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PRESIDENT HAS NOT WRITTEN DRY VIEWS

Merely Said in Letters That Prohibition Will Stay Political Issue.

OPINIONS NOT CHANGED

Record Shows He Thought Amendment Against Personal Liberty Unfair.

'NOT A PROHIBITIONIST'

Did Not Think Law Would Be Effective, but Hoped to End Agitation.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.

President Harding has not been giving his views on prohibition in letters to any one. He has taken cognizance of expressions of hostility to it in certain quarters and written to persons who asked him if the wet and dry issue could not be taken out of politics. In these communications he has stated his sincere belief that the issue was in politics to stay.

Copies of letters addressed to Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, sister of former President Roosevelt, and E. C. Stokes, Republican State Chairman of New Jersey, on this subject will not be given out by the President.

President Harding has strong and positive views on the prohibition issue. It was explained to-day that he had not changed his mind on this question.

Was Against Prohibition.

The statement at the White House that the President had not changed his attitude or opinion on the liquor question caused wets and dries who are fighting for the advantage here on the eve of the convening of Congress to search the records to see just how Mr. Harding stood. It was revealed that, as United States Senator, he took a very active part in the debate on the resolution to submit the Eighteenth Amendment to the States for ratification or rejection. He announced that he was opposed to prohibition, but thought the amendment should be submitted to get it out of Congress. He voted for the proposition.

August 1, 1917, Mr. Harding expressed himself freely during the debate on the prohibition amendment. He offered an amendment to the resolution, agreed upon by the dries, which provided that the article proposed should be "incorporated unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Consti-

EDISON SAYS COLLEGE MEN WON'T GET DOWN TO WORK

They Also Lack Imagination and Rarely Make Useful Suggestions, Inventor Finds—Says \$10,000 a Year Kind Are Scarce.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Princeton, N. J., Nov. 17.—Thomas A. Edison created much discussion in the faculty and among undergraduates of Princeton to-day by his declaration that modern college are not what they should be. He made this statement in an interview granted expressly for the Daily Princetonian.

"I do not approve of the present day college graduate," said Mr. Edison, "for as a rule the right kind of men don't go to college. Take the average college man—his knowledge of his surroundings and environment is usually inadequate. What young men need is a broad, general understanding of every little thing in life such as would fit them to be able to answer my questionnaire."

"The main objection that I have against a college graduate is that the objects to work, especially if it is dirty."

"He does not want a job with much work to it, and when he does get a position he expects to be appointed foreman at the end of the sixth week. Most of the men working for me have never gone to college. Those college graduates that I have usually show a lack of imagination. They scarcely have any suggestions to make in their daily routine which might lead to improvements in their various departments."

tion, on or before the first day of July, A. D. 1923."

Mr. Harding desired to limit the time for the ratification of the proposed amendment. Speaking on his measure, he said:

"I have offered the amendment as representing the judgment of a number of Senators, with a view to placing a limitation of the pendency of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. I do it because that policy is involved in my consent to support the pending resolution."

"I am so much in earnest about it that if I could have my way I would insist on limiting it to one vote or expression on the part of each State Legislature. That would be a rather drastic procedure."

Thought Amendment Unfair.

"The thought I have in mind is the elimination of this unending prohibition contest in the halls of Congress. At the same time I am in sympathy with the opposition to the resolution about the unfairness of adopting a Federal amendment under the provisions of the Constitution on a question relating to personal liberty. And if there were any other method of submitting an amendment I should be very glad to employ it."

"I am not a prohibitionist and never have pretended to be. I do claim to be a temperance man. I do not approach the question from a moral viewpoint because I am unable to see it as a great moral question. I can remember very distinctly when I was a boy during the

Believed Law Would Fail.

"I do not think the prohibition amendment will be effective. You cannot make any law stronger than the public sentiment which goes to its enforcement."

Mr. Harding said he recognized that "it (the prohibition issue) is growing and insistent and persistent and must be settled." He found himself "willing to take the side which he thought" must be in the end contribute to the most good of the common people.

"Ever since I have been in public life," he said, "in a small way I have seen men continually measured by the wet or dry yardstick, and the submission of this amendment is going to measure every candidate for public office by the wet and dry yardstick until the final settlement. When I say that, I have expressed my strongest reason for putting a limitation upon the pendency of the amendment."

"My amendment forces this great issue to a final settlement in that of six years. I am sure that after we have disposed of it we shall find national legislation and State legislative duties adjusted to much more normal lines."

The President is greatly disappointed that the prohibition issue did not die when the amendment was ratified. His earlier convictions that it would be

Seaplane Bringing Liquor from Canada

THOUSANDS of cases of Canadian liquor are being landed on Long Island by a large seaplane which is operating daily between the Canadian border and the New York landing point, John D. Appieby, zone dry chief, said last night.

One of the best known American aviators is alleged by dry agents to be piloting the rum running seaplane, which travels at a speed of almost 100 miles an hour. Six hours is required for the plane to fly over the Canadian border, take on its liquor cargo and fly back to its Long Island landing place.

eliminated hate not worked out.

The wets and dries are now lining up for a very determined fight over old ground. The anti-prohibitionists are militant and confident.

Since the late election, demands for more liberal regulations controlling the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes by druggists and the giving of prescriptions by physicians have been pouring into the Treasury Department. There is widespread resentment on account of what druggists and doctors describe as efforts on the part of the prohibition unit to "legislate" restrictions into the regulations. As a result of these protests from reputable druggists and physicians there may be a relaxing of the regulations. It has been indicated to Secretary Mellon that the restrictions are so severe and unreasonable that many of the better class of physicians do not ask for permits.

Secretary Mellon and Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair agreed that the prohibition unit should enforce the law as interpreted by the Department of Justice, but go no further.

ROCKEFELLER 'RAISES' STATE RENT ON PLANT

THIS NEW YORK HERALD called Mrs. Robinson on the telephone last night and read the foregoing dispatch to her, but she refused to make any comment on it.

Social Hygienic Facilities Will Cost \$5 a Year.

An increase in rent must be paid by the State of New York, according to management of the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford yesterday, to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. for the use of his social hall and plant near the reformatory.

The hall is not going to profit Mr. Rockefeller much. It is a raise of but \$4 a year. Heretofore he has allowed the State the use of the plant and grounds, worth several hundred dollars a year, for a rental of \$1 a rent. The lease expired three months ago. Under the new lease the State has agreed to pay \$5 a year for rental of the plant. The State has opened negotiations to buy it.

COLUMBIA STUDENT DIES IN EXPLOSION

Continued from First Page.

steel machinery by the force of the explosion and his skter was fractured so that he was dead when his body was recovered. The sheet of flame that burst from the machine when the chemicals exploded caught Sloane full in the face, scorching him seriously.

Prof. Deans and Henry Norris, superintendent of grounds and buildings for the university, climbed through a window and dragged the bodies to the street. Sloane was sent to Knickerbocker Hospital, where it was said last night that he would probably recover.

Seven other students were in the laboratory, but they were not injured, although the shock of the explosion, which was heard two or three blocks away, so dazed them that they had not been able to start to help either Sloane or Spandow before Prof. Deans and Norris came into the room through the window. The machine, which was about a foot and a half long and made of steel castings, was wrecked. The damage was estimated at about \$500. There was no fire.

Prof. Daniel W. Jackson, head of the chemical engineering department, said that the autoclave had been in use two years and was able to withstand 700 pounds pressure. What happened, he said, could not really be called an explosion, but a local action of the chemicals within the machine. James A. Callahan, an Inspector of the Bureau of Combustibles, said that the explosion would not have occurred had there not been gas under the machine, but Prof. Jackson said that there was no other way that the autoclave could be properly heated for certain experiments.

Prof. A. W. Hixon was in charge of the experiment on which Spandow and Sloane were working, and John Hliff was foreman. Both went to lunch during the afternoon, leaving Sloane and Spandow with the autoclave, the latter acting as foreman. The gage then showed the machine at 112 pounds pressure, and Prof. Hixon told Spandow that if the pressure went up to lower the gas in the burner beneath the machine. Some of the other students, however, said that when the gage registered a higher pressure Spandow opened a drain valve instead of lowering the gas.

This permitted the chemicals to flow from the autoclave, and come in contact with the flames of the gas, the explosion following immediately. Spandow was dead when Prof. Deans and Mr. Norris got into the room, and it was thought for a time that Sloane was dead also.

Spandow was 24 years old and was a nephew of a Memphis cotton factor. He lived in Farnhall Hall at the university. He had two degrees from the University of Denver and was a Grade A student at Columbia and member of Psi Chi Beta Pi, the honorary engineering fraternity. He was also a Beta Theta Pi.

Sloane is 24 years old and the son of C. W. Sloane, who divides his time between Port Washington and the University Club. He is a member of the Delta Psi fraternity and lives at the Hotel Netherland.

Personal:

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Will the Radicals Control the New Congress?

A Republican Congressional majority, so large as to be unwieldy, has been cut to a margin so small that in both Houses Republican legislation will be at the mercy of a handful of insurgents of doubtful party regularity.

While the Republicans sustained losses in the election, the Milwaukee Journal (Ind.) can not see that the Democrats made any conclusive gains. Indeed, it is forced to conclude that if one looks for the real gains he finds them going to the radicals. The New York Sun notes that "Voters with radical sympathies have lined up with the radical candidates almost as generally as they might have if there has existed a great radical party. It has happened in the East and in the West. The radicalism that has come into evidence in this election exceeds sectional bounds. It has eaten into the very fiber of both the old parties."

Do not fail to read in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week the summary of opinion upon this very interesting development that has come out of the election. There are a host of other important news-features in THE DIGEST this week which will have more than an ordinary appeal. Among them are:

Barleycorn Fighting for Resurrection
Ten Thousand Automobile Deaths
Turkish Fanaticism "Gone Wild"
The Cry for More Immigration
Discoveries Among the Southern Stars
The Presbyterian Attack on Dr. Fosdick
Four Miles a Minute Through the Air

When the World Gets Overcrowded
Venomous Fish
Mussolini—Garibaldi or Caesar?
Thanksgiving as Turkey's Head Falls
Dr. De Forest's Audion Orchestra
Commander Owsley, of the American Legion, and His Four Points

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