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First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials Advertisements

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WEATHER
Fair and colder to-day; to-morrow fair, with rising temperature, diminishing west winds
Full report on page 20.

Dry Bill Is Law; Senate Overrides Veto, 65 to 20; Drastic Steps To Meet Coal Strike Taken By Cabinet

Still Hope of Agreement With Miners

Answer of Workers to Plea of President Expected To Be Held Back Until Date of Walk-Out

Public Assured It Will Be Protected

Railroads Hasten to Fortify Weaker Points on Lines for Emergency

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—How to deal with the soft coal strike, in event the miners, ignoring President Wilson's command to stay on the job, walk out Friday night, was definitely agreed upon to-day at a two-hour meeting of the Cabinet.

The plan of action was not disclosed, but it is known the Cabinet stood as one man for protection of the rights of the public, which would suffer with the closing of the mines in which ordinarily more than 500,000 members of the United Mine Workers of America are employed.

But while steps already taken, and which might be regarded as drastic, were approved Secretary Lansing, who presided, brought word from the meeting that the situation was not hopeless. All day the belief had grown that the international executive board, at its meeting to-morrow at Indianapolis, would postpone the strike at least. Hope was expressed in some quarters that the strike would be called off, but officials declined to say whether this was based upon information purporting to convey some idea as to the attitude of the unions.

Lansing Silent on Prospect

Mr. Lansing would not say if any facts had been laid before the meeting to justify hope of averting the strike.

Secretary of Labor Wilson, familiar with the ways of miners through long service as an officer of their national organization, said it might be several days before a decision was reached by the executive board at Indianapolis.

"We still have the functions of a mediator to perform," he said, in announcing that no new strike developments had been brought to his attention.

Most officials had thought that John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who had summoned his full scale committee to the meeting to-morrow, would make immediate announcement of the reply of his men to President Wilson's letter. According to the view held by Mr. Wilson, however, there may be no answer until the very last moment. An eleventh hour decision to postpone or cancel strike would not be surprising, it was said, but there was some doubt here whether word could be sent to the men in time to keep them at work.

Railroads Prepare for Crisis

The railroad administration, it was learned to-day, is putting forth every effort to move the coal already mined to districts where present stocks are running dangerously low. Meantime government agents were taking a quick census to find out how long the stocks on hand might last. In the absence of an authoritative statement, stock reports were conflicting, but it was said that union estimates of enough to supply demands for thirty days were not far wrong.

"The government is ready for the worst, but is hoping the worst will not happen, firm in the belief that the miners will respond patriotically to the President's appeal and keep the mines running while negotiating a new wage agreement," was the summing up tonight of a government official in touch with the situation. "Everything depends on what is done at Indianapolis."

Patriotism of Miners Defended

Edgar Wallace, one of the representatives of the United Mine Workers who has remained in Washington, to-night denied the miners are guilty of "un-Americanism" and pointed to their war record to show their patriotism.

"It has been our policy not to strike except as a last resort," said Mr. Wallace. "Regarding what might happen should compulsory measures be resorted to, I would say that in England during the war there was an anti-strike law and the conscription laws were in full effect, yet the British miners chose to use their economic power, and as a result demonstrated that anti-strike laws were impracticable because of the impossibility of enforcing them. The men gained their objectives by striking. They struck and continued to strike until their demands were met, and this in the face of the enemy. American miners never did that. They put off their demands during the war, but now will try to gain them, and compulsion will not solve the problem."

Chiefs of Miners Gather for Parley

All Agree in Opposing Arbitration While Men Remain on Their Jobs

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 28.—With "no change in the situation" reported at United Mine Workers of America headquarters, leaders of the big organization of coal miners were preparing grimly to-night for a momentous conference to-morrow of its executive board, district presidents

Continued on page three

It's Going To Be a Hard Winter if Some One Doesn't Interfere

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Americans Try To Open Trade With Bolsheviki

Packing Firm Is Sending Cargo of Foodstuffs to Petrograd and Another Starts to Do Business

Efforts to establish trade relations with soviet Russia, notwithstanding the State Department's disapproval and the Allied blockade of Russian ports, are being made by two groups of American business men, Santeri Nuorteva, spokesman for the Russian soviet bureau, announced yesterday.

An American packing firm, he said, which has $15,000,000 worth of canned meats and condensed milk at Christiania, Norway, soon will send a ship flying the American flag from there to Petrograd with a cargo of foodstuffs. Fear of complications with the United States is counted upon to deter the Allied naval authorities from intercepting the vessel. The United States is not participating in the blockade against Russia, but the State Department refuses to license ships bound for that country.

This obstacle was overcome, Mr. Nuorteva explained, by the packing firm chartering an American vessel and sending it to Stockholm with a cargo. From the Swedish port the vessel sailed to Christiania and was there loaded with the supplies for Russia.

The carrying out of this scheme was preceded by negotiations between the Russian Soviet Bureau and the packing firm, the identity of which he would not divulge, Mr. Nuorteva said, and by a fruitless endeavor to gain the consent of the State Department to the cargo being dispatched direct from the United States.

With Norwegian clearance papers and flying the American flag the food ship, Mr. Nuorteva believes, will be able to pass through the blockade.

"Since the blockading powers are not legally at war with Russia," he said, "it would be an act of piracy to stop an American ship. In any event it would give rise to international complications, and this is the very thing the State Department is seeking to avoid by refusing to license American vessels bound for Russia."

The second group anxious to do business with Russia, Mr. Nuorteva said, is the Russian-American Trading Company, organized by Charles Dick, formerly United States Senator from Ohio.

Mr. Dick, according to Mr. Nuorteva, also was informed by the State Department this country was taking no part in the blockade, but his application for a license was rejected and he was advised to give up the venture because the "Bolsheviki were unreliable."

Thereupon, it is said, Mr. Dick asked the Soviet Bureau to communicate with its home government and learn if it were willing to countenance trading with his company.

Five Years in Prison For Flaunting Red Flag

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Additional measures to curb activities of radicals were introduced to-day in the House. Under the provisions of a bill by Representative Smith, of Michigan, the display of a red flag at any public assembly or demonstration would be prima facie evidence of its use as an "emblem of anarchy." The measure provides a punishment of five years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine.

All radical literature looking to the overthrow of the government or resistance to its laws, as well as documents dealing with projected railroad strikes, would be barred from the mails by a bill of Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas. The measure also would make punishable display of banners intended to promote or incite the overthrow of the government by force or violence or resistance to Federal laws.

President Expected To Receive Albert

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—If President Wilson's condition is favorable to-morrow he may have an opportunity to greet the King and Queen of the Belgians when they go to the White House for the tea which Mrs. Wilson will give in their honor. It is likely that King Albert and Queen Elizabeth will be taken into the sickroom to speak briefly with the patient

The following bulletin on the President's condition was issued this morning:

"There is no special change in the President's condition. His progress continues. He takes his luncheon and dinner in a semi-sitting position, which adds greatly to the enjoyment of his food and causes no fatigue."

The President's physicians, while impressed with his encouraging progress toward recovery, have not lifted the prohibition against permitting the patient to become too much concerned with business matters. Periodical reports are made to the President by Dr. Grayson and Mrs. Wilson, and Secretary Tumulty is called to the sick room occasionally.

As an evidence of the alertness of the President's mind, White House attachés to-day referred to Mr. Tumulty's visit to the President yesterday. Upon leaving the sick room Secretary Tumulty told the President he was going to see the "King of Belgium" in the evening.

"The King of the Belgians," corrected the President.

"I accept the amendment," replied Mr. Tumulty.

"It is not an amendment; it is an interpretation," the President quickly replied, evidently having the peace treaty in mind when he objected to the use of the word "amendment."

No bills were placed before the President to-day for his signature, but it was disclosed at the White House that the President yesterday signed the bill authorizing the use of the government frank by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

German Opera Company Sings Its Swan Song

Organization, Out of Tune With Times, Hangs Up "Verboten" Sign; Benefit for Singers Planned

The Star Opera Company decided last night to abandon its plan to produce German opera in English at the Lexington Theater. The German singers, headed by Otto Goritz, who last week succeeded in presenting their operas while the police fought with protesting rioters in the streets, will not again attempt to perform until after the ratification of the peace treaty, it was announced.

"So far as German opera, sung either in English or in German, is concerned we have sung our swan song," said the managers last night as they turned the lights out. About five hundred seatholders crowded into the lobby and demanded to know why the place was so dimly lit. An attendant, speaking in German, presently appeared to announce that the opera had been "verboten."

Weber Opera Scheduled

Announcement had been made that the company would present Carl Maria von Weber's "The Free Shooter" in English as a substitute for opera in German, which was prohibited by the refusal of Justice Leonard Geigerich on Monday to continue a temporary injunction protecting the company. Theodore Spiering had been selected as the conductor.

Only a half dozen policemen stood guard last night in the theater's vicinity at Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue. As the expectant operagoers walked into the lobby with their tickets in hand they heard a typewriter clicking in the office of Dr. L. Oberndorf, the press representative. He was busy writing out an explanation why the opera was not to be given. He said it was because the theater had been leased for German opera and the owners refused to permit any other kind of opera to be given. He pictured the promoters as being between two fires—the demand of the theater owners that only German opera be given and the order of the authorities that it was prohibited.

Benefit for Singers Planned

Dr. Oberndorf intimated that the 150 or more German singers were none too prosperous financially because of the failure of their plans. He said a benefit concert was being planned for Saturday night—in English.

One thing that attracted the attention of the ticket holders last night was that the box office was dark. Dr. Oberndorf said the method of reimbursing those who bought tickets would be decided upon to-day. At the same time the German-speaking attendant in the lobby was announcing that the money would be refunded to-day.

'Open Shop' Is Declared On the Piers

Shipping Board Joins With Owners in Decision to Use Non-Union Men to End the Tie-Up

Full Protection Promised Workers

More Men at Work in Harbor Than at Any Time Since the Strike

Private ship owners and the United States Shipping Board made known yesterday their plan to break the longshoremen's strike and move the 400-odd vessels that have been tied up in the harbor for three weeks.

Frederick Toppin, vice-president of the International Mercantile Marine, announced that beginning to-day any man, union or non-union, willing to work would be employed at the 70-cent wage scale awarded by the National Adjustment Commission. He was confident that under the new arrangement a sufficient number of men would be available to set shipping moving once again.

In view of the contractual relations that have existed between the employers and organized longshoremen, it has been customary heretofore to employ only union men. The present plan means a virtual return, for the present at least, to the open shop. Both the independent and Federal shipping officials felt that in view of the fact that the union men have refused to come forward in accordance with their agreement to abide by the decision of the commission they can employ such men as they can obtain. It is announced, also, that all necessary measures have been taken to protect those willing to work.

Determined to Move Ships

The step was decided upon at a meeting of the Transatlantic Conference at 59 Pearl Street, with representatives present from all of the 108 private lines and the United States Shipping Board.

"We are determined to move our ships and handle our cargoes," Mr. Toppin said after the conference. "We have decided to employ either union or non-union men. We know there are a large number of straight and well-meaning union longshoremen ready to go back to work if they can be assured of the necessary protection. We are prepared to assure that protection. If the requisite number of union men do not come forward we shall make up the difference with unorganized workers who are ready to take the place of the strikers."

This plan to combat the insurgent strikers has the approval of T. V. O'Conner, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, who, when apprised of the step, said: "If the men do not return to work, of course the international cannot enter any objection to the companies employing such men as they can get."

Threat From Marine Affiliation

It was suggested in certain quarters that, in order to avoid clashes with the strikers, the men may be taken to piers by tugs and lighters. It was declared by Thomas L. Delahunty, head of the Marine Workers' Affiliation, that if this course was pursued it would mean the extension of the strike, and that at least the tugs that carried the men would be tied up.

He said the firemen on the tugs would be called out and "the whole works stopped."

After three hours and a half of discussion, Marine Engineers' Local, No. 33, voted last night not to carry on any tugboat or other harbor craft any longshoreman en route to his place of employment. The engineers also went on record as sustaining the sentiments of Delahunty.

United States Shipping Board officials announced further improvement in the situation yesterday. In Brooklyn, it was stated, more longshoremen reported for work than at any time since the walk-out. Large numbers of men were turned away at the army base piers.

Three Thousand Working in One Section

In this section alone about three thousand were employed. Along the East River and the lower North River crews were working everywhere except on the piers of the Munson Line. There were few workers here, it was explained, because it is directly across the street from the headquarters of Local 856 of the longshoremen.

Resumption of activities along the East River has brought about great congestion of traffic. More than three hundred trucks were lined up yesterday in front of Pier 13. Some of the drivers said they didn't expect to get away before Saturday. Work was also resumed, it was said, on the Clyde and Mallory Line piers, at the foot of Houston Street. At the headquarters of the strikers, Thirteenth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, it was said that five hundred men on Staten Island had quit work again.

O'Conner issued a lengthy reply last night to the Mayor's statement of his understanding of the controversy. He takes exception to many of the Mayor's statements as inaccurate, and says:

"It is regrettable that the Mayor of a great port like New York did not have the wisdom to obtain the facts from a reliable source before he injected himself into a controversy of the magnitude of the present longshoremen's strike."

King Albert Honored at Washington

Congress Halts Sessions to Greet Belgian Royal Family; War Secretary Pins D. S. C. on King

Visitors Received By Mrs. Wilson

Ruler Is Moved Deeply on Meeting Pershing; Extends Thanks to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Both houses of Congress paused in their work today to greet the King of the Belgians, his consort and their son. It was the first visit of a king to the Capitol, and the lawmakers of the nation gave a cordial welcome to the democratic soldier-ruler.

King Albert's addresses, first in the Senate and then in the House, made scarcely 600 words, but he gave the American army credit for assuring victory in the war, paid homage to the fallen and extended his sympathy to the wounded. He expressed his admiration for the United States, acknowledged the debt of the makers of Belgium's constitution to those who framed that of this country, predicted that the ties binding the two nations never would be broken and offered thanks to all the Americans who aided his people in the war.

There was little ceremonial in the visit to Congress. The galleries were crowded, although admission was only by card, and nearly all the Senators were in their seats when the coming of his majesty was announced.

Royal Visitor Is Cheered

Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and spectators rose and applauded vigorously as the tall, erect figure of the King strode down the aisle beside Senator Lodge. Behind him came the Duke of Brabant, escorted by Senator Hitchcock.

A few moments later the handclapping changed to cheers as Queen Elizabeth, gowned in white and wearing a wine-colored cloak of velvet, appeared in the executive gallery with the wife of Vice-President Marshall and attended by Countess de Caraman-Chimay, her lady-in-waiting. Staid members of the Upper House forgot their dignity in their admiration for the little woman who had followed her husband through the trenches.

The King was escorted to a seat beside Senator Cummins, who was presiding as president pro tempore and who greeted the visitor with high praise for his moral courage and his gallantry on the field. Prince Leopold was seated at his father's right. Grouped about them, carrying the swords they wear only on ceremonial occasions, were Lieutenant General Baron Jacques, Colonel Tilkens, aid to his majesty, and Major Count d'Oultremont, adjutant of the court. With them were Major General William M. Wright and Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, the King's American aids; Ambassador Whitlock and Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, the Belgian Ambassador.

Albert was interrupted more than once by applause during his brief address and there was another demonstration of approval when he had finished. Later he and his son met the Senators individually.

The scene in the House was a repetition of that in the Senate. On the floor were the children of many of the members and their cheers were as enthusiastic as those of their fathers. The King was sighted before his coming had been heralded and the House and galleries rose to greet him. There was another burst of applause when he was introduced and an even louder one when he had finished.

King Albert was the central figure later in the day in a ceremony more picturesque, if less important, than his visit to the Capitol. It was enacted in the drawing room of the home of Breckinridge Long, where he is a guest, when Secretary of War Baker pinned upon his breast, by direction of President Wilson, the American Distinguished Service medal.

General Pershing was there to greet the leader of Belgium's armies. With him were General March, General Jacques, General Wright, Admiral Long and Prince Leopold. King Albert wore no decoration upon his lieutenant general's uniform until that of America was pinned there, and the only ribbon on Pershing's tunic denoted the War Cross of Belgium.

Baker Reads Citation

Secretary Baker, in a brief address, expressed the pleasure it gave him to decorate so brave a soldier, and then read the citation which granted his majesty the medal in recognition of "distinguished and patriotic service which he has rendered to the common cause upon the battlefields of Europe."

Albert, trained from youth to hide his emotions, hesitated a moment and his voice trembled slightly as he voiced his appreciation of "this medal worn by so many distinguished soldiers." Then, turning to General Pershing, he added:

"I am pleased to receive it in the presence of the commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces."

As he ceased speaking he and Pershing, each animated by the same impulse, stepped forward a pace and clasped hands silently, his majesty half a head taller than the American chieftain.

Guests of Marshalls

The King, Queen and their son were

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Drys Will Not Delay Treaty in the Senate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Prohibition forces in and out of the Senate will not attempt to delay ratification of the peace treaty because of the White House announcement that war-time prohibition will end with formal ratification of the pact, officers of the Anti-Saloon League announced to-day.

E. C. Dinwiddie, in charge of the Anti-Saloon League fight before Congress, said dry forces adhered to the belief that war-time prohibition would stand until the Senate had ratified the Austrian treaty, but regardless of that "the league will not attempt to block consideration of the treaty."

Public Called to Help Enforce Prohibition Act

Revenue Bureau Appeals to Citizens, Churches and Civic Organization for Aid in Making Nation Dry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Law-abiding citizens, churches, civic organizations and welfare societies were summoned to-night by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to aid the Internal Revenue Bureau in enforcing the prohibition enforcement law. Any flouting of the law, Mr. Roper declared, would bring into disrepute the American form of government.

While the bureau is made the agency directing the enforcement of the measure, with the Department of Justice conducting prosecutions on evidence obtained by the bureau's agents, responsibility is not confined to Federal officers, the Commissioner said. State, county and municipal officials are expected to do a full share in stopping and punishing violations, and the successful administration of the law, Mr. Roper said, will be measured largely by the manner in which these officials meet their requirements.

Citizens Expected to Aid

Local officers being expected to take the initiative in enforcing the law in their territory, any failure or dereliction to assume their full responsibility will be brought to the attention of the law-abiding citizens of the community by officials of the bureau.

Mr. Roper's program contemplates the organization of a prohibition enforcement staff which will be devoted entirely to that work and completely dissociated from the tax collection activities of the bureau. There will be a deputy commissioner in Washington in charge of the prohibition section, and deputy collectors in each district with an efficient force of men under them. Pending the organization of this force, employees qualified for the work who can be spared from the tax work of the bureau have been directed to coöperate to the fullest extent with the public and local officers.

To prevent delay collectors and agents have been instructed to confer with United States District Attorneys in regard to coöperation in obtaining and presenting evidence.

Drastic Enforcement Promised

"The national prohibition act is now the law of the land," Mr. Roper said. "It makes the Bureau of Internal Revenue the directing agency in the enforcement of both wartime prohibition and prohibition under the constitutional amendment. The Secretary and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue urgently expressed to both committees of Congress the hope that this important responsibility would not be imposed on the Treasury Department, burdened as it is with fiscal and revenue matters. Congress decreed otherwise, and the department purposes to respond in the fullest degree to the duty placed upon it.

"Not to enforce prohibition thoroughly and effectively would reflect upon our form of government and would bring into disrepute the reputation of the American people as law-abiding citizens. No law can be effectively enforced except with the assistance and coöperation of the law-abiding element.

Close Coöperation Is Urged

"We have accordingly put into operation the necessary organization to coöperate with the public in the rigid enforcement of the prohibition law, and as chief enforcement officer appeal to every law-abiding citizen to give me his or her support.

"Close coöperation between Federal and state, county and municipal officers is of the utmost importance. Collectors have been instructed to get in touch with Governors and Mayors in each state and request their coöperation in urging upon sheriffs and all other local officers the vital necessity of their immediately assuming their responsibilities under the new act.

"We expect unreserved coöperation from those moral agencies which are so vitally interested in the proper administration of this law. Such agencies include churches, civic organizations, educational societies, charitable and philanthropic societies and other welfare bodies.

Confidence Expressed in Public

"We undertake the task entrusted to us with a sense of assurance prompted by the same abiding faith in the American people that enabled us to appeal to them successfully in the enforcement of the war revenue laws.

"The public has supported us so nobly in tax matters that we are confident it will not fail to respond in the enforcement of a measure which, like the income tax, now is a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"I look forward to such enforcement of prohibition as will sustain the majesty of the law and the honor of the American citizen and American institutions."

Liberty Bonds—$50, $100, $500, $1,000— can be bought and sold instantly. **John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.—Advt.**

Liquor Ban To End When Treaty Passes

White House Announces Ratification of German Pact Will Mark Passing of War Prohibition

27 Democrats Vote Against Mr. Wilson

Many 'Wets' Support Enforcement Act, While Leading 'Drys' Oppose

By Carter Field

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—By a vote of 65 to 20, eight more than the necessary two-thirds majority, the Senate to-day passed the prohibition enforcement bill over the President's veto, and it is now law. The law prohibits the sale of any beverage containing more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol.

The line-up of the Senators in the vote attracted much attention. "Dry" Senators, such as King and Robinson, who hitherto have voted for every measure desired by the Anti-Saloon League, voted against overriding the veto because they did not wish to oppose the President. "Wet" Senators, who have been last-ditchers against the dry wave, voted to pass the bill over Mr. Wilson's veto because they took the position that laws on the statute books should be enforced, little as they personally might like the laws. One Senator, Borah, voted against it because he wanted more time to consider the question before voting to override a veto.

Just after the vote was announced a statement was put out at the White House that the war-time prohibition would be lifted after the ratification of the peace treaty. No formal statement was issued to this effect, but the newspaper men were assured of its correctness.

New York Senators Split

This is taken to mean that the President and the Attorney General will not wait for the ratification of the treaty with Austria, but will act as soon as the treaty with Germany is ratified. Since the Austrian treaty has not even been submitted to the Senate by the President, action on that cannot be had for a long time. The "drys" have been contending that until the Austrian treaty is ratified, as well as the German, the United States will be legally in a state of war.

The difference in the line of thought governing Senators on the vote is well illustrated by the two New York Senators, both of whom are pronounced "wets." Yet Mr. Wadsworth voted to override the veto, because he thought the failure of the enforcement law would result in an unsatisfactory situation, doing no good in the way of getting the government the $400,000,000 in taxes which releasing liquor in bond would bring and yet creating a bad situation throughout the country, while Senator Calder, desiring the lifting of war-time prohibition just as much, voted to sustain the President. The New Jersey Senators divided the same way, Frelinghuysen voting to override the veto and Edge to sustain the President.

"Drys" Win First Test

The test came on a motion to proceed to the consideration of legislative business. This would decide whether the Senate should take up the prohibition enforcement bill or proceed with the treaty. The "drys" won this on the comparatively close vote of 43 to 38. The New York and New Jersey Senators divided in the same way on this vote. The vote on overriding the President's veto then was taken.

How Senate Voted

The rollcall follows:

For Overriding Veto

Republicans

Ball, Del.	McCumber, N. D.
Capper, Kan.	McNary, Ore.
Colt, R. I.	Moses, N. H.
Cummins, Iowa.	Nelson, Minn.
Curtis, Kan.	New, Ind.
Fernald, Me.	Newberry, Mich.
Frelinghuysen, N. J.	Norris, Neb.
Groome, N. D.	Page, Vt.
Hale, Me.	Phipps, Col.
Harding, Ohio.	Poindexter, Wash.
Johnson, Cal.	Sherman, Ill.
Jones, Wash.	Smoot, Utah.
Kellogg, Minn.	Spencer, Mo.
Kenyon, Iowa.	Sterling, S. D.
Keyes, N. H.	Sutherland, W. Va.
Knox, Pa.	Townsend, Mich.
Lenroot, Wis.	Wadsworth, N. Y.
Lodge, Mass.	Warren, Wyo.
McCormick, Ill.	Watson, Ind.
Total	**38**

Democrats

Ashurst, Ariz.	Nugent, Idaho.
Bankhead, Ala.	Overman, N. C.
Chamberlain, Ore.	Owen, Okla.
Dial, S. C.	Pomerene, Ohio.
Fletcher, Fla.	Sheppard, Tex.
Gore, Okla.	Simmons, N. C.
Harris, Ga.	Smith, Ariz.
Harrison, Miss.	Smith, Ga.
Henderson, Nev.	Swanson, Va.
Jones, N. M.	Trammell, Fla.
Kendrick, Wyo.	Walsh, Mont.
Kirby, Ark.	Williams, Miss.
McKellar, Tenn.	Wolcott, Del.
Myers, Mont.	
Total	**27**
Total for overriding veto	**65**

Against Overriding Veto

Republicans

Borah, Idaho.	France, Md.
Brandegee, Conn.	La Follette, Wis.
Calder, N. Y.	McLean, Conn.
Edge, N. J.	Penrose, Pa.
Fall, N. M.	
Total	**9**

Democrats

Gay, La.	Robinson, Ark.
Gerry, R. I.	Shields, Tenn.
Hitchcock, Neb.	Thomas, Col.
King, Utah.	Underwood, Ala.
Phelan, Cal.	Walsh, Mass.
Ransdell, La.	
Total	**11**
Total against overriding veto	**20**

Of the sixty-five Senators who voted for the enforcement bill and against the President thirty-eight were Republicans and twenty-seven