

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh north-west and west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 39.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## N. Y. LINES UP FOR DRY NATION BY CLOSE VOTE

Senate Passes Federal Prohibition Amendment by 27 to 24.

## WETS TRY FOR DELAY

Davenport Makes Principal Speech for Dries—Rebukes Labor Leader.

## MEASURE ONCE IN PERIL

Ruled Out of Order, but Restored by Quick Move—Democrats Secured.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
ALBANY, Jan. 29.—New York State has ratified the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States, being the forty-fourth State to take this action.

The Senate at 9:30 o'clock to-night, at the end of a nine hour session, passed the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by a vote of 27 to 24. Two Republican Senators, Henry M. Sage of Albany and Charles C. Lockwood of Kings, voted with the Democrats against ratification, refusing to abide by the action of their party caucus.

Success for the dries came at the end of a bitter fight, during which the Democrats tried every parliamentary trick known to delay action, because they had been told that if they could prevent a vote to-day two Republican Senators pledged to ratification might change their minds.

## Record is Now Complete.

As the Assembly already has adopted the resolution by a vote of 51 to 46, the record is complete. All that remains is for Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo to send official word of the New York Legislature's action to the State Department in Washington.

During the whole of the fight in the Senate William H. Anderson and the Anti-Saloon League forces that have been fighting for ratification were in the Senate galleries. Gov. Smith's wife and his daughter, Emily, were in reserved seats on the Senate floor.

## Anderson Makes Statement.

Supt. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League issued a statement after the ratification went through in which he said:

"The statement that the Anti-Saloon League compelled the Republicans to put ratification through is ridiculous. It is a case of poetic retribution that those who plotted the defeat of Gov. Whitman last fall in order to kill off the prohibition influence in the party created such a situation that ratification had to be made a party measure."

## Learn News From Vermont.

When the Senate convened at noon it seemed certain the best the Democrats could hope to do was to delay action for a few hours by long speeches and parliamentary motions. Debate had hardly started when news of Vermont's ratification—the forty-third State—was received. The news was announced by Senator Frederick M. Davenport of Oneida that a proclamation making the country dry on January 18, 1920, had been issued by the State Department at Washington.

The arguments were personal at times. Gov. Smith declared that Gov. Thompson of Virginia, declared Gov. Smith had been elected "because of the activity of the rum interests and the inactivity of others." Senator Loring M. Black, Democrat, of Brooklyn, retorted:

"If the liquor interests have given the State its present government then they have wiped out all the evils charged against them," he said. "They have done the State a man, and if needs a man, we will have him for Governor in two years more, and the time will come when you will be proud to say you were represented with Al Smith, President of the United States."

## Couldn't Refuse, Says Governor.

Gov. Smith laughed when he heard that he had been "nominated," and said: "No one could refuse a nomination for this office, could they?"

At one stage of the proceedings in the afternoon the ratification seemed to be in danger. Senator Black raised the point of order that it was not properly before the Legislature, as no official notice of the pending amendment had been received. There was instant action on both sides of the Senate chamber. Republican and Democratic leaders conferring and looking up precedent and precedent.

Senator Black pointed out that Gov. Whitman sent the pending amendment to the Legislature last year, but that no bill had been received this year. The point was maintained that the amendment was not before the Senate as the result of being acted upon as an Assembly bill, but Lieutenant-Governor Walker

## \$500,000,000 WILL BE ASKED TO ASSIST RAILWAYS THIS YEAR

Hines Will Pay Out Also \$286,000,000 For Equipment Ordered by McAdoo—Sums Authorized May Be Increased Later.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—About \$300,000,000 will be spent by railroads this year for extensions and improvements and \$200,000,000 for new cars and locomotives, according to preliminary plans of the Railroad Administration, announced to-day by Director-General Hines.

These outlays are in addition to \$286,000,000 of equipment ordered last year to be delivered and paid for this year. Much greater capital expenditures will be authorized, but indications now are that the entire programme cannot be carried out before the end of the year, and no improvements or purchases of equipment will be ordered by the Railroad Administration without approval of the individual railroad company.

Improvements authorized but not accomplished last year must be reconsidered now in the light of peace conditions, and will be authorized again if they are deemed still desirable. In 1918 \$265,831,000 was spent for additions and betterments and \$259,388,000 for equipment.

## IRISH REVOLT DUE ANY TIME

Present Situation So Serious Lloyd George Will Hurry to England.

MORE SINN FEIN TROUBLE Release of Leaders From English Internment Will Open Violent Campaign.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
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LONDON, Jan. 29.—Ireland, Great Britain's perennial volcano, threatens to break into eruption again at any moment. The situation is so serious, the correspondent of THE SUN is informed by an authority, that Premier Lloyd George is returning to London earlier than he had expected for the special purpose of attempting some sort of temporary settlement until the Peace Conference has been concluded.

Meanwhile the early release of the Sinn Fein still interned in England, including Prof. Edward de Valera and the Countess Markievicz, who intends to begin a violent agitation against unseating her as a member of Parliament, to which she was elected recently, and Count Plunkett may be expected.

## Sinn Fein Disaster Near.

John Dillon, the leader of the Irish National party, tells the correspondent of THE SUN that while he can understand the violent feelings and the general animosity against the British Government which enabled the Sinn Fein to sweep the country in the recent election he has been deeply convinced all along that the policy of the Sinn Fein is bound to end in defeat and disaster.

Under the influence of disappointment and exasperation over the weakness and treachery of British statesmen the Sinn Feiners in reality are playing into the hands of the enemy, he declares, and doing precisely what the military party led by Edward Carson desired.

"Personally I can accept no atom of responsibility for the policy they are preaching," he adds, "nor for the leadership which for the time being the majority of the Nationalists have accepted. It is not to think this is the proper time for comment on the real significance or the result of the recent election or the methods by which the result was achieved, but I feel bound, in view of much that has been said, to place on record the fact that it is absurdly at variance with the election as anything approaching a unanimous decision by the Nationalists of Ireland, or to consider it a verdict that the Irish people favor the objects of the Sinn Fein."

## WILSON RECOGNIZES PADEREWSKI'S RULE

American Aid to Polish Government Promised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Recognition of the provisional Government of Poland has been accorded by the American Government officials of the State Department said to-day in making public a message which Secretary Lansing at Paris has sent by direction of President Wilson to Stanislas Jan Paderewski, the new Polish Premier. Mr. Lansing's telegram follows:

"The President of the United States directs me to extend to you as Prime Minister and Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the provisional Polish Government his sincere wishes for your success in the high office which you have accepted. He earnestly hopes that the Government of which you are a part will bring prosperity to the Republic of Poland.

It is my independent wish, as it is the wish of my country, that you should be a source of gratification to enter into office with you at the earliest opportunity; and to render to your country such aid as is possible at this time, as it enters upon a new cycle of independent life, which you have secured with that spirit of friendship which has in the past animated the American people in their relations with your countrymen.

The National Polish Department of America sent a message of thanks to President Wilson and issued a statement saying that his "recognition of the Polish Government under the Premiership of Paderewski is an act fully consonant with the high ideals with which America entered the war and with the ideals which have actuated the President from the beginning."

## BUYS CANADA'S \$100,000,000 AIR WAR EQUIPMENT

Roy U. Conger Now Owns 350 Planes, 700 Engines and Accessories.

RECORD AERO DEAL Plans to Utilize Machines for Commercial Routes in the Provinces.

BRITAIN GIVES BARGAIN Young New Yorker Donates 50 Aircraft to Dominion for Training Courses.

By the stroke of a pen a young New York business man became yesterday the greatest individual owner of airplanes and airplane equipment in the world.

Roy U. Conger, a nephew of Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China at the time of the Boxer rebellion, gave his certified check to Sir Joseph Flavell, representing the British Ministry of Munitions, and Director Morrow of the Imperial Aircraft Board, and thereby became the owner of the entire aircraft equipment, costing more than \$10,000,000, which was provided by Great Britain and used by Canada in training Canadian air fighters.

Only four nations perhaps—England, France, Italy and the United States—own more airplanes than this individual New York business man.

Yankee shrewdness at picking up a bargain, combined with enthusiastic faith in the commercial possibilities of the airplane, prompted Mr. Conger to a speculation which is no doubt unique in business annals. The transaction was closed yesterday at Toronto, and the job of assembling 350 airplanes, 700 airplane engines, millions of spare parts, thousands of spare propellers, wings, cameras and thousands of gallons of acetate dope was at once begun under the direction of P. G. Ericson of Toronto, Mr. Conger's Canadian representative.

## Will Assemble Them at Leaside.

The whole equipment will be moved from the Royal Flying Corps training fields at Armory Heights, Rathburn, Mohawk, Beamsville and Borden to the field at Leaside, the use of which, rent free, has been granted to Mr. Conger for six months by the Dominion Government.

Mr. Conger's plans for the use and disposal of the stupendous equipment are merely in the making; but the greatest feature of them is the immediate development of airplane commercial routes in Canada. Absolutely convinced that heavier than air machines are to be the principal transporting mediums and vehicles of the future for passengers, mail and express, and in time, indeed, for heavy freight, the New Yorker proposes to establish out of his new equipment regular commercial service by airplane between the principal Canadian cities. He has already taken measures, he said yesterday, to secure landing fields in the larger Canadian cities, and will have the sympathy and cooperation of the Dominion Government in the project.

At the same time Mr. Conger becomes the greatest individual potential dealer in a vast number of articles connected with airplanes and motor engines in North America, if not in the world. Hundreds of great British establishments in this country and Canada for the disposal of such parts of the equipment turned over to him by the British Ministry of Munitions will not be necessary or desirable for his commercial airplane project.

The story of the deal is unusually exciting. When the war began in 1914 the Government of Great Britain requested the Dominion Government to cooperate in the cost of providing airplane equipment for a large force of Canadian aviators. The Dominion Government, under heavy financial strain, found it unable to meet the expense necessary, so the British government took over the entire cost of providing airplane equipment for Canada and Canada furnished the large force of thousands of young men that became among the most famous of British flyers.

## \$400,000 Offer Is Refused.

When the war ended the equipment, airplanes, parts and the whole vast supply remained the property of the British Government, not the Canadian Government. It was naturally a sort of white elephant, likely to disintegrate with great loss in time of peace. Great Britain desired to sell and offered an extraordinary bargain to the Dominion Government, which, however, could not see its way clear to purchasing even at long rates. Then a Canadian syndicate offered \$400,000 for the 350 planes, the 700 engines and the rest of the equipment, but this offer was rejected because it was learned that the prospective purchasers intended to offer the lot at auction. Great Britain and Canada saw that this would not be the reason that airplanes would be taken to fall into the hands of inexperienced and incompetent pilots, and that injuries and deaths would likely result and these might cost the countries heavily in damage suit verdicts, as well as causing other distressing problems.

Mr. Conger, who has been one of the largest manufacturers of airplane parts in America, maintaining a factory at Erie, Pa., and offices at 22 Vanderbilt avenue, this city, and who has numerous business connections in Canada, heard a few weeks ago that Great Britain was eager to get rid of perhaps \$10,000,000 worth of airplane and engine equipment if any sort of good cash offer was made. He went to Toronto and had a brief talk with Sir Joseph Flavell, who was acting for the British Ministry of Munitions.

"Sir Joseph," said Mr. Conger, "this is a speculation that interests me practically."

## Late 'Thank You' Cards Come in Soldiers' Mail

DONORS of tobacco sent to soldiers overseas six months ago need not despair of receiving souvenir cards from the boys. It wasn't always easy for them to sit down and write back home, but the soldiers are eternally grateful for smokers from the fund. Read on page 4 an explanation of the delay from one of the A. E. F.

WARNING! THE SUN TO BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

## ALLIES TAKE UP RIVER POSITION IN NORTH RUSSIA

Retreat From Shegovarsk and Form Lines at Bend in the Vaga.

PROTECTED BY FOREST Enemy Approaches to Within Two Miles, but Retreats Under Shell Fire.

DOUBT MASSACRE STORY Veterans From France Reach Copenhagen on Way to Join Estonians.

By the Associated Press.  
ARCHANGEL, Jan. 29.—Although the enemy patrols are in touch with the American and allied advanced posts on all sectors, there is a comparative lull in activities on the entire front.

The Bolshevik artillery is still shelling on the Dvina and yesterday showed signs of activity in the Kadish sector. Enemy patrols which approached to within about two miles of the new Vaga position held by the Allies retreated when shelled.

By the Associated Press.  
ARCHANGEL, Jan. 28 (delayed).—The American and allied forces operating south of Archangel evacuated Shegovarsk yesterday and retired ten miles to the northward. The Bolsheviks continue to shell the American and allied positions at Tarasovo and Tulgaa.

The forces that retired from Shegovarsk, which is about sixty-five miles north of Ust Padenga, the allied position further south a week ago, halted their march northward to-day and established new positions at the villages of Vistarka and Ust Sama, on opposite banks of the Vaga River, at a strategic bend in the stream about ten miles north of Shegovarsk. The new positions are protected by forests, through which there are no winter trails in the immediate vicinity.

The number of refugees fleeing over forest paths in zero weather from Shegovarsk to the new American and allied lines is increasing. American Red Cross representatives report that the plight of the refugees is serious.

The forces who left Shegovarsk after the arrival of the Bolsheviks repeat stories of massacres there, but allied headquarters are still inclined to doubt them. The refugees declare that the Bolsheviks continued to shell the town long after the American forces withdrew, evidently knowing they had left. The bombardment finally resulted in the setting afire of many buildings, after which, it is said, the Bolsheviks rushed in and shot many of the inhabitants.

## UKRAINIAN PEASANTS BEATEN.

Soviet Forces Defeat Petlura and Take Material.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—An official wireless dispatch received from Russia tells of the defeat of the Ukrainian peasant army by the Ukrainian Soviet forces and the occupation of Yekaterinoslav, capital of the government of the same name in south Russia. The dispatch says:

"Ukrainian Soviet forces, after a desperate battle, overcame the stubborn resistance of the forces of Gen. Petlura and occupied the town of Yekaterinoslav, capturing guns, machine guns and other booty.

"The enemy is fleeing in disorder toward the sources of the Dneper River."

## REDS CAPTURE ORENBURG.

Capital Occupied — Tashkend Seized by Mutineers.

By the Associated Press.  
OMSK, Siberia, Jan. 25 (delayed).—Official advice received here is that Orenburg, capital of the Government of Orenburg, on the right bank of the Ural River, has been occupied by the Bolsheviks. Gen. Dutov, commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces, abandoned the town and retired in a northeasterly direction.

The Bolshevik control in Tashkend, capital of Russian Turkestan, has been overthrown through the defection of Commissioner Assipov, with whom two battalions of the Red Guard and one of cavalry mutinied and seized the city and the railroad. All the Bolshevik commissioners were shot.

The Siberians have captured Saranpol, Province of Tobolsk. Two hundred of the Red Guard were killed and the remainder dispersed.

Bolsheviks Break an Omsk. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—An Omsk despatch to the State Department says a revolt on January 18 against the Bolsheviks in Tashkend under the leadership of the military commissary aided by local White guards was suppressed after considerable fighting.

## WILSON'S PROPOSAL GAINS FOR CONTROL OF COLONIES; BRITAIN REPORTED AGREED

DOMINIONS ARE AGAINST PLAN

Protests Against Neutralization of Colonies Grave, Says the "Daily Mail."

AFRICA FEARS REBELS

British Governing Policy to Be Employed, Correspondent Believes.

LONDON, Jan. 29 (Thursday).—The British Imperial War Cabinet has accepted President Wilson's theory of internationalization as applied to the captured German colonies, notwithstanding energetic protests from the representatives of the dominions, says the "Daily Mail's" Paris correspondent.

"These protests," says the correspondent, "have been of the gravest character. The South African representatives believe acceptance will give the greatest encouragement to the rebel element in South Africa which it ever has received during British administration. The Australian delegates fear that Australian public opinion will regard it as extremely unsatisfactory and inexplicable. The dominion representatives generally, though very reticent, are greatly perturbed."

The "Daily Mail" cites Arabia and Mesopotamia as instances where possibly the inhabitants are capable of self-determination and would have their wishes put into effect by the league of nations. Regarding safeguards under which the mandatories would administer the countries whose people are not ripe for self-determination, the "Daily Mail" says President Wilson proposes that the safeguards shall be settled by the Peace Conference or the League of Nations, they being varied according to local conditions.

## Involves Difficulties.

"President Wilson doubtless has before him," the correspondent continues, "the principles of the British colonial administration, which he will be bound to enforce, and the British view appears to be that under this system, while formal adherence is given to President Wilson's theory, the right of government by mandatory power will not differ in effect from the British imperial conception."

"This view induced the Imperial Cabinet to accept President Wilson's plan, but an examination into the steps to be taken for putting it into effect already reveals the gravest difficulties."

"It involves three difficulties of paramount importance—first, who is to pay for the development of any territory second, what rules regarding tariffs are to be observed and, third, are the mandatories to be allowed to exclude people or capital they do not wish to enter."

## What Wilson Believes.

"President Wilson believes all these can be settled by separate consultation of the case of each territory. It even foresees the possibility of the league having revenue derived from constituent members which would be used to develop lands which it will nominally own."

"French, Italian and British colonial opinion is that any system of international control always has proved a failure and always will, and that the only right of interference which the league ought to assume would be the right to account any Power whose Government is injurious to the interests of the inhabitants."

"The delegates declare that public opinion in their countries is quite incapable of appreciating the idea that administration under President Wilson's scheme may undergo certain contingencies not differ materially from actual possession."

## ENGLAND'S WAR COST HEAVY.

British Spent About Two Billion More Than Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The cost of the war to Great Britain was approximately \$10,000,000,000, declared Sir E. H. Hooley to-day at the annual meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, of which he is managing director. Of this sum \$2,500,000,000 was loaned to the allies by the British Government. The balance of \$7,500,000,000 was loaned by the several German States.

NORTH RUSSIANS OPPOSE PARLEY

Archangel Regime Says It Is Morally and Physically Impossible.

CANT SEND DELEGATES

Omsk Government Insists That Campaign Against Bolsheviki Be Pushed.

By the Associated Press.  
ARCHANGEL, Jan. 29.—Gen. Miller, the Governor-General of the region of the North and the head of the North Russian Government during the absence of President Tchkalovsky, has presented to the allied representatives in Archangel for transmission to Paris a statement outlining the physical and moral impossibility of attending any conference with the Bolsheviki.

The statement says that it is not only inadvisable to hold any parleys with the Bolsheviki, but it would be physically impossible for delegates from the northern region to reach the Princes' Islands by February 15 without passing through Bolsheviki territory, which they consider impossible.

By the Associated Press.  
OMSK, Siberia, Saturday, Jan. 25 (delayed).—The proposal of the Peace Conference for a discussion among the various Russian groups probably will be submitted by the Omsk Government to representatives of the various groups in Siberia for action. In the meanwhile the Government officials insist the military situation requires that the campaign against the Bolsheviki be pushed vigorously.

The receipt of the proposal by wireless from France caused surprise in Government circles here, as it is feared it may have an adverse effect on the discipline of the army supporting the Omsk Government. President Wilson's official text of the proposal, the Government officials will make no comment except that the anti-Bolshevik campaign should not be relaxed and that constructive efforts to strengthen the Government and rebuild the nation should be maintained.

## AUSTRALIA WANTS TO RULE COLONIES

Acting Premier Says People Oppose Neutralization.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 29.—W. A. Watt, acting Premier of Australia, gave out a statement to-day summing up the state of public feeling in the antipodes with respect to the disposition of the German colonies in that part of the world.

"It is probable," he said, "that at the conference of the allied Powers at Paris an attempt will be made to internationalize or neutralize the Pacific islands and other countries that formerly belonged to Germany."

"After careful consideration of the prospects of such a form of government, we can see nothing but complications arising out of that method of control, and I am calling to-day to Prime Minister Hughes in Paris strongly setting out our objections to any form of international government."

"Shortly after the conclusion of the armistice both houses of the Federal Parliament unanimously carried a resolution that Australia declare it is essential to the future safety and welfare of Australia that the captured German possessions in the Pacific be occupied by Australian and New Zealand troops should not under any circumstances be restored to Germany, and that in the consideration and determination of proposals affecting the disposition of those islands, Australia should be consulted."

"The time for consultation having arrived, the Government should make its views plain. It is the desire and hope of the Australian Government that the islands of the Pacific formerly held by Germany should for the future be controlled either by Great Britain or Australia and New Zealand."

"In expressing this desire we are not influenced by an ambition to extend our territory, but feel that this free, young nation must safeguard itself against molestation. The only form of insurance which is open to us is Government under the British flag, as the commonwealth of nations, a substantial area in Oceania, adjacent to the late German possessions of New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago."

"Many evidences have been tendered to the Government that the view of the unanimous view of the people of Australia."

## BRITISH LABOR PLAN READY.

Sent to London, and Will Go to Conference Later.

Smuts and House Reach an Agreement in Conference.

NEUTRALS ASK RIGHTS

Small Nations Also Urge Equal Privileges in the Seized Possessions.

ITALY'S AIMS AFFECTED

May Lose Fiume, but Get Control of Dalmatia Under a Mandate.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.  
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PARIS, Jan. 29.—While the indications still are that President Wilson will win his contentions in regard to the disposition of the German colonies by the Peace Congress, the matter is not yet settled. It is known that the President did not want to have the colonial problem taken up at this time.

In a sense the President has obtained acquiescence in his general principle, but it is conditional on details being worked out satisfactorily which are so involved and with so many troublesome factors that it is likely the matter will consume much time. The whole colonial question possibly was forced upon the President at this time for bargaining purposes, for certainly it was not on his programme for discussion now.

## Effect on the Near East.

The conviction is irresistible that there is a quid pro quo involved in some of these discussions, support being given the President on condition that he make concessions in other matters. In his colonial position the President runs counter to many old ideas. The question also is being raised here whether, if the league of nations tried under his plan to mandamus the United States to take charge of Constantinople or Syria, would America consent to such direct participation in European affairs?

The general opinion is that it would raise a great issue in America. All that the President wants to obtain now is affirmation of his principle of no annexations. The colonies will be placed under the rule of the league, but details as to administration then will become all important and the trouble with this, as with other matters, is that no one has worked out these details in advance. Consequently the conference finds itself delayed again.

## Neutrals May Demand Rights.

Italy is backing the President's colonial plan; France has a questioning attitude. The Scandinavian countries, with Poland and Czechoslovakia, say that if the colonies belong to the league of nations they will demand a right to raw materials and other advantages on an equal basis.

While the "bureau," as the Supreme Council is now called, listened to-day to territorial arguments by the Polish and Czechoslovak delegations attempts were made in a private conference to settle the colonial question, following the President's battle yesterday showing that the league idea was at stake in this question. Both Premier Lloyd George and President Wilson absented themselves from this meeting, realizing that private conferences were the only way to get results.

## Unwilling to Compromise.

Gen. Smuts and Col. E. M. House had interviews this morning with the President, who in the afternoon saw Premier Orlando, Count di Celere, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, and Gen. Diaz, the commander in Chief of the Italian armies. These made a strong attempt to press an annexation policy, fearing that the Wilsonian colonial principle will apply to the Dalmatian claims of Italy, which they consider their only chance to obtain reparation.

It was pointed out to them that President Wilson was unable to compromise any principle underlying the league of nations. The indications are that Italy will lose Fiume and get a mandate over Dalmatia if the Wilson plan wins.

The Smuts-House conference was most important in its effects upon the final attitude of Great Britain in regard to the colonial problem. They agreed upon some points and went apart on others. Gen. Smuts went back to Premier Lloyd George for

Continued on Fifth Page.

Continued on Eighth Page.