

DRY STEAM ROLLER CRUSHES LIBERALS

Led by Volstead, the Strict Enforcement Men Have Romp.

RESIST COMPROMISES

Leader Tells House "Liquor Is Never Necessary as Medicine."

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Attacks on drastic provisions of the prohibition enforcement bill fell down again today in the House while the dry forces, still in supreme command, romped through the measure section by section and put the lid on debate at a nod from their leader.

It was a great field day for the drys. They took control at the start, refused to permit House leaders to take out five minutes for construction of an important measure, and kept on at work again to-night in an effort to pass the bill at one sitting.

While the House was knocking down amendment after amendment designed to liberalize the measure, Representative Igoe (Mo.) announced he would offer a substitute that could be enforced "without the annual expenditure of \$50,000,000 and without a standing army."

There is no provision in the Igoe bill for enforcement of war time prohibition, nor does it define intoxicating liquors, and persons manufacturing, selling, importing or exporting liquors are subject to a \$500 fine and one year's imprisonment for the first offense.

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House also accepted one by Representative Miller (Rep., Wash.), requiring doctors issuing whiskey prescriptions at drug stores office to have maintained stocks for a period of one year prior to passage of the bill.

Volstead is adamant. The attitude of the dry forces was indicated by Chairman Volstead during consideration of the section relating to liquor drinking on trains and boats. Representative Card (Ohio) insisted that the word "intoxicating" should be added because as the section stood it would be a crime for a sick or dying person to be given a drink on a train.

"No medicinal use of any kind of liquor is really needed as a medicine," said Mr. Volstead. The House defeated the amendment, but later upon Mr. Volstead's motion it amended the section to make it "unlawful for any person to drink liquor as a beverage or to be intoxicated" on a public conveyance.

Early in the day dry leaders gave notice that they would not permit any other measure to obstruct the prohibition enforcement bill. As the House was ready to resume Chairman Good of the Appropriations Committee asked unanimous consent to call up a joint resolution making appropriation bills signed by the President after July 1 retroactive to that date.

Representative Currie (Mich.), Chairman Volstead's motion in the Judiciary Committee in the enforcement fight, objected even when informed that it would take less than five minutes to consider the resolution, and he persisted the Appropriations Committee would be forced to obtain a special rule to make the resolution in order.

Some of the dry leaders still showed their resentment of the refusal of majority leaders yesterday to approve a night session. When Representative Bland (Missouri) wanted to amend one of Chairman Volstead's provisions relating to the manufacture of flavoring extracts he ran afoul of the determination of the drys to shut off debate. After speaking five minutes without time to explain fully what he wanted to say, he failed to get consent for three minutes more.

Members of the minority announced that they would refuse hereafter to take the drys additional speaking time. Slaps at Agitators.

Representative Baer (N. D.), who said he would not raise his boys in a State where liquor was sold, declared agitators who were trying to do away with cigarettes, tobacco, pickled peaches and the like, were going too far. "Out West," he said, "there is a firm manufacturing near beer which prints on the label of each bottle the warning not to mix yeast with the contents because that would make it intoxicating. Pretty soon these agitators will try to have Congress prohibit the sale of yeast, and then we will have no bread."

After the chair had ruled out an amendment by Representative Fitzgerald (Mass.) which would have permitted a man to make wine and drink it in his own home, Chairman Volstead tried to close debate on the pending action. An uproar followed. A number of members, most of them on the Democratic side, were on their feet clamoring for recognition.

"If we are to be throttled in this way I make the point of no quorum," shouted Representative Clark (Fla.). An amendment to extend debate fifteen minutes was adopted, fifty-seven to thirty-three, which showed less than a quorum voting.

Representative Pou (N. C.) finally got the floor. "The provisions of this bill," he said, "are entirely too drastic. When you go to the extent of saying that a housewife shall not make a quart of blackberry wine in her own home for her own use, and a farmer cannot make a gallon of cider, you are going too far and are attempting to pass a law that never will be enforced."

Cannon Warns Drys. Former Speaker Cannon, who has stood with the prohibitionists, warned the House it could not enforce a law which said a man could not make a barrel of cider at his own home or drink it. The discussion got away from the bill after Representative DeWitt (Illinois) asked whether every liquid was a beverage.

Seeking light on this question Representative Walsh (Mass.) if Cape Cod clam chowder was food or a beverage. "It would be a beverage in Ohio," the Cape Cod Representative replied. This was too much for Chairman Volstead and he had the House shut off debate.

A fight to amend the provision which would require physicians prescribing whiskey to write on the prescription the patient's ailment was led by Representative Treadway (Mass.). He said it was apparent the House was bent on passing the bill, drastic provisions and all, but warned that the House was going too far in requiring that a person's ailment be placed on record.

The amendment was defeated 61 to 39. The search and seizure section described as the bill's most drastic provision, was approved with added restrictions. By a vote of 78 to 76 an amendment designed to protect from invasion a home in the same building with a store in which liquor was sold was defeated over the protest of a few ardent prohibitionists, who declared there was danger of Congress going too far. On the heels of this the House adopted, 71 to 61, an amendment which would permit search of a private dwelling used for the sale of intoxicants.

Chairman Volstead declared the search and seizure section had been the "bugaboo" of the whole enforcement discussion, and that the only thing that would take it away from the drys were liquor and implements for its manufacture. Without completing the bill, the House adjourned at 9:30 P. M. The measure will be taken up again Monday.

LID ON 275 BEER PUT ON TIGHT IN JERSEY. Sad Edict From U. S. Marshal Starts Rush to Fill Up.

New Jerseyites who for the last thirteen days have been slaking their thirst upon 275 beer were plunged into gloom yesterday when the United States marshal substituted for the old stuff is to be sold to addicts received by Albert Bollschweiler, United States Marshal of Newark.

SAY DRYS IGNORE PROPERTY RIGHTS

Knell of Prohibition Seen by Wets in Action of No Liquor Forces.

PERIL IN LOSSES BARED

Banks Hold \$50,000,000 in Whiskey Paper Which Is Affected.

Absolute disregard of the rights of property has characterized the attitude of prohibitionists in Congress and elsewhere in power, in the opinion of lawyers consulted by the Association Opposed to National Prohibition. These consultants profess to believe that illegal invasion of constitutional property rights may prove to be the knell of both dry laws and Federal amendment bone dry law.

"We have had three weeks of partial prohibition," says a statement given out by the association yesterday, "and in that time the most significant thing to be observed is the trend of all legislation and litigation toward confiscation of property. One of the principal issues is whether liquor stored by a private citizen shall be subject to search and seizure—or protected as private property."

The job of those Department of Justice men is not altogether bad, according to the marshal. They are merely to avoid imbibing the stuff with the 24 percent wickedness, after which they are to report on warrants which the marshal's deputies are to serve. The deputies, therefore, have what is commonly called "the raw end of the deal."

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GREAT FLEET SAILS FOR PACIFIC COAST

Half of U. S. Naval Power Sent to Guard West for the First Time.

MORE SHIPS TO FOLLOW

Trip to Be Made in Battle Formation—Daniels Will Join at San Diego.

The beginning of the voyage marks an epoch in American naval history. For the first time the fleet has been divided with exactly half of its power assigned to guard the western seaboard. For the first time also the strategic value of the canal is to be fully tested when Admiral Hugh Rodman moves his armada through to Pacific waters. And for the first time Americans of the Far West are to see with their own eyes the full pomp and power of the navy that has been their pride for years.

Through the night the great fleet lay blinking and winking its countless messages across the silent roadstead. The big dim battle craft and the slim destroyers, vague shapes with brilliant eyes of light under a cloud streaked sky, seemed to be talking among themselves in the dark.

All Ready for the Start. Daybreak brought a colorful sunrise poking long crimson fingers of light past the capes to wake the ships for the eventful hour. In from the Atlantic came the last tide to serve them, swing them bow on to the start.

Admiral Rodman had set 8:30 for the sailing hour. He would tolerate no delay, wait for no stragglers, his captains were told with characteristic force. The first subsurface barges, gigs and motor sailers hurried in last minute errands. The roadstead was busy with them. Below decks stokers toiled and black smoke clouds arose over the fleet.

Gradually the air died away. Boat after boat was hoisted dripping to its chocks on deck. Nimble barfooted jacks hastened to their tasks of lashing and making all shipshape aboard for the voyage. The white jackets of officers and men stood out plainly against the grim gray water paint.

Ashore little groups of wet-eyed women—sailors' wives or sweethearts—crowded dock and veranda to wave good-bye. In the distance the sea breeze afloat and ashore men in the white of the navy or in army khaki stood rigidly at attention.

Not Rodman's Whole Command. Formidable as the fleet looked steaming out on the voyage that will end for some of the ships only after a call at the distant bands rose and fell on the only part of Admiral Rodman's fleet. The destroyers he took with him were but a quarter of those he commanded. In reserve at Atlantic yards the others await crews to man them.

The main base of the Pacific fleet will be in Puget Sound, Washington. That is the destination of a majority of the craft that sailed to-day.

The sailing of the great fleet marks a complete change in naval policy, a change growing out of the defeat of Germany in the great war. Not while the German fleet existed nor while German eyes were levelled covetously at the rich and undeveloped resources of South and Central America could American naval strength have been divided as it is today.

The composition of the Pacific fleet tells its own story. The three most modern ships of the line in the navy, the New Mexico, Idaho and Mississippi, are headed west. The people of the Western coast are to see for the first time ships of this type and size.

Not overhauling Roosevelt sent the Atlantic fleet to stride the globe have the people of California, Oregon and Washington seen in their harbors a more powerful and modern fleet than that of the old hero ship Oregon, long out of date and holding her place on the navy list only because her valiant record. Beside the \$3,000,000 flagship of the Pacific fleet the Oregon will be almost a pigmy, and against even the speed of more than seventeen knots, which made the old ship queen of the navy for years, Rodman's main fleet, his eight big ships, can maintain about twenty-two knots for hours, and his modern destroyers can turn up thirty-five knots.

The New Mexico Leads. First to leave her anchorage, the flagship New Mexico circled slowly and swung into the water lane between the destroyers. On her heels came the Mississippi, looking like a sister ship, with long overhanging prow. In order the Wyoming, Arkansas, New York and Texas steamed down the moving lane, the tender Oregon in behind, and the whole fleet moved off across the bay to the open sea.

Once at sea the destroyers will form a triangle about the battleship fleet, which will steam in double columns inside this protection at a twelve knot gait. At sea, also, somewhere along the line, the great dreadnoughts Atlantic and Arizona will join, as will the scout cruiser Birmingham, flagship of the active Pacific destroyer force. It had been expected that these ships could have been assembled here to-day for the fleet's departure, but crowded yards and lack of personnel combined to keep them out of the long line now pushing seaward.

Upon its arrival at San Diego, the first stop on the Pacific coast, the fleet will be commanded by the cruiser assigned to Admiral Rodman's command, and the combined armada will enter San Francisco Bay. Secretary Daniels will meet the vessels at San Diego and accompany them on their travels from port to port and finally west to Honolulu with several of the craft.

Plans for the extensive manoeuvres and battle practices in which the fleet will engage are being studied by the Medical Corps. U. S. N., performed two operations on the voyage, one on a colored soldier of appendicitis and the other the amputation of the fingers of William Knappie, the ship's baker, whose hand had been crushed in a bread making machine.

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CHANCE FOR EX-OFFICERS. May Reenlist, Get Commission and Do Recruiting Work. Under authority of the War Department former non-commissioned officers of the Regular service now holding commissions which will soon be terminated together with former non-commissioned officers that have been discharged as commissioned officers, may reenlist in the grade from which they were discharged for the purpose of accepting a commission and being placed on recruiting duty in New York. This announcement was made yesterday by Col. Wilber E. Wilder, at 451 Eighth avenue, who is in charge of the New York recruiting district.

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"Moses was a teachable man. During the beginning of his term he omitted to call for the assistance of men of ability and energy to command the cruiser and transport force was on the pier at Hoboken as the ship docked and the cruiser fired a salute of fifteen guns in his honor. The Henry R. Mallory also docked at Hoboken yesterday, bringing twenty-two officers and 409 men, mostly casuals. Sergeant Robert C. Tweed of the Regular Army died suddenly while the vessel was about an hour out of West."

The 51st Pioneer Infantry, a negro organization which did repair work close behind the lines, arrived yesterday on the Panama from St. Nazaire. A number of colored casual units were also on the ship. Lieutenant-Commander Everett Gert of the Medical Corps, U. S. N., performed two operations on the voyage, one on a colored soldier of appendicitis and the other the amputation of the fingers of William Knappie, the ship's baker, whose hand had been crushed in a bread making machine.

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The conference will be divided into three divisions: Health, the psychological aspects of the sex question and legislative measures as they reflect the present status of sex morality.

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CANNOT FORM NEW CABINET. Liberal and Democratic Combination to Be Tried in Spain. Madrid, July 19.—Antonio Maura, Premier in the Ministry recently resigned, who has been endeavoring to form a new cabinet combining the Conservative elements, has not succeeded in effecting such a combination.

It was announced to-day, therefore, that the Liberals and the Democrats now would be consulted with regard to the formation of a ministry.

VANGUARD OF FIFTH DIVISION IS HOME

Men Who Helped Take Dun-sur-Meuse Arrive on Cruiser South Dakota.

NEGRO PIONEERS BACK

The Henry R. Mallory and the Iowan Bring Many Casuals.

The vanguard of the Fifth Division, the men who took Dun-sur-Meuse, arrived yesterday at Hoboken aboard the cruiser South Dakota, and were sent to Camp Mills. The Second Battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, under the command of Benjamin E. Winer of Terre Haute, was the first organization of the Regular Army division to reach a home port.

The crossing of the Meuse and the establishment of a bridgehead on the enemy side was characterized by Gen. Pershing as one of the most brilliant military feats in the history of the American Army in France. The division also participated in the operations on the Lorraine front, in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, and suffered a total of 5,250 casualties. They formed a part of the Army of Occupation after the signing of the armistice. Vice-Admiral Joseph C. Hart, commanding the cruiser and transport force was on the pier at Hoboken as the ship docked and the cruiser fired a salute of fifteen guns in his honor.

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