PARIS GIVES BAKER CORDIAL WELCOME

Clemenceau Sends Officers to Join Americans in Greeting Secretary.

VISIT NOT ANNOUNCED

Voyage to France Without Incident, No Submarines Having Been Seen.

PARIS, March 11.—Thoroughly democratic was the arrival of Newton D. Baker, American Secretary of War, in Paris to-day, on his way to visit the American front. The Secretary came in a special car attached to the regular boat train from the seaport at which he landed. He arrived here at 6:30 A. M. There were few persons at the station, as his proposed visit had not been announced.

Among those who met Mr. Baker were Gen. Pershing, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff; Ambassador Sharp and French officers representing Premier Clemenceau.

The Secretary will make his headquarters at the Hotel Crillon, where he already has been domiciled with his staff.

The voyage to France was without unusual incident, Mr. Baker said to-day. No submarines were sighted.

MAY SPEED UP ALLIES.

Speculation on Effect of Baker's Visit to Theatre of War.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Safe arrival in France of Secretary Baker and his party having been formally announced by the Navy Department to-day, press reports about his movements on the other side are being watched closely here. Many officials think it possible that the story of his activities, if permitted to pass the censor, will throw interesting light upon the subject of his mission to the theatre of war.

Emphasis laid by the War Department upon the fact that Mr. Baker's trip was purely a military pilgrimage, without diplomatic significance, has directed attention to the known desire of President Wilson to see an energetic campaign waged by the Allies. With American troops holding a constantly increasing sector of the battle lines the wishes of the Washington Government undoubtedly will have even greater weight than heretofore with the allied chieftains.

Secretary Baker will be able to learn firsthand from Gen. Pershing the judgment of that officer on all that is going on in France. He will not only hear what the American leader thinks of the prospects for his own forces but will get also views founded on long continued observation as to the French and British war machines.

It is assumed here that the Secretary is gathering just such information for the President, and going over as he has done, backed by intimate knowledge of all that has transpired in the United States since this country entered the great war, he will be able to give as well as receive important information.

The great question of the direction in which the United States is to exert its greatest effort in the war may be decided on the result of these conferences abroad. There has been a constant conflict, not only as to the use of shipping as between the shipment of troops and the shipment of supplies for the Allies, but also as to the priority rights of various army supplies and equipments.

Aside from a particular object the War Secretary's trip may have, he has been eager to get to the front ever since the United States entered the war. He has frequently told officers en route to Europe that he envied them their opportunity to see world history in the making. Added to that is his great feeling of personal responsibility for the war preparations of the Government.

JOURNALISTS COMMENDED.

Lloyd George Defends Relations of Government With Press.

LONDON, March 11.—Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Austen Chamberlain's questions with reference to the relations of the Government and the press Premier Lloyd George said the Governments of all the other allied countries employed journalists and newspaper proprietors. He dissented from the suggestion that such a class was disqualified. Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook, he added, had relinquished their newspaper direction when they assumed office.

After referring to Lord Rothermere's qualifications the Premier said that Lord Beaverbrook had organized the Canadian propaganda at the request of the Canadian Government. It was acknowledged that the propaganda was perhaps the most successful work of its kind on the allied side. He also referred to the deadly effect of the enemy propaganda in Italy and Russia and the strong necessity for counter action.

"Measures taken in this connection did not given complete satisfaction," he continued. "We therefore invited Lord Northcliffe, who was specially qualified, and he consented to undertake the task without Ministerial position."

RATIBOR DENIES STRIKE AID.

But German Ambassador Admits Visits by Spanish Anarchist.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN *from the London Times.*

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MADRID, March 11.—Prince Ratibor, the German Ambassador to Spain, has written a letter in which he admits that the anarchist Miguel Pascual was a visitor to the Embassy, although he disclaims any connection with Pascual's anarchist propaganda, saying relations with him were severed when his character was discovered.

The disclosures in regard to Germany's alleged attempt to spread anarchy in Spain were made by the newspaper El Sol, which published facsimiles of documents from the German Embassy. These purported to show that German money was given Pascual to foment a strike in Barcelona, always a hotbed of trouble, and to spread the doctrine to Madrid. Later a German anarchist was said to have arrived to take charge of the work, which was to include the blowing up of railroad bridges serving the capital. Pascual is reported to have confessed that it was German money which fomented the abortive general strike last May.

NEW AUSTRIAN WAR CREDIT.

AMSTERDAM, March 11.—The upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath, a Vienna despatch says, has adopted a provisional war credit of 6,000,000,000 crowns (approximately $1,200,000,000) for the next four months.

During the debate on the bill Dr. von Seidler, the Premier, emphasized the necessity for reforms in the Austrian Constitution.

WETS AND DRYS ARE BITTER IN ALBANY

Continued from First Page.

warning that the woman vote always would be against them.

"The women," she said, "form a new element in politics and you men are wondering where it is going to strike, but I tell you that the woman vote in this State is opposed to drink."

"Shouldn't that be evidence in favor of a referendum?" asked Senator Gilchrist, Republican, of Brooklyn, who had been classed as one of the doubtfuls.

"When there is a question of public good," she replied, "the Legislature should first support that good."

She then called attention to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Not War Measure, Says Brown.

"Was that not a war measure?" asked Senator Gilchrist.

"Well, I want to say," retorted Mrs. Boole, "that if we want to win this war now is the time to kill the liquor traffic."

"This can't be put into effect for at least three years," interrupted Senator Brown, "therefore it cannot be looked upon as a war measure."

"The passage of this resolution now by New York State," was the reply, "would have a tremendous effect upon Congress in passing war prohibition."

"You favored city local option based on the referendum last year?" asked Senator Ottinger.

"I favored it," said Mrs. Boole, "because it aroused sentiment for prohibition in those cities which are represented here to-day for ratification."

Mrs. Boole then declared that she opposed the Emerson war prohibition bill because it excepted beer and wine.

"If you will make it straight prohibition," she said, "we are with you."

The questions asked the various dry speakers showed a distinctly hostile attitude on the part of the committee toward the prohibition cause and a line-up of the members would indicate that the only way to get it out of the committee's hands will be on a motion to discharge.

The committee is believed to stand five to five, and a majority would be needed to report. Those favoring the ratification are Whitney, Marshall, Mullan, Hewitt and Wilks, Republicans. Those opposed are Emerson, Nicoll and Ottinger, Republicans, and Cullen and Boylan, Democrats.

The representatives of a large number of labor organizations were present to oppose all the prohibition bills except that referring ratification to the people next fall. They were headed by James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor. Hotel men, restaurateurs and business men's organizations also were against the "dry" bills.

Quite a stir was created by W. H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, in refuting the suggestion of Senator Gilchrist that Congress had passed the "buck" to the States by passing the Federal amendment instead of empowering the President to make the country "dry" during the war.

Sought War Prohibition.

"The prohibition forces did their utmost in the early stages of the present session of Congress to secure the passage of war prohibition legislation," said Mr. Anderson. "A conference of Democratic representatives in Congress agreed to a war prohibition provision in the food conservation bill, but the Tammany representatives walked out of the conference and compelled the Democratic conference to rescind its action.

"The liquor interests controlled a little more than a third of the United States Senate and served notice on the Administration that they would never consent to cloture and the passage of a food conservation law with war prohibition included.

"It is true the prohibition forces could have prevented the passage of the food conservation law without war prohibition, but President Wilson, when he realized the liquor interests would hold up the food conservation bill, wrote a letter asking the prohibition forces not to press the war prohibition provision in the food bill, and as the President was our Commander in Chief in war time we willingly acquiesced.

"Then the food conservation law went through without complete war prohibition, but the action of the liquor interests so stirred up some Senators who had been against war prohibition that they joined with the prohibition Senators in passing the Federal prohibition amendment in order that the liquor traffic could not continue to hold the country by the throat.

Says "Wets" Defeated Selves.

"The representatives of the liquor traffic alone are responsible for this amendment, and we would never have been able to get it through Congress but for their stupidity in threatening to hold up the food conservation law."

At the outset Mr. Anderson made it plain that the prohibition forces favored no other prohibition legislation until after the ratification by the Legislature of the Federal amendment.

"After you ratify the Federal amendment," said Mr. Anderson, "we will then help you pass your State prohibition amendment and your war prohibition bill, except that we would make your war prohibition bill a complete prohibition so as not to except light wines and beer.

"We feel these two propositions have been introduced merely for the purpose of delaying and blocking Federal ratification and that they are not genuine prohibition measures. If the liquor interests seek to place further restrictions upon their business through the diluted war prohibition bill we feel that we should not prevent them from doing so.

"Should New York State ratify the Federal amendment now enough States would join in ratification within a year to let us have Federal prohibition about the same time that prohibition could be effected in this State through amendment to the State Constitution.

"A referendum upon the Federal amendment would have no binding force, even if submitted to the people, and the only real referendum will be when the Senators and Assemblymen go back to their districts this fall for reelection. If a Senator or Assemblyman believes his constituents want prohibition he should not wait until next fall's election to be told so."

Among others who talked for ratification were George H. West of the New York Civic League, the Rev. E. A. West of Amsterdam, the Rev. A. E. Randall of Jamestown, Olin S. Bishop, head of the Prohibition party in this State; the Rev. Dr. James Empringham of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society, and Dr. Leach of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

William H. Hirst, counsel for the New York State Brewers Association, asserted the ratification of the resolution should not be looked upon as a war measure, and that there was a demand on the part of financial interests, business men and even clergymen that war prohibition be not adopted at this time, as it would create unrest among the laboring classes and impede the nation in its fight against the Teutonic Powers.

He denied that Lloyd George was now for war prohibition, and said that a commission appointed by the British to investigate the question had reported unanimously against absolute prohibition at this time, on the ground that it would bring on disaster. He insisted that the present Legislature should not vote on the prohibition amendment, as its members were not elected on a prohibition issue.

Hotel Men Opposed.

Mark A. Cadwell of the Hotel Men's Association of New York City said that the organization was opposed to all of the prohibition bills and asked that a commission be appointed to investigate the subject.

In answer to the argument of Mrs. Boole about the woman vote, President Holland of the Federation of Labor declared that in the recent Congressional elections in New York the women showed that they voted the "same as their daddies, their husbands and their brothers."

"The reason labor is represented here," he said, "is because labor was the first to support President Wilson, and it is opposed to these bills as an impediment to the war. And if any of you people have been reading Sergt. Arthur Guy Empey's books you would know that every time the boys go over the top they take a nip to give them a boost."

Arthur J. Westermayer of the National Protective Investors League declared that the passage of these prohibition bills would be confiscating the property of the stock and bond holders in certain industries as ruthlessly as the Germans despoiled Belgium.

"If you are going to hurry God's millennium by prohibition," he said, "you should pay for the experiment and pay in advance."

He said that history showed that every great civilization was established by a drinking people. Mr. Anderson replied later that such civilizations were established in spite of drinking and not because of it.

Others who spoke against the prohibition bills were William H. Brady of the Manufacturers and Dealers League, Edward Flore, representing restaurant and hotel employees; E. W. Estes of the Broadway Association of New York, William Tenjost, president of the Retail Liquor Dealers Association, and John J. Cavanaugh, president of the Society of Restaurateurs.

WETS CARRY WESTFIELD, MASS.

Fact of Camp Location Fails to Move Voters.

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 11.—The fact that Camp Bartlett is located in this town had little apparent effect on the license vote at the town meeting, as the town voted license by 362 majority, a slight increase over last year. The vote was: Yes, 1,204; no, 862.

BOATMEN'S STRIKE AVERTED.

Plan Blocked by Gompers and Other Leaders.

The fact that the Federal Arbitration Board made it plain to all concerned that it would not countenance a tieup of the port of New York in these acute times, plus the efforts of Samuel Gompers, T. V. O'Connor, Hugh Frayne and other labor leaders, seemed at a late hour last night to have averted for the present at least, a strike of marine workers affiliated with the Longshoremen's Union.

The labor leaders have made it clear that they will not look with favor on any action taken at this time which will hinder the Government in the successful prosecution of the war, and yesterday T. V. O'Connor, international president of the Longshoremen's Union, said emphatically that there will be no strike in this port.

That the situation has not been completely clarified is indicated by the fact that Samuel Gompers remained at the Continental Hotel yesterday and other prominent labor leaders did not leave New York.

SAYS HUGHES LOST BY BEING LOYAL

Federal Attorney Offers Evidence Regarding German-American Alliance.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—It was the righteous unwillingness of Charles E. Hughes to frame his campaign utterances to meet the demands secretly conveyed to him through private channels so that the Germans in the United States could feel justified in according him their undivided support that lost him the Presidency.

This was concretely the statement made before the King sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day by E. Lowry Humes, United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, who spread upon the committee's record a speech by President Reinhardt Ulich of the Allegheny county branch of the German-American Alliance.

"His defeat was also due to the affiliation with that sabre rattler, Roosevelt," Ulrich had also asserted.

Humes read for more than two hours from the minutes of President Ulrich's organization. Some of the items antedated America's entrance into the war. Others followed it.

Sample ballots, marked for the election with crosses opposite names of favored candidates for every office, national, State and county, were authorized at a meeting September 24, 1916.

Mr. Humes concluded his testimony with a strong plea for legislation which would prevent organizations of this sort, whether incorporated or not, from spending money in political campaigns. "Such organizations as the German-American Alliance," he said, "are the source of political corruption in this country."

Joseph Kellar of Indianapolis, vice-president of the alliance, was grilled by the examining sub-committee for two hours earlier in the day. Kellar told the committee that he was born in Germany and came to the United States in 1881. He denied that there is a propaganda committee of the alliance. He said this committee had been dropped in 1909 and had been supplanted by the committee on organization and publication, of which he is chairman. This committee has headquarters in the capital of Indiana and its duties are to organize branches of the alliance and "look after weak members."

CANADA TO GO DRY APRIL 1.

Quebec and Ontario Are Exempted Until December 31.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 11.—Canada, except for the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, will go dry April 1, and on December 31 the legal cases in Quebec and Ontario will vanish and the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors will be prohibited throughout the Dominion.

Under regulations issued to-night the manufacture and sale of liquor is prohibited, but in Quebec beer may be manufactured and in Ontario whiskey and native wines made until the end of the present year. The new regulations, which supplement provincial laws, also prohibit the transport of liquors into or their delivery in prohibited areas.

REDMOND'S SON SEEKS SEAT.

Opposes Sinn Feiner for Parliamentary Post Father Held.

LONDON, March 11.—Capt. William Redmond has become a candidate for the Parliamentary seat for Waterford, made vacant by the death of his father, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader.

He is opposed by Dr. White, Sinn Feiner.

NAPLES BOMBARDED BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT

Raiders Are Believed to Have Come From Albania.

ROME, March 11.—Naples, more than 200 miles south of the battle line, has been bombed by enemy aviators. Whether the fliers came from the Austro-German front, from the Albanian coast, 250 miles to the east, or from submarines or other craft at sea is a mystery. The attack is the first to which Naples, the largest city of Italy, with a population of 600,000, has been subjected during the war.

The casualties included seven occupants of a hospital conducted by the Little Sisters, near Arcomirelli. Heretofore there had been little fear of a raid upon the Neapolitan city and no steps were taken to protect its almost priceless art treasures. Near by is the restored city of Pompeii, excavated from the ashes and lava of Vesuvius at great cost and in a work extending over many years. Pompeii and the nearby Herculaneum have contributed more than almost anything else to present to the modern world an accurate picture of Roman home life as it was in the palmiest days of the ancient empire.

Naples itself contains many treasures of art and antiquity. Its site on the famous bay of Naples, with Vesuvius in the background, has given it worldwide fame for beauty of location.

The raid possibly was made from Durazzo, Albania, which would involve a round trip of 500 miles by the airplanes. Somewhat similar distances have been traversed by Teuton craft in raids upon London, starting from the Belgian coast.

TO DISFRANCHISE TEUTONS.

Bill Introduced in House to Correct State Legislation.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—German and Austrian subjects who have taken out their first naturalization papers are deprived of the right to vote in Federal elections by the provisions of a bill which Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee introduced to-day.

The bill is necessary, Mr. Flood said, because in ten States—Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Indiana, South Dakota and Kansas—this class of enemy aliens have the right to vote for Federal officers under State legislation.

RED CROSS TO SEEK $100,000,000 MORE

Committee Plans Week's Campaign in May.

The Second War Fund Committee for Greater New York met yesterday afternoon in J. P. Morgan's library, 33 East Thirty-sixth street, and completed plans for the new $100,000,000 Red Cross campaign which is scheduled for the week of May 20 to May 27.

John D. Ryan, vice-chairman of the War Council, presided in the absence of Henry P. Davison and made a statement of the disbursement of the first hundred million dollars which was collected last June. He showed how the Red Cross serves the American soldiers at home and abroad, caring for their families and themselves.

William C. Breed, chairman of the War Fund Committee of New York, announced the following appointments for the coming campaign: Darwin R. James, Jr., chairman for Brooklyn; Olin J. Stephens, for The Bronx; Darwin P. Kingsley, for Van Cortlandt district; C. G. M. Thomas, for Queens; Norman S. Walker, for Richmond; Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., chairman of committee on women's activities; Charles A. Coffin, chairman of committee on industrial activities, and Charles D. Hilles, chairman of committee on public meetings.

HYLAN CRITICISES COMMITTEE OF 14

Calls Enright's Attention to Annual Report on Vice Conditions.

The Committee of Fourteen issued its annual report on Sunday and recorded its disapproval of the Mitchel administration on several counts, especially for its failure to suppress the all night cabarets. The Mayor yesterday recommended the committee's lucubration to the attention of Commissioner Enright in the following language:

"My Dear Commissioner:

"I note by the morning papers that the Committee of Fourteen has again come to life, several months after Mayor Mitchel has retired from office, with a report on vice conditions during his administration. As a committee, little has been heard of it during the last four years, but prior to election some of its members had become very active in an attempt to interfere with the electorate of the city.

"I do not know whether this was caused by the membership on the Committee of Fourteen of William Hamlin Childs, chairman of the late Fusion slush fund amounting to several millions which was used in an attempt to reelect Mayor Mitchel whose administration they now condemn, or Edward J. McGuire, who was to deliver the Irish vote to the late Mayor along with Tim Healy, who was to deliver the labor vote.

"Many of the members of this committee did all in their power to elect Mayor Mitchel, even though they say in their report:

"'The committee is of opinion that the responsibility for the very grave evils manifested in the cabarets must rest with Mayor Mitchel. It is the blot on his police administration. His tolerance of the pseudo club is known to all connected with the night life of the city as a subterfuge for a new development of the social evil, a phase more mercenary and debasing than anything known in the city for years.'

"I wish you would carefully read the report of the Committee of Fourteen and even at this late day, regardless of its source, remedy any evil that may exist.

"I think that it would be a good idea if the Committee of Fourteen would investigate itself and revise its membership. Otherwise the people of this city will have little confidence in them or any reports they may make in future. I take this as the beginning of an attempt on the part of these distinguished reformers to cast discredit on the present administration. Very truly yours,

"JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor."

JACK PICKFORD ENLISTS.

Movie Star Will Train in East for Aviation Work.

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—Jack Pickford, movie actor, enlisted in the aviation section to-day and started for New York to begin training. He is below draft age.

Jack Pickford is a brother of Mary Pickford and has been a motion picture star on his own account for about two years. He was married last year to Olive Thomas, formerly of the Ziegfeld Follies and the Midnight Frolic, who left musical comedy to join the Triangle picture forces.

REICHSTAG TO OPPOSE TREATY.

Majority to Demand Clarification of Border States' Status.

AMSTERDAM, March 11.—The *Weser Zeitung* of Bremen says the majority parties of the Reichstag intend to insist upon complete clearness regarding the status of the former Russian border States before ratification of the peace treaty with Russia.

The Reichstag majority parties last year adopted a resolution against forced annexations or contributions.

The HAT KNOX

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Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Quality—Superb

Labor and the Law United

In Opposition to National Prohibition by Constitutional Amendment

Excerpts from Two Arguments made at a Hearing before a Joint Committee of the Two Houses of the General Assembly of the State of New York, February 26, 1918.

LABOR

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

President of the American Federation of Labor:

I have been invited and requested by the officers of the New York State Federation of Labor, by the Central organized bodies of workers in many cities of the State, to come here and to argue and protest against the ratification by the New York Legislature of the proposed Constitutional Amendment.

* * *

Of all the orators I have heard argue for Prohibition, I have never heard one of them addressing himself to this vital fact: that is, does or will Prohibition, or will the Prohibition Constitutional Amendment, root out the evil of intemperance? *** I know of no factor in all our Government or voluntary agencies of America that has had a more potent influence to bring about temperate action on the part of the great masses of the people—temperate in drinking, temperate in every other activity of life—than the much misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of America.

* * *

It may not be uninteresting to know this: That the haters of the organized labor movement, those who have been most hostile to it, and those who are the greatest oppressors of the workers, are supporters—strong, staunch supporters—of the Prohibition Movement.

THE LAW

By AUSTEN G. FOX

Representing the New York State Bar Association:

It is for those who advocate the proposed amendment to show that, in its present form, it is expedient, or at least not inexpedient, to insert it into the Federal Constitution. This is the first time that anyone has suggested that it is expedient to state in terms that "the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce" any article of the Constitution by appropriate legislation.

* * *

What would have happened to the Thirteenth Amendment* if the South had proposed to insert a provision that "the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce" this article by appropriate legislation?

We should have said, "Dangerous, if it means what it says. And in any event we shall not run the risk of the Supreme Court holding that the language does mean what it says."

If we really mean to put the enforcement of Prohibition in the power of Congress and take it away from the states, let us say so, and provide, as has always been provided with every other amendment that called for such a provision, that "the Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

If, on the other hand, we deem it wiser that each state shall control its own internal affairs, then we need no amendment at all to the Federal Constitution.

*Abolishing Slavery.

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