# HILL ALSO OPPOSES COVENANT AS FUTILE

## Former Ambassador to Germany Says It Transcends the Constitution.

## CRITICISES PEACE DELAY

## Warns That Enemy Is Defiant and Reorganizing, and Asks "Who Are Victors?"

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Continuation for the defence of world law and justice of the Entente which has been formed to suppress German imperialism was urged by David Jayne Hill, speaking to-day before Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, as an alternative to the proposed League of Nations, which he said meant abandonment of the traditional policy of Washington and against which there were many great constitutional objections.

"I would not be understood as offering offensive criticism of the plan," Mr. Hill said. "There are many admirable features in it, . . . but in view of complications that I believe are certain to arise I would wish to qualify our participation in any compact by precisely the words that were employed in accepting the Hague convention in 1899 and again in 1907."

Mr. Hill, who is a member of the permanent administrative council of The Hague and a former Ambassador to Germany, quoted this restriction as follows:

Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditonal policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions or policy or internal administration of a foreign State, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

### Would Limit Obligations.

"That we should faithfully perform our part in the preservation of peace among the nations and in defence of the great principles of international law no patriotic American, I am sure, would for a moment doubt," Mr. Hill continued. "Nor can it be assumed that occasions may not arise—for one already has arisen—when it may become our duty to send armies to distant lands in order to suppress a common enemy.

"But this does not require our entering into an unlimited obligation in all circumstances to assume protection of distant peoples, to enter into their disputes, to place our resources at the disposal of a central authority that may at some time be dominated by a combination of interests adverse to our own, to submit to foreign control our standards of life, our conditions and rewards of labor, and even power over our fortunes and our lives. There is no good reason why we should commit our posterity to such unnecessary hazards."

Mr. Hill said the nation must not, in promoting the aspiration for peace, overlook the concrete experience of history.

"It is absurd to assume," he continued, "that because we desire peace we have a warrant for believing that national and racial motives no longer exist. For centuries compacts of peace have been made and broken, but the peoples have remained the same.

"The test is in achievement and what has thus far been actually achieved in making peace with Germany.

### Germany Flings Defiance.

"In November, 1918, the German armies were defeated in the field and an immediate unconditional surrender could have been obtained with a peace signed in Berlin. Three months later, after long negotiations by the five great Powers among themselves, no definite terms of peace have been presented. In the meantime Germany, rehabilitated under what professes to be a democratic government, but which includes a large portion of the old element of control, the army, reorganizing and still possessed of arms, and with the prospect of adding millions to the population by the accession of Austria, flings the defiance of her seventy million people in the face of the conference in Paris, claims exemption from payment of indemnities on the ground that the terms of peace were agreed upon before the armistice and virtually says to the Entente Allies when their armies are largely demobilized:

"If you intend to impose upon us terms to which we have not agreed you will have to invade and conquer our country."

Mr. Hill recounted recent international developments, said Turkey still was in command of the Dardanelles, that Russia was raising great armies to destroy nationalism, and that "a sympathizer with Bolshevism" had been sent by the United States to negotiate with the Bolshevists in the Princes Islands. He asked:

"What then is the coming peace to be and when will it be concluded? Who, in fact, are the victors? I shall not presume to say what Washington would think of this procedure, but I am confident he would regard it as a time for this nation to put its trust in itself and not too much in others."

## SIMS IS COMING HOME SOON.

### Vice-Admiral to Modernize the War College at Newport.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22. — Secretary Daniels announced today that Vice-Admiral Sims, commanding American naval forces in European waters, would return to the United States in the latter part of next month provided nothing occurred in the international situation to further require his presence abroad.

Vice-Admiral Sims has been assigned to the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., and has recommended that the college open May 1 this year instead of June. He is expected to initiate and direct important plans of expansion and also to modernize that institution in the light of developments abroad.

There has been some talk of Vice-Admiral Sims as successor to Admiral Benson when the latter retires as chief of operations in the autumn, but Mr. Daniels indicates that the Vice-Admiral will make the War College his chief interest from now on.

## 50 BOOTLEGGERS IN OHIO JAIL.

### Three Thousand Quarts of Whiskey Seized in Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 22.—More than fifty persons are in the Monroe county jail today following arrest by State troops at the Michigan-Ohio border Friday night. Three thousand quarts of whiskey have been seized as evidence.

Every road leading from Ohio into Michigan is being guarded. State food and drug inspectors boarded to-day all trains from Toledo to Detroit. At the State line persons known to be carrying whiskey were arrested.

Five gunmen in a large touring car tried to drive State troops from three touring cars containing whiskey. The answer was a .44 calibre revolver and an automatic shotgun in the gunmen's faces.

# LEAGUE MAKES U. S. VASSAL, SAYS REED

*Continued from First Page.*

live it. Only the wicked seek the shadows of the night. Only the thing that cannot bear investigation shrinks from a test of forum from the cauldron of debate.

"I am interested if I can in bringing together the various phrases and clauses of this proposed constitution of a League of Nations and of exposing to view the real meaning of the document. It is the most remarkably obscure instrument I have ever read. I think any man might say that he can put this instrument into perfectly clear and lucid expression in one-fifth of the words. It is because of this remarkable construction and obscurity that it is necessary to ask you to follow with great care and at a painful waste of time the language of this deed of power.

### Calls It a Surrender.

"Two or three propositions I wish to lay down and then I shall come to an analysis of the document itself. Shall we surrender with the pen what Washington gained by his sword? Shall we repudiate the nationalism under which we have become the first people of the earth for the doubtful experiment of internationalism? Shall we make our Government of the people, by the people and for the people a government partly by the people and partly by kings and emperors?

"The answer to these questions is involved in the acceptance or rejection of the present constitution of the League of Nations. The hour is big with the fate of the world. The consequences flowing from the steps threatened to be taken must inevitably affect all peoples, nations and tongues of the living. A situation so projected demands the attention of every loyal citizen of the republic."

When the United States entered the war, Senator Reed said, it was a complete sovereign nation acknowledging no master and arbiter of its own destiny. He continued:

"A victor in the war, shall she nevertheless emerge a mere constituent state of a league dominated by European monarchies and Asiatic despots? Shall her nationalism be stricken down and for it substituted an internationalism? Shall our independent democracy come under the control either in whole or in part of foreign monarchs or of foreign Bolsheviki?

### Affirms Earlier Objections.

"A few weeks ago I ventured to state in a speech that the proposed league would (a) abrogate the Monroe Doctrine, (b) surrender in part our sovereignty, (c) involve us in the conflicts of the world, (d) compel us to contribute to an international force which might in certain emergencies be used against us, (e) submit matters vital to the United States to a tribunal the majority of which would be composed of foreigners.

"At once there arose an indignant protest. Members of Congress and many important members of the press insisted that the attack upon the league was prejudicial and unfair because the plan of no such league was in contemplation.

"I now affirm and shall undertake to show that the text of the league constitution as submitted embraces every evil I predicted and that it carries us into many other iniquities to which I shall call attention.

### Control Rests With Foreigners.

"In order to understand the questions involved it is necessary to study the composition of the League of Nations. That study, which will speedily demonstrate five things, I am asking the Senate now to hold this in their minds as we proceed:

First, that the control of the league from the first inevitably will be in European and Asiatic nations having many interests in common and who may have common antagonisms against us.

Second, the British Empire in all probability will constitute the controlling influence of the league.

Third, if at any time Great Britain shall lose control, the Germanic powers will be likely to succeed to her position of dominance.

Fourth, there is in the background the menace of world Bolshevism. Indeed that monster is the most earnest advocate of internationalism. Its fangs are plainly visible in the constitution of the league.

Fifth, whoever controls the league will control the world. The composition of the league members of the league are known as the high contracting parties; at present these are, so far as disclosed, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States. It is provided that they may also include (a) other states permitted to sign when the league is formed, a list of these states being made up; (b) those names thus in a secret protocol as states to be invited—what these states are we are not advised; (c) any self governing countries including—get the language—dominions and colonies that may be admitted by a two-thirds vote.

### But One Vote for America.

Reading from the league constitution Senator Reed said:

"The action of the members is to be effected through a body composed of delegates, of the members. Each member has but one vote, but may have three delegates.' So let me pause to mark it.

"The United States of America will have one vote and only one vote in this league. The smallest nation admitted and the smallest independent colony admitted will have a vote equal to the vote of the United States of America.

"I come now to discuss the question of who will control this league. At present it is composed of the known signatories. They are the British Empire, an empire; Italy, a monarchy; Japan, a monarchy; France, a republic; the United States, a republic. Thus the league will be composed of three monarchies and two republics. Who will control it, I ask again?

"It must not be forgotten that France is under immeasurable obligations to Great Britain of money and of gratitude. She is always bound to rely upon Great Britain for assistance for shipping money and protection. The British Empire holds the key to the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean is vital to France. Upon the army and navy of the British Empire France is and always must be dependent against the great Germanic people.

### Menace of 2,000 Years.

"This menace has been present for 2,000 years. The soil of Alsace-Lorraine was watered with the blood of contending Gaul and Teuton before Christ was born; and every century since the red stain has been renewed. France knows that a combination between Germanic powers and the British Empire would mean her annihilation. She also knows that cannot be prevented by the United States of America. Italy and France are so similarly situated for the purposes of this argument that what has been said of one may be applied to the other. Great Britain, France and Italy are bound together by geographical continuity and by many common interests in which the United States is not concerned and which may even be antagonistic to us.

"Japan has for many years been the close ally of Great Britain and is bound to her by a secret treaty alliance. At the same time she has been in a state of irritation against us so acute as to cause grave fears of war. So delicate has been the situation that in very recent years our Secretary of State made a trip to California to persuade her authorities not to irritate Japan by insisting upon the right of California as a sovereign State to determine the right of Japanese subjects residing within her borders. I said then and I say now that the performance was not to the credit of the United States.

### Four Aliens Against One.

"It appears that if the original organization of the league is limited to the five known members, namely, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, in any controversy there will be the vote of four aliens against the single vote of the United States. Clearly the United States is from the first at a disadvantage.

"What nations are named in the secret protocol as eligible we do not know. Neither do we know whether any or all of those named in the secret protocol will join the league. We do know—and get this, please—that at any time by a two-thirds vote any State or dominion or colony can be admitted, and when they are admitted they shall each have one vote, each having a vote equal to that of the United States."

Turning to the question of colonies which could be admitted to the league and have a full vote equal to that of the United States, Senator Reed read from the league constitution as follows:

"'Section 7. Admission to the league shall be limited to fully self-governing countries, including the dominions and colonies.'"

This, Mr. Reed said, would make eligible Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, all British colonies. Their admission to the league would give Great Britain alone five votes to America's one.

At this point Senator Gore (Okla.) pointed out that Australia has fewer people than the State of New York by 2,000,000.

There is no reason that Egypt, Persia and India cannot have votes also as British colonies self-governed, Mr. Reed said, and continued:

"The foregoing commentaries make it plain that the league as originally organized will (a) be in all probability dominated by Great Britain; (b) this primary control will enable her to maintain her control by regulation of new membership; (c) her right to vote her colonies and dominions gives her an immense advantage; (d) from the first and at all times European and Asiatic influences will predominate over the United States; (e) assuming that no general revolution takes place in the immediate future it is clear that from its inception monarchies will largely outnumber the republics. If, however, the Bolshevists and Socialists and internationalists shall succeed in gaining control of a large number of countries then that influence may become predominant and the league be brought within its complete control or the influences referred to may combine with despotic Powers as the Bolshevists of Russia with Germany against us, against our allies and thus work irrevocable havoc."

### Must Consider Teutons.

Mr. Reed pointed out that any country of Europe which may be admitted to the league, no matter how small or inconsequential, could offset the vote of the United States.

"Now follow this," said Senator Reed. "Germany and Austria cannot be forever apart from this league; nor Russia, unless we are to have a league that will compose one half the world and allow another league to be formed that will compose the other half and then the two leagues fight it out for supremacy and thus insure another world war. So we must consider them. If Germany and Austria and Russia are admitted as they ultimately must be, then each of these countries will cast a vote equal to that of the United States. Indeed the four kingdoms of the German empire and the five kingdoms of the Austro-Hungarian empire all undoubtedly could qualify.

"The one great country on the western hemisphere which might have natural geographical and economic interests with us is a part of the British Empire.

"I come now to the question of the jurisdiction of the league and I assert that its powers are almost unlimited. Every nation entering the league yields to its arbitrament and decision all controversies with other countries even though they involve the national honor and national life. There is no exception."

Senator Reed then quoted from the league constitution to show the enormous and practically unlimited powers of the executive council. He also read the provision which would give the executive council power to make plans for reduction of armaments. Thus, he continued, if the United States entered the league it would lose its right to determine the size of its own army and navy and place that right in the hands of the league controlled by Europeans and Asiatics.

Entering the league, Mr. Reed said, is abdication of American rights and American property. It will permit the aliens to limit the size of the American army and navy, to regulate the manufacture of American guns and ammunition for the American Government, and even the amount which private citizens may make. He then said:

"Since they have limited our arms, our right to make them, the size of our armies and our navies let us see what else they are empowered to do. Notice the language of Articles X. and XI.:

"'Article X.—The high contracting parties undertake to respect and reserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all States members of the league. In case of any such aggression——'

### Cites Case of Ireland.

"I pause at that. It makes us agree to spend our arms and our money to protect the borders and sustain the Government of every nation on this earth, whether it be despotic or not, from all outside attack, which means also that if any nation should go to the rescue of any part of a people rising in rebellion to gain their liberty that would be an outside attack.

"Suppose that Ireland were to rebel and that some outside help were to come to Ireland. It would then be our duty in guaranteeing Great Britain against outside attack to attack immediately that nation that had gone to the rescue of the Irish who were seeking to establish their liberty.

"We guarantee the territorial integrity of countries; and the executive council—not the Senate of the United States, not the House of Representatives, not the Presidential power, not all three combined—determines and advises upon the means by which—for the term is 'advise'—the obligations shall be fulfilled; an astounding sweep of power; a transfer of the power which Congress has always had, which even the President did not have, which the fathers of the republic withheld from the Executive and placed in the control of the representatives of the people. That power is here vested in an executive council eight members of which are foreign to the United States and six members of which do not speak the English language as their mother tongue and six of which are at present representatives of kings and spring from countries that prefer kings and monarchies to republics.

### "Any Threat or Danger."

"I read from article 10," he continued. "And notice the language: 'In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligation shall be fulfilled.'

"Any threat or danger! Why, sirs, a cloud of dispute as big as a man's hand may rise in the political horizon and that could be construed into a threat of danger. A dispute with Mexico over an oil territory, a dispute with reference to the stealing of American cattle; a dispute with reference to shooting across the line—all these would be threats of danger and instantly this body of non-English speaking foreigners living 3,000 miles from here could assume jurisdiction and could advise upon the means by which the high contracting parties will preserve the territorial and political independence of Mexico.

### In Hands of a Few Men.

"I read Article XI.: 'Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the high contracting parties or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the league and the high contracting parties reserve the right to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations.'

"What! Do you say this league is to interfere with matters outside its own members and that do not concern its own members? It is unbelievable that so monstrous a thing as that should be proposed; yet it is here plainly written down. Even Taft ought to be made to read it every day to his audiences. It means that these eight or nine men who constitute this council may take whatever action they see fit.

### Forbidden to Declare War.

"I proceed now to another phase. The right to declare war is taken from the American Congress and placed in the executive council, which is eight to one composed of foreigners. Broadly speaking every question or any question arising anywhere in the world that may provoke disputes or may cause a war comes within the jurisdiction of this board of nine men, but among other things the Monroe Doctrine, border disputes, the right of aliens to enter and remain in the United States, privileges of aliens while so remaining, the rights of American citizens along the Mexican border, the destruction of American ships upon the high seas, the seizure of sailors upon American vessels, the imprisonment of American seamen, the building of fortresses to command the Panama Canal, the seizure of the canal—these and a thousand other vital questions, including indeed all questions, can be forced by any of our antagonists to a decision—note this please—not by a court of arbitration, not by a court of arbitrators we agree upon, but can be forced to a decision by any of our antagonists, by the executive council or by the league itself.

"That is the league. It sets up a jurisdiction and right to settle every controversy which may arise, including the right to pass upon all questions which it may think may lead to war. It is a jurisdiction as broad as the world.

### Might Even Control Traffic.

"It is entirely conceivable that such a tribunal might conclude that a simple tariff levied upon importations might become a cause of war and assume the right to command a State to not levy a tariff duty. The pains and penalties for non-obedience are that it shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league.

"In the case aforesaid every member of the league is at once ipso facto at war with the states failing to obey the order of the league. All trade or financial relations are to be immediately severed. All intercourse between citizens of the offending nation and citizens of all other nations are to be suspended. Our armies are levied by orders of the executive council.

"The covenant binds us to go to the support of any member of the league with ships and arms. We further agree to let the armed forces of any of the high contracting bodies who are cooperating to protect the covenant to pass across our territory.

### Retorts to Taft Criticism.

"Any denial that these various obligations, stipulations and surrenders taken together do not amount to a transfer of many of the great sovereign powers of the United States to a league controlled and dominated by foreigners is ridiculous and dishonest, William H. Taft to the contrary notwithstanding.

"I pause to remark that at a time like this when we are being told that the sun of the millennium is bursting full orbed above the horizon and its gentle light is driving out the monsters of selfishness, anger and war it is singularly disconcerting to find the chief apostle of the brotherhood of man losing his temper and calling Senators names. It is inexpressibly sad to find him abandoning his good natured ribaldry for the language of sarcasm.

"Far be it from me to echo this cruel sentiment. No one can carry malice in his heart against Sir John."

## CAMP IN FRANCE WIPED OUT.

### Fire Destroys U. S. Clothing and Equipment at Is-Sur-Tille.

*By the Associated Press*

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The American camp at Is-sur-Tille has been destroyed by fire, according to a despatch to the Havas Agency from Dijon.

Despite the prompt and efficient work of the Americans the entire camp was burned with quantities of clothing and equipment. The damage is estimated at 1,000,000 francs.

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# HUNDREDS ARRESTED BY ANTI-RUM PATROL

## *Illicit Traffic on Ohio-Michigan Border Checked.*

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The illicit traffic in liquor across the Ohio-Michigan border is all but under control to-night, according to J. Herbert Cole, a special agent of the Department of Justice, who returned here to-night from Monroe on the State line.

County, State and Federal officers are cooperating in patrolling the border armed with John Doe warrants for the search of automobiles and a blanket injunction against the use of all highways for the importation of liquor. There was a marked decrease to-day in the number of rum runners as a result of wholesale arrests at Monroe, Mr. Cole said.

Detroit police were stationed at interurban and railway stations to-night with orders to take into custody all persons carrying liquor and up to a late hour several hundred had been arrested and held under the Reed amendment.

# IRISH HERE DEMAND LIBERTY OF HOME

## Prelates and Laymen Address Convention of 5,000 Delegates.

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22. — With all their love of Erin and freedom and the hatred of England that have been smouldering within them for generations 5,000 delegates of the Friends of Irish Freedom responded to-night to the appeals for Ireland's self-determination made by members of the clergy and laity from every part of the United States, as well as from "the old country."

The two sessions of the first day were held in the Second Regiment Armory. The Rev. Dr. Francis X. McCabe of Chicago termed England "a blood sucking vampire." The men and women who packed the hall to the doors jumped to their feet and cheered. They waved Irish flags or tore off their hats and scarfs and threw them into the air.

Cardinal Gibbons, who will be the chief speaker at the afternoon session in the Academy of Music to-morrow, arrived from Baltimore to-night and was the guest of Archbishop Dougherty.

Speakers at the meetings to-morrow will be Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, Justices Cohalan and Gavegan, both of the New York Supreme Court; Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, John J. Curley of Boston, Bishop T. J. Shahan, rector of the Catholic University of America, and many others.

The most picturesque character at the session was Jeramiah Lynch, Secretary of the Fiends of Irish Freedom. As an aphot of the Irish Revoldition of 1914, he was condemned to death. Throhgh intervention of the United States Government, Mr. Lynch being an American citizen, the sentence as commuted to twenty years in prison, but he was released with the general amnesty. While in jail, he married the girl of his choice in the court yard during the daily "airing spell."

Mathew Cummings, of Boston, moved that the following cablegram be sent to Thomas J. Ryan, Premier of Queensland, Australia.:

"The delegates, embracing over 5,000, to the Irish race convention, assembled on Washington's Birthday near Independence Hall, representing many millions of American citizens of different religious and political beliefs, send greetings to you and to your people in the name of full national self-determination for Ireland."

A similar cablegram fas sent to Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne, Australia.

## WINE MEN GOING TO POLLS.

### California Growers Begin Fight for Referendum.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—California grape growers will launch a referendum movement against California's legislative adoption of the national prohibition amendment on March 8, it was announced to-day by the executive committee of the California Grape Protective Association. The campaign will be started at open meetings of grape raisers in all parts of the State.

In order to place the issue on the ballot 34,433 names, or five per cent. of the voters who cast their ballots for Governor in the November election, will be necessary on the petition. An attempt will be made to get 75,000 names on the petition in San Francisco alone.

## DISAPPROVE OF HERRON.

### Presbyterian Brotherhood Sends Protest to President.

Resolutions disapproving of the appointment by President Wilson of Dr. George D. Herron as representative of the United States to the Princes Islands conference were adopted yesterday at the close of the convention of the Presbyterian Brotherhood of New Jersey in Paterson. The majority of the 200 delegates from all parts of the State were in favor of the resolutions. They read:

"*Resolved*, That the Presbyterian Brotherhood of New Jersey in convention assembled protest to President Wilson against his appointment of George D. Herron as representative of the United States of America to the Princes Islands conference.

"We believe that Dr. Herron's personal life and teachings make him unfit to represent our country.

"*Resolved*, That the secretary forward a copy of this resolution to President Wilson."

### 12 Die in Pittsburg Wreck.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Twelve persons are believed to have been killed and about seventy-five others injured tonight when a double header engine running light on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad here went through an open switch and was struck by a passenger train known as the Versailles Local.

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# DRYS' CONVENTION TO CLINCH VICTORY

## Anderson Announces Plans for Three Big Sessions at Albany This Week.

## ACCUSES UNION LEADERS

## Defends Search and Seizure in Attacking the Brewery Propaganda Fund

*Special Despatch to* THE SUN.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The Anti-Saloon League made public to-night the programme of its two day convention in Albany next week preceding the legislative hearings on the prohibition enforcement measures that have been proposed. William H. Anderson, superintendent of the league, has prepared pamphlets urging the necessity of a monster public demonstration to save the drys the fruits of their victory in getting prohibition ratified by the New York Legislature.

The pamphlets declare that the wets are "flooding the whole State with money at the present time" and that "a propaganda the like of which has never been seen before is being promoted by pro-German brewers, labor agitators, hotel associations and kindred organizations" to procure the passage of a bill declaring beer and wines non-intoxicating, thereby nullifying the constitutional amendment as far as the State is concerned.

### Discusses Threatened Strike.

Mr. Anderson points out that the labor union heads are agitating for a nation-wide strike on July 1 to protest against prohibition, and says that while labor unions, as a rule, have not taken a stand against prohibition, "there are certain officials of labor organizations upon whom the liquor traffic has a very strong grip." He says this is especially true in New York State.

"For example," says Mr. Anderson, "the president of the New York State body is a former brewery worker. The treasurer is president of the Bartenders Union, and some other officials bear the stamp of the liquor traffic upon them in such a way that we may feel sure that the wets are merely using their agents in labor circles to stir up trouble."

Mr. Anderson says the liquor trust wrote the laws for apprehending and punishing those who were not licensed to deal in liquors, including the search and seizure provisions, and says the people have a right to go just as far to protect their interests as the liquor trust went to protect its interest against illicit business, by including these search and seizure provisions in the prohibition enforcement laws.

### Three Sessions of Convention.

The prohibition convetion will have three sessions on Tuesday afternoon, to be addressed by Mayor Rand of North Tonawanda; Dr. Ella Boole, president of the New York W. C. T. U.; W. H. Burr, Rochester, State chairman of the Prohibition party; the Rev. Howard H. Russell of Westerville, founder of the Anti-Saloon League, and others. Tuesday night the speakers will include Senator George F. Thompson and Assemblyman Walter S. McNab, the dry leaders of the Legislature, and the Rev. Purley A. Baker, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

After a session of the convention Wednesday morning those in attendance will go to the Capitol for the joint prohibition enforcement hearing before the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committees.

### Nicaragua Plans Defence.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 22.—The defence of the southern frontier of Nicaragua against incursions from Costa Rica, according to semi-official information, was discussed without decision being reached at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday.

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# ROOSEVELT RISES AS IDOL OF POLICE

## Lieutenants of Benevolent Association Honor Him at Annual Dinner.

## PUT BESIDE WASHINGTON

## Job Hedges Calls Him Man of Near Friends and Hard Enemies.

The annual dinner of the Police Lieutenants Benevolent Association at the Waldorf-Astoria last night was a Roosevelt dinner. The picture of Roosevelt, who was once a Police Commissioner of New York, was on the front of the programme beside that of George Washington, his head in bas relief was on the medallions given as souvenirs and the principal speech, that of Job Hedges, was devoted solely to him.

"Roosevelt had nearer friends and harder enemies than any man ever had in this country," said Mr. Hedges. "He was never monotonous. His great achievement lay in making the American people think.

"Roosevelt was an inspiration. When we think of him we must picture a composite of American manhood. In spite of the great station to which he attained, he remained natural. He never posed. He knew how to enjoy himself. He told the reporters after he had left Washington at the end of his term that he had a bully time. The word is not one usually uttered by a man retiring from the Presidency. It was part of the supreme attraction of Roosevelt that he could do the unusual and retain respect. With him familiarity did not breed contempt.

"Roosevelt was the only man I can think of who could, as a Police Commissioner, preside at a boxing contest under the Horten law and, with entire consistency, preach in a pulpit on the following Sunday.

"It was sad that he should have been taken in the plenitude of his powers and activities in connection with the great war. He was great in this war, not because he was always in the forefront of discussion, with his words quoted throughout the world, but because he had a breadth of vision that enabled him to see three years ahead what was going to happen. The groundwork of the impelling force that urged him on was a vision that took in all classes of people.

"He was a wonderful phrase maker. I think the war called forth his best effort in this line. He first used the term 100 per cent. American. It was a phrase we all understood because we are a commercial people.

"It has come to stand for the simple requirement we ask of all our people. For it we are indebted to the one man who exemplified the qualities for which it stands so conspicuously."

Fifteen hundred men attended the dinner. The boxes of the grand ballroom were filled with women. Mrs. Ellen O'Grady, Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, was the only woman at a table.

Lieut. Henry McQueeney, president of the association, was the toastmaster. Other speakers were the Belgian Minister, Baron Cartier de Marchienne; Marcel Knecht of the French High Commission, the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, D. D., Chaplin Bishop; Police Commissioner Enright, Bourke Cockran, Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, Thomas D. McCarthy, United States Marshal, and Thaddeus C. Sweet, Speaker of the Assembly.

The only reference to the present police situation was made by Marshal McCarty. He said that he had no wish to appear to reflect on former Mayor Mitchel and Police Commissioner Woods, but that they lacked the practical experience to guide the Police Department in New York in a way to bring the efficiency it has attained under Commissioner Enright.

### Police Lieutenant Drops Dead.

Police Lieut. John J. McDonald, attached to the investigation squad at Police Headquarters, dropped dead of heart disease this morning while waiting for a Bronx train on the subway platform at the Grand Central station. He was returning to his home at 1731 Sedgwick avenue, The Bronx, from the dinner of the Police Lieutenants Benevolent Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. He was 55 years old.

# *JONES ASSERTS WETS BREED BOLSHEVISM*

## *Senator Denounces Attack on Dry Amendment.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Agitation throughout the country of various plans to ignore, evade or defeat national prohibition was denounced in the Senate to-day by Senator Jones (Wash.), Republican, in an address urging observance of law and order as a means of suppressing radical unrest. He said:

"By their words and their acts they are deflers of law, breeders of revolution, teachers of Bolshevism, un-Americanism and unpatriotism. They do not urge the law's enforcement. They incite and encourage resistance to it.

"We are told that this law and the amendment are to be annulled in one way or another; that the people's verdict is to be nullified and set aside; that great lawyers are going to prostitute their talents to defeat the people's will; that Legislatures are going to disregard the sentiment of the people; that labor proposes to strike; that revolution is at hand."

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Items Indicated by * Are Our Own Brands
*Lily White Brand XXXX Family Flour—Pillsbury or Gold Medal 24½-lb. bag; this sale, $1.48.
*Finest Louisiana Unpolished Whole Head Rice. 10-lb. cotton bag $1.49; 5-lb. cotton bag 77c; 2-lb. bag 32c
A Special Sale of Macaroni or Spaghetti—Federal brand; 10-oz. pkg., that sells regularly at 12c pkg., our price, doz., $1.14; each, 10c
Portuguese Sardines with Bones—Chanticlair Brand; in pure olive oil, ¼ box; this sale doz., $2.74; each, 24c
French Truffles—¼ glass jar, $1.24; ½ jar, 64c; 1-16 jar, 32c
Sardines in Pure Olive Oil—French style, packed in California: ¼ tins, doz., $2.19; each, 19c; ½ tins, doz., $3.73; each, 32c
*DRY SKIMMED MILK POWDER. "Lily White" Brand Dry Skimmed Milk Powder is whole milk minus part of its fat and without the water. It is clean, sweet and pure and contains no preservative, sugar or adulterants; will keep for weeks in the pantry. It does not spoil or sour. In 1-lb. containers and will make from 4½ to 5 quarts of milk, at 44c lb.
*Genuine Whole Wheat Flour. Stone ground by the old process; 10-lb. bags, 69c; 5-lb. bags, 36c
*A Sale of French Olive Oil, "Marcean" Brand, Our Own Importation—Absolutely pure and unadulterated. Our regular price qt. can, $2.19; this sale, $1.74
Minute Gelatine—Package makes 3 pints of jelly, dozen, $1.59; each, 14c
MIDWINTER CANNED GOODS SPECIALS
CALIFORNIA TOMATOES with Puree, Banquet Brand, large No. 2½ can, reg. 15c, can; this sale,
CORN—Mother's Delight brand, Maine Style Sugar Corn, No. 2 can, our usual price 12c can; this sale,
PEAS—Lily White brand, Early June, No. 2 can, our usual price 17c can; this sale,
This Sale 15c Can. Dozen Cans, $1.69
JERSEY LIMA BEANS—Arena brand, small white, tender beans; No. 2 can, our reg. 14c; this sale,
CUT GOLDEN WAX BEANS—South Syracuse brand finest quality packed, No. 2 can, our usual price 18c can;
CALIFORNIA GREEN GAGES OR EGG PLUMS—Griffon brand, in extra heavy syrup, 15-oz. can, usual price 18c,
*"Lily White" Brand Colossal Asparagus—White or green; No. 2½ square cans, containing 18 to 22 thick stalks. Doz., $4.57; each 39c
"R. H." Brand Asparagus—Large white No. 2½ square cans, containing 30 to 40 stalks. Reg. 39c. This sale, doz., $3.94; each, 34c
"Prattlow" Brand Asparagus Tips—White No. 1 can, containing 35 to 40 spears. This sale, doz., $3.97; each, 34c
*A Special Sale of Strained Tomatoes, "Lily White" Brand—For soups, sauces, etc. 10-oz. sanitary cans; our reg. price, 10c. This sale, doz., 94c; each, 8c
*A Sale of Jersey Tomatoes, "Lily White" Brand—They are whole tomatoes in 2-lb. sanitary cans. Macy's usual price is 24c can. For this sale, doz., $2.44; can, 21c
*"Lily White" Brand Ungraded Garden Sweet Peas—In the No. 2 can; our reg. price, 23c. This sale, doz., $2.24; can, 19c
*"American Beauty" Brand Maine Cream Sugar Corn—The finest quality packed; No. 2 cans. Doz., $2.74; each, 24c
*Red Beans, "Lily White" Brand—No. 2 cans; our reg. price, 12c. This sale, doz. cans, $1.06; each, 9c
*A Special Sale of "Lily White" Brand Grated Maine Corn—The finest packed No. 2 can. Sale, doz., $1.89; can, 17c
*"Lily White" Brand Spinach—Finest packed; 1-lb. 14-oz. cans; our regular price, 24c. This sale, doz., $2.44; each, 21c
*A Special Sale of Wisconsin Sifted Peas, "Toll-Gate" Brand—Small, tender peas; No. 2 can. Doz., $2.17; each, 19c
A Special Sale of the Franco-American Food Company's French Style Puree of Tomato Soup—Quart cans; verified price; sold elsewhere at 35c to 38c can. Our price this sale, doz., $3.64; each, 31c
Oregon Salmon, "Invincible" Brand—Medium red, in the No. ½ flat cans. $2.17 a doz.; 19c a can
*"Lily White" Brand Fancy Spring Catch Columbia River Salmon—The finest quality packed, No. ½ flat cans. Doz., $2.53; each, 22c
California Orange Marmalade—"Del Monte" Brand. 13-oz. cans., doz., $2.44; each, 21c
*California Ripe Olives—"American Beauty" Brand; 9-oz. cans; our regular price is 23c. For this sale, 15c each
California Yellow Cling Peaches—At less than wholesale price; "Teal" Brand. These peaches are of a fine flavor and color, in heavy syrup; No. 2½ can, containing 12 to 14 halves. Our price, doz., $3.38; each, 29c
California Sweet Pickled Peaches and Pears—The finest quality packed in 1-lb., 12-oz. jars. jar, 52c
California Preserved Sour Pitted Cherries—Del Monte Brand; 15-oz. glass jars. Doz., $4.33; each, 37c
*"Lily White" Brand Gloss Finish Starch—Compare its quality with the highest priced on the market. 6-lb. wood box, 59c; 3-lb. carton, 27c
See Macy's Large Advt. on Page 16, This Section