoring extracts and patent medicines, the manufacture of which requires payment of a United States liquor dealer's tax, would be prohibited. No one but a licensed druggist would be permitted to sell certain proprietary compounds and patent medicines named in the bill, except upon the prescription of a licensed physician.

Physicians would be required to keep a record of all prescriptions issued by them for alcoholic compounds, and the doctors allowed to issue such prescription would first have to give bond of $2,000 for observing the provisions of the law and be licensed by the prohibition commissioner.

Advertising of intoxicants would be unlawful, the prohibition covering all newspapers and periodicals, circulars, signs and billboards.

Banquets Will Be Dull Affairs Now, Says C. M. Depew

Dr. W. T. Manning Pleased Amendment Is Ratified; Dr. Giddings Says It Is Not Reform but Hypocrisy

Opinions obtained by The Tribune yesterday as to the effect that prohibition might be expected to have on the nation varied from those of college professors, that there would be no noticeable effect, through that of Chauncey M. Depew, that it would make after dinner speeches duller, to that of clergymen, who expressed confidence that it would mean a sounder and more efficient national life.

"I consider the passage of this amendment an unfortunate thing," said Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia. "Why, we might as well have prob rule as such a regulation as this. It is a substitution of an arbitrary law for the exercise of morals, manners and individual liberty.

"As for what it will do to the social consciousness of the country, that is had to say. Certainly the measure will be supported by the people, but I believe the whole movement is largely hypocrisy."

Professor James E. Lough, of the department of psychology of New York University, said he did not believe the measure would cause any marked change in the American people, one way or the other.

Will Accept Inevitable

"If anything, it will tend to extend the aroused interest in social measures which are the result of this war," he said. "That is what is supposed to have happened in Russia when drink was banned there—the people began to think more of their rights. But to expect prohibition to rouse the country to action is a bit far-fetched. There will be a tendency on the part of those who oppose the measure to accept the inevitable, and I do not believe the removal of drink will result in any large reform movement.

"This prohibition bill will be accepted by the public as a similar ruling was received by the army and navy, without comment."

Professor R. S. Woodworth, of Columbia University, expresses it as his opinion that no social or psychological change would follow prohibition.

"Whatever comes from it will come indirectly," he said. "Many problems not directly dependent upon the measure itself will be solved gradually. On the whole, I think the amendment is a wise one."

Banquets Dull, Says Depew

Chauncey M. Depew said: "National prohibition will make banquets very dull. I have always believed we should have light wines and beer, and I favored local option. It has been my experience that a little wine at banquets helped to promote story and song and innocent merriment. One time I talked to a prohibition man about banquets. I told him it was impossible to have a successful banquet without a little wine. Then he said, quite seriously, 'We shall have to get a law passed to prohibit banquets.' Well, I believe banquets will go on forever. They form a means of getting together for a convivial time. But it will seem queer to propose toasts with glasses of water or cups of coffee."

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church, said: "This action is momentous and significant. I believe it will make for a sounder life and greater efficiency of the American people. I was surprised, during my connection with the army, to find how many of the generals and higher officers had become converts to the policy of prohibition through the practical effects as they saw them in our training camps."

Bishop Greer Is Glad

Bishop David H. Greer said: "I am glad of it. I approve it," and Dr. S. Edward Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, declared "even from a financial standpoint the real saving, not the ostensible revenue, will before the longest term Liberty bonds mature, including the direct expenditures and the cost of crimes and debauching of legislatures, more than make up the entire expenses our nation has been put to during the war. What an unspeakable help it will be in our politics to have the corrupting saloon influence out! Politicians will be free of the heaviest incubus that hitherto has rested on good government. The Anti-Saloon League, the Prohibition party and all the other temperance forces deserve full recognition. I propose a G. A. T.—Grand Army of Temperance—parallel to the Grand Army of the Republic, made up of those who fought and suffered for this vital and universal cause."

What Prohibition Means to Nation

THE EFFECT of the ratification, yesterday, of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, by the required majority of states, is shown in the following figures:

Will put out of business, if they are then operating, 116,000 retail liquor stores.

Upsets capital invested in the brewing and liquor business to the extent of $1,294,000,000.

Wipe out 233 distilleries and 992 breweries.

Throw out of work, temporarily, 749,418 employes, drawing annual compensation to the amount of $453,872,553.

Remove the liquor question from national, state and city politics.

Expected to lead to the reduction of arrests by 66 per cent, with a consequent lightening of the cost of running the police department, courts involved, charities, correctional institutions and hospitals.

Neal Dow Began Fight for Prohibition 73 Years Ago

Made Maine "Dry," After Which Anti-Rum Forces Used Wedge of Local Option Until World War Added Needed Force to Existing Momentum

The prohibition movement which culminated yesterday in the ratification of the Federal Constitutional amendment by two-thirds of the states in the Union is one which has been growing for nearly three-quarters of a century and had its inception in this country. Since the war its advance had been rapid, owing to the addition to the momentum already acquired of the extension of the suffrage to women in many states and to the quickened moral perceptions of the nation.

This country is the first to legislate the liquor traffic completely out of business, as it was the first in which the possibility of such action was demonstrated. The father of prohibition—then called "temperance"—in this pioneer prohibition nation was Neal Dow, the Maine leader, whose Quaker upbringing did not prevent him from fighting throughout the Civil War.

Dow's First State Campaign

Dow started his campaign to forbid the sale of liquor in an entire state in 1846, and in 1851 the Neal Dow prohibitory law became effective throughout Maine, later to be incorporated in the state constitution. In 1839, seven years before Neal Dow began his fight in earnest, Connecticut had adopted the principle of local option, but Dow was the father of the state-wide prohibition which now has grown to a nation-wide probject.

From the passage of the Neal Dow law on the cumulative effect of minor victories had been appreciated and utilized to the utmost by the prohibitionists. The example set by Maine in 1851 was followed in 1852 by Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont, and although all three of the states later repealed the laws, the followers of Neal Dow and his doctrines had learned their lesson.

Thereafter the introduction of local option became their preliminary reconnaissance of hostile territory. Some of their most bitter enemies, they knew, would favor local option, if only for the opportunity it would afford to "teach the temperance gang a thing or two." But the "temperance gang" was not an apt pupil. It never learned to know when it was beaten.

Local Option Spreads

Again and again the question, "Wet or Dry?" was put to the voters and finally, through sheer perversity on the part of the voters or through sheer persistence on the part of the "temperance gang," according to the viewpoint, the incorporated village or township or city or even the county would vote itself dry. Then the prohibitionists had a base of operations whence they directed their campaign throughout the state.

Time and again this strategy was justified as, after years of patient campaigning, state after state in one or another section of the country would hasten to follow the example set by a neighbor. Thus from 1880 to 1900 a prohibition wave swept the Middle West, leaving anti-liquor laws in Kansas, Iowa and North and South Dakota. Some of these states, like Iowa, were lost to the prohibitionists later, but, like Iowa, which in 1915 substituted a dry law for its high license law, they were retaken. Arkansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana fell in line and the advance was taken up on both fronts, the prohibition forces marching eastward through Indiana to Ohio, which fell last fall, enveloping Michigan, which also capitulated, and turning also to the Pacific coast.

California a Battleground

Washington and Oregon went dry and California, a vineyard state, became a terrific battleground for the forces of prohibition and liquor. The former adopted the old infiltration tactics, getting a foothold now in a township, again in a city and here and there in a county, despite the tremendous financial artillery of the liquor interests.

In the South the prohibitionists found weapons at hand which were not so readily used in the combats in other sections of the country. They found political corruption and showed that liquor had a hand in it; they found the stirrings of an industrial awakening and showed that liquor reduced efficiency and production; they found potential strife between blacks and whites occasionally erupting in crimes of violence by each, and they pointed to liquor as the cause of much of the trouble and the possible cause of much more.

Southern States Won

With such weapons and by a steady application to their local option tactics, the prohibitionists won Georgia, Mississippi, Texas, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, West Virginia, Virginia and Florida.

The World War was a potent ally of the prohibitionists. It brought the ban on distilleries, which went out of business September 7, 1917, in favor of the grain elevators. It brought extensive and arid dry zones surrounding every cantonment and military post. It brought higher liquor licenses which are said to have forced 1,000 saloon men out of business in this city alone last fall. It made Washington, the capital of the nation, dy October 31, 1917.

Congress Passes Resolution

Congress passed the resolution submitting the amendment to the various state legislatures in the midst of the seething preparations for war in 1917. The Senate adopted the resolution August 1, by a vote of 65 to 20, and the lower House December 17 by 282 to 128.

The Legislature of Mississippi was the first to ratify, taking this action January 8, 1918. Thirteen other states took similar action during that year, the last of them being Louisiana, which ratified on August 8.

In the fall elections the wet or dry question was paramount in most of the remaining states, but the vote left no doubt that the United States was destined to be the first great nation to veto liquor. The ban on vodka in Russia was never completely effective, nor did it interfere materially with the consumption of more expensive liquors by those who could afford it. Russian advices now state that the Bolsheviki have restored the vodka traffic.

Michigan, having by a state law made itself dry in 1918, was the first state to ratify in 1919, the Legislature voting on the second day of the new year. From that date to to-day legislatures have acted rapidly. Five states ratified yesterday, bringing the number up to thirty-five. Other legislatures worked at feverish speed to be the thirty-sixth, with Nebraska and Missouri contesting in the lead.

Distillers Begin Contest

Meanwhile a distillers' committee, through Levy Mayer, chief of their counsel, announced that in twenty-two states the constitutions require a referendum vote of citizens in order to ratify a Constitutional amendment. Mr. Mayer named these states as follows:

South Dakota, Oregon, Nevada, Montana, Oklahoma, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Arkansas, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Ohio, Nevada, Washington, North Dakota, Mississippi, Missouri, Kansas, Louisiana and Utah.

Fourteen of the thirty-eight states which have approved the resolution have certified their action to the State Department. A question as to the effective date of the amendment was raised when news came that Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state, had voted ratification, by a statement made yesterday in Washington by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, author of the resolution, that the country would go dry one year from to-day. Other students of the question held that ratification would not be completed until one year from formal certification by the thirty-sixth state.

Anti-Saloon Body Begins Campaign to Make World Dry

Workers Sent to Scotland, Where Prohibition Will Be Voted On Next Year, Says Chicago Official

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Anti-Saloon League already has started foreign work against the liquor business, E. J. Davis, superintendent of the Chicago district, said to-day. Workers have been sent to Scotland w here prohibition will be voted on next year, Mr. Davis said, and others will go to Cuba and Mexico.

A dry world is the objective of prohibition forces, now that the dry constitutional amendment has been ratified by the necessary three-fourths of the states, Virgil G. Hinshaw, National chairman of the Prohibition party, said to-day.

"Our vision now penetrates to the shores of foreign lands which have been the dumping ground for American liquors for a century," said Mr. Hinshaw. "We inaugurated our programme for world prohibition early in October.

"Eugene E. Chafin, twice presidential candidate, arrived in Sidney, Australia, January 14 to help make Australia dry.

"To-day there comes a telegram from Tokio, Japan, which says the temperance forces will invite Kara Smart Root, of Los Angeles, to inaugurate a campaign to make Japan dry by 1930."

When the ratification of the amendment by the thirty-sixth state was reported at the National Headquarters of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Evanston, a large American flag, made by the women of Portland when the State of Maine led the other states by barring liquor, was flung to the breeze.

Miss Anna A. Gordo.., president of the National W. C. T. U., telegraphed her aids in Washington to place a wreath at the base of the statue of Frances E. Willard in Statuary Hall.

"The machinery of the W. C. T. U. is set for other social reforms. Our work will go straight on in the reconstruction era," said Miss Gordon.

Miss Gordon told how the woman's temperance movement was started at Hillsboro, Ohio, in 1873, by wives and mothers, who in a campaign of fifty days succeeded in having closed the saloons of Hillsboro and many surrounding towns.

Mrs. Eliza Trumbell Thompson, wife of a judge and daughter of an Ohio Governor, led the campaign, and her followers had dogs set upon them. In August, 1874, the W. C. T. U. was organized at Chautauqua.

$6.40 Per Gallon Agreed Upon as Tax On Distilled Drinks

House and Senate Conferrees Approve Rates Which Will Yield $450,000,000 Year; Levy on Beer Is Doubled

WASHINGTON, Jan 16.—Tax rates on beverages in the war revenue bill were agreed to by Senate and House conferrees to-day, the latter accepting substantially all of the Senate's rates, estimated to yield about $450,000,000 in revenue.

The conferrees also adopted, with slight change, the transportation taxes of the Senate bill. The rates are 3 per cent on freight, 8 per cent on passenger and Pullman transportation, 8 per cent on pipe line transportation and 10 per cent on leased wires, except wires used for press service. The new rates on telephone, telegraph, cable and radio messages are 5 cents on those costing from 15 to 50 cents and 10 cents on those in excess of 50 cents.

The transportation section, it is estimated, will yield $230,000,000 in revenue.

The conferrees voted just before word was received that Nebraska, the thirty-sixth state, had ratified the Federal prohibition amendment, which eventually will cut off all revenue from liquor. The House managers yielded to the Senate on the distilled spirits section and finally approved the Senate rates of $6.40 per gallon on distilled beverages. They also agreed to the Senate rate of $2.20 per gallon, that of existing law, on distilled spirits for industrial or other than beverage purposes. The House bill had provided rates of $8 and $4.40 per gallon respectively on beverage and commercial distilled spirits.

There was no disagreement between the Senate and House on the rate of $6 per barrel on beer, double the present law, and on the wine rates, also doubled.

The House bill originally proposed to raise $1,137,000,000 from beverages, while now not more than $450,000,000 is estimated for the present year.

The conferrees adopted the Senate amendment for relief of those having distilled spirits held in bond when prohibition becomes effective, exempting such spirits from Federal taxes.

Another Senate amendment accepted by the House conferrees and incorporated in the bill impose a tax of one cent on each 10 cents paid to retailers of ice cream, soda water and other such refreshments after May 1. This is estimated to raise $37,000,000 and is a reduction of 50 per cent from the original House rates.

Unions Predict 170,000 Will Lose Jobs Here

Labor Leaders at Albany Convention Plan Fight on Prohibition Measure

Beer Nearly All Consumed

Only Four Weeks' Supply on Hand in New York, Says Head of Brewers' Union

Staff Correspondence

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Thousands of men will be "put on the scrap heap" as a result of the ratification of the nation wide bone dry Federal amendment, according to the New York City labor leaders, who are here to-day attending a reconstruction conference of the New York State Federation of Labor. Some placed the number of workers, directly or indirectly affected, throughout the state as high as 170,000. This figure includes not only brewery workers, but bartenders, cigarmakers, cafe cooks and waiters, plumbers, machinists and teamsters.

"Organized labor is opposed to the prohibition amendment in any form," said James P. Holland, president of the Federation. "I believe that if prohibition is to be forced down the throats of the people it should have been done by a vote of the people and not by the legislature. I know that in New York City the brewers will be forced to put out on the sidewalks men who have worked for them for years and who cannot work at any other trade. They won't be able to get jobs as the commonest laborers. We believe that light wines and beers should be permitted and that the taking of them away will have a bad effect upon the country. This is shown by the fact that with the growing wave of prohibition during the last year, over a million dollars more was spent for drugs in this country. Our young men might better drink beer or light wines than sniff cocaine."

President Holland told a conference of representatives of brewery workers and kindred trades that as long as he was president of the State Federation he would do everything in his power to prevent thousands of their number from being sent to the "scrap heap."

John Prehtl, president of New York City Brewers Union, No. 1, said labor would support the brewers in making every possible attempt to block prohibition.

"If the war measure stopping the making of beer last December, is not reconsidered," he added, "prohibition on beer will go into effect in New York City in four weeks. The present beer supply won't last any longer than that. This will throw out of employment in New York City alone 12,000 brewery workers and thousands more of workers in allied trades. We have already petitioned the authorities at Washington to rescind the order and are waiting for a reply."

John C. Hillsdorf, president of the joint labor committee of the Cigarmakers' Union, of New York City, said prohibition will make for the unemployment of thousands of cigar makers.

"The biggest cigar making firms in New York," he said, "are made up of saloon owners and brewers, who make cigars for the saloon trade. With the saloons out of business they will have to discontinue these factories."

Joseph A. Mullaney, of New York, vice president of the State Federation, estimated that at least 170,000 workers in the state would be directly affected by prohibition.

E. J. Deering, business agent of District 15, International Association of Machinists, said that only the people should have the right to say whether they shall drink or not.

Brewers and Railroads Helped Texas Farmers

Gave $40,000 in Two Years to Publicity Fund, Overman Committee Told

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Contributions by brewers and railroads to the funds with which the publicity work of the Farmers' Unions in Texas was conducted by J. A. Arnold, of Fort Worth, were admitted by him to-day in examination before the Overman propaganda inquiry committee. The total amount paid, running over about three years, was declared to have been not more than $40,000. For that period accounts submitted indicate the total funds used by the organization were around $110,000.

Arnold, who was on the witness stand, and ex-Senator Bailey, who appeared as his counsel, denied that these payments had resulted in anything more than giving the brewers a fair chance to present their side of the case, while Major Humes, counsel for the committee, pointed out in the publicity handled attacks on "preachers in politics," woman suffrage and other things which he declared were in line with brewing propaganda.

The brewers from whom he got the money, Arnold said, were President Autrey, of the Texas State Brewers' Association, and Edward Lansberg, vice-president of the United States Brewers' Association. The latter was one of the contributers to the fund with which Arthur Brisbane financed his purchase of "The Washington Times."

A considerable part of the investigation centred around a number of telegrams, partly in code, which passed between Arnold and E. J. Swenson, of New York, from whom a considerable part of the funds came. In these President Wilson was referred to as "outcast" and Washington went by the name of "Overman."

Ex-Senator Bailey constantly objected to the line the inquiry was taking. There seemed to be Texas politics of some kind involved, and Mr. Bailey was on constant guard to see that it did not get drawn in. He objected to the telegrams and was sustained by the committee. Arnold will be recalled tomorrow, probably being followed by Mrs. Ida M. Darden, who was his accountant, and by Swenson.

Airplanes Make Perilous Trip

LONDON, Dec. 14.—When Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau came to London recently their steamer from France was escorted by a fleet of twenty-seven airplanes of the Royal Air Force. Although the meteorological report had declared the weather conditions to be absolutely unfit for cross-Channel flying, the airmen's plans were carried out exactly as arranged. They accompanied not only the steamer, but also picked up the distinguished visitor's train at Folkestone and convoyed it right into the metropolis.