

U. S. DONE DRIVEN
1920 PREDICTED

Four More States Required to Carry Entire Nation for Prohibition.

WETS MUST WIN THIRTEEN

11 More Months Allowed by Anti-Saloon League for Ratification of Amendment That Will Put End to Demon Rum.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS. CHICAGO, April 21.—(Special.)—America will be home dry by March, 1920, unless the camel falls down and breaks his hump. March 1, 1919, or less than 11 months from now, is the latest by the Anti-Saloon League for the finishing up of the ratification of the National dry amendment by the states. It will go into effect one year after the states ratify.

From all the signs the predictions of the dry are conservative. Old Man Barleycorn is frogy and is hanging onto the lamp post. Already the drys have hammered the West into a position where the West must hold 13 out of 16 wet states intact, or, to put it conversely, the drys need only to hang onto what they have and put four out of 16 wet states on the water wagon, and it will be "good night, nurse" for the demon rum.

Eleven Already Dry. Here's the situation right now: It takes 16 states to ratify the dry amendment. Eleven states have already ratified. Of these, five are wet states or were wet when they flipped the switch. The 11 are—Dry, Mississippi, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Montana, South Dakota; wet, Kentucky, Maryland, Texas, Delaware and Massachusetts.

Georgia, a dry state, will open its legislative session in June. It is a foregone conclusion that it will ratify. This will put 12 states on the list. Twenty states, now some dry, will start their legislative sessions next January. On ratification every one of the 29 is regarded as a lead-pipe cinch. They are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

When these 29 dry states ratify it will make a total of 32. Four More Needed. The drys will have only four more to go. In other words, they have to capture only four out of the 16 remaining states, all of which at present are wet in varying degrees of moistness.

Five of the 16 will vote on state-wide prohibition next November, and four of the five at least are considered sure of going dry. The Louisiana Legislature will meet in May, and there is more than a chance that it will ratify. In at least three states, notably Illinois, the drys may elect dry Legislatures next Fall. Here are 16 wet states in which the last stand of old King Alcohol will be made. The table shows the present percentage of population living in dry territory and the percentage of area without saloons.

States That Are in Doubt. The question simmers down to this: Are there 13 states in the 16 which the wets can hold intact?

SLACKER SENT TO PRISON. J. Corigan Wears Camouflage Beard to Escape Detection.

KALAMA, Wash., April 21.—(Special.)—J. Corigan, slacker from Cowlitz County, who was arrested by Sheriff Studebaker recently, was tried before Federal Judge E. H. Cushman Wednesday and sentenced to 30 days in the Federal prison, after which he must serve in the Army.

U-BOAT DRIVE IS FAILURE. Germany Said to Be Disappointed Over Success of Campaign.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Disappointment in Germany over the lack of success of the submarine campaign is pictured as severe in dispatches yesterday from Switzerland. Bitter criticism of the Admiralty, the dispatch says, has followed the realization that the sea war is not accomplishing what was claimed for it in the beginning. One dispatch says:

The accounts in the Berlin papers of the recent debates let it be clearly perceived in spite of the censor the severity of the criticisms which have come to light. The German people have been attacked by deputies of almost every party, while Admiral von Capelle had constantly to resort to the plea of extenuating circumstances for the poor effectiveness of the German navy to obtain the results calculated.

KALAMA PEOPLE OVER TOP. Celebration to Mark Close of Third Liberty Loan Campaign.

KALAMA, Wash., April 21.—(Special.)—More than 250 Kalama people have made subscriptions to the liberty loan, according to the latest figures, and Kalama's subscriptions now total \$24,650, as against her quota of \$17,500. Carroll, in Kalama's district, has subscribed \$2450, with a quota of \$2000, and is entitled to an honor flag. Next Wednesday morning the people of Kalama will celebrate the close of the campaign with a big rally, at which Canadian, British and French veterans will deliver addresses. The 46-piece band from the naval training station will furnish music.

GERMAN MASSES DESIRE PEACE, DESPITE PLEA OF RULING 'GOD'

Common People Admit That Belgium Atrocities and Sinking of Lusitania Were Responsible for Prolonging Bloodiest War in History.

BY BLANCHE SLOCUM. (Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Company.)

Germany today you hear that "Belgium" was a blunder and that "Lusitania" was a blunder, and such confessions are not merely the unburdening of contrite hearts, they express hatred of the German imperial government—the government that has mismanaged this war, and, by mismanaging it, raised up new enemies, made the name "German" a hissing and a by-word among all nations outside the central empires and brought down intolerable woes upon the German people. But even among those Germans who now call the invasion of Belgium a crime a little is known regarding German atrocities in Belgium—the monstrous outrages committed, not in violation of army orders, but in strict obedience to army orders. On the other hand, the Germans still swallow the stories of frightful things done to German soldiers by the Belgians—yes, and to German Red Cross nurses.

"Hear! hear! Belgians," you hear Germans say later on. "Nobody can manage them." German officials said this, firmly convinced that it was unreasonable of the Belgians not to lie down more suitably under German oppression. Not that Germans called it oppression, however. If they forced Belgians to make ammunition for the German army it was "because the poor wretches were starving." If they stripped Belgian mills of machinery and took it to Germany it was because the machinery stood idle, why leave it there when it contained metals the fatherland sorely needed?

Kaiser Sanctions Atrocities. At the outset nothing in German newspapers indicated that Germany had violated the neutrality of Belgium. According to the German press, Belgium had already taken sides with the allies. When German officials went through the Brussels archives the papers printed in full the documents that were expected to prove it. They proved no such thing. Keenly on the lookout for convincing evidence, and finding none, Germans were later wondering: Did Germans regard the conquest of Belgium as likely to end in annexation? Some did. One day when I had brought up the subject, not of annexation but of fidelity to neutrality, I was told: "We have no outlet to the sea." To the speaker's mind this seemed to justify invasion.

Even today King Albert is no hero in Germany. It would astonish most Germans to discover how he has been worshiped elsewhere. But they perfectly understand today why Belgium resisted, and they have long since outgrown the mood that justified the violation of Belgium on grounds of military necessity. And those who said in the beginning that stories of German atrocities in Belgium were got up by the British in order to make America join the allies have never seen America do just that and to feel that, while Belgium was by no means the chief cause of America's action, it was nevertheless one of many contributing causes.

Hun Brutality Stirs World. And not of America's action alone. The whole world over Germany's treatment of Belgium stimulated anti-Germanism. When nation after nation loop up arms against Germany, Germany heard repeated the same charges of brutality toward Belgium. In each instance they appeared, to some degree, offensive can only procure for the central empires a "hunger peace."

AUSTRIA IN DESPAIR

German Claims of Victory Fail to Encourage. People Unable to See Hope When War Shall End, as Debt Will Be so Great and Needs for Supplies Will Be Hard to Satisfy.

FUTURE OUTLOOK GLOOMY

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The feeling in Austria is one of despair, despite the claims Germany is making to what the offensive will accomplish, according to an official dispatch from France. In spite of all the sensation the Germans are making in Austria about their offensive," says the dispatch "they are preserving a definite appreciation of the painful situation with which the monarchy is struggling. The full difficulties are inextricable. Heavy clouds are gathering in Bohemia and among the Jugo-Slavs and even the decisive and rapid victory promised by the Germans would not bring much relief to the present perplexities of Austria-Hungary.

This is at least the opinion of the arbiter Zettung, of Vienna, which says: "After the war we shall have to pay Germany a huge sum in interest. But we shall have to pay to the victors, France and to England, to which we shall owe huge sums. Our agriculture will need machinery from America and Algerian phosphates. In order to be clothed and shod, we shall need cotton from America and India, wool from Australia and South Africa, hides from America, rubber from Brazil, rubber from the Congo, copper from the United States and nickel from Canada. And for all that we shall have to pay and we shall have to transport those foreign goods, we shall have to pay. The rates will be high.

"But how shall we pay these billions? In gold? We have none. In merchandise? Our exports are insignificant as compared with these importations. Issue a foreign loan? A loan of several billions is the only means of re-establishing our exchange and who will lend it to us? Germany? She will have enough to do to secure our annual debt of \$1,300,000,000. Holland and Switzerland? They are small countries. Our entire economic future will depend upon whether the American money markets are open to us or closed. But we cannot force America to lend us money. The soldiers of Hindenburg cannot advance to the other side of the ocean. We shall only have, then, these necessary billions if America is friendly to us after the war; if there is between the United States and ourselves no disputed question.

The conclusion which the Socialist paper makes is that the famous Hindenburg offensive can only procure for the central empires a "hunger peace."

SEATTLE MAN HEADS LODGE

Royal Arcanum Elects Grand Council Officers for Year. TACOMA, Wash., April 21.—(Special.)—Grand Council officers of the Royal Arcanum for the state of Washington were elected before adjournment Friday. The next meeting will be held in Seattle. Officers elected were: Grand regent, Tom H. Brown, Seattle; vice-grand regent, J. L. Beckwith, Vancouver; grand orator, C. A. Pallen, Tacoma; past-grand regent, Murray G. Crawford, Tacoma; grand secretary, J. Brandy, Seattle; grand treasurer, L. M. Glidden, Tacoma; grand chaplain, Dr. Grove, Spokane; grand guide, C. E. Carmichael, Seattle; grand warden, J. Murphy, Seattle; grand scribe, J. W. Davies, Seattle; grand trustee, Paul B. Hyner, Tacoma.

BRITISH REPLACE LOSSES

King Reports Army Has More Guns and Munitions Than Before Drive. LONDON, April 21.—The Ministry of Munitions has received the King's commands to convey to the officials of the ministry, to the employers and to the munitions workers throughout the country, both men and women, his majesty's high approval of the exertions made during this critical time and his satisfaction at the remarkable results achieved. The losses and expenditure of munitions during the battle already have been made good, without any undue depletion of the normal supplies. There now are actually more serviceable guns, machine guns and airplanes with the British armies in the field than there were on the eve of the German attack.

RIVETING RECORD CLAIMED

Crew of Mobile Shipbuilding Co. Drives, 1250 Rivets in 9 Hours. MOBILE, Ala., April 21.—What is held to be a record on composite ship riveting was reported today at the plant of the Mobile Shipbuilding Company. A crew of five workers yesterday drove 1250 rivets in nine hours. A report with the names of the crew was telegraphed to the Shipping Board at Washington, claiming the riveting record for American shipyards. The rivets driven were twice the usual number done in one day.

WHIRLWIND OF RADICALISM SWEEPS RUSSIA AND NONE KNOW FOR HOW LONG.

SOVIETS MEET AT NIGHT. Smolny Institute Changed From a Lonely, Deserted Barracks Into a Busy, Humming Hive, Heart and Soul of Revolution.

BY LOUISE BRYANT. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Company. Copyright Canada, 1918, by Public Ledger Company by arrangement.) Smolny Institute, headquarters of the Bolsheviks, is on the edge of Petrograd. Years ago it was considered "way out in the country," but the city grew out to meet it, engulfed it and finally claimed it as its own. Smolny is an enormous place; the great main building stretches in a straight line for hundreds of feet, with an ell jutting out at each end and forming a sort of elongated court. Close up to the main ell snuggled the lovely little Smolny convent, with its dull blue domes and the silver stars. Once young ladies of noble birth from all over Russia came here to receive a "proper" education. I came to know Smolny very well while I was in Russia. I saw it change from a lonely, deserted barracks into a busy, humming hive, heart and soul of the last revolution. I watched the leaders, once accused, hunted and imprisoned, raised by the mass of the people of all Russia to the highest places in the nation. They were borne along on the whirlwind of radicalism that swept and still sweeps Russia, and would themselves do not know how long or how well they will be able to ride that whirlwind.

Whirlwind of Radicalism Sweeps Russia and None Know for How Long. SOVIETS MEET AT NIGHT. Smolny Institute Changed From a Lonely, Deserted Barracks Into a Busy, Humming Hive, Heart and Soul of Revolution.

Tramp of Proletariat Resounds. Smolny was always a strange place. In the long, dark hallways where here and there flickered a pale electric light thousands and thousands of soldiers and sailors and factory workers tramped every day. All the world seemed to have business at Smolny. The once polished white floors over which tripped the light feet of careless young ladies became dark and dirt-stained and the great building shook with the tramp of the proletariat. I ate many of my meals in the big mess hall on the ground floor with the messes. There were long, rough wooden tables and wooden benches and a cold air of friendliness pervading everything. You were always welcome at Smolny if you were poor and if you were hungry. We ate with our spoons, the kind the Russian soldiers carry in their big boots, and all we had to eat was cabbage soup and black bread. We were always thankful for it, too, and always afraid that perhaps tomorrow there would not be even that. We stood in long lines at the noon hour chattering like children. "So you are an American? Tavaritché will all he does it go now in America?" they would say to me.

Lenine Holds Himself Aloof. Updates in a little room tea was served night and day. Trotsky used to come there and Kameneff and Volodarsky and all the rest except Lenine. I never saw Lenine at either of these places. He held aloof and only appeared at the largest meetings and no one got to know him very well. But the others I mentioned would willingly discuss events with us. In fact, they were very generous about giving out the latest news. In all the former classrooms typewriters ticked incessantly. Smolny worked 24 hours a day. For weeks Trotsky worked in the building. He ate and slept and worked in the office on the third floor and strings of people came in all day long to see him. All the leaders were frightfully overworked and looked haggard and pale from loss of sleep.

Something's Got to Be Done. I will give you an example of the speeches of the soldiers: "I tried, annihilated, little soldier mounds the rostrum. He is covered with mud from head to foot and with old blood-stains. He blinks in the glaring light. It is his first speech, and he begins like this, in a shrill, hysterical shout: "Tovaritch! I come from the place where men are fagging their graves and calling them trenches! We are eaten out there in the snow and the cold. We are forgotten while you sit here in the halls of the Provisional Government, hold out much longer! Something's got to be done! Something's got to be done! The soldiers' work with the soldiers' committees and the soldiers are starving and the allies won't have a conference. I tell you something's got to be done or the soldiers are going home!"

Peace, Land and Bread. The cry. And the factory workers told of the sabotage of the bourgeoisie, how they were ruining the delicate machinery so that the workmen could not run the factories; shutting down the mills so they would starve. It was not true, they cried, that the workers were getting fabulous sums—they couldn't live on what they got. Over and over and over like the beat of a drum, the same words came the cry of all starving Russia, "peace, land and bread!" I think it would be very unjust to blame the leaders for any of these things they took, because my observation was that they were always pushed into these actions by the great will of the majority. It is certainly foolish to think also that the peasants were isolated from Smolny. One of the most spectacular events that happened in Petrograd since the revolution was the two-mile parade of peasants from 6 Fontanka, where they were having the meeting of the All-Russian Peasants' Congress, to Smolny, just to show their approval of that institution. The parade was decided upon after a speech of Lenine.

So many different organizations had offices in Smolny. There worked the now-famous military revolutionary committee in Room 17, on the top floor. This committee, which performed some extraordinary stunts during the first days of the Bolshevik uprising, was headed by an 18-year-old boy by the name of Lasarinov. It was a busy room, couriers came and went, foreign-

BOLSHEVICK RULE CHANGES THE WORLD

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any of the thousands of soldiers, workers or peasants who came there express one trace of sympathy for the German government. They had, however, the same feeling that President Wilson had about speaking of the people of Austria and Germany over the heads of their autocratic military leaders. (Continued tomorrow.)

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