REPUBLICAN SENATORS DEMANDING UNITED ACTION AGAINST COVENANT

BORAH WARNS THERE WILL BE THIRD PARTY UNLESS STAND IS TAKEN

DYER POSITIVE PRESIDENT WILL STAND FOR BEER

Republican Representative Tells House Committee Wilson Will Act on Question Soon.

MEANWHILE COMMITTEE BLOCKING WET PROPOSAL

Wayne B. Wheeler Stands for Buttermilk Although Sen. T. J. Walsh Says It Contains Some Alcohol.

Universal Service, Special by Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.—Representative Dyer, Republican, of Missouri, told the House judiciary committee today he was certain President Wilson will rescind the beer and wine sections of the war-time prohibition act. The President will take this action next week, he said.

Mr. Dyer declined to give his authority for the assertion, but declared he was "very positive" that beer and wine will be saved. He added that he had not received a reply to his recent cable to the President urging that he suspend these restrictions.

Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts and Igoe of Missouri, Democrats, and several members of the House expressed confidence that the President will take some action along this line next week. It is safe to say that the feeling is stronger than ever among the congressmen that the United States will not go "bone dry" July 1.

When he learned of Mr. Dyer's statement, Representative Randall, Prohibitionist, of California, declared the President could not rescind the beer and wine section without removing the entire war-time prohibition act.

Won't Change Plans.

"No action by President Wilson," Mr. Randall continued, "will change my plan to offer an amendment to the enforcement bill to compel absolute prohibition after July 1."

That any relief may be granted will have to come from other sources than Congress was made more certain today when the judiciary committee rejected an amendment to the enforcement bill which would have given the President specific authority to issue a proclamation declaring the war-time prohibition act should not apply to beer and wine. The vote was 12 to 5 against the proposal.

The committee made another concession in eliminating Section 11, which was feared particularly for its effect in curbing the bootleggers. Under the wording of the section any person caught carrying intoxicating liquors on his person could have been branded a "common nuisance" and enjoined.

The provisions prohibiting one person from telling another where he could get a drink was amended in words "in violation of the law." The enforcement legislation will be reported to the House Monday, Chairman Volstead stated today. The steering committee, he added, has promised it shall be considered next week, probably beginning Tuesday or Wednesday.

In the Senate judiciary committee hearing today, Wayne B. Wheeler, speaking for the Anti-Saloon League, advocated the abolition of all near-beer containing alcohol in any amount. He said:

"We must reach the near beers, which can be used to evade enforcement of the prohibition amendment. We do not want to interfere with legitimate soft drinks, but we do want the law framed so that it will not be possible for near beer saloons to sell stronger beer under cover and make enforcement of the law more difficult."

"Would your proposal not bar buttermilk?" asked Senator Walsh of Montana. "It is a fermented drink, and I have read that it has a slight trace of alcohol."

"Would your proposal not bar buttermilk?" asked Senator Walsh of Montana. "It is a fermented drink, and I have read that it has a slight trace of alcohol."

"I drink a good deal of buttermilk," Mr. Wheeler replied, "but I hadn't the slightest idea that there was a bit of alcohol in it. I don't think we ought to prohibit a beverage like that."

SEATTLE MEN IN "LOST BATTALION"

Other Western Men in Famous Unit of Major Whittlesley in Argonna Forest.

New York has been claiming the "Lost Battalion," the unit of the 77th Division, whose commander was the late Charles W. Whittlesley, in the Argonne last fall when he made a heated remark to a Hun request to surrender, as "its own," but no less than two men who fought with the battalion have declared that many of the men were from Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

Private James G. Irwin, who has been visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Nelson, 2132 42nd Ave. N., says many of the unit's men were from Camp Lewis and Camp Kearny, Cal. Two comes Private L. Coe McCollum, 4009 First Ave. N. W., Seattle, late of the "Lost Battalion," and recently discharged at Camp Lewis, who believes that there were at least four other Seattle men in the famous unit. He gives the fellows' names as Gaubset, Chick Hall, Richard Coe and Harvey Young. He believes that fully 40 per cent of the unit's fighters were men from the West.

Irwin, whose home is in Garland, Wyo., has a new version of the then Major Whittlesley's reply to a request for surrender. He says a doughboy of the outfit who had been captured by the Huns was sent back with a written request for the Americans to lay down their arms.

"Major Whittlesley said to the doughboy: 'You fool! I ought to kill you!' declared Irwin, 'and for a minute I was afraid he was going to do it, too.'"

FORM LAW PARTNERSHIP

Former Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney Frank P. Helsell announced yesterday to the local bar that he had formed a partnership with Cassius E. Gates, under the firm name of Gates & Helsell, with offices at 1205 L. C. Smith building.

Mr. Helsell is a graduate of the University of Michigan and has practiced law in Seattle for eleven years, four of which were as chief deputy under Prosecuting Attorney Alfred H. Lundin.

Mr. Gates was graduated from the University of Minnesota and has been in active practice here for the last ten years.

NEW HEAD OF BRAZIL LAUDS WILSON'S WORK

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.—Warm appreciation of President Wilson's course at the peace conference and his support of Brazil was expressed here tonight by President-elect Epaticio Pessoa of Brazil at a state dinner tendered him by Vice-President Marshall.

"That support, constant, opportune, firm and loyal made itself felt," said Dr. Pessoa.

"I am glad to proclaim it on this occasion and to affirm that my country is fully aware of its extension which will remain vivid in her memory.

PALMER ATTACKED AGAIN IN HOUSE

Formation of Chemical Foundation, Inc., Now Subject of Criticism.

ASKS BOMB PROBE FUND

Universal Service, Special by Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.—A. Mitchell Palmer's administration of the office of alien property custodian was further criticised in the House today. The point of attack this time was the formation of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., to "engage in the manufacture of dyestuffs in the United States," according to Representative Moore, Republican of Pennsylvania.

The subject was brought up in connection with consideration of an appropriation of $1,400,000 in the sundry civil bill for the apprehension and prosecution of anarchists and bomb throwers responsible for the recent series of outrages.

Outlining Attorney General Palmer's plans for the suppression of the anarchists, as explained to the Appropriations Committee by Mr. Palmer, Representative Byrns of Tennessee, ranking Democrat of the committee, said Francis P. Garvan of New York City had reluctantly agreed to accept the post of assistant attorney general in charge of crime detection.

Mr. Moore asked if Mr. Garvan is also alien property custodian and Mr. Byrns said he was "informed that he is."

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED BY HOUSE; GOES TO SENATE

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.—The House late today completed consideration of money measures for this session by the passage of the sundry civil bill, carying $483,000,000.

This bill marked the first actual step by Congress to rid the country of "Reds." Attorney General Palmer was given $1,400,00 to use in ferreting out and prosecuting the radicals.

As the bill goes to the Senate, it is minus appropriations for continuation of the United States Employment Service.

FIGHTS MAN WHO WOULD SAVE HER

White Wife of Seattle Japanese Pulled From Green Lake After Struggle.

Jumping off the end of the dock of the Woodland Park boathouse into Green Lake, Mrs. Eva Sugiura, white wife of Joseph Sugiura, a Japanese, of 1107 Yesler Way, who disappeared from her home Friday night after leaving a note to her husband threatening suicide, attempted to end her life at 9 o'clock last night. She was dragged from the water after a violent struggle with R. Weir, of 6200 Woodlawn Avenue, who was nearby in a boat at the time. She was taken to the City Hospital. Physicians say she will probably recover.

Weir, with W. A. Kelly of the Wintonia Hotel, and N. G. Ginion, of 315 Battery Street, were out in a rowboat on Green Lake when Weir noticed the woman leap. The three men rowed promptly toward the spot. Weir threw off his coat and jumped into the water. The woman vigorously resisted his attempts to rescue her but after a bitter struggle he dragged her ashore.

Mrs. Sugiura was first taken to the Lakeside Hospital but she became so violent she was later taken by the police to the City Hospital.

In her farewell note she said she was weary of a life in which she could "not be somebody."

Rugs or Razors at Auction by U. S. Government

Want a new washboiler? Not this summer?

Very well, then—have a fleet of new rugs or some musical instruments, or, maybe, a razor!

If you care not for these things, try a flock of automobile accessories. You think not? All right, then how about some groceries, or a suit of summer underwear?

These are only a few of the 1,400 different articles to be auctioned by Uncle Sam in the rooms of the B. & L. Auction Company, 2001 Second Avenue, next Tuesday and Wednesday. The sale, a semi-annual affair, is of an accumulation of unclaimed parcel post packages in the "dead letter" section of the postoffice.

The collection comes from postoffices in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska. The sale will take place under the direction of J. F. Caraher, superintendent of this department. B. Levy, who has presided at these sales for several years and who recently sold the Siems-Carey-Kerbaugh war contract equipment, will act as auctioneer.

TAKES OFFICE JULY 15

James F. Leghorn Unable to Leave State Job Before Then.

James F. Leghorn, a member of the State Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, who has just been chosen as auditor of appropriations by the finance committee of the city council is expected to assume his new duties about July 15. He informed the members of the committee that he would be unable to leave his state position before that time.

In addition to his duties connected with assisting the finance committee in handling the city funds, the committee plans to have him also act in the capacity of supervisor of employment to assist in coordinating the work of the various departments of the council.

ALLEN REMAINS TO DIRECT PLANS FOR HIGHWAYS

Governor Hart Refuses to Accept Resignation Tendered by Commissioner—Cotterill May Go.

MARK E. REED URGED TO CONTINUE CAPITOL JOB

Hart Notified of His Desire to Leave Because of Press of Private Business—Served Six Years.

OLYMPIA, Saturday, June 21.—Governor Louis F. Hart has declined to accept the resignation of James Allen, state highway commissioner.

Following the recent change of administration, Commissioner Allen, as a Democratic appointee, filed his resignation, to be accepted at once if the governor desired a new supervisory head in the highway department.

Normally Commissioner Allen's term would not expire until 1921. He is the first among appointed Democrats to take the formal course usual to a change of administration. Whether other Democrats in state office will follow this lead, and also whether any more, or all of them will be accorded similar treatment by the new governor, is an interesting phase of the present administrative situation that still awaits development.

In announcing his decision to retain Commissioner Allen, Governor Hart let it be known that he would issue no appointments to salaried state offices until after July 1. This policy applies directly to Frank R. Spinning, member of the public service commission, whose appointive term expired June 16, and Ronald A. McDonald, industrial insurance commissioner, who has been a holdover for the same reason since June 3.

His First Opportunity.

In closely interested quarters the Governor's course in declining Commissioner Allen's resignation and in also refraining from acting as readily upon expired terms, may be taken as an indication that he has other intentions as to the latter offices, but the fact remains that the present chief executive has had opportunity of acting only upon the one resignation. It is understood that one or three Democratic appointees have consulted somewhat with him as to what he might intend as to their immediate official destinies, without tossing these openly upon the up or down chance of the governor's choice.

Announcement of the executive attitude as to Commissioner Allen is doubtless actuated by the desire to allay any apprehension as to possible interruption or delay in the state highway improvement program involving expenditure of approximately $12,000,000 through a complete change of active supervision. Without intending any comparative consideration of professional ability among engineers who might be candidates for the position, the hopelessness of expecting any new man to step in at this time and handle the vast volume of highway improvement now under way as well as Commissioner Allen can handle it is generally conceded by men and interests in the good roads program.

Road Plans All Laid.

Commissioner Allen has literally lived with the state highway development plan since he became chief engineer to the State Department in 1914. In March, 1916, he succeeded to the office of state highway commissioner upon the resignation of W. R. Roy, which makes his period of department service the most historic of highway improvement in this state beginning with the legislative session of 1913. Already this year, under legislative authorization last winter of by far the greatest highway improvement enterprise ever undertaken by the state, $750,000 in constructions contracts have been let and the opening of bids on June 23, 24 and 25 will increase this total of work started to $2,000,000 at least with the bulk of the $12,000,000 expenditure to follow in succeeding months of the biennium. Every prependiture projected to follow in succeeding months of the biennium. Every preparatory engineering detail in this gigantic construction scheme reaching to all parts of the state has been worked out under Commissioner Allen's supervision and mastery of this course of study, aside from and essential to immediate direction of the work now going on and which refusal to accept Allen's resignation is the governor's answer. He has previously stated that so far as he can prevent it the state's service will not be permitted to suffer by the change in executive office.

As to Cotterill.

Nothing is officially intimated as to George F. Cotterill of Seattle who succeeded Allen as chief engineer to the highway department when the latter became commissioner, but statehouse forecasting inclines to the view that his resignation will probably prove eventually acceptable. Functions of the chief engineer are also closely bound up in the present improvement program, but these are regarded as in nowise so serious a consideration with Commissioner Allen at the head of the department. In an active public life Cotterill has never been at all popular with the powers that now prevail in the branches of state government. Highway department appointments lie in the hands of the State Highway Commission, which is scomposed of the governor, state treasurer, one member of the Public Service Commission, state auditor and state highway commissioner. Democratic heretofore by a vote of three to two. Without further changes it is now Republican by the same proportion.

By written protest against resignation already received, Governor Reed from leaving the capitol commission. Mr. Reed was appointed by the late Governor Ernest Lister six years ago and recently notified the new governor of his desire to be relieved of further commission duties on account of the pressure of private business, which has heretofore threatened his activities as a leading member of the House.

In asking Reed to reconsider his resignation, which was recently filed, Governor Hart makes a strong appeal on the pioneer fact that part of the new capitol site was once the home of Mr. Reed's father and the home of his own young manhood. He points out that Mr. Reed as head of one of the largest logging companies and taxpayers in the state, has the confidence of a large number of citizens and possesses knowledge of timber that makes him especially valuable to the state in disposing of timber and lands belonging to the capitol grant, in addition to the worth of his business ability and experience in getting the best results in state

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WISCONSIN MAN WHO ACTED AS SUFFRAGE MESSENGER

—Photograph copyright by Harris & Ewing.

D. G. James Surrounded by admirers.

The photograph shows D. G. James of Wisconsin surrounded by members of the National Woman's party after his successful race to make his state first on the list that have ratified suffrage. Mr. James won because he was waiting at the State Department when the building opened in the morning.

Suffrage Ratification Race Won by Wisconsin

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Badger State Noses Out Next Door Neighbor

Miss Ada James Sends Friend Father, Grand Army Veteran, to Capital With Certified Copy of Legislative Action and He Was There When State Department Opened.

By M. M. Mattison.
Capital City Bureau,
The Seattle Times,
923 Colorado Building.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.—Wisconsin has been officially recognized as the first state to ratify the women's suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States, nosing out Illinois, which broke the news to Vice President Thomas R. Marshall first, but did not get its record into the secretary of state's office on time.

There was a lot of excitement around the headquarters of the National Women's party last week when the word came from both Illinois and Wisconsin that the Legislatures had ratified the amendment. The militant branch tried vainly to ascertain just when the two states acted and could not get a satisfactory reply. They worried lest it get down to a point of figuring the minute and hour and allowing for differences of time.

Then along came Ada James and settled it all. She sent Friend Father down to Washington with a certified copy of the legislative action and though a veteran of the Civil War he came through a speed and endurance contest first and then hurried home to tell his friends of the Wisconsin all about it when they met Monday in annual encampment.

Veteran Enters Race.

In a general way the arrival of James, pere, was told in the dispatches last Saturday, but the sidelights of the incident have not been given. There never was any chance for the state of Washington to compete for first honors in the suffragettes' fight for that state is away off on the edge of the continent, the Legislature was not in session and Washington was regarded as a safe state anyway. So the suffragettes out there were expected to and they did set the sidelines and watched Illinois and Wisconsin get off to a running start on the same morning.

Here is where Ada James comes in. She has been one of the most active workers in the Women's party in Wisconsin ever since that body was organized and was chairman of the committee that handled the last stage of the campaign. Whether she actually maneuvered to have her father drop in at Madison from their home at Richland Center is not told, but he was there and he was right handy when Gov. E. L. Phillips signed the papers and the Wisconsin governor, as though he expected something of the sort, told the elder James to start toward Washington. James wanted a younger man sent, but Governor Phillips insisted, the state treasurer loaned the money, Mr. James bought an extra shirt and satchel—he explained all this himself when he got here—and then started.

Eternal Feminine in Evidence.

Then the eternal feminine of it almost mixed things up badly. Chairman Ada James, so stated because the resolution was on its way to Washington, telegraphed the National Women's headquarters here that "father" was on his way with the valuable paper and she wanted him met at the Union station and escorted to the secretary of state's office.

Maybe Miss Alice Paul, president of the Women's party who campaigned in Wisconsin, knew who Ada James' father was. Maybe Maud Younger, chairman of the lobby committee, knew. Possibly Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, finance chairman, knew. But Alice Paul was still campaigning in the Middle West; Miss Younger was attending the A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City and Mrs. Lewis was drumming up votes at Harrisburg, Pa.

It is certain that Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel, press chairman, did not know the father of the Wisconsin chairman and he was almost the lone official of the party in town. Besides she did not know whether it was a sporting thing to do—to interfere in the race between Illinois and Wisconsin. Fortunately James, pere, solved the problem for himself by seeking out Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin and getting his aid.

There Bright and Early.

As a result James and his Wisconsin resolution were on the steps of the State Building when the offices opened in the morning and he received an official receipt acknowledging he was first to file his papers. Then he went up to the Women's headquarters and posed for a lot of photographs after which he went back to Wisconsin to attend the G. A. R. encampment, held Monday. The Illinois resolution, by the way, was forwarded by mail and offered for filing in Congress instead of the secretary of state's office.

The Women's party announced this week that Gov. Carl E. Millikin of Maine would submit the suffrage amendment to the Maine Legislature at its special session next October and urge its ratification. The governor's secretary, L. M. Hart, sent word to that effect to Maud Younger, head of the lobby brigade.

A load was taken off the minds of the women by an explanation from Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, finance chairman, on duty at Harrisburg, Pa., that the Pennsylvania procedure requires committee hearings and a lot of other red tape before legislative action can be taken. The women feared Senator Boise Penrose might be blocking them.

Looks Like Impossible Task.

Miss Mabel Vernon, chairman of the organization committee of the Women's party, is just back from Georgia with a report that all the members of the Democratic committee in that state have assured her that Georgia may ratify the amendment in June. The committeemen promised to support it, she says. Both Georgia and Texas Legislatures meet this month, and Alabama has a session in July. The women figure Texas is a certainty for them.

Seven states meet in regular session in January: Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia. To win the right to vote in 1920 the Women's party must bring about enough special legislative sessions to act on the amendment in the interim. Of course the women would vote anyway in the twenty-eight suffrage states, but they want universal suffrage next year.

The job looks so big that even the women are frightened and up to the present most politicians believe the fight cannot be won by 1920. But the women believe in trying and thus far they have won a lot of fights by trying hard enough.

HADLEY TO FIGHT FOR PROTECTION ON LIME.

Representative Lin H. Hadley of Bellingham, Second Washington District, will renew his efforts next week to have lime considered for emergency tariff legislation. Puget Sound producers have protested against the importation of lime from British Columbia, which in turn, maintains a prohibitive tariff against the product of the United States. Hadley's bill protecting magnesite against the Austrian product that figured largely in the war propaganda of the central empires, individual members of the committee have shown that they were very favorably impressed by the enterprise and sacrifice of Washington men in locating and developing an industry in Washington state that was absolutely essential to the winning of the war and now is threatened with destruction for the benefit of an enemy country at a time when the Seattle investors have not been able to get back any of their investment. In fact their bonds as well as capital investment are still outstanding and committeemen figure they stand to pay $700,000 for their patriotism. Hadley is confident his bill will be recommended for passage and efforts are being made to prevent a minority report being filed.

Ready to Begin Hearings.

Senator W. L. Jones, chairman of the subcommittee of the commerce committee that will meet with a like committee from the public lands organization, said this morning he hoped to begin hearings early next week. The matter now is waiting for a report from the War Department.

Representative J. W. Summers, dissatisfied with the first report of Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director, which shows a decided advantage of Seattle grain markets over those of the inland empire, today renewed his request that a special rule be adopted allowing a higher price to be paid for wheat in Eastern Washington.

The Senate committee on interstate commerce has concluded its hearings on the Poindexter long and short haul bill. It is proposed to decide upon a report next Thursday.

Timber at Three Tree Point.

Representative Albert Johnson of Hoquiam has reintroduced his bill authorizing the War Department to cut and sell the timber on the military reservation at Three Tree Point, King County, and Fort Canby. The trees, or many of them, are said to be ripe and should be removed.

At present the War Department under its general military powers can cut the timber but cannot sell it. The spruce divisions last year, however, took some spruce from the Three Tree Point. This question has been before the House since the 64th Congress.

Another bill reintroduced by Johnson yesterday provides for the issuance of special naturalization papers to wives and children of naturalized aliens. They attain citizenship by the admission of the husband and father, but at present there is no separate record made of the other members of the family.

MAKING BIG FIGHT ON LANE'S LAND BILL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.—If Chairman Nicholas J. Sinnott of the House committee on public lands wished to speed up work on the Mondell soldiers' settlement bill he could get a report out of his committee late next week. But probably he will try to hold the question open for further hearings, delaying the executive sessions at which the measure will be whipped into final shape until the road is paved for its passage.

The truth is, though not publicly admitted, that time is essential to remove some strong political opposition as well as to harmonize sectional differences.

Testimony taken before the committee, coupled with some private inquiries, has pretty clearly demonstrated that there is a hang-over political fight, started during the last session and directed against Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, whom some Republican leaders, a few of whom are in the Senate, believed was getting too much credit out of the soldiers' settlement scheme.

Press Bureau Maintained.

It has been developed that a press bureau is being maintained by these political interests and that the attack on the reclamation or soldiers' settlement bill, which declared the measure would jeopardize the interests of one million farmers, came from this quarter. So did an interview with former Senator J. W. Weeks, which was given out this week.

The bill proposing to create a fund from which loans could be made to settlers on new lands, and which is a backfire against the soldiers' settlement bill, also was inspired by this political opposition. Some senators representing states that would not be benefited by the soldiers' settlement act are declared to be encouraging the press bureau fight against it.

Representative Mondell, who introduced the bill, has been endeavoring to explain to Republican opponents that passage by Secretary Lane's support does not make the measure a political issue, for there is only one principle on which the reclamation plan can be worked out and this is neither new nor political. Maybe, as Chairman Sinnott gives everybody to understand it a chance to speak, Mondell will be able to overcome some of the political opposition.

Southern Democrats Opposed.

The bill provides for the reclamation of Southern swamp land, but even that feature does not give it the general support of Southern Democrats. The West, with its arid land interests, is more nearly united, irrespective of party lines.

Though the first inquiry was directed both to swamp and arid lands and little attention was given abandoned Western farms, the bill provides for their reclamation also. This feature, however, has not appealed as strongly as was expected to Easterners.

A New York organization today objected before the public lands committee to the abandoned farm program. A few days ago objection by New York farmers was voiced on the ground that it would bring an unusually large amount of land into competition with farmers and when Chairman Sinnott suggested that the additional farm land offered only amounted to one per cent of New York's total agricultural land, he was told that there was a shortage of farm labor in New York any way and the bill would increase it.

Opposed to Reclamation.

Prof. Thomas C. Atkeson, the West Virginian who represents the farmers' grange, has frankly said his organization is fighting the bill because of the additional land that would be brought into competition with the farmers. His opposition is so pronounced that on his last appearance before the committee he was asked bluntly:

"The real gist of your argument is that you are opposed to any sort of reclamation schemes?" to which Professor Atkeson replied:

"At this time, yes, sir."

Members who are favorable to a bill insist that the situation is a great deal like that always presented when the West seeks aid for arid land reclamation. They frankly admit no irrigation plan could win by itself. The Southern swamp land and the Eastern abandoned farm plans must be coupled with irrigation in the effort to pass a soldiers' settlement bill.

Propaganda Traced to Source.

Opposition on the part of members of Congress who are not benefited by the bill and on the part of the grange is tangible and its strength can be pretty closely approximated.

But what worries friends of the bill is the political propaganda. This has just been traced to its source and maybe Representative Mondel, as Re-

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IDAHO SOLON ASSAILS HAYS, TAFT AND WICKERSHAM FOR THEIR ATTITUDE ON LEAGUE

Elihu Root, Former Secretary of State, Offers Program Through Lodge for Majority in Upper House to Follow in Passing on Treaty When It Is Presented by President.

CAUCUS MAY BE CALLED TO DECIDE PROPOSED PEACE PACT AMENDMENTS

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 21.—Today's events in the Senate fight over the League of Nations gave impetus to a demand tonight among Republican senators that a program of united action be agreed upon by those Republicans to whom the league in its present form is unacceptable. Those events included:

1—Visits to the capital by Elihu Root, Oscar Straus and Theodore Burton to consult Republican senators regarding the league.

2—A speech by Senator Borah declaring that if the Republican party does not take an affirmative stand on the league, there will be a third party.

3—Proposals by some Republicans to get signed pledges from senators to refuse to ratify the treaty in its present form as notice that more than a third of the Senate will demand amendments.

4—Presentation by Root of a "program" for the Senate to follow in ratifying the treaty.

Program Presented by Lodge.

This program, presented by Senator Lodge, Republican leader, and chairman of the foreign relations committee, may provide the basis for unity among Republicans, senators said. They admitted frankly that Borah's speech, in which he assailed Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, former President Taft and George W. Wickersham, was but one evidence of a division in the party.

Other phases of this division are, they said, differences over the relative effectiveness of amending the treaty or merely inserting "reservations" in the ratification resolution, also a difference over the wisdom of trying to force passage of the Knox resolution for separation of the treaty and the league covenant.

Root's letter caused some Republicans to declare that a Republican caucus should be called to decide whether Root's suggestions should be adopted by Senate Republicans who favor amendment of the league covenant.

Advice Offered by Root.

Root suggested that the Senate should pass the Knox resolution or otherwise separate the treaty and covenant. If this is found impossible, Root advised the Senate "include in its resolution of consent to the ratification an expression of such reservations and understandings as will cure defects."

These reservations, Root urged, should include a refusal "to agree to Article 10 and the clarifying of the meaning or withdrawing of the article" and including the Monroe Doctrine.

"The reservations," Root urged, should constitute a refusal to "agree to article ten; measures clarifying the meaning of the withdrawal article," and the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine.

"If any doubt were entertained as to the effect of such action the doubt could be speedily dispelled by calling upon the four principal powers represented in the council of the United States into the league with the reservations stated."

Suggests Exact Language.

Root suggested the exact language in which he believes the reservations should be drawn.

"Article ten is not an essential or even an appropriate part of the provisions of a league to preserve peace," he said. "It is an indefinite alliance which may involve the parties to it in war against powers which have in every respect complied with provisions of the league. It was not included in General Smuts' plan."

Instead of such a "universal alliance," Root said he favored the proposed treaty under which the United States would go to France's aid if that nation is attacked.

Regarding the present provision for withdrawal, Root said it would prevent withdrawal by the raising of a mere technical objection.

Purely American Problems.

Regarding the "control by the United States of purely American problems," he said nobody who wants the Monroe Doctrine protected can object to an amendment which puts that protection beyond question, as he said his proposed reservation would.

Root also pointed out that the league covenant, in his opinion, fails to provide for reestablishment and strengthening of a "system of arbitration or judicial decision upon questions of legal right." He suggested that as it is impracticable for the Senate to do anything about this in the treaty, a resolution be passed at the time the treaty is ratified asking President Wilson to call without delay an international conference for the purpose.

"Once Europe has settled down to normal," Root said, "and we know what reductions of armaments the powers are going to consent to, the United States should insist on a revision of the league covenant."

While Root conferred with Lodge and other Republicans regarding his program for virtual amendment of the covenant, Straus and Burton urged wavering Republican senators to ratify speedily and without amendment.

Borah Makes Fiery Speech.

Their presence was referred to by Borah, who started a fiery speech on making the league a party issue by reading from an account of the sending to Senators Wadsworth and Calder of a petition signed by Wickersham, Root, Straus and twenty-five other New York Republicans, urging immediate ratification.

Borah repeated his earlier declaration that if the Republican party refuses to take an attitude on the league there will be a third party. Borah assailed Wickersham, Taft and Hays for their declarations that the question is American, not partisan.

"It is an American question," he said, "but there are two sides to it."

Senator Hitchcock, administration spokesman, declared Borah appeared to be laboring under the delusion that public opinion is against the league.

Borah challenged Hitchcock to join in a move for a national referendum, but Hitchcock refused.

DELAY THREATENS RECLAMATION PLAN

State Program May Be Rendered Impracticable by Mondell Bill in Congress.

AMENDMENTS ARE SOUGHT

OLYMPIA, Saturday, June 21.—Washington's state reclamation program, for the administration of which a separate department was created and a heavy appropriation made by the last legislature, is threatened with indefinite delay and rendered largely impracticable so far as cooperation with federal funds are concerned by the soldier settlement, or Mondell bill, now before Congress in the estimation of the state reclamation board.

Following correspondence with Congressman John W. Summers, reclamation committee member from this state in the national House, the Washington board has wired Congressman Summers its objections to requiring full transfer of lands to be reclaimed as a condition of settlement, and also to the provisions reserving reclamation benefits strictly to returned service men of the present war.

Congressman Summers says the bill may be amended to include soldiers of all wars and extended at the expiration of three years to settlers generally. The Washington board's protest is set forth in the following message to Congressman Summers:

We believe the Mondell bill as now drawn will make it impossible to develop any reclamation projects in Washington for a long time. All proposed projects here contain lands mostly in private ownership and the owners will wish to retain farm units for their own homes. It will be impossible and unfair to the private owners for the government or state to obtain these lands by direct purchase as a condition precedent to construction.

Want Further Amendments.

We hope the bill will be amended further so that, if we elect, settlement will be open to all desirable settlers, soldiers and sailors being given preference on any given project. Amendment to open for general settlement after three years is, in our opinion, impractical and unnecessary.

It must be obvious that the greater portion of soldiers do not want farms and are not suited to be farmers, but that every desirable settler placed upon such a farm creates an opportunity for a soldier in some other occupation to which he may be better suited. These suggestions we think are fundamental, and hope you will not only be able to put them through, but that the bill will shortly be enacted into law.

HELD ON LIQUOR CHARGE

Two Places Locked by Dry Squad After Raids.

Two places were locked yesterday afternoon by the dry squad after the officers say they had found liquor in them, and had arrested a man at each place.

F. C. Flaherty, 45 years old, a merchant, was arrested at 111 First Ave. S., by the dry squad men, who said they found a pint of whiskey and nine empty bottles and a serving glass. A $20 federal reserve note was taken as evidence. Flaherty was booked on a charge of violating the liquor ordinance.

Y. Nishi, 31 years old, a clerk, was taken at 122 Washington St., by the dry squad men who charge him with responsibility for a bottle full of Japanese sake, and another bottle partly filled. He also was held on a charge of violating Section Four of the liquor ordinance, and a police lock applied to the door of the place.

Nels Larson, 44 years old, was nabbed by the police as he came off the dock of the port commission at Smith's Cove, and two quarts of whiskey found, the officers said. He is held on a charge of violating the liquor ordinance.

DEATH IS MYSTERIOUS

Doctors Fail to Learn Cause of Swimmer's Demise.

Three doctors who performed a post-mortem examination on the body of Walter H. Wick, 302 14th Ave. S., who met death in the Crystal Pool Friday evening while swimming, were unable last night to determine the exact cause of his demise. The post-mortem operation was performed by Dr. W. H. Corson. There were no evidences of drowning, Dr. Corson said, but just what was the cause of death he was unable to say. There was no water in the lungs.

Dewey Frederick, 350 W. Plymouth St., who was Wick's companion, said last night that he didn't think Wick was under the water more than a minute or two. He was nearby, and when Wick didn't come to the top he went down and brought the body up.

COMES TO GET WARRANT

Sam Eloff, who alleges he was robbed of $1,200 in Seattle in a rooming house by Steven Sabkoff, a giant wrestler, several months ago, is on the way here from Minneapolis to swear out a complaint. As soon as he arrives extradition papers will be secured and Detective G. W. Humphrey will go to Minneapolis for Sabkoff, who is held in custody by the sheriff. The Seattle police received word ten days ago that Sabkoff had been arrested.

Lightning Strips Girl.

HERINGTON, Kan., Saturday, June 21.—Miss Mary Harness, while helping her brother, John Harness, in the alfalfa field during the early evening, in an attempt to save the hay from the coming storm, was struck by lightning and all of her clothing torn from her body. She was painfully but not fatally burned.