

WEATHER:
Fair Friday, except rain ex-
treme west portion; slightly
warmer.

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REPUBLICANS BLOCK MOVE OF DEMOCRATS FOR VOTE ON PEACE TREATY IN SENATE

During Dramatic Parliamentary Battle Leaders On Both Sides Demand Show Down

LAST OF AMENDMENTS FINALLY DISPOSED OF ON FLOOR OF SENATE

Senators after engaging in fiery debate over question of vote, take up first of reservations; leaders still at sea as to date for final vote; vice-president Marshall declares no technicalities shall stand in way of right of senate majority to frame its ratification as it chooses

Washington, Nov. 6.—Whether to ratify the treaty with Germany without reservations or amendments seemed for a while this afternoon about to be decided by the senate.

Thrown into the thick of a dramatic parliamentary battle, a request for an immediate show down on unqualified acceptance of the treaty got the backing of the leaders on both sides, who seemed anxious to outdo each other in pressing for a roll call. But before the stage of action was reached the move was blocked by Republican senators who objected that it might cut off any later attempt to put reservations into the ratification.

Take Up Reservations.

Then the senate got back to its regular order of business and, having voted down the last of the long list of proposed amendments, began work on the reservations presented by the Foreign Relations committee said to have the backing of a majority of the senators. When a recess was taken until tomorrow the first of the fifteen committee proposals had not yet come to a vote.

The reservations got before the senate only after a point of order against them had been overruled by Vice President Marshall, who declared no technicalities of the senate rules would be permitted to stand in the way of the right of the senate majority to frame its ratification of the treaty as it chose.

The ruling, which followed an hour of bitter argument, was accepted as containing a significant declaration of policy with respect to the parliamentary struggle developing around the treaty.

Leaders Still at Sea.

Leaders were as much at sea as ever tonight over the date when a final vote on the treaty might be reached, but they declared every effort would be made to hasten the reservation debate. Democratic senators, at an evening conference, thrashed over the whole situation and sought some method of bringing the fight quickly to a conclusion.

Meanwhile White House officials revealed that plans were on foot for an early conference between President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the Democratic leader, regarding the senate situation. It was said at the capitol tonight, however, that no such appointment yet had been made or requested by Mr. Hitchcock, who thought several days might elapse before the reservation fight became acute.

Underwood Asks For Vote.

The flurry over an immediate vote on unreserved ratification came just after the senate had voted 67 to 16 the amendment by Senator Gore, Democrat, of Oklahoma, to make any declaration of war under the League of Nations significant on a popular referendum.

Two more amendments had been prepared by Senator Borah, Republican, of Idaho, but he decided to withhold them and offer them later as reservations.

That Cleared Away the Last of the Amendments, and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, called up the committee reservations. Immediate objection came from the Administration forces, Senator Underwood, Democrat, Alabama, declaring the proposals could not properly be considered until the question of ratification came before the senate. He was assailing the Republicans for delay and charging that their methods were designed to prevent a direct vote on the question of unreserved ratification, when Senator Lodge asked:

"If the senator wants to hasten action, why doesn't he ask for a vote right now on ratification without reservations?"

"I'll do it," returned Senator Underwood, and he did.

The move brought a half dozen senators to their feet and in the maneuvering which followed the chamber presented a scene of continuous confusion. Senator Hitchcock first got the floor to present formally a unanimous consent agreement for a vote, and although the Republican managers interposed no objection, it failed to meet the approval of some Democrats on that side and a sharp debate ensued.

Parliamentary Tangle Develops.

Senator Fall, Republican, New Mexico, objected that the parliamentary situation would not permit such a vote, since the senate was acting as a committee of the whole. Senator Hitchcock then modified the request to permit the session as committee of the whole to be terminated, but Senator Len Root, Republican, Wisconsin, asked that a provision be instituted to permit a later ratification vote that should include reservations. Then Senator Jones, Republican, Washington, ended the discussion by objecting directly to the whole arrangement.

Having failed to secure unanimous consent, Senator Hitchcock then made

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OHIO VOTE STILL REMAINS IN DOUBT; WETS NOW LEADING

Returns From 59 of 88 Counties Show Majorities Against Dry Forces

STATISTICIAN DECLARES PROHIBITION CARRIES

Four Proposals Show Varying Leads of From 700 To 50,000 Votes For Wets; Democrats Confidently Claim Election of Ritchie As Governor of Maryland

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Practically complete returns of Tuesday's election from 59 of the 88 counties tabulated at the office of Secretary of State tonight show the wets to be leading on all four prohibition proposals by the following majorities:

For the 2.75 per cent. beer proposal, 14,838.

For repeal of state-wide prohibition, 728.

Against ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, 29,105.

Against the Crabbe State prohibition enforcement act, 50,675.

Based on his claim on results in the 59 counties and the vote a year ago on state-wide prohibition in the remaining 29 counties, Chief Statistician Johnson, of the Secretary of State's office, predicted that the 2.75 per cent. beer proposal will be defeated by from 12,000 to 15,000; the proposal to repeal state-wide prohibition defeated by more than 25,000; the Federal prohibition amendment sustained by from 2,000 to 5,000; and the Crabbe prohibition enforcement bill defeated by more than 20,000.

DEMOCRATS CLAIM THAT THEY CARRY MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.—Based on complete unofficial returns of Tuesday's election from all of the 23 counties of the state and five of the 23 wards of Baltimore city, the Democrats tonight are confidently claiming the election of Albert C. Ritchie, for governor over Harry W. Nice, Republican.

The Republicans, however, not only refuse to concede Mr. Nice's defeat but insist that the completed canvass will show his election.

The official returns from the counties and Baltimore wards already canvassed and the official returns from the other wards give Ritchie a plurality of 198.

The Democrats elected the remainder of their State ticket with the exception of Attorney General, where Alexander Armstrong, Republican, has apparently won. The Democrats will control the State Legislature.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.—Official returns from 17 of the 23 counties in the State outside of Baltimore and five out of 28 wards in Baltimore give Ritchie, Democrat, for Governor, a plurality of 187.

CHARLOTTE HEARING GETS UNDER WAY ONCE MORE

Witnesses Testify That Chief of Police Orr Cursed Them During Disorder

Charlotte, Nov. 6.—Taking the stand as a witness for the prosecution at the resumption of the hearing of Chief of Police Orr and thirty policemen of his department, charged with the murder of the five men killed during a riot here last August, H. B. Caldwell, a motorman, willed under the cross-examination of counsel for the defense, and admitted the crowd at the barn on the night of the trouble was in a dangerous mood.

Asked by Heriot Clarkson, attorney for the defense, if he attempted to "smooth over the trouble," Caldwell replied in the negative, and added that any man who had counseled the crowd to disperse would have "got his head knocked off."

Under further questioning Caldwell said the crowd was big enough "to do anything," but he "didn't think they intended to act ugly."

Prior to his cross-examination Caldwell made the prosecution an admirable witness, although the only important point he brought out was that Chief Orr had cursed him and struck him with a pistol.

J. C. Bell testified that Chief Orr cursed him when he attempted to speak with him just before the shooting began, and swore that someone struck him on the shoulder with a pistol just as Orr was addressing him.

Several other witnesses were presented, but their evidence was of little importance, the most striking statement being the testimony of one that he heard it rumored in the crowd that help was coming from North Charlotte and Spencer to oust the strike breakers, and that dynamite was to be used in blowing up the barns.

Lloyd Curlee was positive Chief Orr fired the first shot in the affray.

The hearing today, the first in the case since Saturday, was held in the Federal court room, the county court house being utilized by the fall session of Superior court. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

Big Price For Tobacco.

Durham, Nov. 6.—Harvey McFarland, of Durham, Route No. 2, today sold a load of tobacco on the local market for \$1.35 per pound which is believed to be a record for the season.

NO DAMAGES ASKED FOR KIDNAPPING OF AMERICAN CONSUL

Unless Negligence On Part of Mexico Can Be Shown No Demand Will Be Made

JENKINS WILL HAVE TO WORK ON OWN HOOK

Fact That He Was Official of United States Has No Bearing On Matter, High Official of State Department Says; Mexican Newspapers Much Aroused Over Matter

Washington, Nov. 6.—Policy of the United States regarding kidnaping of Americans in Mexico and attacks upon Americans and their property in that country was set forth today in an official announcement that unless negligence on the part of the Mexican authorities can be shown there will be no claim for damages made by this government. The kidnaping of William O. Jenkins, American Consular agent at Puebla, and the payment by his attorney of \$150,000 ransom for his liberty was discussed at length by a high official of the State Department in outlining the policy of the United States.

Jenkins will have to effect his own reimbursement of the money paid to the Mexicans who kidnaped him, it was said, unless he can prove that the Mexican government was negligent in affording him protection. The fact that he was an official of the United States government has no bearing on the matter in any way, it was stated.

More of different protection than is afforded to Mexicans under the Mexican law, this official said, in definitely disposing of the suggestion that the protection sought by Americans in Mexico through diplomatic channels to counterbalance the greater measure of protection granted to Mexicans by their courts will not be urged by this government.

It was admitted by the State Department official that the robbery of American mine and oil company paymasters "might be" different as the paymasters are compelled to notify the authorities in advance of their route, time of departure and the amount of money carried. Assertion that on occasions Mexicans soldiers in Federal uniforms are reported as participating in the robbery and at times have led their men in alleged raids on the camps, brought the reply that in such event there "might be" grounds for a claim against the Mexican government under international law.

Advices from Mexico City today indicated the newspapers of that capital are much exercised over the situation and the refusal of the Carranza government to reimburse Jenkins for the ransom paid to the Mexican kidnapers. The attorney general of the State of Puebla, in which the kidnaping occurred, has urged the Universal not to express an opinion until the matter has been thoroughly investigated by court officials declaring that up to the present no legal evidence has been presented as to the kidnaping or the payment of the ransom.

The Escobedo, another prominent newspaper, however, states unequivocally that everything indicates that Jenkins was actually kidnaped. This newspaper conducted an independent investigation of the case and has presented the first detailed account of the incident.

HALF MILLION BALES OF LINTERS WILL BE SOLD

Washington, Nov. 6.—The War Department announced today it had entered into a contract with Ellis P. Earle, of New York, in accordance with which Earle will offer for sale the entire surplus of cotton linters held by the War Department, amounting to approximately 500,000 bales. The best market prevailing, whether foreign or domestic, will receive the linters, which are to be disposed of within 12 months, if possible. Earle's compensation was fixed at 2½ per cent of the net prices at which the linters are sold at points of government storage.

The linters are located in powder plants and approximately 500 of mills throughout the South. The War Department has issued orders for the concentration of approximately 325,000 bales of linters at Charleston, S. C. The removal of the linters to government storage will relieve the mills in which they are now stored and enable those mills to handle the cotton crop of the current year.

SOPHOMORES SHIPPED FOR HAZING FRESHMAN CLASS

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 6.—Fifteen members of the sophomore class at Alabama Polytechnic Institute have been expelled from the institution since last Wednesday for hazing freshmen and 28 have resigned and gone home, according to members passing through Montgomery today.

It was the opinion of the visitors here that the hazing episode has not been closed, and they stated that a meeting of the full class was expected tonight or Friday, when the question of the class resigning in a body will be acted upon.

Guard Surrounds Courthouse.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 6.—A guard surrounded the courthouse in Cumberland county to prevent rival factions from carrying out alleged threats. The guard was sent from this city when Judge Hundley appealed to the Richmond police department. A half dozen police officers, several plainclothesmen and a number of deputy sheriffs were rushed to the scene.

WATCHING NINTH DISTRICT TO SEE WHAT MAY HAPPEN

Choice of Successor To Judge Yates Webb Overshadows Gubernatorial Race

APPOINTMENT OF CLERK CAUSES SPECULATION

Neither of North Carolina Senators Particularly Concerned About Outcome; Possible Entry of Marvin Ritch in Congressional Running Subject Of Comment

News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. (By E. E. POWELL.) (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Nov. 6.—Tar Heels in Washington, those dropping in on Congress for a day or two at a time and those whose political jobs keep them here, are anxiously watching and waiting on the campaign getting under way in the Ninth District. The choice of a successor to Federal Judge Webb is right now overshadowing in interest the gubernatorial campaign in the State as things are seen here.

This may be partially because of the bearing the campaign in the Ninth is likely to have on the gubernatorial race. As has been suggested before, it is doubtful if any political appointment within the history of the State has been so allied and associated with the whole political fabric of the commonwealth, and particularly with the political fabric of the western district.

Right now much is hanging on the choice of a principal clerk for the western district courts. No one imputes to Mr. Webb any political designs in the distribution of patronage, when the time comes, but the all absorbing topic in Washington is the possibilities that lie in this particular appointment.

Some of the Possibilities.

For instance, if Judge Webb should appoint James A. Hartness, of Iredell, to the clerkship it would undoubtedly be acclaimed a victory for Senator Simmons inasmuch as Mr. Hartness is politically "close" to the senior senator. And this would not be looked upon as a political move by Judge Webb's supporters, Lieutenant Governor Max Gardner, and his friends, inasmuch as Mr. Hartness is no less endeared to Cameron Morrison than to Senator Simmons.

On the other hand, if Mr. Webb should appoint Maury McDowell to the clerkship, Clyde Hoy's prospects for Congress and Max Gardner's prospects for Governor will be brightened. Mr. Hoy is an Eighth district politician and Sheriff McDowell is much of a factor in the Ninth and it's the Ninth in which Mr. Hoy is running. Again, too, recognition of the Burke sheriff by Judge Webb would either bring the sheriff in the Gardner fold or neutralize his support of Mr. Morrison.

The appointment of Sheriff McDowell is calculated, by all the political mathematicians here, to promise the most salutary effect on the candidacy of Mr. Hoy of any single thing that can happen between now and the primary. It would also help Mr. Gardner unless the opposition camps would declare the elevation of Mr. Hoy too much of a political monopoly for Shelby and Cleveland county.

They could argue and doubtless will that Shelby now has the Lieutenant Governor, a Superior Court and a Federal Court in an Eighth district, United States District Attorney. The Lieutenant Governor and the Assistant District Attorney want promotion. Senators Not Interested.

One thing that is generally recognized about Webb's appointment is that he doesn't owe it to either of the North Carolina senators. His appointment, while sponsored by Senator Overman and put through the senate

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OMSK THREATENED BY ADVANCE OF BOLSHIEVIKI

Admiral Kolchak Orders Preliminary Evacuation By American Red Cross

Omak, Friday, Oct. 31.—(By the Associated Press.)—Owing to the menacing advance of the Bolshievist force, Admiral Kolchak has ordered a preliminary evacuation of Omak by the American hospital and government department as are not directly necessary here.

It is possible that the seat of government may be moved to the eastward. Express railway service has been temporarily suspended and railway cars are being concentrated at Omak as a precautionary measure.

Colonel Emerson has rescinded the order to the American Railway Corps to retire from Siberia and the men are remaining at their posts for duty. Major-General Janis, commanding the Czech-Slovak forces, whose withdrawal had been ordered, has given assurances that the Czechs will continue to guard the troublesome sections of the trans-Siberian Railway and keep communications open for the present.

American Consul General Harris, General Knorr, the British Commander, and General Janis regard the situation as grave, though not yet critical. They propose to retire from Omak if the government decides to leave the city as it is forecast will occur if its security there is too greatly menaced.

The American hospital and the government officers which are now leaving Omak will be established at Irkutsk. Barges and trains have been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross and the evacuation of the 800 patients at the hospital is in progress. (Irkutsk lies near the southern end of Lake Baikal, 575 miles east of Omak.)

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STILL HOPEFUL OF SETTLING STRIKE AFTER SATURDAY

Government Agencies Put Forth Renewed Efforts To Protect The Public

COUNTRY BURNS THREE TIMES PRESENT OUTPUT

Railroad Administration Takes Drastic Action In Ordering That Supplying of Foreign-Owned Ships In Ports Be Stopped Immediately; Calls For Assistance

Washington, Nov. 6.—Still hopeful that court developments at Indianapolis Saturday might point the way to an early ending of the coal strike, government agencies nevertheless put forth renewed and more determined efforts today to protect the public against distress almost certain to result from a protracted suspension of mining operations.

Realizing that the country is burning three times as much coal as the mines are turning out, the Railroad Administration, through its recently created central coal committee took drastic action in ordering that the supplying of coal to foreign-owned ships in American ports be stopped immediately. With calls for assistance from communities suffering from a coal shortage growing more numerous, the Railroad Administration turned loose every available car to meet the appeals made for fuel.

Curtail Train Service.

Orders went to regional directors of the nation's railroads from Director General Hines to eliminate train service where absolutely necessary in the public interest but it was officially announced that no general curtailment of service was contemplated.

The discontinuance of foreign tonnage bunkering was the first general step taken by the government since the coal strike began last Saturday toward curtailment of transportation. The central committee made it plain that American-owned ships and tonnage under the American flag would continue to receive coal supplies but all other vessels as the situation now exists will be compelled to await the end of the strike.

The committee's action is similar to that taken by Great Britain during the recent strike of British coal miners. Officials would not predict the result of the order as it was not known in Washington the amount of foreign tonnage now in American ports dependent on coal supplies from this country. Vessels now being bunkered, in event they are foreign owned, will be tied up as well as all such incoming vessels with insufficient supplies in their holds to make the return trip. Many vessels in the trans-Atlantic service and now in European ports will be stranded, would remain on that side of the Atlantic unless facilities were available for taking on enough coal for the round trip voyage.

Fix Priority Regulations.

It was apparent that the central committee considered that precedence must be given to all land traffic in the matter of fuel distribution before even American ships will be accorded bunkering permits. Priority regulations will be observed "to the letter" in the coal stocks, members of the committee said, as the supplies of coal on hand and in transit "will just about be able to take care of domestic demands and necessary ocean transportation."

Before leaving Washington tonight for Indianapolis Assistant Attorney General Ames, in charge of the government's case, declared there was no change in its policy toward the strike, and that he would endeavor to obtain a renewal of its temporary injunction. Reports from agents of the Department of Justice and from miners and operators claimed 44 union mines in operation in West Virginia, a gain of 32 over last Saturday. Officers of the American Federation of Labor and representatives of the miners denied these reports and asserted that union forces showed no crumbling of union force anywhere in the bituminous region.

Injunction May Go Over.

There were rumors, apparently emanating from high sources, that the injunction hearing set for Saturday might go over for one week without prejudice to either side. Equally persistent were reports that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, would make a personal appeal to Attorney General Palmer tomorrow for withdrawal of the restraining order and all court proceedings an assurance that if this were done the strike could be settled and the men put back to work in the mines in 48 hours.

Mr. Palmer was out of the city, but the statement by Judge Ames that the government would not compromise the strike, which it held illegal, was accepted as the last word, on the subject. Dismissal of all court proceedings, backed for today by the union, will make it possible, labor leaders said, for the two sides, through their full scale committees, to negotiate a new wage agreement at one sitting. Refusal, and issuance of more drastic orders directing heads of the miners' organizations to resume operations, would mean, these officials said, a long drawn out struggle.

Cabinet Meets Today.

Government officials took another look at stock reports and while these indicated coal enough to meet immediate needs, the fact stared them in the face that the daily consumption was around ten million tons while the daily output had been reduced by the strike to about three and a half million tons. It

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