

BREWERS NOT SURE ON BEER SUIT NOW

Adverse Ruling Would Hamper Later Fight on Bone Dry Ban.

NOT TO STOP, HOWEVER

If Congress Permits Sales, Hoffman's Will Be Legislated Out of Court.

With the possibility that Congress may heed the voice of President Wilson and repeal the food conservation act of last November "in so far as it applies to wines and beer" the brewers of this country are uncertain whether they desire a ruling on the question of whether beer is an intoxicant.

They were delighted last Saturday when Judge Augustus N. Hand of the United States District Court, passing upon the issue of whether the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company could enjoin the United States Attorney from prosecuting it for manufacturing 2.75 beer and could enjoin a collector of internal revenue from refusing to sell it stamps, ruled that the question of whether 2.75 beer was an intoxicant or not was a question of fact which could be determined only after due presentation of evidence and that he would hear the evidence next Friday.

The brewers felt then that permission to come in at all and threaten the question out was an important victory for them. Now they fear that if the court finds against them, its decision will be a barrier between them and any measure they may decide to take later on toward escaping the language of the Constitutional Amendment which will make the country bone dry in 1920. In other words, they do not wish to fire their ammunition before they have to.

Alternative Would Help Them.

On the other hand should the Federal court for this district decide, before Congress takes up the food conservation bill, that the kind of beer they make is not intoxicating they consider that they will be in a position to face the Constitution without alarm and that they may go on brewing their present manner of beer for ever and ever.

At the offices of Root, Clark, Duckner & Howland, attorneys for the brewing association, it was explained yesterday that should Congress change the food law so as to permit the manufacture and sale of wines and beer before the Hoffman proceeding is decided Congress thus will legislate the Hoffmans out of court, they having brought their proceeding purely as against the provisions of the food law.

But quite regardless of Congress the Hoffman case is to be pushed with energy and it was stated yesterday that there will be no request for an adjournment when the case is called Friday. Judge Hand ruled that the language of the food conservation act in regard to beer is open to interpretation, since the word "other" occurring just before the word "intoxicating" in the statute is a qualifying word. The language of the constitutional amendment is much simpler. It says simply "the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquor." It is felt by every one interested, laymen and lawyers, that should the court here determine that 2.75 per cent. beer is not intoxicating the amendment to the Constitution may be faced with a calm spirit.

Like the brewers, the various associations and interests opposed to prohibition read the President's thoughts on wine and beer with pleasure, but without extreme joy. The day, however, was spoiled entirely for William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. Having read and reread the Presidential language until he had it by heart, he wrote and rewrote a statement until the wording was to his finished satisfaction, when he had it manifolded and issued to the four winds. Here it is: "We are not much surprised. After the return of Samuel Gompers, who has used his influence to deceive the President in behalf of the brewers, the wets were unable to keep from telling that some assurance had been given."

Would Protect Soldiers.

"We are told by the Government that food is still necessary to feed the world. Further, the soldiers who were protected in American camps and in Europe as no other great army in the history of the world has been protected, certainly are entitled to the protection of their own Government at home during those rest weeks and months while they are being assimilated back into civil life. The President signed this bill to be effective until demobilization is completed. If it is complete he does not need any help from Congress to open the saloons. This looks like an attempt to pass the buck to the Republican party and use

Congress as the goat in a series of experiments to determine whether it is politically safe for the President himself later to use the power which this act confers upon him.

"The success of the German brewers in breaking down a prohibition act of Congress will embolden them to go still further in their threats of revolution and disorder in case an enforcement law is passed to carry into effect the amendment. If brewery anarchists upset the prohibition feature of the Constitution other anarchists can upset those features that protect life and property."

"The Republican party was conceived in protest against a great evil. It has upheld the Constitution. It has prospered in proportion as it has been responsive to the moral sentiment of the people. We shall be very much surprised if it permits the President to put it in the hole on this question."

"This ink upon Mr. Anderson's masterpiece was not yet dry when the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions came right along with another kind of a statement, admitting that it had understood in advance that the President was committed to the position he has taken, but seizing the occasion to demand once more that the Constitutional amendment providing for prohibition be repealed."

The association's statement ran: "The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions is neither surprised nor overjoyed over the recommendation contained in the President's message to the Congress that the act approved November 21, 1918, sometimes referred to as the Sheppard amendment and sometimes as the Jones rider should be amended or repealed so far as it applies to wines and beers. Our advice from Paris two weeks ago was that the President had in mind to make this recommendation to the Congress when it was called in extra session."

"This information came to us after we had caused to be called to the President's attention the serious situation that would be created if nearly 1,250,000 men, employed directly or indirectly by the liquor interests, should be thrown out of employment by the act of November 21."

"No question was ever permanently settled until it was settled right, and the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions is irrevocably opposed to any war time prohibition in time of peace. It is irrevocably opposed to the Federal prohibition amendment, because it is irrevocably and sternly opposed to the prohibition of any of the natural and inherent rights of free men in a free republic by constitutional amendment. Therefore we demand the repeal of the act."

And before the sun went down last night divers big and little of the leaders of organized labor expressed themselves as about to retire to their libraries and compose cable messages to Mr. Wilson congratulating him upon his stand in favor of the working man and human liberty.

WOULD HALT WAR TIME PROHIBITION

Continued from First Page.

prohibition act. Congress has no power to interdict the power of the States in such matters."

"The most suggestive thing in the President's message, to me, was what he said about the repeal of war-time prohibition," said a veteran Republican leader whose political judgments are always listened to with profound respect. "For me it meant that the President is a candidate for renomination and re-election."

The speaker, who refused to be quoted, proceeded to analyze "For me" and he said, "I shall vote for the repeal, but I have no idea that it has a chance of passing. Congress has a way of giving its majority support to the things it believes the country favors and in this case it will decide that the country does not want the repeal. The President has made a bid for the support of all elements that favor repeal and there are millions of voters among them. But on the other hand he will give great offense to the drys. He undoubtedly knows that the measure cannot pass and therefore those who have interest in wanting it passed will get no benefit from it. It looks to me like the firm move toward lining up support for a national campaign."

"I don't think the President will get endorsement from Congress on his proposal to repeal the war-time prohibition law," ventured Senator Lenroot (Wis.). "The recommendation seems to have a political purpose."

In the House, Representative Volstead, Republican (Minn.), Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said: "I am for enforcing the present law."

Representative Randall (Calif.) prohibitionist, said: "I am astounded, but Congress will not repeal war-time prohibition. The President has been in Paris too long. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party is going to risk burning its fingers by touching the prohibition question again."

Representative Little (Kansas), Republican, chairman of alcoholic liquor traffic committee, said: "To repeal war-time prohibition now is like giving a half cured drug fiend opium for a few months. It is such a short time before the constitutional prohibition goes into effect that it would weaken its enforcement."

300 CASUALTIES IN SMYRNA FIGHT

Allied Troops Met Stubborn Resistance From Turks in Forts.

AMERICANS LAND GUARD

City Now Quiet and Greeks Are Trying to Prevent Further Trouble.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, May 20.—The allied casualties in the fighting incident to the landing at Smyrna last Thursday totaled 200. It has been officially announced. The Turks held the forts stubbornly. Only a Consular guard was landed by the American warships.

The allied casualties include a small number of dead, together with some prisoners. British, French and Italian forces are still holding the forts and other strategic points, while the Greeks are occupying the centre of the city proper. The American forces did not take part in the fighting.

The Consular guard landed by Rear Admiral Bristol was for the protection of Americans in the city.

Despatches received from Smyrna this afternoon indicate that the city is now quiet and that the Greeks are taking steps to restore tranquillity. In the churches Greek priests are recommending just treatment for the Mohammedans and making every effort to prevent a conflict over religious beliefs.

The Italian, who landed troops at Adalia, Vilayet of Konia, prior to the landing of the Greeks in Smyrna, also disembarked troops at Budrum, ninety-six miles southeast of Smyrna, and also at Makri, in the Vilayet of Smyrna, on the Gulf of Makri, May 17.

U. S. SHIP HITS MINE; SINKS.

Lake Placid Lost Off Island of Vinga.

Gothenburg, Sweden, May 20.—The American steamship Lake Placid struck a submerged mine near the island of Vinga near here yesterday and sank in five minutes. All those on board were rescued.

The Lake Placid, of 4,200 tons was owned by the United States Shipping Board and under assignment to the Atlantic Transport Company for operation.

Dutch Plan Loan to France.

Paris, May 20.—The Dutch Government, according to a despatch from The Hague, submitted to the State Council a measure granting France a credit of \$10,000,000 for five years. France would spend the money in Holland for supplies of various kinds.



WONDER-MIST

The Sprayer Polish

Cleans and polishes your car in 15 minutes. Simply spray over the dust, mud, or grease, wipe off with cheesecloth dampened with water, then polish with a dry cheesecloth. Also use in the home for furniture, woodwork, and floors.

Buy WONDER-MIST from your Auto Supply, Furniture, Drug or Hardware Dealer. THE WONDER-MIST MFG. CO. Boston, Mass.

Established 1927.

R. SIMPSON & CO., Inc. 143 West 42d St., ADJOINING Broadway, cor. 47th St., Manhattan, 600 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Loans of Any Amount on Pledges of Personal Property. We have a large assortment of Diamond Rings, Diamond Pins, &c. at prices which will satisfy careful purchasers.



A famous trademark—that grand old Bull

YOU know him well. For over half a century he has been an American institution. How perfectly he typifies genuine "Bull" Durham tobacco!

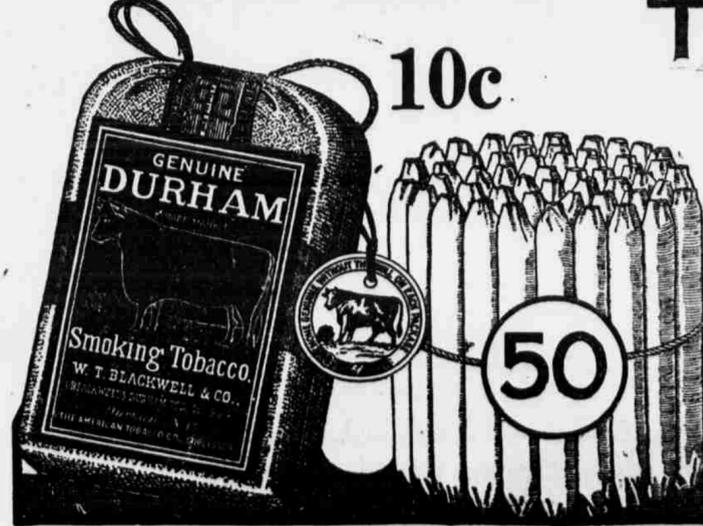
Sure of himself, sure of the affection of millions, "Bull" stands as a challenge. He represents quality—bigness—in production and popularity. (Last year over 300,000,000 bags!)

From every bag of genuine "Bull" Durham you can roll 50 cigarettes that machines can't even duplicate. And that's an asset—these days! Fifty-thirty cigarettes that cost you least; cigarettes that please you most.

GENUINE

"BULL" DURHAM TOBACCO

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co.



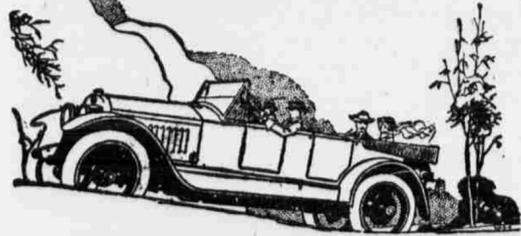
10c

50

With RIZLA papers you get the ideal combination for rolling "Bull" Durham cigarettes.



STANDARD EIGHT A Powerful Car



POWER is comparative, and Standard Eight Power is startling to the driver who has never before seen it demonstrated.

Hills that other cars just make on high, all models of the Standard Eight not only make, but climb easily—finishing faster than at the start.

The Standard Eight New Sport Model combines style and elegance; trim, racy lines; and the Power that puts the sport in motoring. Let us give you a demonstration.

TAYLOR MOTORS CORPORATION,

1920 Broadway, New York City

Dinguld Brothers, 1885 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
F. C. Huff Motors Co., 820 Central Ave., East Orange, N. J.
Huffman Garage Co., 34 Gold St., Hartford, Conn.
Tri-State Company, 18 Court St., White Plains, N. Y.
E. F. Wetherill, 170 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Wright Auto Service Corp., 422 Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Continental Ave. Garage Co., Forest Hills, Long Island.
Made by the Standard Steel Car Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

One of the world's largest industrial institutions.