

State Legislators Approve U. S. Amendment

HOUSE UNANIMOUSLY RATIFIES PLAN FOR NATIONAL DRY LAW

Utah Passes Resolution Accepting Susan B. Anthony Measure; Votes Resolution of Sympathy for Roosevelt Family

By Albert F. Philips

UTAH'S HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES has ratified the federal constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture, sale and transportation of intoxicating liquors or their importation or exportation for beverage purposes. This action was taken yesterday afternoon and the ratification was by the unanimous vote of the house. The measure is known as House Joint Resolution No. 1.

Keen rivalry was manifest in the house yesterday afternoon between Salt Lake county and Cache county as to which should have the honor of introducing the joint resolution ratifying the prohibition amendment. Salt Lake won the honor, which fell to Representative Welling, though Representative Cardon of Cache was a close second.

The matter came up immediately on the convening of the house after the noon recess and there was a display of oratory and a contest regarding the rules which governed the house. When Welling won recognition, he said that he was ambitious to be the one to introduce the resolution by which Utah would ratify the prohibition amendment. He then moved a suspension of the rules and the passage of his resolution.

Cardon Loses Fight

Cardon had sent in his resolution covering the same matter. He maintained that he was first in the field and demanded that his resolution have right of way. The speaker ruled against him, and when he appealed to the house, the speaker was sustained.

Welling's resolution was then read the first time, and on the motion of Croft of Morgan, was read a second and third time. After a suspension of the rules, it was adopted by a vote of 43 ayes, 4 absent. One absentee, Mr. Holmes, was detained at home by illness. The others were Pingree, Seegmiller and D. D. McKay.

Text of 'Dry' Resolution

Following is the resolution:
"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the state of Utah, the Senate concurring therein:

"Whereas, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States at the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, by Senate Joint resolution No. 17, proposed the following amendment to the constitution of the United States, to become valid as part of the constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of the several states, as provided by said constitution:

"Article 1—After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

"Section 2—The Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"Section 3—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the constitution by the legislatures of the several states, as provided in the constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the states by Congress.

It is hereby resolved that said amendment to the constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby ratified, and adopted by the Legislature of the state of Utah.

It is further resolved that the secretary of state of the state of Utah be, and he is hereby instructed to transmit forthwith to the secretary of state of the United States of America, a certified copy of this resolution.

A like resolution was introduced in the Senate by Senator J. W. McKinny, but under the rules went over for one day.

Anthony Amendment Approved

For the second time Utah went on record in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The equal suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States was passed by the Utah Senate. Immediately on its arrival in the House, Grace Strattan-Aitrey moved a suspension of the rules, under which the joint resolution was read three times and passed, the action of the Senate being concurred in by 43 ayes, four absent.

The Americanism of Roosevelt was recognized by the House in concurrent resolution introduced by Representative Croft in which sympathy for the family of the late former President was expressed and his life recognized as a high example of loyalty, patriotism and statesmanship. The resolution was passed by 43 ayes, four absent.

Action looking to the erection of a memorial hall or building to Utah soldiers and sailors was taken when a joint resolution introduced by Representative Frank R. Newman, was passed by 42 ayes, five absent. The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of three from each house, to report within ten days on a site for such a building and its probable cost.

Though the governor in his message advocated economy, the first bill introduced disclosed the fact that the party was out of harmony with the executive or that he was with the House. The bill, fathered by Representative F. E. Morris, favored an appropriation of \$40,000 to defray the expenses of the Legislature.

Croft Condemns Extravagance

Representative Croft declared that there was no occasion for any increase in the appropriation for the Legislature, as there was no change in the number of members or employees and because all other expenses were practically the same. He therefore moved an amendment fixing the amount at \$35,000.

Morris maintained that there was an increase in the cost of printing and stationery and various other articles and declared the enlarged amount necessary. But the amendment offered by Croft was adopted and the bill as amended was passed.

This ended a strenuous afternoon and the House then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m. today.

Work of the morning session of the House was largely devoted to the correction of errors in the journal. There were eight absentees when the roll was called, after which the invocation was offered by Representative Argyle of Utah. The joint session occupied the time until 12:45, when adjournment was taken until 2 p. m.

