WEATHER: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by unsettled weather. Probably rain tomorrow. Somewhat warmer tonight. Temperature at 8 a.m., 29 degrees. Normal temperature for Jan. 16 for last 30 years, 33 deg.

The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

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WHOLE COUNTRY GOES DRY

Nebraska, Last State Needed, Ratified Prohibition Amendment Today

MAY MODIFY SECRECY OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Today

Rum and the Workers.
China and Opium.
Monroe Doctrine Meddling?
42,000 Dead Horses.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1919.)

Mr. Sweet, who manufactures paper and is speaker of the assembly in New York State, says that women talk a great deal of nonsense about laws to protect workers. His opinion is: "If working folks would let rum alone, they would not need unions, strikes, health insurance, minimum wages, etc."

With the prohibition amendment soon to be in the Constitution, only one more State needed, the public will test the soundness of Mr. Sweet's view. The workers will HAVE to "let rum alone."

It would be nice if that should indeed solve all problems of the workers. It may not do so, for in India, where they all "let rum alone," you can hire them for fifteen cents a day. They live on a handful of rice, with a piece of cotton wrapped around their loins. They may be happy, looking forward to Nirvana, in which state they won't need either the rice or the loin cloth.

These are interesting spots in the news:

The Bulgarians have pulled down the Turkish Mosque at Sofia. Turkey would like to fight her recent ally. How will you stop that?

The Germans, having temporarily squelched Bolshevism in Berlin, are organizing an army under von Hindenburg, preparing to march against what they call "Polish despotism." How will you stop that?

A hunger stricken crowd in Petrograd begging for bread is fired upon by Bolshevik troops. Even Bolshevik brotherhood has to use powder and shot occasionally.

Lord Robert Cecil says he thinks the League of Nations will not interfere in any way with the Monroe doctrine, and adds: "I think an arrangement could be made by which America could act in behalf of the league."

America hopes that so far as the Monroe doctrine is concerned, the United States will continue to act IN BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES.

This continent has been getting along pretty well with the Monroe doctrine, much better than Europe with its Greek, Turkish, and Balkan wars leading up to the big explosion. The Lord protect us from a Monroe doctrine modified by a league of nations.

President Wilson's urgent, almost alarmist, warning against Bolshevism appears to echo the feeling in Europe.

Orlando is called away from the peace conference because of cabinet troubles and serious disagreement in Italy.

The same Lord Robert Cecil even announces that Germany may be admitted to the League of Nations if she is good. Perhaps the energy with which Bolshevism was shot to pieces in Berlin may have had something to do with that statement, and with the statement that the food blockade against Germany will be modified.

More than forty-two thousand American horses were killed in the war. Those horses had just about as much to do with it, and understood as little about it, as many of the Russian, Balkan, and Turkish men marched up to be shot down.

The new Director of Railroads has appointed a committee to investigate safety devices, automatic control to protect passengers. Let the committee write to the Swiss government for full information. In Switzerland the people own their railroads. All safety devices are used, wrecks are practically unknown, and railroad fares paid by the Swiss are less than half those paid by Americans.

"Dollar-a-year men" in Washington are to receive checks for the year's work signed by President Wilson himself. A majority will preserve the checks framed, not cash them.

Many of those "dollar-a-year men" sacrificed their business interests and rendered invaluable service to the Government. Others will be able to look at the dollar check, signed by the President, neatly framed, and know it represents millions of other dollars put away in profit. The unjust thing is that the public will never know which were which.

Have you money to lend? Chile, Belgium, and China would like to place loans over here. Chile needs money because she is thinking of fighting Peru. Poor old China, to her credit, has given up the opium trade. She has even decided to burn all the opium on hand.

What she is doing with opium is more than we did with whiskey in the United States. Instead of putting it in ammunition, or in industry, or using it for fuel in explosive engines, we poured it into the stomachs of the American people, burning out the linings of those stomachs on the broad patriotic ground that the country needed the money and couldn't afford to give up the tax on whiskey.

NEWS WRITERS ARE ASKED BY PEACE ENVOYS TO GIVE VIEWS

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 the recent "secrecy" order would be brought up, and it was predicted that it would be materially modified.

In the meantime the storm of protest against confining news of the conferences to the official communique is increasing.

In addition, the announcement was made that correspondents would not be permitted inside the foreign office building, as they were Sunday.

A French flunkie wore himself out today, exclaiming "Defundu" (forbidden). The correspondents were given the liberty of standing in the court yard and watching the delegates arrive and depart in their automobiles.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Following the agreement of the peace envoys to confine the official information to the public on the peace conference developments to a single communique daily, the opinion was prevalent among the American newspaper men today that much now depends on any possible action of the American Congress as to whether a right to all facts shall be demanded.

The "gag rule" was apparently effective as a result of the resolution taken by the peace delegates.

Should the situation continue as it stands today, with the only source of official information constituted in the cut and dried daily communique, American public opinion would be kept more or less in the dark, except for the news contained in the official statements.

Only the actual developments would be told in the communiques, which means that the American Congress, as well as the people of the United States, would lack the important details surrounding these decisions and the debate which accompanied them.

Both the American and British press representatives are emphatically protesting against this method of procedure. It has not yet been stated whether this means that the American commissioners will not receive the reporters in audience for confidential talks, but the facts indicate that any such meetings would be limited.

SANITARY DISTRICT FOR D. C. SUBURBS IS UPHELD

The validity of the act creating a sanitary district for the suburbs of Washington, comprising about ninety square miles of Montgomery and Prince George counties, with a population of 40,000 people, was upheld in the Maryland court of appeals today by Judge Briscoe.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER wanted at once; good wages and short hours. Apply THE DOCOLA CO., 1222 14th st. N. W. 1-16

One hour after this ad appeared in The Times a competent stenographer was secured.

Phone The Times your ads.

Main 5260

I Ought To Be a Vampire

Mrs. Taylor Says All Her Friends Told Her So.

But One-Piece Bathing Suits, Shore Parties and Other Romantic Diversions Have Led to Divorce Proceedings.

"Oh, I just love the romantic."

There was a smile and a shrug of the shoulders as Mrs. Mabelle Lee Ludwig Taylor, twenty-one years old, and pretty, used the six words to express a volume of meaning.

Mrs. Taylor is being sued for divorce by Osceola Walker Taylor, internal revenue officer, and to all the harsh things that her husband says about her in the divorce bill, the attractive wife reiterates merely:

"Oh, I just love the romantic."

The answer was made to a Times reporter who asked Mrs. Taylor why her husband had filed suit for $50,000 against Capt. Clarence Wainwright Murphey, of the army intelligence service, charging Murphey with stealing pretty Mrs. Taylor's affections.

"Colonel" Out of Town Now.

Murphey was a colonel in the regular army during the Spanish war and formerly served on the staff of the governor of North Carolina. Murphey's home here is in the Benedict apartments, but the "Colonel," as the army officer is called, is out of town now.

"I was married to Mr. Taylor in New York on November 29, 1918," began Mrs. Taylor, when asked to explain just what she meant by her love of the romantic. "A few hours after our marriage Mr. Taylor went to Boston and I left him. He was too homelike.

"I do not know what Captain Murphey is going to do about the suit. He is such a good man (he is about forty-six years old), and is worried over the divorce proceedings. I do not believe he

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SUGGESTS PROBE OF WORKERS' SALARIES

Hope that Congress would provide for a commission to make a general study of salaries paid Government officials and employes was expressed on the floor of the House today by Congressman Byrns, of Tennessee, who is in charge of the legislative bill.

A provision for such a commission has been put into the bill by the House Appropriations Committee and Mr. Byrns said he approved it.

The matter came up when the legislative bill was being considered and when Congressman Austin was urging an amendment to increase the salary of the superintendent of the Botanic Garden from $2,250 to $3,250.

Austin's amendment was knocked out on a point of order.

BAKER WOULD KEEP ARMY ORGANIZED

Continuance of the present army organization, which gives large powers to the general staff, was proposed to the House Military Committee by Secretary of War Baker today. This it is proposed to make permanent, Baker repeated previous requests for a temporary volunteer force of 500,000 men. This Baker emphasized is a temporary provision.

Other points Baker explained were:

It is planned to make promotion by a selection process instead of seniority, making selections from men who came in from civil life as well as regular officers.

The department will not at present recommend universal military training.

JAP SLAYER SHOWS HOW HARA-KIRI IS COMMITTED

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—"The dagger! You take him like thees."

The diminutive Japanese hand grasped a fountain pen that instantly became villainous-looking.

"You plunge heem into the right side, like thees."

Almost sleepily-contented Oriental eyes followed the course of the hand as it, with the significant pen, pressed close to his side and—"you draw heem through the abdomen—like thees." The hand traveled across the body to the right side and the basilisk eyes followed its course lingeringly.

According To Old Custom.

"That," concluded Dr. Norbu Ishida, who shot and killed Dr. George B. Wolff on December 21, "that is hara-kiri—that is what one of Japan was in honor obliged to do when one's honor had been assailed—that is what I would have had to do years ago—I, a man who have been compelled to kill another."

The Japanese alienist greeted a reporter in the jail at Towson with an apology for his costume, conventional except for the lack of a coat, and gave the only interview which his attorney, C. "Gus" Grason, of Towson, has permitted since the shooting. Himself thoroughly convinced of Dr. Ishida's insanity, Mr. Grason does not intend to run the risk of exciting his client by further excitement attendant upon similar talks, much as it might aid his case.

Not Despondent, He Says.

"I am not despondent," began the educated gentleman of Japan. "I have been mediating, and things come back to me. It was all arranged, all arranged beforehand. I was an instrument. It could not be helped. I had known him before—in 1917. Just before the 21st I had arranged to take a room. I had paid a week in advance. Then I went to the hospital. I could not reject Dr. Brush. He urged me to stay there, to help. I stayed. It was part of the preordination. It could not be helped."

"Night and day, night and day I hear them talk, here. They say Dr. Wolff is crazy; they say that 'the Japanese' is crazy. All the time, night and day, I hear them."

Talks of "The Nurse."

"Yes, Dr. Wolff is part of the preordination plan—he is there. I shall see him," and again the sleepy eyes, hiding a half-smile of near content, seemed to look into the future. "Yes, he is part of it."

"And I shall not be here long—I know it. They will not help me—the authorities," he added, referring possibly to the resident officials of his country. "I know her by the face, not by the name," he went on as the name of a nurse was mentioned.

"She!" Earnestly he looked at the glowing end of the cigarette he was smoking. Complete change of expression held the countenance that had been almost happy. "Yes—I know her. It could not be helped. It was arranged. I shall not be here long."

The impressive silence was interrupted by the hesitating suggestion:

"There will be some doctors sent by the State to see you, Doctor."

The reference was to the approaching investigation into Dr. Ishida's sanity by the State lunacy commission, an order for which was signed yesterday by Judge Duncan in the circuit court at Towson.

"Doctors," repeated the man of Japan, "they will do no good." And the weary smile that accompanied the words held nothing of the realization of murder.

PADEREWSKI NAMED PREMIER OF POLAND

PARIS, Jan. 16.—All opposition to Ignace Paderewski has been abandoned in view of the gravity of the national danger, and the Poles have named him premier of Poland, say late dispatches.

Paderewski is today engaged in the formation of a coalition cabinet.

States Which Ratified the Amendment

1	Mississippi	Jan. 8, 1918	13	Georgia	July 22, 1918	25	Arkansas	Jan. 14, 1919
2	Virginia	Jan. 10, 1918	14	Louisiana	Aug. 3 1918	26	Illinois	Jan. 14, 1919
3	Kentucky	Jan. 14, 1918	15	Florida	Dec. 14, 1918	27	Indiana	Jan. 14, 1919
4	South Carolina	Jan. 23, 1918	16	Michigan	Jan. 2, 1919	28	Kansas	Jan. 14, 1919
5	North Dakota	Jan. 25, 1918	17	Oklahoma	Jan. 7, 1919	29	North Carolina	Jan. 14, 1919
6	Maryland	Feb. 13, 1918	18	Ohio	Jan. 7, 1919	30	Alabama	Jan. 14, 1919
7	Montana	Feb. 19, 1918	19	Tennessee	Jan. 8, 1919	31	Iowa	Jan. 15, 1919
8	Texas	March 4, 1918	20	Idaho	Jan. 8, 1919	32	Colorado	Jan. 15, 1919
9	Delaware	March 18, 1918	21	Maine	Jan. 8, 1919	33	Oregon	Jan. 15, 1919
10	South Dakota	March 20, 1918	22	West Virginia	Jan. 9, 1919	34	New Hampshire	Jan. 15, 1919
11	Massachusetts	April 2, 1918	23	Washington	Jan. 13, 1919	35	Utah	Jan. 15, 1919
12	Arizona	May 27, 1918	24	California	Jan. 13, 1919	36	Nebraska	Jan. 16, 1919

SNOWDEN TO HANG, SAYS COURT

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 16.—In an opinion delivered by Judge N. Charles Burke this morning the Court of Appeals of Maryland affirmed the judgment of the circuit court for Baltimore county in which John Snowden, an Annapolis negro, was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lottie May Brandon, a young Washington woman, on August 8, 1917, in this city.

Snowden was sentenced to be hung, and the action of the court of appeals today makes it practically certain the sentence will be carried out. Those close to Governor Harrington say he is convinced of the guilt of Snowden, and will not hesitate to set a date for the execution. It is likely to take place about the middle of February.

Snowden, in spite of the evidence against him, persistently has declared he is innocent. He has told conflicting stories about his movements on the morning of the crime, but he has resolutely declared he had never seen Mrs. Brandon.

The killing of Mrs. Brandon and the incidents during the hunt for the criminal constitute one of the most sensational chapters in the annals of crime in Annapolis and its vicinity.

Mrs. Brandon was a youthful wife and expectant mother, living with her husband, Valentine N. Brandon, in a little home on Second street, which runs from West street to the Murray Hill section. Brandon, who was employed at the naval experimental station, left his home before 8 o'clock on the morning of the day of the crime. He returned after 5 o'clock p. m. to find his wife dead on a couch in the front room of the first floor. Her clothing was torn and disarranged, and there was a big bruise on her forehead.

COLONEL DEEDS NOT TO BE TRIED

Colonel Deeds, of the aircraft production service, will not be tried by court-martial. Secretary of War Baker today approved the recommendation of the acting judge advocate general against such action.

Colonel Deeds was made the subject of charges in the report of the Hughes investigation committees report on aircraft production.

WIRELESS CONTROL BILL IS TABLED

Secretary Daniels' radio bill, providing for Government ownership and control of all American wireless under the supervision of the United States navy, was tabled this afternoon for the rest of the present Congress by the House Merchant Marine Committee in executive session.

TUMULTY ILL AT HOME.

Secretary Tumulty was confined to his home today with a cold.

MINES REPORTED OFF VIRGINIA COAST

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Members of the crew of the schooner Edith, of Buenos Aires, arriving today, reported they passed three floating mines off the coast of Virginia last Monday morning.

The Navy Department has been notified. Mine sweepers have been sent out.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OF BRAZIL DEAD

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 16.—Rodriguez Alves, president elect of Brazil, who was never able to assume the duties of his office, on account of illness, died at 12:40 a. m. today.

Vice President Delphim Moreira, former governor of the Minas Geraes, succeeds to the Presidency.

Alves was unanimously elected to the Presidency last March, but was unable to assume his office on November 15, the date of inauguration, because of ill health. Recently he contracted influenza, and hope of his recovery was abandoned several weeks ago. Wednesday afternoon he received the last sacraments of the Catholic church.

Served One Term.

Alves had already served one term as President of Brazil—from 1902 to 1906. During that administration he gave evidence of being one of the greatest statesmen Brazil has ever produced. He brought about the enactment of numerous public health measures, and besides improving the principal Brazilian ports, remodeled and virtually rebuilt the city of Rio Janeiro.

Alves also strove at all times to bring a closer relationship between Brazil and the United States. He was regarded as the strongest friend of the United States and the foremost advocate of Pan-Americanism in South America. In an interview last May he said:

"Brazil will continue to follow the course of the United States of North America to the end of the war. The change in administration in Brazil will in no way alter Brazil's friendly policy or her whole-hearted backing up of the aims and purposes of the United States."

U. S. REQUISITIONED SHIPS RELEASED

The United States Shipping Board today released from Government control all ships operated under requisition.

The total number of vessels involved is about 248. Their deadweight tonnage is 1,219,000.

Orders of the Shipping Board prescribe for release of the privately owned ships upon the arrival of each in an America port, or upon completion of its present voyage.

MRS. LEBAUDY TO BE PUT IN CELL

MINEOLA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Orders for the jailing of Mrs. Lebaudy, slayer of her husband, the "Emperor of the Sahara," were issued today by District Attorney Weeks.

In spite of the statements of the woman's physicians that she was so ill any sudden excitment might kill her, Weeks believes she is able to go to jail. Sheriff Seaman was instructed to put her in a cell.

Since the killing of Lebaudy, the woman has been under guard at her home.

Grand jury investigation of the case was resumed today.

To Aid Defense.

The opinion that Mme Lebaudy will not be indicted for the murder of her husband was strengthened today when it became known that Mark Rosenfeld, messenger boy of 123 East One Hundred and Tenth street, Manhattan, who was expected to give damaging testimony before the grand jury, had materially strengthened the case of the defendant.

Rosenfeld accompanied Jacques Lebaudy, the slain man, from Manhattan on the night of the tragedy. He was with him when he entered Phoenix Lodge, the Lebaudy house at Westbury, and was met by Mme. Lebaudy.

The messenger, who is fifteen years old, who disappeared after Mme. Lebaudy shot the self-styled "Emperor

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1.)

FOOD FOR EUROPE FAVORED IN SENATE

The resolution carrying the $100,000,000 requested by President Wilson for feeding the peoples of Europe was ordered favorably reported to the Senate this afternoon by the Appropriations Committee.

There was no roll call on reporting the resolution, but Senator Kenyon of Iowa reserved the right to file a minority report on behalf of himself and others.

The committee adopted a resolution urging President Wilson to reach a firm agreement with the allies that will bind them to give their share of the $300,000,000 needed for food relief.

The total requirements at present can be met with this sum, a cablegram from the interallied food commission to the committee said.

Amendments to the resolution provided for an itemized accounting to Congress of all expenditures, and for auditing the accounts in the same manner the accounts of other Government departments are audited.

ITALIAN CABINET MEMBERS RESIGN

ROME, Jan. 16.—The Italian cabinet resigned today.

Premier Orlando has been commissioned to form a new ministry.

NATION WILL BE BONE DRY WITHIN YEAR FROM TODAY

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—Missouri today ratified the prohibition amendment.

One year from today the United States goes "dry."

Prohibition has become part of the basic law of the nation.

Ratification today of the Federal dry amendment by the legislature of Nebraska makes that measure the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution.

All but half a dozen of the forty-eight States are expected to adopt the amendment in the next few weeks, but the action of Nebraska today gives the ratification of three-fourths of the States, the number necessary to administer John Barleycorn the knockout punch.

War Prohibition July 1.

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.

Ratification in the Nebraska legislature was complete at 10:25 a. m., when the senate concurred in a house resolution passed earlier in the day.

The senate, two days ago, ratified the amendment, but the ratifying resolution as passed by the house this morning was amended and was returned to the senate for concurrence.

The amendment at one stroke wipes out 236 distilleries, 992 breweries, and over 300,000 saloons and wholesale liquor establishments.

It cuts from employes of these institutions an annual income of more than $70,000,000 in pre-war times.

$1,000,000,000 Revenue Lost.

It cuts off from the United States $1,000,000,000 in revenue proposed under the new revenue bill.

It removes the liquor question from national, State, and city politics and helps decrease city, State, and Federal expense by decreasing law violations.

The fight on liquor, triumphant today, is an old one.

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 the organization of antiliquor societies, the W. C. T. U., the Anti-Saloon League, and others.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, Maine went dry. Kansas followed.

Carrie Nation Arises.

The militant Carrie Nation, of Kansas, rose up in 1900, and proved to be one of the most picturesque figures the fight has developed.

Ten years later the movement swept the country. Another constitutional amendment was offered—the eighteenth addition to the Constitution.

Distillers propose a fight on the amendment in the courts on the grounds that it was not adopted by two-thirds of the whole Congress, and that the seven-year limitation invalidated the measure.

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

The first thirty-six States ratifying the amendment, in order 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, Carolina, Alabama, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Oregon, Utah, Iowa and New Hampshire.

"The prohibition amendment was ratified today," Senator Sheppard announced, "one day less than thirteen