United States Is Permanently A 'Dry' Nation

Treaty and Prohibition Commissioner Work in Harmony to See That the Amendment Is Obeyed

State Directors Selected

Regulations as to What Is and Is Not Allowed Are Made

President is Told

WASHINGTON, D.C., Oct. 7—National prohibition, as Constitutional experts have long predicted, has been made permanent by the recent action of the Senate. The Senate on Saturday evening passed a joint resolution to that effect, and it was instantly approved by the House.

The Senate resolution provides that the prohibition law shall not remain in effect until January 1, 1921. The President has already indicated that he will sign it.

The resolution declares that the amendment of the Constitution which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall not be revoked or amended by any law of Congress unless a joint resolution of both houses of Congress shall have the force and effect of a law of the United States.

The Senate resolution also provides that the President shall, within sixty days after the passage of this joint resolution, appoint a Prohibition Administrator and a Prohibition Commissioner, who shall hold office until January 1, 1921.

The resolution further provides that the Administrator and Commissioner shall have the power to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of the prohibition law.

The Senate resolution was passed by a vote of 83 to 7, with 9 abstentions. The House resolution was passed by a vote of 318 to 27, with 10 abstentions.

The Senate resolution was signed by the President on Saturday evening, and it was immediately approved by the House.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Taft, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution was supported by Senators Wickersham, Witham, and Dillingham.

The resolution was opposed by Senators Fessenden, Burton, and others.

The Senate resolution was approved by the House on Saturday evening, and it was immediately signed by the President.

The resolution was introduced by Representative Wickersham, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution was supported by Representatives Nast, Corwin, and others.

The resolution was opposed by Representatives Fessenden, Burton, and others.

The resolution was approved by the House on Saturday evening, and it was immediately signed by the President.

The resolution was introduced by Senator Taft, chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution was supported by Senators Wickersham, Witham, and Dillingham.

The resolution was opposed by Senators Fessenden, Burton, and others.

The resolution was approved by the House on Saturday evening, and it was immediately signed by the President.

The resolution was introduced by Representative Wickersham, chairman of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution was supported by Representatives Nast, Corwin, and others.

The resolution was opposed by Representatives Fessenden, Burton, and others.

The resolution was approved by the House on Saturday evening, and it was immediately signed by the President.