

# The Sunday Oregonian

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### PROHIBITION WINS, SAYS MR. HAYNES

Success of Dry Law Held Fully Proved.

### 18TH AMENDMENT ENFORCED

### Saloon Gone and Its Many Evils Abated.

### MILLIONS QUIT DRINKING

Total of 17,500,000 Imbibers Estimated to Have Abandoned Use of Spirituous Liquors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—The facts and figures, together with "an even dozen unquestioned points in proof that the 18th amendment is being enforced," were made public tonight by Prohibition Commissioner Haynes in a statement on the eve of the second anniversary of the national prohibition act, which became effective January 16, 1920.

The 12 points cited as "so outstanding that no attempt can be made in denial" follow:

"Disappearance of the open saloon.

"Abatement of the drinking public dining rooms.

"Fading of the treating evil, which was recognized as the greatest contributing agency in the development of a liquor appetite.

"Closing of whisky cure and similar institutions.

"Increased savings accounts.

"Record-breaking Christmas business.

"Decreased drunkenness.

"Prohibitive prices of bonded liquor for beverage use.

"Dangerous character of illicit whisky.

"Surprisingness of present day drinking.

Waiting Minority Weakens.

"Wall of howling minority who would go to the length of undermining the constitution to nullify an amendment which their action demonstrates is in actual effect.

"Changed attitude of former hostile statesmen, political leaders and the press."

Mr. Haynes declared that the prohibition amendment was being enforced to an even greater extent than had been anticipated and predictions of opponents had not been borne out by actualities.

"The chief cause of non-enforcement," he said, "was the appointment of wet officials and smuggling. This is being corrected by the appointment of officials who are in sympathy with the law and by serving notice on neighboring countries that their flags are being used to protect smugglers."

He declared enforcement would henceforth be a much easier undertaking, for various reasons, including the attitude of the public, curtailing of sources of supply, closer co-operation of all enforcement agencies and the "poisonous death-dealing character of practically all illicit liquor now on the market."

### Drunkenness Cut Down.

Arrests for drunkenness, he declared, have decreased 60 per cent, liquor withdrawals have been reduced 50 per cent, while last year's importation of liquor was one-half of one per cent of the total consumption of liquor in America the year before prohibition.

Seizures of liquor he estimated at 500,000 gallons of distilled spirits and wine, while the estimated value of property seized during the past year was \$12,907,000. The miscellaneous property seized consisted of 600 automobiles, 40 boats, 26 wagons and carriages, 45 horses and mules, one airplane, five motorcycles, \$7500 in cash, 10 tracts of land and seven stocks of merchandise.

Under court proceedings, Mr. Haynes said, there were 20,000 federal indictments.

### WAR ON "HE VAMPS" IS BEGUN BY MAYOR

OLEs, WITH VENGEANCE, IS CLEANING UP YOUNGSTOWN.

### 2,000,000 MEN AFFECTED

### Two Conferences Held by Hoover in Week.

### DIFFERENCES ARE AIRED

### Carriers Urged to Let Public Benefit by Any Cut in Wages. Miners' Side Is Heard.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Simultaneous strikes, nationwide in extent, of 500,000 coal miners and 1,500,000 railway employees are assuming definite and disturbing form as a contingency which the country may have to face in less than three months hence.

President Harding, anticipating the situation and its far-reaching possibilities, has directed Secretary Hoover to bring the opposing forces into contact and establish a series of negotiations designed to prevent the impending disaster.

Two such conferences have been held within a week. The first was held January 7 at the 8-street home of Secretary Hoover in this city.

**Railway Delegates Attend.**

That conference was held after those present had dined together at dinner as Mr. Hoover's guests and was attended by the following persons:

J. Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad; C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central railroad; W. W. Atterbury, vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad; A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central railroad; Carl Gray, president of the Union Pacific railroad; Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen; William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railroad Conductors.

**John L. Lewis Is Met.**

The second conference was held the following Monday and was between Mr. Hoover and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

A third conference between railway executives and leaders of railroad labor is down on the programme for Monday in this city.

At the first conference the entire railroad situation, so far as the labor angle is concerned, was discussed. The railroad executives told Mr. Hoover frankly of their unanimous desire to reduce rates and of their unwillingness to make a voluntary reduction in the face of the present wage scales. They pointed out what they considered their inability to make further rate concessions until wages and other costs were reduced, and reiterated their declaration to pass on to the public in the form of cheaper rates any benefits which might accrue to the roads through a reduction in wage scales.

**Rate Reduction Is Desired.**

Mr. Hoover was understood to have told the executives that the administration is extremely desirous of seeing railroad rates come down and that no effort should be spared to reduce them.

What the railroads already have done toward reducing wages still further was discussed at some length. It was pointed out that practically all the large railroads of the country have proposed reduced wage scales to their employees; that negotiations be-

### ALL ENERGY BENT TO AVERT STRIKES

Government Tackles Rail and Coal Issues.

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### WHITE HOUSE SAYS HAYS WILL RESIGN

POSTMASTER-GENERAL TO GET JOB WITH MOVIES.

### GENERAL GOETHALS WILL MAKE SURVEY

COLUMBIA BASIN COMMITTEE TO CLOSE DEAL.

### NEW GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS IN ERIN

Formality of Approving Treaty Carried Out.

### VALERIA ADHERENTS ABSENT

Collins Heads List of Newly-Made Officers.

### LEADERSHIP IS NOMINAL

Arthur Griffith Is Expected to Be Looked to as Supreme Authority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—(Special.)—Postmaster-General Hays to retire from the cabinet in the near future to become directing head of an association of motion picture producers and distributors was announced today at the White House after a conference between President Harding and the postmaster-general. President Harding in a statement declared he could not "well interpose any objection to Mr. Hays' retiring to take up a work so important," while Mr. Hays, stating that he had decided to accept the offer, made it clear that as yet no contract had been executed. He expressed confidence that a satisfactory contract could be agreed upon.

Representatives of motion picture producers and distributors were negotiating for the services of the postmaster-general for some time, and are understood to have outlined clearly to Mr. Hays what they wish him to undertake. Within a few days he expects to confer again with them, and unless something unforeseen develops, it is expected a contract will be signed.

The date of his retirement, Mr. Hays said, would depend largely on the wishes of his prospective employers. He declared, however, he would not give up his government duties until the president has had time to select his successor.

It was said at the White House (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 14.—(Negotiations with General George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama canal, to undertake a survey of the Columbia basin irrigation project for the purpose of determining the feasibility of the two proposed river diversions, will be closed immediately at a contract price of \$20,000, Director Scott of the state department of conservation and development announced today.

General Goethals first asked \$25,000 to notify him at once if \$5000 could be placed at his disposal, which with the \$15,000 now in the Columbia basin fund, would make the required amount. At a meeting today in Spokane the committee placed the \$5000 in the bank with Director Scott as trustee, the department was notified. The Spokane chamber of commerce sent a delegation over the state in an effort to raise the \$10,000 required to bring General Goethals here at the first-named price.

General Goethals will be asked to study the Columbia and Pen d'Oreille proposed diversions and report which plan is the most practicable in bringing the water to the land.

Director Scott said today that (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—The provisional government of the Irish free state is now a functioning body.

Final formalities of approving the treaty with England were carried out late today when, after a historic meeting in the Mansion House of representatives of the southern Irish constituencies who formally ratified the treaty, Eamonn J. Duggan took to Dublin east a copy of the treaty signed by the members of the new government.

Sixty-five members, elected to sit in the house of commons in southern Ireland, attended the morning meeting. No women representatives nor any other adherents to Eamonn de Valera, republican ex-president, were present.

First on the list of eight men appointed as constituting the provisional government is Michael Collins, and it was assumed he will be made the nominal head. As a matter of fact, however, the correspondent is authoritatively informed that Arthur Griffith, ex-president of the Dail and chairman of the delegation that negotiated the treaty, will be looked to as its supreme authority.

**Griffith's Position Peculiar.**

The position of Mr. Griffith is one of peculiar difficulty. As president of the Dail—that is, the Irish republic—he occupies the same position as did Mr. de Valera and during treaty debate in the Dail Miss Mary MacSwiney and Eakine Childers demanded that he keep his two offices of republican president and head of the new administration distinct.

Miss MacSwiney, Mr. Childers and others of the republican party also stressed the necessity of keeping the Irish republican parliament under authority only of the Dail. It was regarded as significant, therefore, that neither Mr. Griffith nor Richard Mulcahy, the Dail's new minister of defense, has a nominal place in the new administration. Ministers appointed to administer the provisional government include with two or three exceptions, all the members of Mr. Griffith's republican cabinet.

**Foreign Affairs Place Goes.**

There is no room in the provisional government for the minister for foreign affairs, George Gavin Duffy, because foreign affairs are outside its scope. But Mr. Collins, Mr. Duggan and William T. Cosgrave, as well as other departmental heads of the republican government, will head the departments in the provisional administration.

William Devolite, chairman of the meeting which ratified the treaty, made it plain that the assembly had no intention of a parliament. He pointed out that it had never met before and would never meet again. The speech made by Mr. Griffith contemplated the complete suppression of the Dail on the election of a free state parliament.

**Constitution Big Task.**

The drafting of a constitution will be the most important task of the provisional government. Constitutional lawyers here and perhaps in England probably will be called in to assist.

The feeling in Dublin has been (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—A thousand doughboys returning from Germany on the transport Crook learned today for the first time that their ship had sprung a leak last Tuesday and had been in danger during great gales that swept the North Atlantic.

"Not a crap game stopped," was the smiling comment of Captain Frank Reppa as the Crook was being lashed to her pier at the transport base in Brooklyn. The transport St. Mihiel, which had been dispatched to her assistance, accompanied her up the bay.

The doughboys eagerly scanned the newspapers giving accounts of the plight of the Crook and then remarked that seasickness gave them more concern than anything else.

Captain Reppa said that most of the crew of 140 were sent below decks to plug up open seams. Some water leaked in and it was necessary to remove luggage. Care was taken to see that the water did not reach the coffins of 42 bodies of American soldiers which were transported from French cemeteries for reinterment in their native soil.

The Crook's skipper was inclined to belittle the experience. He said some of the rivets had given way, causing the seams to open, but that at no time was there great danger. In addition to the 968 enlisted men and 60 sailors, the Crook brought 14 German brides and eight babies.

### PROGRESS IS MADE IN SHANTUNG CASE

All Other Conference Activities Stand Still.

### KIAOCHOW SOLUTION NEARER

### Moves Are Preliminary to Complete Restoration.

### SHARP TILTS EXPECTED

### Holding of Far Eastern Discussions in Abeyance Favored by Delegates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Shantung negotiations took another step forward today while all other activities of the arms conference were at a standstill. Meeting for the 26th time, the Japanese and Chinese agreed on the preliminary moves looking to complete restoration of Kiaochow territory to China.

There also was apparent in some quarters a mounting hope that the question of the Shantung railroad, the only point on which the two delegations have found themselves deadlocked, would be settled soon on the basis of American and British compromise suggestions under consideration in Peking and Tokio.

**Rumblings Are Renewed.**

The halting progress of the discussions, however, coupled with suggestions of conference negotiations on other subjects, led to renewed rumblings of disappointment from foreign delegations anxious to get home. Conference officials were talking tonight of a resumption of the sessions of the far eastern committee next week, although 24 hours before they had indicated that the committee would not reassemble until the Shantung problem had been solved.

Besides Shantung, the general far eastern issues constitute virtually the only remaining business of the conference. A reply still is awaited from Tokio regarding the Pacific fortifications section of the naval treaty, but most delegates are so confident that the points will be easily settled that they are beginning to speak of the naval negotiations as a closed chapter.

**Shantung Issue Put First.**

A view that the far eastern discussions should be held in abeyance to give free rein for the Shantung negotiations, has been emphasized in American quarters, it being argued that the Japanese and Chinese groups were fully occupied with the question of the Kiaochow leasehold and that the far eastern committee could not go ahead without them.

It is evident, however, that not all delegations agree with the American view. After nine weeks of discussion and with important political developments shaping in foreign capitals, some delegates are outspoken in their desire to avoid every unnecessary delay in the main tasks.

**Splitting Clashes Expected.**

That some spirited clashes of opinion are to be expected when the far eastern meetings are resumed is becoming more apparent. Today Dr. Chung Hui Wang, Chinese delegate, issued a statement reaffirming the determination of China to press her request for conference discussion of the "21 demands" despite objections of the Japanese. Meantime, among other delegations there developed evidences that not only this request but the Chinese proposal for abolition of spheres of influence and for restoration of leased areas face a dubious prospect.

Among officials close to the Shantung conversations the opinion prevailed today that both China and Japan must be ready to adopt a compromising attitude on the railway (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

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