

THE WHOLE NATION IS VOTED DRY

Nebraska, Bryan's State, the Thirty-Sixth to Ratify

APPROVED BY 28 STATES

Drought Begins July 1 And May Never End—Demobilization Act To Be Superseded A Year From January 16.

TEXT OF PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

Article XVIII, 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 United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several states, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of submission hereof to the states by the Congress.

The amendment becomes effective one year after its ratification by the thirty-sixth State.

Lincoln, Neb.—The United States went bone dry Thursday, January 16, 1919.

Nebraska, home State of William Jennings Bryan, ratified the Federal prohibition amendment. It was the thirty-sixth and final state necessary to make prohibition part of the Constitution of the United States.

Washington.—Prohibition is now part of the basic law of the United States.

Ratification of the Federal dry amendment by the Legislature of Nebraska makes that measure the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. All but about a half dozen of the 48 states are expected to adopt the amendment in the next few weeks, but the action of Nebraska gives the ratification of three-fourths of the states, the number necessary to administer John Barleycorn the K. O. punch.

One year from January 16, 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.

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

Here are some of the things that the amendment will do:

Wipe out at a stroke 236 distilleries, 992 breweries and over 300,000 saloons and wholesale liquor establishments, forcing their employees to seek other jobs.

Cut off from these persons an annual income totalling more than \$70,000,000 in pre-war times.

Cut off from the United States Treasury a source of taxation counted upon for an even billion dollars in the first drafts of the new revenue bill and millions in additional incomes to State treasuries.

Remove the liquor question from national, State and city politics for all time and help decrease city, State and Federal expense by decreasing law violations.

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

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

Drys say they are confident that neither of these contentions will hold and on their side are preparing legislation to carry heavy penalties for violation of prohibition.

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, Maine, Idaho, West Virginia, Washington, Tennessee, California, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, North Carolina, Alabama, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Oregon, New Hampshire, Utah and Nebraska.

The Constitution provides that an amendment must be ratified by the "Legislatures" of three-fourths of the states.

The Silent Witnesses



BIG RELIEF BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

Acts Upon Wilson's Renewed Request For Speed

TO BE HURRIED IN SENATE

Warning Given That Delay In Passage Of Measure Might Jeopardize Progress Of The Peace Negotiations.

Washington.—Appropriation of \$100,000,000 for famine relief in Europe outside of Germany was approved by the House, which passed the administration measure after its enactment had been urged anew by President Wilson as the only effective means of combatting the westward spread of Bolshevism. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its early passage is planned.

Party lines were effaced in the House debate and vote, and despite energetic demands by opponents of the bill for more specific information regarding the proposed expenditure, and criticism of the President, Herbert C. Hoover and Vance McCormick, chairman of the War Trade Board, a special rule reported by the Rules Committee was adopted and afterward the bill was passed, 240 to 73.

The only amendment accepted was one by Representative Sherley, in charge of the measure, which permits use of part of the fund for relief in countries contiguous to Europe. This would make it possible to aid the Armenians and other suffering peoples in the Near East.

President Wilson's urgent appeal that the appropriation be authorized to aid in the consummation of peace was sent to Senator Martin and Representative Sherley, chairman of the congressional appropriations committee, and was read on the floor of the House by Mr. Sherley. It was supplemented by a report to the State Department from Henry D. White, Republican member of the American peace delegation. Both messages said the problem of supplying food to the distressed peoples recently liberated from the rule of the Central Powers was one of paramount importance in obtaining a return to normal conditions.

"Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solution of peace," Mr. Wilson said. "Bolshevism is steadily spreading westward. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food."

TO STUDY RED CROSS WORK.

Headquarters Committee To Expedite Listing Of Wounded.

Washington.—Possibilities of improving Red Cross service in the 43 general hospitals of the army, especially to facilitate the listing of wounded men on arrival in this country, will be studied by an official committee from national headquarters which will begin a tour of the country this week.

A. P. DENNIS GOES TO ROME.

First Commercial Attache At American Embassy.

Washington.—Appointment of A. P. Dennis, of Princess Anne, Md., as the first commercial attache at the American Embassy in Rome was announced by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Dennis, a graduate of Princeton, is a wholesale lumber dealer and has written extensively on economic subjects.

GARDENS SAVED \$3,000,000.

Denver Plans To Cut Vegetable Bill Further Next Year.

Washington.—Denver saved \$3,000,000 on her vegetable bill, says a report to the National War Garden Commission. Seven thousand three hundred free water permits were issued by the Denver Union Water Company during the campaign, and Prof. H. L. Clarke is planning an even greater victory garden campaign in 1919.

GERMAN MERCHANT FLEET DEMANDED

Terms for the Extension of Armistice Approved

ACTION OF WAR COUNCIL

Supreme War Council Says Germany Must Hand Over To Allies Cargo Steamers To Assist In Revictualing Of Germany.

Paris.—The economic terms approved by the Supreme War Council, to be imposed for the extension of the armistice with Germany, provide that Germany shall hand over to the Allies all her cargo steamers in German and other ports to enable the Allies to revictualize Germany and such adjacent countries as may be decided upon. The terms also require the restitution of all manufacturing machinery, etc., taken from the invaded regions which it is possible to identify. This was decided on in the view that it would bring about a quicker revival of economic life than the payment of an equivalent in money.

The financial clauses concern the gold reserve of the Reichsbank and the issue of money by Germany. Marshal Foch, when he meets the German armistice delegates, will make suggestions regarding the security of government monetary deposits and the means of issuing bank notes. Guarantees will be required regarding any removal of the Reichsbank's gold from Berlin in view of Bolshevik activities.

The naval conditions demand strict compliance with the requirements of the original armistice concerning the handing over of submarines which have not yet been compiled with. No question was raised regarding the occupation of German ports by the Allies, as had been reported.

Examination into the question of Allied intervention in Poland against the Bolsheviks was postponed by the council.

U. S. AND JAPAN IN PACT.

Agreement For Joint Control Of Trans-Siberian Railroad.

Washington.—An agreement for control of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern Railroad by an inter-allied committee virtually has been concluded, and Ambassador Morris, at Tokio, has been instructed by the American Governor to proceed to Vladivostok to participate in the working out of details. The inter-allied committee will be composed of one representative each of China, Japan, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and the Omsk Russian Government in Siberia and will be under the presidency of the Russian.

HUN HELMETS TO BOOST LOAN.

80,000 Captured By Yanks Will Be Sent To United States.

Washington.—Eighty thousand German helmets captured by General Pershing's troops—some new, taken from storehouses behind the enemy lines, and some battered relics of the battlefield—have been ordered by Frank R. Wilson, director of Liberty Loan publicity, for distribution in the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign. The helmets will be allotted to Federal Reserve district headquarters on the basis of their respective subscription quotas and will be used as prizes for campaign achievements under rules to be formulated by the district managers.

2,000 KILLED AT PRZEMYSL.

Ukrainians Bombard Galician City By Land And Air.

Geneva.—Two thousand persons have been killed at Przemysl, Galicia, by the Ukrainians, according to a dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, a copy of which has been received here. The Ukrainians have been bombarding Przemysl for several days past by land and by air, and conditions in the town are described as terrible.

EFFORT TO SCREEN PEACE CONFERENCE

Americans and English Correspondents Raise Row

QUESTIONS TO BE REOPENED

Announcement That News For Public Is To Be Confined To A Daily Communique Brings Explosion Of Indignation.

Paris.—The question of whether the Peace Conference is to be secret or wholly open to the eyes and ears of the world, the settlement of which has been long awaited, was brought to a focus when it was announced that an agreement had been made to confine the information given to the public to a daily official communique, and that a gentleman's agreement prevailed among the delegates not to discuss or in any way give information of the meetings in the Foreign Office. No written official announcement of this purpose was issued, but word was passed out to this effect, and it was followed by an explosion of protests which quite drowned out the doings of the peace commissioners.

The understanding is that the American and British delegates opposed this decision, but that the French, Italians and Japanese, voting together, prevailed.

The British newspaper correspondents immediately joined in a memorial of protest, which they put before Premier Lloyd George. The American newspaper correspondents united in what is virtually a round robin to President Wilson in which they protest in measured terms against the decision, and reminded the President of that one of his fourteen points which specifies "open covenants of peace openly arrived at."

The memorial was before the President, and there is every reason to believe that such a storm has been raised as will force the question before the meeting again.

The question whether the meetings are to be open or closed has been smouldering for several days. It is associated with conditions which have surrounded the lack of method in making public what has actually been going on in conference for the past month. The American newspaper correspondents, of whom there are about 100 here to report the peace proceedings, have been received in daily audiences by the American commissioners under the stipulated conditions that what was developed was solely for their guidance and not to be reported as bearing the stamp of authority or coming from the mission.

MILK PRICES TO DROP.

Relief For New York Consumers Promised.

New York.—New York consumers will pay prevailing prices for milk this month, but will get a reduction in February and March, according to an announcement by Robert E. Dowling, chairman of the Milk Commission named by Governor Smith to settle the strike directed against distributors by the Dairymen's League. Mr. Dowling failed to state what reduction may be expected.

GERMANS FREE 338 YANKS.

War Department Informed Of Return To France.

Washington.—Names of 338 enlisted men of the Army reported to have returned to France from prison camps in Germany were made public by the War Department.

WASHINGTON

An increase from five to ten cents in passenger rates between East Liverpool, Ohio, and Chester, W. Va., over the Steubenville, East Liverpool and Beaver Valley Traction line was approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Conferees on the War Revenue Bill agreed to eliminate the House provision levying federal horsepower license taxes on automobiles.

A warning against extravagance in appropriations was voiced in the Senate during discussion of an amendment to the Census Bill.

A vote by the Senate on the woman suffrage resolution will be indefinitely delayed in view of the rejection by the New Hampshire Legislature of a resolution to instruct Senator Moses to support the measure.

Orders directing Major General Leonard Wood, now commanding Camp Funston, Kan., to proceed to Chicago and take command of the Central Department were issued by the War Department.

The authority of the National War Labor Board to enforce its decrees, now that hostilities have ceased, was challenged by counsel for the Bethlehem Steel Company.

A Finnish commercial mission will leave January 20 for France, England and the United States to discuss commercial relations with Finland.

GERMANY MUST PAY

Boche Entitled to No More Sympathy Than Any Criminal.

WRECKED CITIES AND LIVES

Many Girls in Lille Are Mothers of Babes Whose Fathers Are Germans—Punishment Cannot Be Too Severe.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON.

When a robber breaks into your house and steals that which he can carry away and then destroys that which he cannot steal, you expect that when caught he will be punished both for what he stole and for what he destroyed.

So it is with Germany. The German army, acting under the orders of the German government, stole everything it could carry away in the invaded sections of Belgium and France, and what it could not carry away it destroyed.

I was in the city of Lille very shortly after the retreating Germans had evacuated it. Before the war Lille had been one of the busiest and most prosperous manufacturing towns in all of Europe. Its great factories, producing linens, cottons, velvets, ribbons and woolen goods, had patrons all over the world, and its sugar and chemical plants supplied much of France with these products.

For four years, during the German occupation, the factories of Lille had been idle. They are idle today, and they will be idle for many months to come. The reason is that Germany stole the machinery from all of these factories, or in the very few cases where actual theft was not possible or profitable, they destroyed the machinery. The people of Lille told me that this theft of machinery had been carried to such lengths that the Huns even invaded the homes of the people and took from them their sewing machines.

Germans Fathers of Their Babes.

The German army looted this beautiful French city of more than 200,000 population. It stole not alone the machinery from its factories and its homes, but even its people. French mothers told me of how 8,000 young girls of twenty-two years of age and under had been carried away at one

girls with German babies. Money will not pay for these things, but money and work can in some small degree pay for the wrecked factories and ruined business of the city of Lille, and through the payment of this money and labor the people of Germany will learn that might is not right, and that war for the purpose of gratifying a selfish ambition is not profitable.

Why Lille Was Not Destroyed.

The German retreat from Lille came near the close of the war when the Germans knew they were beaten and they would have to pay, and for that reason the city itself was not destroyed. But the fact that it was not destroyed is but another evidence of German selfishness rather than of virtue.

There are hundreds of cities and towns that have been destroyed after being looted as Lille was looted; hundreds of towns where even the material of which they were built has been carried away that it might be used in the construction of fortifications behind which the German army might defend itself and its ill-gotten gains. For all of these Germany should pay now, and for generations to come.

No sympathetic pardon board should sit on Germany's case. No sentimentalist should have a voice in deciding her punishment. There is no more, if as much, reason for leniency in fixing the punishment of Germany than there would be for leniency in fixing the punishment of the ruthless slayer of your son or your daughter. Germany must pay all that the present and future generations can pay, and she will even then have expiated her crime only in a small degree.

Any Demand Not Too Great.

I am sure I know the desire of the American people for fair play in all things, including the settlement with Germany. They would not wish to do the German people an injustice in the demand for reparation. As I rode mile after mile over the devastated fields of Belgium and northern France, as I passed through town after town that had been destroyed because of a mad craze for loot and world domination, I felt that could the American people but see the things I was seeing, they would feel, as I felt, that any demand that might be made could not be unfair. Could they have seen the ruins of the beautiful cities of Ypres, Arras, Amiens, La Bassée, Peronne, St. Quentin, Noyon, Lens and many hundreds of others, they, too, would say with one voice: "Germany must pay."

The boche will appeal, and in fact is appealing, for the sympathy of the



British Official Photograph of an Elaborate Mass of Machinery in a Lille Linen Mill That Was Completely Wrecked by the Germans.

time. They told me of another time when more than 10,000 boys of from fourteen to twenty years of age had been carried away to Germany. When I was in Lille on October 22 it had very few inhabitants except old people or very young children. Among the few exceptions were girls of from seventeen to twenty years of age nursing babies, which they told me were the offspring of German fathers, and the pathos of the situation of those young girls is something I shall never forget.

And this condition at Lille is the result of German ambition for world domination, an ambition fostered among the German people through years of training, the ambition of a people whose boast has been that "might makes right."

I am sorry to say I have heard people attempt to excuse this looting of Lille on the ground that it could be shown to be a war measure—the need of Germany for this machinery and for the labor of the people deported to Germany. But these people cannot find any reasonable excuse for the war itself, a war that was started only for the selfish purpose of a selfish people.

Shall Germany not pay for this condition at Lille? Shall she not pay for the machinery that was carted away or destroyed, for the people that were deported? Shall she not pay for the years of idleness of these factories, for the years of idleness of the employees denied the opportunity of profitable employment? Shall she not pay for the markets that have been destroyed and which it will take years to re-establish if it can ever be done?

No, Germany will never be able to pay for all of it. She will never be able to pay, and no sum of money could pay for the anguish of those mothers who were forced to stand aside and watch their sons and daughters carried away into virtual slavery. She will never be able to pay for the anguish, the wrecked lives, of those

world, but the boche is entitled to just the same degree of sympathy that the world accords to any other criminal. We feed and clothe the criminal that he may live to expiate his crime, and we will feed and clothe the German people that they may live to expiate their crime, and that after they have done that they may again be entitled to the place in the world's civilization that only those who are cleansed may occupy. Germany is entitled to nothing more than this, and this is fair play.

BRITISH HONDURAS HOT SPOT

Steam-Heating Plants and Heavy Overcoats Never in Demand in That Part of the Earth.

British Honduras keeps its Christmas in the shade. From its position, pretty near to the equator, and wedged in between Yucatan and Guatemala, it is always hot in that country, and especially so when it is midwinter with us. It is a land of costly woods, innumerable semivarieties of them, and of lovely flowers. It is one of the native homes of hummingbirds and gorgeous butterflies. In fact, nature is rather more gaudy than neat in that part of the world. English people settled there from Jamaica as long ago as in 1657, but it was not until over a century later that treaty arrangements with Spain made their position secure as still inhabitants of the British empire. A good deal of the country is marshland but the Cockscomb mountains which run into Honduras from Guatemala are in places 2,000 feet high, and wherever really dry land is found the ground is wonderfully fertile. Mahogany grows there to perfection; so does the logwood used for dyeing, also bananas, plantains and coconuts. The capital, Belize, is the chief port of entry, and the center of the rubber industry, which depends upon regularly tended plantations.