

SEAN FALL DENIES HIS INTERESTS IN MEXICO ARE HEAVY

Declares His Holdings There Are \$75,000 of Mining Stock. MEXICO OBJECTS TO PLAN OF COMMITTEE

Opposed to Mexicans Testifying in the Senate Hearings. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 17.—Mexico's objection to Mexicans testifying before the senate sub-committee investigating Mexican affairs and a denial by Senator Fall on the stand that he had heavy interests in Mexico were developments today in connection with the fall committee hearings here.

Declaring to charges by a Texas newspaper that he had interests in Mexico that prevented him from being a disinterested investigator, Senator Fall went on the witness stand and stated his holdings there are \$75,000 of mining stock acquired years ago. Mexico's objection will result, it is said, in an increased number of executive sessions. The improbability that any effort will be made to compel any Mexican to testify was made clear by the committee today, but Mexicans will be asked to testify and in cases where the witnesses fear the results, such protection as a secret hearing can afford will be offered. Most of today's testimony was taken in executive sessions and at least one witness was a Mexican.

Mexican secret service agents have appeared here in greater numbers since the hearings began and one since has been held at which the Mexican government was unrepresented, although the representative was unannounced and was present merely as a spectator. It is known that the Mexican consul has counseled his nationals not to appear before the committee.

Describe Outrages. Much of the testimony at the closed session related to robberies, outrages and oppressions inflicted upon Americans in Mexico, especially in the southern part. Those testifying asked a secret hearing so that they might return to their holdings in Mexico. In the open hearings additional testimony was given regarding the harsh treatment, often reprisals, accorded Americans and C. L. Gardner, of Hot Springs, Ark., gave details of the working of the "Gran Liga," a radical railway labor organization organized during the latter part of the revolution which attained greater strength under Carranza. It was largely to influence of that organization that he ascribed the substitution of Mexican railroad men for Americans.

Gardner was one of the few Americans who continued to work on the Mexican lines. He told the committee of instances of mounted Zapatistas overtaking young women, throwing them from horses and riding into the hills with them. He also told of the popularity of Jack Johnson, ex-heavyweight champion of the United States in Mexico. Part of the committee's time was taken in examining witnesses as to the source of an International News Service article that originated here but was "killed" before publication. The writer cited Guillermo Ferraz as the one responsible for the statements made. Hall is director of the Mexican trade bureau of the local chamber of commerce.

Record of Fall. The article questioned said secret service agents of Mexico were investigating the record of Senator Fall with the object of ascertaining what business interests he has in Mexico and the statement that he was said to be interested in the affairs connected with the Carranza family. Hall denied responsibility for the statements, although a woman appeared as a witness saying he had so informed her. The incident of the recent receipt by Mexico of arms and ammunition also was given some attention by the committee. There was placed before it contained in a Mexican newspaper of January 13, 18 cartridges of arms and ammunition had been sent from Mexico from Pacific ports where it was disassembled. The shipment came from Japan, the paper added, another that it was consigned to Candido Aguilar was coming from Spain. The make-up of the shipment was given as 300 machine guns, 5,000 mauler rifles and a million cartridges.

The newspaper quoted anonymously a cabinet member as saying: "Now, indeed, I believe serious complications between our country and the United States are coming, not so much because of the Jenkins case and the closing of the oil wells, but because there now are on the way two ships loaded with cartridges, one from Japan and the other from Spain."

Fall's Denial. The credited statement was made, the paper said, prior to arrival of the Japanese warship and a munitions loaded merchant ship at Manzanillo on December 24. When Senator Fall took the witness stand he denied he had ever been the attorney for Luis Terrazas or any member of his family except on one occasion as a friendly act he had assisted in securing the release from jail of General Ter-

DEPORTED ALIENS START INLAND FOR 'RED' RUSSIA

HANGO, Finland, Jan. 17.—The 249 undesirable aliens deported from the United States and brought here yesterday by the United States army transport Buford for trans-shipment to Russia were taken off the transport this afternoon and marched to the special train which will carry them to the Russian frontier. The radicals were kept between decks from the time the Buford docked until they left the vessel. American marines and Finnish guards were drawn up as the radicals proceeded from the ship to their train. The party will be kept completely isolated until the frontier is reached, which probably will be late tomorrow.

NEAR BEER IS DOOMED IN NEW YORK; U.S. OFFICERS ACTIVE THROUGHOUT LAND



HEIR TO FORTUNE. Miss Helen Frick, daughter of the late steelmaster, receives approximately \$20,000,000 under her father's will, making her one of the wealthiest bachelor girls in the world.

Gotham to Be "Dry" as the Sahara, Supervision Porter Says.

WHISKEY "MISSING" EXPORT IS SEIZED Government's Machinery to Enforce the "Dry" Law Is Completed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Demon raged hard in New York today, but he died, and even his distant relative, near beer, will be no more in this state after January 31, according to an announcement today by Deputy Excise Commissioner D. Harri Ralston. Mr. Ralston asserted that no provision had been made for licensing alcoholic drinks of any kind after this month, and that unless the legislature rushes through a new measure, "concocters who hope to sell near beer and light wines will have to shut up shop."

"The last legislature," said Mr. Ralston, "passed a measure providing a liquor license for four months, instead of a year, which ends on January 31. When that ceases there is no way of licensing the sale of liquor in the state."

The state law defines liquor as including all distilled and rectified spirits, fermented wine and malt decoctions. Without a license there can be no sales of near beer or anything else which carries the slightest percentage of alcohol, and the only remedy will be for the legislature to pass a new law embracing the licensing of these drinks."

"Dry" As Sahara. Colonel Daniel L. Porter, supervisor of internal revenue today for the New York district, made it plain today that New York was to be as "dry" as the Sahara. He emphasized this point by firing up 150 applicants for appointments as federal agents to run down liquor.

Having done this, he has 500 cases of whiskey, which "just missed" export seized and piled in front of the custom houses. He had 12 warrants issued in connection with the seizure, hinting that he thought the liquor was never intended for a long voyage overseas and that it was taken from the bonded warehouses for sale right here in the U. S. A.

But \$2,000,000 worth of liquor did leave this port today. It left on the freighter Yarmouth for Havana and the cases were loaded so hastily that the craft put to sea listing to starboard.

One tragedy marked the exit of demon rum. Dependent because he had been deprived of his liquor, Fritz Kloster committed suicide by inhaling gas.

COMPLETE MACHINERY. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—With the appointment today of the department commissioners for prohibition enforcement, the government's machinery to be created under the eighth amendment to the constitution was practically complete. A few state directors have not been named, but their duties are being performed by internal revenue officers.

Prohibition Commissioner Kramer's office has declared the first day of operation of the multiplicity of problems that it will face until the public gets acquainted with the law. Telegram and telephone calls poured into the various members of the enforcement staff, and there were almost as many different subjects to be discussed as there were messages.

Official approval when Secretary Glass approved the final draft of the enforcement regulations that they could meet any controversy with a definite answer through those rulings. But it was admitted that the enforcement staff were being trained in the first day of prohibition, and the enforcement's basic laws had proved there still were technicalities to be interpreted.

FIRST ARREST MADE. CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—First arrests in Chicago since constitutional prohibition went into effect were made today when deputies under the direction of Major A. V. Dalrymple, head of the central wet prohibition forces, raided a saloon. One hundred gallons of whiskey and brandy were confiscated and the proprietor and a bartender held.

BAN RETAIL TRADE. CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Manufacturers of wood alcohol agreed not to supply the product to the retail trade in the future, S. J. Pfeffer, western manager of the United States Industrial Alcohol company, told the city council committee on health today. He appeared before the committee in connection with a proposed ordinance to license and regulate sale of wood and denatured alcohol.

DEMOCRATS WILL NOT SEEK SUPPORT OF GROUP ELEMENT

Cummings Discusses Plans for Conducting Presidential Campaign. RACIAL OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED GOOD MAKING MOST NOISE

"We Will Consider Treaty As Americans" Democratic Chairman Says.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The democratic party will conduct its presidential campaign without regard to group interests, Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the democratic national committee, declared today. Mr. Cummings, who was here to attend a meeting of the national committee, made this statement when asked whether the party intended to undertake any propaganda to overcome the reported defection of certain Irish and other elements opposed to ratification of the peace treaty in its present form.

"We are going to consider the treaty on the merits as Americans," asserted Mr. Cummings. "I am unalterably opposed to considering this question in any other way. Personally, I believe the racial objection to the peace treaty are more noise than anything else. Those who are shouting the loudest haven't been strong for us anyway."

Mr. Cummings called attention to the fact that the national committee had endorsed the peace treaty as submitted by the President and was standing pat on that issue. Those who believe that the treaty is inimical to the political aspirations of the Irish people were in the wrong, he said. The treaty and the league of nations, he declared, would be a real benefit to all the small nations of the world.

Chairman Cummings announced that so many misstatements had been made concerning the democratic campaign for funds that he would issue a formal statement within a few days replying to them.

"I feel that the chairman of the respective committee should not enter into a personal controversy," he said, "but the criticism against us has become almost intolerable and I feel compelled to issue a formal reply."

The only business transacted by the committee on arrangements was the appointment of six subcommittees to handle various phases of the campaign for funds. No other action of the full committee is expected until about June 1, when both the national committee and the arrangements committee will assemble in San Francisco to make the final convention plans. The temporary chairman probably will be named at that time.

Women were represented on the committee of arrangements today for the first time in the party's history, according to party leaders, in the persons of Mrs. George Bass, of Chicago, chairman of the women's bureau of the national committee, and Miss Mary E. Foy, of Los Angeles.

The committee agreed to provide hotel rooms free of charge to members of the national committee and associate members while at the convention but they will be required to pay for their meals and railroad transportation as in the past. It is expected that the final convention in San Francisco will be about \$125, including Pullman fares.

URGES RETENTION OF ANTI-STRIKE CLAUSE WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Retention of anti-strike provisions in the railroad bill, now in conference, was urged in the house today by Representative McArthur, of Pennsylvania, who declared there had never been a strike "that could not have been settled by men reasoning together."

"We are face to face with the ruthless demands of organized labor whose lobbyist and henchmen swarm the capitol in their efforts to secure special privileges and special immunities," he declared. "Something has to be done. The measure now in conference but they are clamoring for two more years of government operation of the railroads at the expense of the traveling public, the shippers, and the country generally, and for the special benefit of the railroad employees."

ACTION TO TEST "DRY" LAW. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Action to test the national constitutional prohibition amendment was started today with the pre-arranged arrest of J. J. Dillon by deputies of Frank M. Silva, director of prohibition enforcement in California.

PEKING, Thursday, Jan. 15.—(By the Associated Press.)—An undated dispatch from Verkhne-Udinsk, across Lake Balkal from Irkutsk, says the social revolutionaries are completely in control of Irkutsk and the fighting has stopped. The armored train of the revolutionaries has retreated to Lake Balkal. Ernest L. Harris, the American consul general at the seat of the all-Russian government is on the way to Chita, four hundred miles east of Irkutsk, with his staff.

FIGHTING PROCEEDING. LONDON, Jan. 17.—Fighting is proceeding in the streets of Irkutsk, says a Moscow wireless report, received here.

PAUL DESCHANEL ELECTED HEAD OF FRENCH REPUBLIC

Receives 734 Votes of the 889 Cast In Presidential Election. CONSIDERED GOOD MAN FOR POSITION

President-Elect Acclaimed In Parliament When the Vote Is Announced.

VEIKSAILES, Jan. 17.—(By the Associated Press.)—Paul Deschanel was elected president of the French republic today by 734 votes of the 889 members of the national assembly voting. His majority was the largest since the election of Louis Adolphe Thiers, the first president after the fall of the empire, who was chosen unanimously.

The result was certain since the caucus yesterday at which M. Deschanel was chosen the candidate of the senate and chamber of deputies, comprising all the various parties, had elected him on his own as a holiday character, the atmosphere of a patriotic manifestation.

The feeling among the senators and deputies was that after the retirement of Premier Clemenceau from the contest, to whom the parliament was disposed to give evidence of the nation's gratitude, it was fitting that the new president should come into power with the approval of the nation, the necessary authority to speak impressively for France. The general sentiment is that while M. Deschanel has not won the presidency by such outstanding services as those rendered by Premier Clemenceau, he is a man admirably adapted for the position, which requires careful tact, and is, above all, a safe man.

The proceedings were formal, giving little occasion for enthusiasm. When the vote was announced, however, the members of parliament on the floor and the visitors in the gallery joined in a great outburst of acclamation, while former Premier Briand, who is generally credited with a large share in the election of M. Deschanel, declared to a group of friends, "France and the republic continue."

Return to Paris. Madame Deschanel and her children witnessed the demonstration from the gallery and returned to Paris with the president-elect in a motor car.

On the return M. Deschanel was followed by a long cortege of parliamentarians. The procession was watched by thousands along the route through the park of St. Cloud and the Bois de Boulogne, who cheered each car, crying: "Long live Deschanel!" and "long live the republic!"

After balloting Leon Bourgeois, president of the national assembly, announced the vote for M. Deschanel, complying with the request of the others who received votes not to include them in the minutes. M. Bourgeois made an address of congratulation to the president-elect, pledging him the support of France. He mentioned M. Deschanel's public services, particularly during the war, and "during a life of admirable uprightness and integrity, like your fathers, to the cult of liberty."

In his reply M. Deschanel thanked the national assembly for the honor conferred upon him and promised all his "devotion and heart" to the performance of his duties.

KILLED IN ACCIDENT. HOGANSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 17.—An automobile that stalled on a railroad track near here today was struck by a fast Atlanta-New Orleans train on the Atlanta and West Point railroad. John Blankenship received injuries from which he died in an hour. Marvin Craven and Grady Abel were hurled from the car but escaped serious injury.

REDS DEMORALIZED. WARSAW, Jan. 17.—Bolshevik forces on the Lithuanian and Ruthenian front have been beaten and demoralized and are retreating east of Dvinsk, according to an official statement issued at general staff headquarters. The rebs are reported to be destroying railroad stations and bridges to prevent pursuit by Lithuanian and Polish units.

The Lithuanian and Polish front now runs along the shore of Prell Lake and thence to Cereg, the report says. Strong attacks by the bolsheviks east of Lepel have been repulsed with heavy losses, and prisoners have been taken by the Polish.

REMOVAL OF BLOCKADE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Removal of the blockade on soviet Russia has knocked one of their "greatest props" from under, the bolsheviks say. Herbert Hoover said in a statement here today. Speaking from his knowledge of world conditions, the former director of European relief, said the soviet had laid every failure of socialism on the blockade and used it as a stimulus for raising armies, on the ground that the Russians were fighting to save themselves from starvation.

BOOSTS HOOVER.



JULIUS H. BARNES

The suggestion of Julius H. Barnes, United States wheat director, that Herbert Hoover is a progressive republican, is being received with great interest in political circles as indicating that Mr. Hoover's friends, of whom Mrs. Barnes is one, are preparing to put him forward as a candidate for the republican nomination for President.

MANY ALIENS WILL RETURN TO EUROPE

Interpret Raids as Campaign of Repression. According to Interracial Council—Plan Educational Program.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Raids and deportations have so unsettled the foreign-born population that hundreds employed in the basic industries are preparing to leave the United States, according to inter-racial council, which tonight announced launching of a campaign to make aliens better understood and to lift them from the status of mere cogs in a machine to the status of human beings.

The council of which Coleman du Pont is chairman and which includes in its ranks more than 400 leading financial and industrial organization representatives of nearly all the races in America purposes in its campaign, according to its statement, to accomplish the following objects:

To offset bolshevik propaganda among the foreign-born through nationwide educational activities. To promote better relations among the races in America by presenting the side of the foreign-born and "translating America to them in terms which they will understand."

To end unrest among the foreign-born in industry. "The recent raids and the deportations of aliens who have urged the destruction of government by force are being interpreted by many of the foreign-born as a campaign of repression against the foreign-born in general," said a statement issued by the council.

"Hundreds of these foreign-born, employed in basic industries, are throwing down their tools preparatory to leaving this country. This condition not only is increasing the restlessness of foreign-born in practically all the factories, plants and mines, but it is tending further to decrease the production which already has dwindled as an aftermath of the war."

"The average annual emigration for the four years before the war was 594,800. According to United States immigration authorities 1,126,000 foreign-born will leave America."

DEBATE IN HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Despite the fact that anti-sedition legislation is held up in the house rules committee, the subject came up on the floor today when Representative Huddleston, democrat, Alabama, charged that agitation for such legislation had originated with big financial interests centering in New York city and insisted that present laws were adequate.

Representative Blanton, democrat, Texas, in answer, asserted that opposition of organized labor had blocked the road of anti-sedition measures in the committee, adding that recently "suggestions of revolution" had been voiced in union labor meetings.

"It is time for all this revolutionary talk to stop," he said.

DISORDERS IN LISBON. BADAJOZ, Spain, Friday, Jan. 16.—Serious disturbances occurred in Lisbon during last night as a result of the resignation of the cabinet, according to stories reaching here. Republican guards patrolled the streets and machine guns were used to scatter the crowds, which at times became threatening.

With the blockade removed in large part, Mr. Hoover said the "bolshevik tyranny" will face collapse when it fails to relieve suffering. Mr. Hoover thought Russia had no commodities, wheat, flax or cotton, for export, since starvation is acute in the larger cities, and the people almost that. The peasants were said to have sufficient food

LETTER SIMS SENT DANIELS IS PAGED BEFORE SENATORS

Arraigns Many Aspects of the Navy Department's Conduct of War. CRITICISES LACK OF FULL CO-OPERATION

Statement Made By "A High Official" Is Repeated In Hearing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Investigation by a senate sub-committee of awards of naval decorations took a new angle today when Rear Admiral William S. Sims, the only witness heard so far, laid before the committee a long letter entitled "certain naval lessons of the great war" written to him by Secretary Daniels, arraigning many aspects of the navy department's conduct of the war.

Lack of full co-operation with the commander of the American naval forces overseas, the post held Admiral Sims throughout the war, was the general criticism made in the letter. It contained also a statement that just before he left for London, Admiral Sims was told "not to let the British pull the wool over your eyes," and that the United States "would as soon fight the British as the Germans."

Who issued these instructions was not brought out during the hearing, but Sims said afterward the statement had been made to him by "a high official."

Introduction of the letter prompted Chairman Hale, republican, Maine, to announce that he would call the full naval committee Monday to authorize his sub-committee to investigate the conduct of the war by the navy department.

Referred to Board. In a statement relative to Admiral Sims' letter, Secretary Daniels said he had referred the matter to a general board "with directions to give consideration to it and to all other communications directed to the department concerning the lessons of the war."

The letter declares it important as a guide in future wars that "a just estimate be made of the errors of policy, tactics, strategy and administration that were committed by our navy" and adds that it is for that purpose that "the most serious of these occurrences" are summarized. Then follows the recital of the officer's assignment to London "on barely forty-eight hour notice" late in March, 1917, and his statement regarding his instructions: "Brief orders were delivered to me verbally in Washington. No formal instructions or statement of the navy department's plans or policy were received at that time, though I received the explicit admonition: 'Don't let the British pull the wool over your eyes. It is none of our business pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. We would as soon fight the British as the Germans.'"

As soon as he arrived in London, Admiral Sims said, he realized that the navy department did not comprehend the seriousness of the submarine menace due to the insufficient scope of the American intelligence service.

Serious Situation. "A review of the cables sent to the navy department in April, 1917," the letter said, "shows that the situation was very serious and that the enemy was rapidly winning on the sea by the destruction of merchant shipping. Throughout the following year numerous cables and letters of the most urgent possible character were sent with the object of impressing on the department the vital necessity of our maximum effort being exerted in European waters with the least possible delay, but without producing the desired result."

The navy department was repeatedly told, the letter said, that it was a matter of simple arithmetical calculation to determine the allies must lose the war if the rate of ship loss continued.

"For some reason, which has never been explained," Admiral Sims said, the navy department, during at least the first six months of the war, failed to put into active practice a warlike strategy of co-operation with the allies—a policy required for winning the war with the least possible delay.

The letter charged that not only until July 1917 did the navy department outline a policy of naval co-operation with the allies.

"An usual in such cases," he continued, "the policy was academically sound, but it was not carried out or was not understood by the department is shown by the fact that for ten months after its receipt I was urged recommending an increase of forces still trying to convince the department that the war was in the eastern Atlantic, that the United States naval 'front' was off the European coast and not off the United States coast."

Recapitulating his criticisms, Admiral Sims in his letter said "Admiral Mahan had described interference with the commerce of the world as a common temptation to the government." "The navy department," he added, "did not resist this temptation and its frequent violation of this principle was the most dangerous error committed during the war."

COMIC SECTION IS DATED UP TODAY

Owing to a mix-up in mailing out the comic sections of The Citizen, the sections carried this morning are dated Jan. 25, instead of Jan. 13. This will cause the comic section for next Sunday to be dated Jan. 18.