PROHIBITION WILL GO INTO EFFECT EARLY SATURDAY

Law Becomes Effective at 12:01 A. M.—No Liquor of Any Kind May Then Be Manufactured in U. S.

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storage, and fruit and vegetable dehydrating or evaporating plants. Many employes of distilleries and breweries thus are retained at their old places, but at new tasks. An army of bartenders, it is said, has obtained jobs at soda fountains and are reported to be "humanizing" the nut sundae business.

Some of the things prohibition is alleged already to have done to the metropolis and other parts of the nation were pointed out here today by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, and others. Mr. Anderson said: "Five years ago, on a zero weather night, 1,000 or more men applied to the Bowery Mission for lodging. So far this winter less than a dozen have appeared on any cold night. The Municipal Lodging House, with a capacity of 918, on not one night in December sheltered as man as 100 persons. Ordinarily it would be crowded.

"We are getting curious reports from all parts of the country. For instance, Harry A. Winkle, known as 'Dad,' for 26 years the keeper of the Philadelphia morgue, says: 'Prohibition has most nigh closed us up. We had as many bodies in two weeks in 1918 as we had altogether in 1919. Sixty per cent of them came here through 'booze.' Some of them were wood alcohol victims. The daily average has been close to 50 per cent of what was normal before prohibition.'

Eliminate Small Courts.

"Thomas W. White, state supervisor of administration of Massachusetts, reports that as a result of fewer cases many small courts which are now costing the state $500,000 a year can be eliminated by one-half. Milwaukee reports a 'shortage of labor' at the House of Correction. The decrease in cases of intoxication there is officially given as 20 per cent during 1919. Two-thirds of Cincinnati workhouse is to be abandoned, effecting a saving of $40,000 annually, because of the recent decrease in occupants.

"Charles R. Buchanan, jailer, at Hannibal, Mo., whose position used to pay him $175 by reason of his feeding prisoners at 20 cents a meal, has returned to his old job of cigar maker because prisoners are so few that he cannot make it pay. Middletown, N. Y., which has been 'dry' now for more than a year, reports unusual prosperity, some of its former 32 saloonkeepers having become successful merchants. Sheriff Joseph E. Davis of Nassau county informs us that he has 'only 38 prisoners in jail and only four of these are hoboes. Prohibition has reduced the number of prisoners 50 per cent.'

Alcoholic Wards Go.

"Bird S. Coler, commissioner of charities, said that 'the alcoholic wards in the Kings County and Bellevue hospitals are nearly out of business. Wood alcohol is claiming a few cases, but ambulance calls have fallen off 25 per cent.' A. C. Baker of the Bowery Mission said: 'The war, better wages and prohibition have virtually eliminated the bum, and the bread line. Is used to be that you could get 1,000 snow shovelers by visiting a few Bowery saloons. Now you couldn't find 40. Men who formerly came to us for beds are now paying their own rent.' "

Commenting on the fact that 45 of the 48 states had ratified the 18th amendment, (New Jersey, Connecticut and Rhode Island being the only ones not to do so), Mr. Anderson said: "An important thing to remember is the fact that, while no referendum on national prohibition was taken, for the reason that there was no way one could be held, the 'dry' amendment was ratified exactly as all others have been. Nine-tenths of the area and almost two-thirds of the population of the United States were 'dry' under state and local action before prohibition became part of the nation's organic law.

Soldiers Voted Dry.

"The false charge is made that prohibition was 'put over' on the country while American soldiers were fighting in France. The truth is that in December, 1914, the question was voted on in congress and received a majority in the lower house, but not the necessary two-thirds required. That fact made it an issue. Then, in the elections of 1916, more than six months before an American soldier had gone overseas, republican and democratic candidates committed to prohibition were elected in many cases by these soldiers, to congress.

"Prohibition was consummated by the moral element of American citizenship, including the business element, which recognized that alcohol, even when moderately used, lessened efficiency. The railroads were the first to recognize this and as early as 1890 the Reading railroad ordered the dismissal of engineers or firemen who frequented saloons. The Lackawanna and other roads adopted similar restrictions later. Life insurance actuaries in their mortality figures for 'moderate' drinkers clinched the argument for abstinence in the business and commercial world."

Two Points of Attack.

Two main points of attack upon the 18th or prohibition amendment still remain to be made by the anti-prohibition forces, according to Hugh Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' association here. The United States supreme court, he says, will adjudicate them. They are: First, whether congress has the right to define an "intoxicating beverage," and second, a decision as to the scope and meaning of the provision that "congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to pass appropriate legislation for enforcement."

"If the supreme court," he said, "should finally uphold the right of congress to establish a definition of one-half of one per cent for the purpose of enforcing national prohibition, and that the states have no power in the matter, the effect would be to put cider and many so-called 'soft' drinks under the ban.

"Meanwhile," said Mr. Fox, "the enforcement measure, which is now known as the national prohibition act will, if sustained by the courts, deprive accused persons of a trial by jury and make them prove their innocence. No physician will be able to prescribe alcohol in any form without submitting to vexatious regulations which will take so much time and trouble that a busy doctor could not afford to be bothered with them.

Prohibit Home Brewing.

"Mr. Fox predicted that regulations to carry out the provisions of the act would prohibit the selling of appliances for home brewing or distilling, and that ' it is even doubtful if the farmer will be able to turn his own apples into cider, his own grapes into wine or his small fruits into cordials.' "

Mr. Fox contended that the federal amendment specifically prohibits "intoxicating beverages" and this was ratified by the states with the understanding that it meant intoxicating liquors and nothing else.

"Whether the amendment can now be enlarged and extended by congress under the guise of a definition, is one of the issues which will have to be adjudicated by the supreme court," he said, "together with the scope and meaning of the provision that the congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to pass appropriate legislation for the enforcement of national prohibition."

Mr. Fox paid his respects to the Anti-Saloon league by declaring that "in opposing every attempt of the people to vote on the question of prohibition," it had "completely reversed its first declaration of principles of Americanism and democracy."

Shipbuilding Graft Immense, Charge Made

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der Schlesinger will be held. Subsequent meetings of federal grand juries will be held in other large cities of the coast in rapid succession, it was said.

Officials Are Silent.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Department of Justice officials tonight admitted an investigation of financial transactions in Pacific coast shipbuilding has been ordered, but declined to indicate the nature of the evidence. Officials of the shipping board likewise were silent.

The investigation, it was recalled, was instigated by Former Chairman Hurley of the shipping board. It was the intention of the board eight months ago to go into the books of the shipbuilding companies itself, but plans later were changed and the whole matter turned over to Attorney General Palmer. There was no intimation at that time, however, that the alleged fraud would attain any such proportions as government agents now believe they have uncovered.

Information which comes out piecemeal here tended to show that at least seven large shipbuilding corporations were involved in the alleged fraud. Their identity was not disclosed and probably will not be until federal indictments have been obtained and executed.

Avert Rail Strike

London, Jan. 15.—The delegates of railway men's unions have accepted the government's offer in settlement of wage demands made by employes in the lower grades of the service.

NEW GUILTY OF SECOND DEGREE MURDER, VERDICT

Jurors Finally Reach Decision in the Trial of Youth Who Killed Fiancee.

Los Angeles, Jan. 15.—Harry New was found guilty today of second degree murder in connection with the shooting and killing of his fiancee, Freda Lesser, in Topango canon, near here on the night of July 4, last. A jury in superior Judge Cavin W. Craig's court returned the verdict shortly before noon after it had been deadlocked for almost 44 hours and after both sides virtually had given up hope of an agreement.

Coupled with the verdict was a recommendation that the court order the defendant placed in an institution for a "reasonable length of time for observation as to his mental condition."

Lecompte Davis, leading counsel for the defense, announced a motion for a new trial would be made Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the time set by Judge Craig for pronouncing sentence, and said an appeal to the state supreme court would be taken if the motion was denied.

New, according to testimony introduced, is a son of Senator Harry S. New of Indiana.

Maintains Imperturbability.

New maintained to the end the imperturbability that has marked his demeanor during the trial. He heard the expression of his guilt without change of color or other sign of emotion and left the court room for his cell in the jail with firm step. Miss Edna Clancy, his half-sister, also heard the verdict calmly. His mother, Mrs. Lillie Berger, was not present.

Thomas Lee Woolwine, district attorney, issued a statement congratulating the jury. He said the verdict showed that "even the son of a United States senator cannot with impunity wreck a girl's life and then shoot her to death to escape his own villainy.

Canadian Minister Sued For $1,000,000 Damages

Fort Francis, Ont., Jan. 15.—Action for $1,000,000 damages has been started against the Canadian minister of customs and other members of the Dominion cabinet by the Fort Francis Pulp & Paper company, it was announced by company officials. The damages are sought on the ground that the government prohibited the export of paper from the local mills.

Mill officials declare they may close down their plants unless the order is revoked.

Execution Called Off; Court Grants Appeal

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Lancaster district court. Deputy Attorney General J. B. Barnes, assisted by Attorney George W. Ayres, appear for the state, while the prisoner's case is being argued by Attorney Sterling F. Mutz.

Attorney Mutz asked leave to file an amended petition in the court, covering the same points which he raised in a letter to the governor attacking the hearing held before the executive at the prison, January 5.

Deputy Attorney General Barnes stated that the state was ready to proceed at once with the hearing and objected, but the filing of the petition was allowed.

Questions Governor's Action.

In the petition, which was allowed to be read at the hearing this morning, it is charged that Henry Brandt, a juror at Grammer's trial in Howard county district court, was not a citizen of the United States, and was mentally incompetent to serve as an intelligent juror.

It further charged that Ed Frantzer, another juror, had stated before he was sworn into the jury that he wanted to serve in order to assist in returning a verdict of guilty against the accused.

The petition further questions the right of Governor McKelvie to hold the final hearing, which was held at the state prison on January 5.

Mrs. Grammer Hopeful.

As Warden Fenton and his prisoner departed from the court room at the adjournment Mrs. Grammer was allowed to walk down the steps with her husband.

As Grammer stepped into the waiting automobile to return to the death cell in the prison he gently kissed his young wife, who has so steadfastly remained true to him through all his long confinement since April 1, 1918.

"I cannot help but be somewhat cheered," said Mrs. Grammer. "I seem to feel that the electrocution will not take place tomorrow. I am quite hopeful of the outcome."

While Attorney Frank M. Tyrell is speeding to Washington this afternoon to seek a writ of habeas corpus for Cole, J. B. Priest argued the case before Judge T. C. Munger of the federal court here.

Appeal Is Granted.

Judge Munger, who heard Cole's case, denied a habeas corpus writ. Cole's counsel filed an appeal to the United States circuit court of appeals, which was granted.

Mrs. Elizabeth Grammer, child-wife of one of the prisoners and daughter of the murder victim, sat in the electric chair for one minute Wednesday afternoon. She examined the death-machine closely without comment. Then she turned on Executioner Hulburt a glance of hot hatred.

"My husband shall never sit in this chair," she snapped.

Executioner of 135.

The remark, although directed at the hired executioner, had no apparent effect on that 112-pound person. He has officiated at 135 electrocutions in his 23 years of such service.

Hulburt is the most famous electrical engineer in prison history. He electrocuted Lieutenant Charles Becker of the New York police department. Hulburt's hand drew the switch that juiced to death Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley.

In his test of the machine Wednesday, Hulburt found no flaw. But in the chair he noticed the lack of rubber matting for the seat and back. He went to Lincoln and bought the rubber himself. Then he superintended its adjustment.

Hulburt's only apparent worry was whether lawyers for Cole and Grammer would obtain a postponement of the execution.

"I planned to leave Lincoln for New York Friday noon," he said.

Bipartisan Treaty Conference Opened

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crats. Both delegations were chosen informally and were said to be without specific authority to act for their respective sides, but leaders hope that subsequent negotiations will result in a compromise which will muster the two-thirds vote necessary to ratification.

Discuss Lodge Reservations.

The Lodge reservations were the basis of discussion at the conference. While no formal suggestions in writing for their modification were presented by the democrats, verbal suggestions were made by the democrats and these, Senator Lodge said, were taken under advisement by the republicans. Before the negotiations are concluded it is expected that formal drafts of compromise proposals will be brought forth.

Failure of the democratic caucus to select a leader today, according to supporters of both Senators Hitchcock and Underwood, is not expected to have any immediate effect on the treaty questions. Senator Underwood, immediately after the caucus, announced that regardless of the final result, Senator Hitchcock would continue to handle the treaty for the minority with his loyal support. Senator Simmons, a Hitchcock supporter, also stated that the Nebraska senator would continue in charge of the treaty on the democratic side.

Bryan Urges Ratification.

After his conference with senators Mr. Bryan, in a talk with newspapermen, emphasized his belief that a large majority of the American people desire immediate ratification. Prompt action, he said, would accomplish these two results:

First, it would take the question out of politics and permit both parties to turn their attention to very important domestic issues. Second, an agreement would permit ratification by a larger majority than in any other way and that would give the greatest possible weight to our action.

A previously expressed suggestion that democrats of the senate withhold their votes and let the republicans ratify the treaty with their reservations, Mr. Bryan said, should only be a last resort if compromise negotiations failed.

Could Make an Appeal.

"An appeal could be made to the country," he continued, "to reverse, in the league of nations, any action taken by the senate and to authorize restoration of any provisions stricken out. And, in my opinion, the democrmatic party could make a much more successful fight before the people for authority to restore than it can for authority to retain provisions, if it must share responsibility with the republicans for 14 months' delay.

"I believe we can put the republican party on the defensive by proposing an immediate compromise, if compromise is possible, and second, by throwing the responsibility on the republicans for immediate action if compromise is impossible."

Asked whether he believed the president would approve a compromise set of reservations, Mr. Bryan answered:

"I do not know that anybody is authorized to say what the president will accept and I don't think it is fair to ask in advance what he will accept, or for him to suggest changes that would put him where he might be accused of a breach of faith."

Death List Reaches Over 3,000 as Result Of Mexican Tremor

Mexico City, Jan. 15.—Reports slowly coming in from eastern sections of the state of Puebla tell of terrible loss of life in that region as a result of the earthquake on January 3. Further east, in the state of Vera Cruz, the death toll seems to be growing, reports from Couztlan stating that the number of dead there and in surrounding villages is more than 3,000.

The lake which inundated the village of Barranca Grande was caused by a mountain collapsing and damming a river.

An exploring party returned today from Mount Popocatepetl and reported the crater had been entirely changed and that huge fissures had appeared. There were perceptible indications of poisonous vapors rising, they said. The last eruption of Popocatepetl occurred in 1802.

FARMERS FAVOR PUBLIC CONTROL OF RAILROADS

Also Favor Election of Regents of the University and State Normal Schools.

Extension of government control of railroads for two more years was advocated in resolutions passed by delegates to the Nebraska Farmers' Co-Operative and Educational union yesterday at the Masonic Temple auditorium.

Although the delegates discussed the Plumb plan of railroad operation, which was outlined by them at the Auditorium Tuesday evening by Glenn E. Plumb, no resolution was passed either commending or condemning the plan.

The delegates unanimously voted resolutions sustaining the work of federal land banks and favored the liquidation of stock land banks in Nebraska.

Want No Appointees.

Regents of the University of Nebraska and state normal schools should be elected from each congressional district, it was resolved, and state superintendents of schools should be elected by a direct vote of the people. Any attempt to make membership on boards of education appointive was bitterly condemned in another resolution.

The equal distribution of taxes on railroads and other public utilities was demanded.

Touching on the labor question the union passed a resolution favoring collective bargaining as advocated by labor, and favored the principles of collective bargaining in every sense. Legislation favoring co-operative banking was also endorsed.