

LABOR OF BRITAIN HITS CONSCRIPTION Proposition That Congress Should Support Measure of Compulsion Defeated. SPLIT IN ITS RANKS BECOMES APPARENT

Arthur Henderson Refuses to For-sake Government—Newspapers Denounce Pending Proposals.

LONDON, January 6.—The temper of the labor congress was tested today by an amendment to the official resolution to the effect that the congress should support a measure of compulsion by forcing the single men to attend. The amendment was defeated on a card vote by the overwhelming majority of 2,121,000 against 241,000.

Arthur Henderson, leader of the board of education, and leader of the labor party in the house of commons, served notice on the labor congress today that if it decided that he should oppose the government's compulsion bill he would refuse to accept such decision; that he would immediately resign his seat in the house of commons and would ask his constituents whether they indorsed his action or not.

Bill Satisfies Nobody. Judging by all the editorial opinions expressed this morning the conscription bill will satisfy nobody. The voluntary papers denounced it almost as much as the conscriptionist press. The Daily News goes so far as to predict a general election in the next few weeks. This newspaper declares it is almost certain that the labor conference today will decide against conscription, the labor party believing that compulsion in the army will be followed by compulsion in the workshop.

It adds that the laborites have decided at the last moment to throw the conference open to the newspapers, so that there shall be no doubt in the public mind about the resolutions adopted. Resignations Expected. Further, according to the Daily News, if the conference decides against the bill, Arthur Henderson, secretary of the board of education; Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer; and Walter Runciman, president of the board of trade, are likely to resign. "And," adds the Daily News, "as it is known that Mr. Lloyd George, Earl Curzon and other ministers have been for some time in favor of a general election at this juncture in the war, it is not unlikely that means will be adopted to cut the Gordian knot of the recruiting problem."

Cites Necessity of Action. The British government definitely embarked upon its policy of compulsory military service when Premier Asquith yesterday submitted to the house of commons a bill drafting eligible unmarried men to military duty and championed the measure in a stirring speech on the necessity of this step to meet the growing exigencies of the war.

The scene within the house of commons was one of the most notable in the history of that body, with the benches packed with members, all the ministerial seats occupied and the galleries overflowing. There was a feeling of intense interest and anxiety over the culmination of the controversy which has shaken the country as no other event since the war began.

Crowds About Building. Outside the parliament building great crowds gathered, reflecting the deep popular interest, and shouts of welcome greeted the premier as he drove up with his wife and daughters. Officers in uniform occupied seats among the members and in the galleries, giving a distinct khaki color to the gathering.

Mr. Asquith began immediately the house was convened, and spoke continuously for an hour. Gives Details of Measure. Most of the speech was devoted to a clear exposition of the details of the measure, which the premier declared was no abandonment of the principle of voluntary service, in which he firmly believed, but merely a temporary measure limited to the duration of the war and confined to a comparatively small class of unmarried men who had not responded voluntarily to the country's needs.

"I would have been glad to do without this bill," said the premier. "My confident expectation had been that no such measure would be necessary, but that hope has been disappointed, and I now consider this bill a necessity."

Sir John Simon's Answer. Sir John Simon was greeted heartily as he rose to combat the premier's contentions. He expressed regret at leaving the cabinet and paid a tribute to Mr. Asquith, to whom he owed such success as he had achieved, but he said, no personal considerations could deter him from opposing this measure, which presented the supreme question of abandoning the principle of voluntary service, one of the traditions of British freedom, and substituting the Prussian system of militarism.

"This bill should be resisted," he exclaimed, while a wave of cheers greeted his statement. He maintained that Premier Asquith had been chiefly moved in his desire to keep a pledge, whereas this was a proposition involving a reversal of the entire policy of the government, and those chiefly desirous of having a pledge kept were the men who had for years taunted the premier with lack of good faith.

He maintained that the results of the bill, if enacted, would be a negligible addition to the fighting force. The real danger of the measure, he asserted, was that it committed the prime minister to the principle of compulsory service, and on that point he conceded no one could tell where the new policy would end.

He would condemn your own young men," concluded the former home secretary dramatically. "Don't pay this compliment to the Prussian militarism. Don't surrender one of the real heritages of the English people for a mess of pottage."

Attitude of Labor Party. The first indication of the attitude of the labor party was given by John Hodge, vice chairman of the party, who said that the trade council assembling in London would be the greatest conference labor had ever held, with a thousand delegates specially committed to pass upon conscription. He was unable to say what his decision would be, but warned the premier that if the congress was against the bill it could not hope to succeed. Labor, he added, had always opposed conscription and even if the measure was passed no one could tell the after effects when the government sought to put it into execution.

Opposed by the Irish. The attitude of the large Irish nationalist membership in the house of commons was disclosed by John Redmond, who expressed regret that the nationalist party could not support the measure. Irishmen, he said, were prepared to make every sacrifice to bring the war to an end, but they did not believe compulsory service necessary to attain that result. The proposed bill was a great departure from the established principle of government and he considered that the premier had been far too scrupulous in keeping his promise by risking such a departure from the established government policy.

Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for colonies, was received with cheers as he declared the bill was absolutely necessary if the war was to be won.

Labor's Suspicion. James Henry Thomas, labor member for Derby, who opposed the bill, said: "There is a deep-rooted suspicion in the minds of the workmen of the country that conscription has been forced on the government not with a view to winning the war, nor because of its military value, but because of a certain section of the press."

John Dillon, nationalist, and William Llewelyn Williams, liberal, ridiculed the bill. Mr. Dillon said: "We are asked to pass a bill, not because of military necessity, but because the premier was trapped into making a pledge."

Blames Higher Commands. "The disasters of this war," he continued, "have not been due to lack of men or lack of bravery. It lies with the higher command, with the men who landed troops at Suvla without artillery or machine guns and hurled them to death. If properly directed they could have been at Constantinople long ago."

"If you intend to have conscription, the next step should be to clear out the war office. The war office is still permeated by society influence. There must be a sinister purpose behind the attempt to rush this bill through the house. If it becomes law every meeting held against conscription will be come an offense against the law. If so, good men will be imprisoned."

Predicts Government's Fall. Mr. Williams said: "The bill is being improperly rushed through the house. I do not know how long this government of shreds and tatters is going to last, but it can't last long."

Kitchener Backs Plan. The house of lords was the scene of another debate on conscription hardly less animated than that in the house of commons, as Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, urged the imperative necessity of strengthening the army by the means now proposed.

Lord Kitchener declared himself a firm supporter of the voluntary system, and regarded the present measure as only a temporary deviation from the established policy.

"I do not consider the change proposed should be regarded in the light of a derogation of the people of voluntary service in this country," said the secretary for war, speaking, he said, "only as a soldier with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war."

Compulsion, he added, affects during the period of the war only one class of men, those who have but a poor idea of their duty as citizens.

PAN-AMERICAN IDEA SPREADING WITHIN LATIN COUNTRIES

Animosities Among Southern Nations Found to Be Fast Disappearing.

NEXT CONGRESS LIKELY TO BE IN PERU'S CAPITAL

Movement Afoot to Hold Sessions There in 1921 in Connection With Centenary.

SUGGESTION IS FROM CHILE

Compliment to Lima Government May Be Paid at Special Meeting of the Executive Board.

Invitations Restricted. The executive committee of the Pan-American Scientific Congress announced today that admission to the Continental Memorial Hall tonight, when President Wilson will address the congress, will be limited to members of the congress, and be by invitation and card only.

It became evident today that the growth of the pan-American idea is not being confined to closer relations between the United States and the Latin American republics, but that countries such as Chile and Peru, whose people have not always enjoyed the most intimate friendly relations since the war of 1879 between those two countries, are now endeavoring, through their

delegations attending the Pan-American Scientific Congress in session here, to show toward each other a concrete example of pan-Americanism.

Place of Next Session. In support of this statement it was said today by some of those familiar with the inside workings of the congress that in all probability the Chilean group will suggest at a meeting of the executive committee, to be held this afternoon, that the next Pan-American Scientific Congress be held in Lima, Peru, in connection with Peru's centenary, 1921, and that the Peruvian group will welcome the selection of that capital by the Chileans, as a real evidence of that bond of pan-Americanism which is sweeping over the American republics, and which the Pan-American Scientific Congress now being held in Washington has done so much to cement.

It was understood before the meeting of the executive committee that the compliment to Peru would be proposed by the Chilean ambassador, Sr. Suarez-Mujica, who is the president of the congress. The war between the two countries was over the two provinces of Tacna and Arica, and many hard feelings between Chileans and Peruvians were engendered by the questions involved. Another concrete example of the growth of the pan-American idea was evidenced at the congress headquarters in the New Willard Hotel when it became known that the Peruvian capital will present among the resolutions it intends to introduce one which will provide for the establishment of the United States chair and professorship which shall conduct the study of the laws and history of the United States of America.

Exchange of Professors. It was said today that those who have been working on the plan for an exchange of professors between Latin American universities, as well as students, and those of the United States, are making good progress, and expect to bring in a suitable resolution, to achieve the result desired.

Arrangements are being completed this afternoon for a gathering of the congress tonight at 9 o'clock, at Continental Memorial Hall, to hear an address and to be welcomed by President Wilson.

Invitations to this gathering are by card only. It was first intended to hold it at the Pan-American Union building, but the hall of the Americas was found to be not large enough for the purpose, so that the building of the Daughters of the American Revolution was selected for the meeting. The evening's meeting of the Congress is expected to be a gala event. Members of the cabinet, with the women of the families, have been asked to be present.

Pan-American Committees Are Appointed to Draw Up Resolutions for Congress. The routine work of the Pan-American Scientific Congress is approaching

completion, and most of the interest in the gathering now centers in the resolutions that are to be passed. At a meeting of the executive committee of the congress machinery has been provided for taking care of these resolutions, which will be presented and acted upon at the final session of the congress, scheduled for Saturday morning. Three important subcommittees were named by the executive committee to handle the resolutions, one to take offered resolutions under consideration, another to consider propositions made by delegations and members and a third to draft a final report for the executive committee on the resolutions to be presented. The subcommittees are as follows:

Section II has adjourned. Section II on astronomy, meteorology and seismology of the pan-American congress adjourned yesterday afternoon. Resolutions thanking the Carnegie Institution and the United States weather bureau for their efforts toward promoting the success of the work of the section were adopted.

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WASHINGTONIANS ON BOARD.

Former Washington Residents Imperiled When Fawcett Sank.

Nine former Washington residents were on board the Ohio river steambarge Kanawha, which was sunk when it came in collision with a dam and light-house near Parkersburg, W. Va., last night. They were Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hoblitzel, Sr.; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hoblitzel, Jr.; and infant; Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hoblitzel and Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Edgerton. All were employed by the German Publication Company of New York, and had been traveling for some time in the interests of the company.

Mrs. W. L. Hoblitzel, Jr., is a daughter of Capt. J. Walter Mitchell of the National Tribune, and was married a little more than a year ago. Mrs. Edgerton, whose husband is a stepson of the elder Hoblitzel, was married in Wheeling, N. Y., last year. She is a Washington girl.

Friends here were in communication over the long-distance telephone today with the Edgartons at Parkersburg, but were able to learn little as to survivors among the party of Washingtonians, except that Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Hoblitzel and the Edgartons were rescued and taken to Parkersburg.

LOOKING FOR A COACH. California University Seeks Mentor for Foot Ball Team.

BERKELEY, Cal., January 6.—John Stroud, graduate manager of the University of California, is on his way east today for the purpose, it was announced, of engaging a foot ball coach for the university. It is said that a number of eastern coaches had applied for the position.

Camels are fit for serious work at five years, and their strength begins to decline at twenty-five years, although they live until thirty-five and forty years.

Clean-Sweep Sale Your Choice of Any Raincoat or Overcoat In the House For Men and Women Formerly \$10 to \$15 Formerly \$18 to \$20 Now \$5 Now \$10 All Children's Raincoats at Half Price The Old Reliable Goodyear 919 F St. N.W.



8th Anniversary Sale SANITATION—SYSTEM—SAVINGS Our Slogan Which Has Received Official and Public Indorsement We operate our own meat-cutting and curing plant, our own smokehouses and sausage-making plant, our own butter-packing and egg-candling rooms and our own bakery. We now operate eighteen of the most modern sanitary food markets in every section of Washington.

Fancy Smoked Hams, lb. 16c Small Hams, corned or fresh; lb. 15c Smoked Shoulders, lb. 12 1/2c Pork Shoulders, corned or fresh; lb. 11c Smoked Boneless Shoulders, lb. 14c Whole PORK LOIN, lb. 14c Fresh Killed Stewing Chickens, lb. 20c Lean Pork Chops, lb. 14c Pure Open Kettle Lard, lb. 11c Boneless Bacon, machine sliced; lb. 20c Pure All-Pork Sausage, Country Style...lb. 18c Prime Native Rib, lb. 20c Choice Chuck Roast, lb. 14c Boneless Pot Roast, lb. 12 1/2c

FLOUR EVERY BAG FRESH FROM THE MILL Pride of Columbia Hecker's Superlative 6 Lb. Bag 20c 6 Lb. Bag 25c 12 Lb. Bag 39c 12 Lb. Bag 48c 24 Lb. Bag 75c 24 Lb. Bag 94c New Crop Prunes 100 to 120 Size; Small, Meaty Fruit, lb. 5c 50 to 60 Size; Very Choice, lb. 9c 40 to 50 Size; Fancy, lb. 11c

Patent Medicines 25c E. Z. Tablets 17c 25c Cuticura Soap 18c 25c Tyree's Powder 14c 25c Limestone Phos. 30c 25c Sloan's Lin. 17c 25c Dioxogen 18c 25c Musterole 17c 15c and 20c Talc. Powders 4c 25c Glycerine and Rose Water 12c 25c Cascara Tabs. 14c 20c Peroxide Hydrogen 10c 40c Cod Liver Oil and Syrup 25c 5c Fels-Naptha Soap, 3 for 10c 6c Lady Evelyn 29c 15c Wax Paper, 2 for 7c 25c Lemon Juice, Glycerine and Rock Candy 17c 50c Ipecac (Emetine) Liquid Dentine 35c 35c Ipecac (Emetine) Tooth Paste 23c 15c Epsom Salts 8c 25c Witch Hazel 15c 25c Comp. Syrup White Pine and Tar 16c \$1.00 H. S. Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil 47c 25c Belladonna Plaster 10c

NEW CROP RICE Fancy Head, Regular 10c lb. Value 4 Lbs. 25c Fancy Japan Style, Regular 8c lb. Value 5 Lbs. 25c Broken Head Rice, Regular 6c lb. Value 6 Lbs. 25c Canned Vegetables Sugar Corn, Tender Peas, String Beans, Kidney Beans, Your Choice 12 Cans or 4 Cans, 74c 25c Sugar 5 Lbs., 29c Pet Brand Evap. Milk 3 Tall Cans, 23c Fresh Fruits—Vegetables Sweet, Juicy Florida Oranges Thin-Skin Grapefruits Small Size, 12 1/2c Dozen 17c 80 Size, Each 5c Doz., 55c 64 Size, 4 For 25c Dozen 20c Potatoes, pk. . . . 28c

This New High-Cut Lace Boot Has Taken New York "By Storm" Can you contemplate any shoe fashion more graceful or distinctive? We show a full assortment, embracing ivory, light gray, white and dark brown with ivory tops—all at nine dollars. Champagne kid at ten dollars. White calf button with hand-turned sole at eight dollars. Light gray kid button at nine dollars. Patent leather lace and dark tan lace with white tops at seven dollars. Rich's Ten-one F St., Cor. 10th

Only Associated Store in Washington. BALTIMORE BOSTON CHICAGO CINCINNATI CLEVELAND DETROIT HARVARD HARTFORD HOUSTON INDIANAPOLIS KANSAS CITY LEXINGTON LOS ANGELES MEMPHIS MILWAUKEE MINNEAPOLIS NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH RICHMOND ST. LOUIS ST. PAUL TAMPA WASHINGTON WICHITA WISCONSIN