

RATIFICATION BY 3 WON'T END DROUGHT

U. S. Must Sign Treaty to Lift Dry Ban, Ascerts Chairman Volstead.

WET LEADERS IN DISSENT

Wilson May Act on Demobilization, Is Opinion of Rep. Graham.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Ratification of the peace treaty by three of the five great powers, which, according to a provision of the pact, will put peace into universal effect, will not give the President an opportunity to lift the war time prohibition, Representative Volstead (Minn.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, in charge of prohibition legislation, and Representative Webb (N. C.), ranking Democrat of that committee, said today.

Both thought the ratification of the treaty by the United States was necessary before the President, under the wording of the war time prohibition act could take steps to lift the ban.

"Should Italy ratify the treaty soon, as France and England have done, I am sure it would have no effect on the prohibition question in this country," said Mr. Volstead. "That would put the treaty into effect and mean peace for the countries approving the pact, but the United States still would be at war with Germany. The prohibition act undoubtedly provides for the lifting of the ban only when the United States and Germany are at peace and the President could take no other action.

"The United States technically never assumed the position of an ally during the war, as the forces fighting Germany were frequently referred to as 'the United States and the associated powers,' and the putting of the treaty into effect will have no effect on the United States."

"Ratification of the peace treaty by the United States is the only thing that will bring a period of wet days before constitutional prohibition goes into effect January 16 next," Mr. Webb said.

Representative Graham (Pa.), also a member of the Judiciary Committee, takes the position, however, that the President has the power to lift the ban now. The war time prohibition act gives the President the discretion to lift the ban either when the army is demobilized or upon the conclusion of peace through ratification of the treaty.

"The point that has been overlooked is that the act specifies the President may repeal when either of the two requirements are fulfilled, not when both of them are," Mr. Graham said. "The prohibition enforcement bill for both war time and constitutional prohibition is expected to go to the President late to-morrow. Mr. Volstead expects to call up the conference report which already has been passed by the Senate. The veto is expected to make points of order against some of the provisions and the bill might be sent back to conference."

KING ALBERT LAUDS 91ST ARMY DIVISION

Says Its Members Have Gratitude of Belgian Nation.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 9.—Albert of the Belgians, who came to Salt Lake City today with Queen and their son, paid a tribute to the men of the Ninety-first Division in what was said to have been the lengthiest speech he has made since he started on his tour of the western part of the United States.

"I salute the men of the Ninety-first," he said speaking in the Mormon Tabernacle where the royal party was taken for a special reception. "I want the men of this famous fighting division to know that they have the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

King Albert's speech arrived here shortly before 5 o'clock and the party was taken in automobiles for a trip through the city's streets and thence to the Mormon Tabernacle.

The party were formally welcomed by the welcomes by Gov. Bamberger and Mayor Ferry. The special train then turned to Ogden, where a brief stop was made. The next scheduled stop is at Reno, Nev., about 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HARVARD HAS TRADE COURSE

Professorship in Foreign Business Has Been Established.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 9.—Harvard has established for the first time a professorship in foreign trade and George Byron Roorbach has been selected to fill the new post.

Prof. Roorbach was graduated from Colgate in 1904. Since 1909 he has been associated with the university of Pennsylvania as instructor, assistant professor and finally professor of commercial geography.

CANADA IN AIR SEARCH

Asked to Help Find Army Balloons Missing Ten Days.

St. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—The Canadian Government, through the British Consul here today, was requested to begin a search for Capt. Carl W. Dammann, pilot, and Lieut. Edward J. Verheyden, 2d of the Wichita, the only entry of all ten in the national championship balloon race which has not reported.

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JAPAN THREATENS U. S.-CHINA AMITY

Newspaper Propaganda Must Be Checked, Western Editor Tells Congress.

URGES LOW RADIO RATE

Says America Should Transmit Truthful Press Reports to the Orient.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The age long friendship between the people of China and the United States—the confidence reposed by the Chinese in the integrity and honor of America—is in jeopardy from the spread of Japanese propaganda throughout the former domain of the Son of Heaven, V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento Bee, fresh from an extended tour of the Orient, told the Senate Naval Committee today.

Mr. McClatchy urged the necessity of authorizing at once the radio service of the United States navy to extend a low press rate to the Orient and to facilitate in all ways transmission of authentic and honest news of events and of sentiments in the United States to the press of China and contiguous regions in order to offset Japanese made public opinion, which was highly prejudicial to the continued confidence of the Chinese.

News Situation Deplorable.

"The news situation in China today is deplorable," said Mr. McClatchy. "The supply of news to the Chinese press is stifled through the Kokusai agency, a Japanese Government controlled organization, which has replaced Reuter's News Agency in Japan and whose service is spreading into China through numerous Japanese controlled newspapers there."

"The news having passed through the Japanese censorship is of course not the fair reflection either of facts or of sentiment in the United States. On the other hand, the news coming out of China bound for the United States is subject to the same restrictions. The result is there is at present, outside of a very restricted China bound service maintained by the Associated Press, no American telegraphic news going into China and none coming out at all."

Mr. McClatchy urged that the establishment through permissive legislation of a real news service privately owned and conducted but benefiting by the low word rate which the superior facilities of the navy radio would provide was the sure means of restoring Chinese confidence in America if it had not already been influenced against us and of protecting that confidence against destruction by skillfully perverted Japanese propaganda.

Many Would Use Service.

"There are more than 300 newspapers in China which would find use for such a service," the witness continued. He also said the indirect influence of the estimate of such a service would be high even in Japan, where the press is so absolutely subservient to the Government.

Sensors questioned Mr. McClatchy as to how a free service could have influence in a nation where the press was controlled. "Such a service would be twelve hours faster than the combination of Reuter's and Kokusai, and enterprises would demand at least parts of it. That which did not deal with sentiments and political news of commerce and of general character—would be demanded by the enterprising Japanese publishers and slowly the effect would be felt throughout Japan and the Japanese controlled areas."

The committee gave evidence of a sympathetic interest in Mr. McClatchy's proposal and after he was excused took up the question of the proposed wireless press service with Capt. Bryant, U. S. N., one of the wireless experts of the Navy Department, in executive session. Mr. McClatchy remained to sustain Capt. Bryant's presentation with his own observations.

FRANCE WIPING OUT STAINS OF THE WAR

Tardieu Reports Great Progress in Reconstruction.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Capt. Andre Tardieu, member of the French peace commission, speaking at a meeting of the French American Club, gave interesting figures on the reconstruction work accomplished since the Armistice. Sixty thousand of the 550,000 houses in the battle area, wrecked by shell fire, have been rebuilt; 2,016 kilometers of the 3,246 kilometers of railway destroyed have been repaired and 700 of the 1,675 kilometers of canals rendered useless in the course of hostilities are again in commission. Of the 1,160 plants destroyed by the enemy 568 have been repaired.

Equally remarkable progress is being made in restoring to cultivation the vast areas in the devastated regions, which the end of the war left with their rich surface soil plowed under by artillery fire, sown with dangerous unexploded shells and cut up by trenches and thousands of miles of rusting barbed wire. The devastated area embraced 4,500,000 acres. Of this approximately 1,000,000 acres have been returned to the farmers and 500,000 acres of it are ready for the seed. Ten million meters (more than 6,000 miles) of barbed wire have been disintegrated and carried away in the operation.

The yield of taxes, which was 9,000,000 francs in 1912, has been raised to 12,000,000,000 francs in 1919. Commissioner Tardieu added that a country which had lost nearly 3,000,000 workers killed or incapacitated by war, which had been deprived by invasion of one-fifth of its productive capital and which, nevertheless, of its own efforts had accomplished such a showing, as that recited above has a right to rely on the effective help of its allies and associates to restore completely its economical and financial status.

LEAGUE PLEBISCITE ASKED BY GERMANS

Charged Belgians Are Intimidating Residents of Eupen.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The chief of the German delegation has sent to the general secretary of the conference a new note, asking that the plebiscite to determine the future of the district of Eupen and Malmédy, which are ceded by the peace treaty to Belgium, shall take place under control of a commission appointed by the League of Nations and including neither Belgian nor German members.

By the peace treaty the Belgian authorities in the two districts were to open registers in which the inhabitants might record within the six months after the treaty is in effect a desire to see the whole or part of the territory returned to German sovereignty.

The note asks that the plebiscite instead should be constituted under rigorously secret provisions, and complains of several attempts made by Belgian authorities to influence the results of the plebiscite by intimidation of voters desiring German sovereignty.

GERMANS HIDE BIG GUNS.

Deny Allies Have Right to Bombarders of Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Where are the big guns with which the Germans bombarded Paris during the last few months of the war? is a question that is being frequently asked both in Germany and outside of it.

Major Trepper, formerly attached to the German War Ministry, being asked whether Germany had pledged herself to hand over these guns, is quoted by the Berlin Tageblatt as replying that Germany had given no such pledge, and adding:

"If the French newspapers want to know where these guns are they can be told that they are well hidden and guarded in our fortresses on the coast."

BULGARS TO FIGHT PACT.

Population Armed by Government.

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The Sofia newspaper La Epacha, according to Sofia advices, reports the starting of a movement in Bulgaria, declared to be supported by the Government, the purpose of which is to secure the refusal of Bulgaria to sign the peace treaty and to oppose by force if necessary the carrying out of the terms of the treaty presented to the Bulgarian plenipotentiaries at Paris by the allied powers.

The population, it is alleged, has been supplied with arms to this end.

PLANS GIVING VETS HOMES, NOT FARMS

Morgan Offers Substitute for Mondell Soldiers' Land Reclamation Bill.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Government aid in providing homes instead of farms for returned service men was suggested in the House today by Representative Morgan (Okla.), Republican, who asked that this plan be substituted for the Mondell soldiers land bill, which has been slumbering on the House calendar.

Mr. Morgan asserted that the Mondell bill would benefit only a small percentage of the service men, as most of them do not desire to reclaim waste and arid land that will give little return for many years, whereas a large majority are anxious to obtain assistance in home building.

"The bill which I have presented," said Mr. Morgan, "proposes to create a Government controlled corporation with a capital of \$100,000,000 subscribed by the Government. It is authorized to make a loan of not exceeding sixty years and will be paid on the amortization plan. The total annual payment required of borrowers will be 4 1/2 per cent, which will include 3 1/2 per cent interest, one-half of 1 per cent on the principal and one-half of 1 per cent for the guarantee fund. The corporation will use its capital as a revolving fund in making loans, but will secure its chief capital on which to make loans through the sale of its bonds."

"The unusual feature of the plan is that loans will be made up to 100 per cent of the appraised value of the home purchased, thus placing it within the reach of every soldier, regardless of his financial condition. The corporation will be able to do this and meet any unusual losses occasioned thereby by the use of the income from its \$100,000,000 endowment capital and the one-half of 1 per cent, paid annually by each borrower on the face of his loan into the guarantee fund."

"By actual calculation I have found the corporation can make 100,000 loans annually of \$4,000 each for a period of twenty years, which would provide homes for 2,000,000 soldiers, charge off every year's 5 per cent of this amount due from its borrowers, and at the end of twenty years will have increased its capital from \$100,000,000 to \$228,755,375. It can stand a 10 per cent loss each year on the amount due it, and at the end of twenty years will have a capital of \$74,385,000, showing net earnings of \$17,435,000, enabling it to return the \$100,000,000 advanced by the Government with interest and still retain its original capital."

"In addition to its chief object it will serve at least three great national purposes. It will multiply the number of home owners, encourage thrift and savings among both soldiers and investors, and stand as a mighty bulwark against I. W. Wism, Bolshevism and every other radical and revolutionary movement."

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You know you get 15 "OLD EGYPT" for 17 Cents—and you also know a Judge's pay makes me take notice of this economy. In these days, when the high cost of living mounts up before you like Pike's Peak, every little bit helps.

I've smoked cigarettes that cost more, but I never smoked a cigarette I liked more—they do taste so good!

Mr. Chairman, I intended to make some remarks on the political situation, but I see my time is up.

In closing I wish it to be remembered that I strongly recommend "OLD EGYPT" cigarettes—you know they are 100% pure Turkish.

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