

U.S. Army to Remain Under Present War Organization For Another Year, Is Plan

Secretary Baker Pigeon-Holes General March's Recommendations For Universal Military Training, Saying He Will Not Take Action Until After the Peace Meet Ends; Agrees It Is Impossible for Congress to Reorganize Army Now

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE) Washington, Jan. 16.—The house military committee practically reached an agreement today in conference with Secretary Baker and General March, chief-of-staff, to postpone the war department reorganization bill until the next session of congress and with it a large part of the prospective debate over the future military policy of the country.

A suggestion by Chairman Dent that a legislative rider on the army appropriation bill continuing the existing war organization of the department and the regular army for another year, be substituted for the reorganization measure, met with the approval of Mr. Baker and apparently with that of a majority of the committee members.

500,000 Army Was Proposed.

The proposal grew out of a conference at which Secretary Baker and the chief-of-staff explained to the committee the reorganization measure framed by the department, providing for a regular army of 500,000 men to be raised by voluntary enlistment on a flat three-year basis.

The bill also would have made permanent the absolute control over all branches of the army now exercised by the chief-of-staff as a war-time necessity.

Chairman Dent said it would be impossible to get such a bill through congress in the six weeks remaining of the session. Committee members agreed with him, pointing out that the war department bill on its face appeared to be a military policy measure which abandoned the theory of universal military obligation.

Baker Blocks Universal Training.

Secretary Baker would make no declaration in regard to universal military service. We are not in favor of the use of poison gas in war," General March declared. "Not that it makes any difference how you kill a soldier, but the gas lies on the ground and penetrates back to villages and kills women and children. No civilized nation ought to use it."

The general said that even before the armistice was signed, the International Red Cross was working for an agreement among the belligerents for abandonment of gas warfare. He added that the peace congress was expected to prohibit its use absolutely. In the meantime, the army will continue to study the subject, to provide masks for defense of troops against gas, but make no plans to employ it, the general said.

MINIMUM TWENTY DOLLAR WAGE FOR WOMEN BEFORE LEGISLATURE; LOWER CALIFORNIA PURCHASE UP

Rosa McKay, Author of the Present \$12 Minimum Weekly Wage for Women, Would Raise the Ante \$8 More Per Week; Minimum Of \$1200 Yearly for Teachers Also Asked; Campbell Presents Memorial Backing Ashurst on Purchase

(By Star's Phoenix Bureau) Phoenix, Jan. 16.—With the introduction of an amendment to the minimum wage law for women, the first of the contemplated labor legislation which the present session of the legislature is to be called upon to consider, appeared. A bill providing a change in the salary to be paid female workers was presented in the house this morning by Mrs. Rosa McKay of Globe.

The amendment proposes that "No person, firm or corporation transacting business within the state of Arizona shall employ any female in any store, office, shop, restaurant, dining room, hotel, rooming house, laundry or manufacturing establishment at a weekly wage of less than \$20 per week." The bill carries a penalty clause providing that violations shall be punished by fines of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 or imprisonment for not less than 10 days nor more than two months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Only Fourteen States Certified.

Only fourteen of the states have certified their action to the state department. The vote of the Mississippi legislature, the first to act, has not been received at the state department. The Mississippi secretary of state said today at Jackson that the certificate had been mailed to Washington immediately after the legislature acted and that a duplicate would be sent if the original had been lost.

Proclamation of the ratification of a new amendment is made, but this was said to be a formality and not a requisite part of changing the constitution.

Raises New Federal Problems.

New problems of government are raised by the prospective stoppage of the manufacture and sale of malt liquors, as hundreds of millions of dollars derived from internal revenue will have to be obtained from other sources. Laws for enforcement of the amendment also will have to be passed by congress.

Only a minimum of unemployment is expected to result, as the cumulative severity of successive restrictive measures adopted since the war began already has caused many distillers and brewers to seek other uses for their plants. Hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in distilleries and breweries.

More than half the territory of the United States already is dry through state action or local option elections. Until recently the movement of limited quantities of liquor for personal use was permitted, but the supreme court ruled several days ago that the "Reed 'bone dry'" amendment made such traffic illegal.

West Led in Prohibition.

Western and southern states took the lead in prohibition. In the west only California, Nevada and Wyoming still license the sale of intoxicants and in the south only Louisiana. The remaining west states form a belt through the Mississippi and Ohio river valleys to New England, these states including Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

NOT TO JUNK COLORADO ROAD.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 16.—Following today's decision of the Colorado public utilities commission, upholding jurisdiction of Judge J. W. Sheaford, of the federal court, permitting A. E. Carlton and associates to junk the Colorado Midland railroad, Mr. Carlton declared tonight that for the present at least the road would not be junked.

Lower Calif. Purchase Introduced.

In support of the Ashurst bill pending in congress Campbell of Coconino, presented to the senate a memorial requesting the passage of the measure. The Ashurst bill contemplates the acquisition by the United States by purchase of the state of Lower California, the Coronado Islands and a tract of land in the State of Sonora approximating 10,000 square miles.

Concurring in the house resolution extending the sympathy of the legislature to the widow of the late Theodore Roosevelt, the senate under a suspension of the rules passed the Coffee resolution, which is to be forwarded immediately.

Senate Quorum Fades Away.

The afternoon session went for naught. Called to order at 2 o'clock, the senate recessed for two hours awaiting a report from the appropriation committee upon the bill providing for the expenses of the legislature. When the committee made a report two hours later a quorum of the senate could not be secured and adjourned.

The insurgents, the announcement said, have sent a delegation to King Nicholas at Paris, asking that American troops be

U. S. VOTED DRY WITH A MARGIN OF TWO STATES

Nebraska Wins Honor of Making Deciding Ratification; Nation Is First Great Power in the World to Vote in Prohibition

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE) Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 16.—The prohibition amendment to the federal constitution was ratified by the house of the New Mexico legislature today, but action in the senate was deferred while the measure was referred to committee and both houses adjourned until Monday.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Ratification today of the federal constitutional prohibition amendment made the United States the first great power to take legislative action to stop permanently the liquor traffic.

Nebraska's vote gave the necessary affirmative three-fourths majority of the states to make effective the amendment submitted by congress in December, 1917.

It was followed by similar action in the legislatures of Missouri and Wyoming, making 38 states in all which have approved a "dry" America.

Affirmative action by some of the ten state legislatures yet to act is predicted by prohibition advocates.

Huge Stocks to Dispose of.

Under the terms of the amendment, sale and importation of intoxicating liquors must cease one year after ratification, but prohibition will be a fact in every state much earlier because of the war measure forbidding the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages after June 30 until the demobilization of the military forces is completed. Under the wartime measure, exportation of liquor is permitted, but the great stocks now held in bonded warehouses will have to be disposed of before the federal amendment becomes effective.

Discussion as to whether the new amendment becomes a part of the constitution now that 36 states have ratified it or whether it becomes a part of the basic law only when each state has certified its action to the secretary of state, led today to a search for precedent, which showed that the only two amendments ratified in the last half century providing for income taxes and direct election of senators were considered effective immediately the thirty-sixth state had taken an affirmative action.

Senator Shepard, author of the prohibition amendment, held that national prohibition becomes a permanent fact January 16, 1920.

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500 Bolsheviks Cowed By Police in Attempted Seattle Demonstration

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE) Seattle, Jan. 16.—Approximately 500 persons, leaving an open-air mass meeting and starting a parade through the city's business district, singing I. W. W. songs, were dispersed early tonight by 20 mounted police officers, supported by five automobiles containing police armed with carbines, and behind these a platoon of policemen with clubs.

The parade marched down Third avenue to Yesler way, where, according to witnesses, it was said, leaders started the cry, "Let's go for the police stations." Hardly had the men turned into Yesler way when the police, who had been fully aware of their movements, appeared. Most of the persons in the crowd broke and fled. Through the groups remaining the mounted officers rode back and forth and later kept up a patrol of the streets of the vicinity. No violence was reported. The preparedness of the police evidently cowed the marchers as quickly as it surprised them.

Practically every principle of the Socialists and the I. W. W. was urged for adoption in the flood of oratory which occupied both the morning and the afternoon sessions.

Speakers demanded the organization of an American soviet, the press and the capitalist class were denounced, and the declaration was made that a new day for labor is at hand in which the masses will rule the world.

A. F. of L. Assailed.

Pleas were made for industrial democracy and solidarity of labor, and the American Federation of Labor was bitterly assailed. The radical delegates and the crowd in the gallery loudly cheered the revolutionary sentiments expressed by the speakers.

The climax was reached when a moving picture was shown of the Mooney case. One scene showed soldiers carrying an American flag in the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade and there were hisses from some of the radicals in the crowd when this was flashed on the screen.

The committee on resolutions is expected to make its final report tomorrow after which the convention will adjourn. Tonight the leaders of both the conservatives and the radicals were unable to predict with any degree of accuracy what the congress would do at its closing session.

Debs, "Detained," Sends Regrets.

The report, it is said, will recommend the adoption of the program of the International Workers' Defense league for the liberation of Mooney and Billings and make some kind of a declaration on the numerous radical ideas suggested for the policy of organized labor during the reconstruction period. A telegram was read from Eugene V. Debs, expressing regret at his inability to come to Chicago and address the convention because of the conditions imposed by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver of Cleveland, when the Socialist leader was released on bail after his conviction for violation of the espionage law.

In the telegram, Debs said among other things:

"Puts Russia Ahead of U. S.

"Free speech prevails in Russia but is dead in the United States since the world has been made safe for democracy. The conservative element has the unequalled approval and support of the capitalist press which can only mean that the conservative element is true to the capitalist class and false to the working class. I am with and for the radicals."

"The hour has struck for action. Long-winded resolutions and humbug petitions to corporation tools in public office and corrupt politicians are worse than useless. Mooney is innocent and the whole world knows it. The convention can do no less than demand his unconditional release and issue an ultimatum to that of failing to give due notice that if that fails, a general strike will follow at a specified time and industry paralyzed throughout the land. Appeal has been made to their consciences in vain and now let the batters of labor be opened on their profits."

"Silk Hat Conspirators."

"If the silk hat conspirators and would-be lynches out on the Pacific coast and elsewhere insist upon war, let it come. We have nothing to lose but the gags upon our lips and the chains on our bodies. Now is the time to prove the solidarity of our class. The people are with us in this fight, and will stand by us from coast to coast in our determination to rebuke capitalist criminals and maintain our rights as American citizens."

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and vice chairman of the convention, expressed the radical view when he said:

"Urge 'Good Revolutionists.'

"There are some things for this convention to do that is more important than the Mooney case. While President Wilson is at the peace conference to free the poor slaves of Europe, he will not forget to do something to free the poor wage slaves at home. We are going to stay here and finish this job if it takes all year. If you are a good revolutionist, you will not do anything to obstruct this new radical movement. The day has passed when officialism can railroad a man to the gallows because of his opinions."

The speaker was cheered when he criticized some of Postmaster General Burleson's official acts.

W. F. Dunn, of Butte, Mont., said the radical program embraced a plan to liberate Mooney and Billings, adoption of a method of uniting the working classes of the United States which will compel capital to give them everything they demand.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BOLSHEVIK HISS AMERICAN FLAG AT LABOR MEET

Radicals Hold Floor at Mooney Gathering; Denounce A. F. of L.; Demand "War;" Japanese Valet Delights the Delegates

(By A. P. LEASED WIRE) Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16.—All the 46 defendants in the I. W. W. conspiracy case were found guilty by a jury in the United States district court here tonight. The verdict, "Guilty as charged," was returned at 6 o'clock, after the jury had been out since 4:35 o'clock. Sentences will be imposed tomorrow by United States Judge Frank H. Rudkin of Spokane.