

ITALY GIVES UP IMPERIALISTIC PROGRAM; AIDS HARMONY PLAN

Resignation of Cabinet Regard- ed as Assurance That British and American Peace Plans Will Be Accepted.

QUITS FRANCE TO JOIN AMERICAN BAND WAGON

Italy's Territorial Ambitions Have Constituted One of the Hardest Obstacles in Peace Conclaves; Wilson Wins.

Rome, Jan. 16.—The entire Italian cabinet has resigned.

Premier Orlando was at work today on the formation of a new cabinet.

By HENRY WOOD.

Paris, Jan. 16.—Italy has abandoned its imperialistic program and definitely accepted the British and American ideas of a democratic peace settlement.

That was the interpretation in some diplomatic quarters today of the resignation of the entire Italian cabinet late yesterday.

Italy's territorial ambitions have constituted one of the stumbling blocks in the peace conferences. The old school Italian diplomats stolidly clung to the determination that the entire program of political and territorial expansion should be carried out.

The more democratic members of the government counseled various degrees of modification. This led to a ministerial crisis which reached its climax yesterday.

OPPOSED MODERATION.

Foreign Minister Sonnino was recognized as the leader of the clique opposed to any moderation of the provisions of the London post. His attitude resulted in the resignation of Minister Bissolati, who held the portfolio of military and war pensions, and the threatened resignation of other liberal ministers.

The understanding was reached in Italian political circles some time ago that the solution of the problem would be the ousting of Sonnino. It was reported.

In view of the fact that Sonnino is now a duly accredited delegate to the peace congress it is doubtful whether he can be superseded.

CHANGES ATTITUDE.

There is no doubt, however, that his attitude in the conferences will be greatly influenced by the cabinet resignation and that he will not feel disposed to pursue his original course regarding the London post.

In a general way, Italy to date has been aligned with France in the general policies of political and territorial expansion.

Italy now appears to have abandoned France and climbed into the American band wagon.

DISLOYALTY CHARGES AGAINST LA FOLLETTE DROPPED BY SENATE

CALIFORNIA STARTS FIGHT TO OUST PROHI DECISION

San Francisco, Jan. 16.—California, one of the states whose legislature has ratified the Sheppard dry amendment, is the scene today of a legal battle for a permanent injunction to prevent Governor Stephens informing the federal government that the amendment had been ratified.

The wets argue that if the federal government is not informed officially that California's legislature has acted, it will never know about it. Under the state constitution the governor is the only one who can communicate with the federal government.

A PERFECT "36"

SINN FEINERS NAME ENVOYS.

Dublin, Jan. 16.—Count Plunkett and Edmond Lora have been selected as the Irish delegates to the conference. It was asserted today. They were picked at a meeting of the Sinn Fein members of parliament.

Dry Amendment Is 18th Added to U. S. Basic Laws

The prohibition amendment is the eighteenth added to the federal constitution.

Provisions of the 18 amendment of the length of time taken for ratification follow:

First ten amendments, known as the "bill of rights," provided guarantees such as free speech; ratified in nine months.

Eleventh amendment established sovereignty of states; ratified in four years.

Twelfth amendment changed method of presidential elections; ratified in one year.

Thirteenth amendment prohibited slavery; ratified in slightly less than a year.

Fourteenth amendment made negroes citizens; ratified in two years.

Fifteenth amendment enfranchised negroes on same basis as white persons; ratified in one year.

Sixteenth amendment allowed congress to levy income tax; ratified in three and a half years.

Seventeenth amendment provided for popular election of senators; ratified in slightly less than a year.

Eighteenth amendment makes country dry; ratified in one year, four weeks and one day.

About one hundred amendments have been proposed in congress but only four besides those ratified were submitted to the states.

FAVORS NATION-WIDE STRIKE FOR MOONEY

Radical Leader at Chicago La- bor Parley Proposes Walk- out Start May 1; Resolution Referred to Committee.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—A nation-wide industrial strike to begin on May 1 as a protest against imprisonment of Thomas J. Mooney was proposed in a resolution offered today at the labor congress on the Mooney case by Dennis B. Burt, Detroit.

"Let the capitalists worry about the money that will be lost," said Burt. "There will be no gain by waiting until fall for the strike to begin. The quicker action labor takes on the Mooney case the quicker he will gain his freedom."

The resolution was referred to a committee. Report was to be made on it later in the day.

WANTS DEBS TO SPEAK.

Edward B. Nolan, San Francisco, permanent chairman, who is considered leader of the conservatives, declared today that he was in favor of a speech at the congress by Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader. Nolan yesterday opposed a resolution offered by W. S. Dunn of Butte, Mont., inviting Debs. The passing of the resolution was interpreted as a victory for the radical element.

"All labor must hang together," declared Nolan. "There are no longer such elements as Bolsheviks, reds, ultra-radicals. We are all the same at this congress. Debs, Socialist martyr, has a right to address this convention."

MANY RESOLUTIONS.

Efforts by conservatives to force an adjournment to defeat plans of radicals will be blocked today and tomorrow, according to Burt, a radical leader. Efforts to put through a motion to adjourn, made by Sigmund Schulburg, San Francisco, were defeated by overwhelming votes.

A resolution to bar the press from the floor was defeated. An amendment, taxing newspaper correspondents \$10 each for each floor privilege, was likewise defeated. Each delegate, however, was assessed \$1.

DEEDS MAY ESCAPE TRIAL.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Colonel Deeds, aircraft leader, will not be court-martialed if Secretary of War Baker approves the finding of the judge advocate general's office now before him.

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS NOW WORKING ON PROPOSED IDAHO IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Senators Borah and Nugent Hold Conference With Sec- retary of Interior Lane at Washington.

(Capital News Special Service.)

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senators Borah and Nugent had an extended interview with the secretary of the interior, this week on the question of irrigation and reclamation in Idaho. The entire subject was taken up and discussed including the Bruneau and Sunnyside projects and also the Black Canyon and the Dubois projects.

Secretary Lane stated to them that his engineers and experts were working upon the Bruneau proposition, that he was very much interested in it and wanted to see it go but could not state definitely what would be done until the engineers got through. He said he

MAY EASE BAN ON CENSORSHIP CLAMPED UPON PEACE PARLEYS

Concert of Protest From News- paper Men Greets Big Fives' Plan to Make Secretive First Full Conference.

SEVERAL VITAL ISSUES ARE NOT YET SETTLED

French Program of Operation, Status of Montenegrin En- voys and the Russian Soviet Puzzle to Be Discussed.

By FRED S. FERGUSON.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The peace delegates decided today to call newspaper correspondents of the allied representatives into conference for an "interchange of views." It was believed that the recent "secrecy" order would be brought up and it is predicted it would be materially modified.

By FRED S. FERGUSON.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The inter-allied conferences were continued in the Quai d'Orsay at 10:30 a. m. today. The same representatives that attended yesterday's meetings were present.

In the meantime, the storm of protest against confining news of the conferences to the official communiques was increasing. In addition the announcement was made that correspondents would not be permitted inside the foreign office building as they were Sunday. The correspondents were given the liberty of standing in the court yard and watching the delegates arrive and depart in their automobiles.

By WILLIAM PHILLIP SIMMS.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The associated delegates were working at full speed today to get everything in readiness for the formal opening of the full peace conference Saturday afternoon.

Solution of the most important problems upon which the initial session hinges remained unsolved. Among these were:

Acceptance of the French outline for the method of operation.

Fixation of the status of the Montenegrin delegates.

Determination of whether the Russian soviet government shall be represented.

Decision as to manner of acquainting the world with what transpires in the conferences.

MAY UNMUZZLE NEWS.

Although the five principal powers adopted a resolution to limit news of the session to the official communiques, it was believed today that in view of the concert of protest, the matter would be reopened and possibly modified.

The French proposal that the conferences be of the star chamber order and that all information to a daily official communiques, created consternation among the newspaper correspondents, who lost no time in going on record with their objections.

It was explained that such information would be omitted as would be considered prejudicial to the interests under treatment. The correspondents feared this would prevent the acquisition of details from the delegates and would tie up all the side lights which might be of interest to the public.

Certain delegates are understood to favor the entire congress voting on all questions but Premier Clemenceau, foreseeing the danger of the conference straying out over a period longer than the war itself, interposed and won his point that only the interested nations should be present for the discussions.

MEANS BIG THINGS FOR IDAHO.

The above dispatch relates to several prospective irrigation projects in this state of Idaho which, if taken over by the government, irrigation systems installed and the land made available for settlement, will furnish

had no doubt, however, that a portion of the project would be feasible and he hoped it all would and the matter was being pushed as rapidly as practicable.

Secretary Lane assured the senators that he would take up the matter with Mr. Davis at once a distribution of funds to cover the Black Canyon proposition.

Mr. Lane stated in the interview that Idaho was one of the most available states and offered perhaps the best opportunity for large enterprises in carrying out his plans to find lands for soldiers.

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SOVIETS RENEW THEIR ATTACKS; BREMEN UNITES WITH RADICALS

Spartacans' Assaults on Stettin Railway Station Repulsed; Yanks Ordered Not to Inter- fere With German Elections.

BOLSHEVIK DISTURBANCE STAGED IN MANY CITIES

Luxemburg Deputies Reported to Have Approved Accession of Princess Charlotte to the Throne.

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—Street fighting continued in Berlin yesterday, according to advices received here today in dispatches from Berlin. Spartacans forces attacked the Stettin railway station and railway headquarters, but were repulsed.

BREMEN JOINS REDS.

London, Jan. 16.—Bremen has been declared an independent Socialist republic and will "adhere to the principles of Bolshevism," a Cologne dispatch reported today. The dispatch said the proclamation was issued by a self-appointed director who placed the city under martial law.

Bolshevik disturbances were reported to have occurred Monday in Munich, Stuttgart, Regensburg, Elberfeld and Nuremberg.

YANKS GET ORDERS.

American Headquarters in Germany, Jan. 14.—(By Courier to Nancy)—American army officials were preparing a proclamation today ordering that neither Germans nor Americans hinder the forthcoming national elections. It was explained that the elections must be free expression of the people's will.

REPUBLIC OUSTED.

Paris, Jan. 16.—The Luxemburg chamber of deputies was reported to have approved accession of Princess Charlotte to the throne, replacing Grand Duchess Marie by a vote of 39 to 19. The Republican revolution was believed to have been defeated by this political move.

RED LEADER INTERDED.

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—The pro-Spartacans president of Oldenburg republic has been interned by the workmen and soldiers' council of Wilhelmshaven. It was reported in dispatches received here today.

DUSSELDORF SEIZED.

London, Jan. 16.—Dusseldorf is in control of Spartacans and Independent Socialists, according to information received here today. Two thousand Spartacans troops are reported to be terrorizing the city.

The uprising followed a large Catholic demonstration.

ORGANIZED LABOR TO FIGHT REDS' MENACE

Democracy and Co-operation Keystone of A. F. L.'s Pro- gram to Down Bolshevism as Presented to Committee.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Democracy and co-operation is the key note of organized labor's program for defeating Bolshevism in the United States.

This program was taken up today by the senate education and labor committee. The committee expected to hear representatives of the American Federation of Labor. The federation's reconstruction program, based on the principles of democracy and co-operation, was presented to the committee yesterday.

The program sets forth these cardinal principles:

All autocratic institutions must be overturned and eradicated so that a full measure of justice and freedom can be established between man and man.

Principles of democracy should regulate relationship of men in all their activities.

New conceptions of human liberty, justice and opportunity must be applied.

The doctrine of co-operation must be applied as among various kinds of workers as well as between workers and employers, and workers and the government.

Co-operation, the federation's report says, "must of necessity prepare the mass of the people to participate more effectively in the solution of industrial, commercial, social and political problems, which continually arise."

SOLEMNITY RULES AS ROLL CALLED TO PUT NATION DRY FOREVER

Nebraska Solons Applaud Loudly
When Lieutenant Governor Signs
Ratification Measure.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—When the final roll was taken on the federal dry amendment in the Nebraska state senate this morning, Nebraska solons answered to their names with a simple "aye" or "no." Everything was as quiet and solemn as a Sunday school. As the name of Senator Tanner of Douglas was called, he made no statement, but merely responded "no." He had expressed his sentiments in private before that he considered he was voting as his constituents wished.

The senators applauded loudly as Lieutenant-Governor P. A. Barrows signed the bill. Considerable demonstration was made in the house yesterday when members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union sang several of their songs from the gallery. Very few outsiders were present when the votes were taken because the legislature convened earlier than usual this morning.

500,000 MEN IN NEW ARMY ADVOCATED IN BAEKER'S PLAN

Complete Rebuilding of Military Organization Called for In Tentative Bill; Opposes Uni- versal War Training.

Washington, Jan. 16.—A bill calling for complete rebuilding of the American army organization along the lines found most useful during the war, was laid before the house military committee by Secretary of War Baker. The bill would make the general staff, headed by the chief of staff, supreme in the army.

The main temporary feature is the provision for an army of 500,000 men until some permanent figure can be settled on.

Baker made it plain he would not recommend universal military training and that states would be aided in reorganizing their national guard if they would bear their share of the burden of expense. The proposals encountered an extremely hostile committee, many of whom are in favor of cutting general staff influence instead of increasing it.

WHY 500,000 ARMY?

Representative McKendrick, Illinois, asked why an army of 500,000 men was recommended.

"It is a forecast of our military situation," Baker said.

"We have no means of knowing what the military obligations of the United States will be in the future. We believe an army of 500,000 will meet these obligations."

Several members brought up objections to an army of 500,000 declaring it would never be reduced if once authorized. Baker said the size could easily be cut by future congresses.

ELEVEN KNOWN DEAD IN MOLASSES BLAST; SEARCHES FOR VICTIMS

More Than 60 Injured In Explosion of 2,000,000-Gallon Tank at Boston Wharf.

Boston, Jan. 16.—Salvage squads hunted bodies today in the wreckage of the buildings and wharves destroyed by the explosion yesterday of a two-million gallon tank of molasses on a wharf in Commercial street. At least 11 persons—a woman, a girl, and nine men—lost their lives and more than 60 were injured, many seriously. The money loss has not been estimated.

The explosion was believed to have been caused by a mixture of air and gas within the great tank, the largest on the Atlantic seaboard. In the opinion of chemists, steam pipes fixed in the tank to warm the molasses caused the gases to form, with the result that a tank of harmless molasses became a high explosive.

UTAH FAVORS SUFFRAGE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 16.—Utah was on record today for national woman suffrage.

The resolution memorializing congress to pass the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was passed by both houses of the legislature late yesterday. The senate's action was unanimous.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Boise and Vicinity:
RAIN TONIGHT AND FRIDAY.
For Idaho: Tonight and Friday, rain.
Highest temperature yesterday, 47.
Lowest temperature this morning, 35.
Mean temperature yesterday, 42.

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT NOW PART OF AMERICA'S BASIC LAW; 38 STATES HAVE RATIFIED BILL

Measure Made Part of Federal Constitu- tion and Nation Goes Bone-Dry Year From Today; Every State, So Far Vot- ing on Amendment, Has Ratified; Passes Nebraska House 98-0.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 16.—Without a dissenting vote both houses of the Wyoming legislature ratified the federal prohibition amendment today. Governor Carey immediately signed the ratification resolution.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 16.—Missouri today ratified the federal prohibition amendment, the house concurring 104 to 36 in the resolution passed by the senate earlier by a vote of 22 to 10.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 16.—The Minnesota senate today ratified the national prohibition amendment 48 to 11. The house was expected to follow shortly.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 16.—The New Mexican house of representatives ratified the prohibition amendment today by a vote of 45 to 1. Senate approval of the amendment was to be recorded shortly after the resolution was received from the house.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—Nebraska, home state of William Jennings Bryan today ratified the federal prohibition amendment, being the thirty-sixth and final state under the federal constitution.

The nation goes bone-dry under this amendment one year from today.

The Nebraska house ratified the amendment at 10:25 a. m., the vote being 98 to 0. The joint resolution went back to the senate for concurrence, the original having been amended by the house by the addition of the house signatures.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The fight on liquor triumphant today, is as old as the constitution itself.

It raised its head early in the nineteenth century and was looked upon as "another crank notion."

But it gathered strength. Churches took it up, doctors followed and then came organizations of anti-liquor societies, the anti-saloon league and others.

MAINE LEADS OFF.

In the middle of the 19th century Maine went dry. Kansas followed. At the end of the civil war the little band of anti-slave agitators, who had won their fight, seriously considered turning to the prohibition battle. Their number included William Lloyd Garrison and the poet, Whittier.

About 1900, came the "militant" stage in the person of Carrie Nation of Kansas, probably the most picturesque figure the fight ever developed.

Ten years later the crusade against liquor had grown from the "taxing of cranks" into an irresistible movement that swept the country.

But John Barleycorn will try to stage a "come back."

Distillers are already planning a fight on the amendment in the courts on the ground that it was not adopted by two-thirds of the whole congress and that the seven-year limitation in it invalidates the measure.

DRYS NOT ALARMED.

Drys say they are confident that neither of these contentions will hold and on their side are preparing legislation carrying heavy penalties for violation of prohibition. A special agency in the internal revenue bureau will probably be asked.

The first 36 states ratifying the amendment are: Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland, Montana, Texas, Delaware, South Dakota, Massachusetts, Arizona, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Michigan, Ohio, Oklahoma, Washington, West Virginia, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire, Utah and Nebraska.

National dry leaders here today were confident that distillers' attempts to force a referendum on the legislature ratification of the federal dry amendment in California and a dozen or more of other states are doomed to failure.

WEBB CAN'T SEE IT.

The constitution provides that an amendment must be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

It is hard to conceive how any state law or any section of a state constitution giving the right of referendum to the voters could override a specific provision in the federal constitution. Representative Webb said. He is chairman of the house judiciary committee and co-author of the Webb-Kenyon law.

Representative Randall of California pointed out that laws of most of the states which had the referendum provided that the voters might pass upon acts of the state legislature.

SWAN SONG OF BOOZE IS SUNG AS AMENDMENT GETS 36 O. K.'S

Nationwide Prohibition Be- comes Part of Basic Law of America When Nebraska Ratifies Federal Amendment.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Prohibition became part of the basic law of the United States today. Ratification of the federal amendment by the Nebraska legislature makes that measure the 18th amendment to the federal constitution.

All but a half dozen of the 48 states are expected to adopt the amendment in the next few weeks but the action of Nebraska today gives the ratification of the three-fourths of the states the number necessary to administer John Barleycorn the K. O. punch.

DROUTH BEGINS IN YEAR.

One year from today every saloon, brewery, distillery and wine press in the land must close its doors, unless, as now seems likely—they are already closed at that time by war prohibition which goes into effect next July 1, and stays until completion of demobilization.

The amendment which outlaws liquor in this country reads:

"Section 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from, the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes are hereby prohibited.

"Section 2—The congress and the several states have the concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3—The article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified by an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states as provided by the constitution within seven years of the date of submission hereof to the states by congress."

This is the amendment adopted by congress December 18, 1917, and ratified by 36 states a little more than one year later.

And here are some of the things the amendment will do:

Wipe out at a stroke 236 distilleries;

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