

THE WEATHER

Partly cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Tuesday.

The News and Observer

WATCH LABEL

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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

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SIXTEEN PAGES TODAY.

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LODGE RESERVATION TO ARTICLE TEN IS ADOPTED BY SENATE

Senate's Latest Decision Accepted Generally As Putting Treaty Issue Into Next Campaign

SIMMONS ENDEAVORS TO SECURE A COMPROMISE BUT WAS UNSUCCESSFUL

Fourteen Democrats Vote With Republicans But Defection From Administration Ranks Far Short of Number Necessary To Ratify Peace Pact; Senator Hitchcock Tells Colleagues New Reservation To Article Ten Unacceptable To President; Final Vote On Treaty Expected This Week

Washington, March 15.—Reaffirming its disagreement with President Wilson on the dominating issue of the peace treaty controversy, the Senate adopted today by a vote of more than two to one the new Article Ten reservation from the administration ranks.

Fourteen Democrats voted with the united Republican membership for the reservation, but this defection from the administration ranks fell far short of the number that would be required to ratify. It was conceded that others probably would swing over on the ratification roll call, but Administration leaders, backed by a definite assurance that the new reservation was unacceptable to the President, evidenced no apprehension that their forces would divide beyond the danger point.

The reservation, adopted after many efforts to modify it had been rolled under by the solidly united Republican majority follows in general form the one adopted last November. It is as follows:

The New Reservation. "The United States assumes no obligations to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country by the employment of its military or naval forces, its resources, or any form of economic discrimination, or to interfere in any way in controversies between nations, including all controversies relating to territorial integrity or political independence, whether members of the league or not, under the provisions of Article Ten, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose unless in any particular case the Congress, which under the constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall, in the exercise of full liberty of action, by act or joint resolution so provide."

On adoption of the original Article Ten reservation last November the vote was 48 to 33 with only four Democrats, Senators Reed, Gore, Smith, and Walsh, of Massachusetts, voting in the affirmative.

The vote on Article Ten completed the Senate's reconsideration of the fourteen reservations adopted in November but several new proposals remain to be disposed of before the vote on ratification. Most leaders thought tonight, however, that the end would come this week.

Senator Hitchcock did not disclose details of his communication with the White House, but informed his colleagues he had been told the President found the Article Ten substitute quite as objectionable as the original reservation. The President's stand and the adamant cohesion of the Republican majority combined to bolster up the position of the administration leaders in the Senate, and the 14 Democrats who supported the reservation on the roll-call represented less than half the Democratic strength which had been promised for the Republican substitute as it originally had been drafted.

Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, who had been in charge of the compromise negotiations for the Democrats, himself voted against the reservation, after a draft of his own, providing that the United States should be bound only to exercise its friendly offices in protecting other nations, had been rejected 51 to 27.

SIMMONS FAILS TO MAKE COMPROMISE

Defeat of Lodge Resolution of Ratification of Treaty Freely Predicted

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg. By R. E. POWELL. (By Special Leased Wire.) Washington, March 15.—Defeat of the Lodge resolution of ratification of the treaty with Germany was freely predicted tonight after Senator Simmons' eleventh hour substitute for the Lodge-Borah substitute had been defeated by a vote of 51 to 27.

Forty-one Democrats, including both the North Carolina Senators, would have supported a resolution of ratification embracing the substitute Senator Simmons proposed today had the substitute been adopted in lieu of the substitute Senator Lodge offered Friday and to which he accepted the Borah amendment.

Simmons Proposes Reservations. In offering his resolution to the Senate this afternoon, Senator Simmons said that while he had received no assurance it would be acceptable to the President, he felt justified in saying that it would meet the approval of the Executive.

He proposed this afternoon a reservation that would not permit the United States to use its forces to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of member nations, nor to settle disputes or controversies. Under the terms of his reservation to Article Ten, the United States would agree to "use its good offices" to preserve such territorial integrity and political independence.

In a short speech, one of the few he has made respecting the treaty, the senior North Carolina Senator said he was at a loss to understand the strange agreement which kept the Republicans, those who profess to want to see the treaty ratified because they believe the interests of the world demand it—and the interests of humanity demand it—from supporting some reservation that would be acceptable to President Wilson.

To the Simmons substitute reservation, Senator Shields, Democrat, of Tennessee, offered an amendment which would have nullified the implication of the moral obligation under Article Ten and tied the hands of the Chief Executive of this country in any league conference respecting any article of the treaty. This was defeated, 55 to 22.

Senator Reed next proposed an amendment to the Simmons reservation, which was top-heavy with sarcasm and novel on account of its brevity. In lieu of the entire reservation he proposed "The United States assumes no obligation under Article Ten."

This was beaten, 60 to 18. Then followed the defeat of the Simmons substitute, by a vote of 51 to 27, and the passage by a comfortable majority of the Lodge substitute with the Borah interpellation. Even before Senator Borah's amendment was accepted by Senator Lodge, the President had written to Senator Hitchcock that the Lodge substitute "is not acceptable."

JUDGE PAYNE BECOMES SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

Washington, March 15.—John Burton Payne retired today as chairman of the shipping board and was sworn in as secretary of the interior, succeeding Franklin K. Lane, who retired March 1.

Mr. Payne was replaced on the shipping board by Rear Admiral William S. Benson, retired. Admiral Benson was appointed only as a member of the board, but it is expected he will be elected chairman.

FRENCH PREMIER ASKS FRIENDSHIP WITH UNITED STATES

Relations Must Continue Good Ones Which Have Been Maintained, He Says

MILLERAND TALKS TO PRESS REPRESENTATIVE

France Not Asking For Charity. He Explains, Although The Greater Part of Money Borrowed Abroad Was Spent In Common Interest of All Civilized Countries of World

Paris, March 15.—Premier Millerand today put aside the German crisis long enough to discuss the relations between France and the United States and the conditions of international credit. He said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"France and the United States must continue the close friendship which always has been maintained between the two countries. No fleeting misunderstandings must be allowed to trouble their relations. To that end the sooner misconceptions are dispelled the better.

"Without going into the purely political question, it appears to be an opportune time to recall now to our friends, the United States that France is not asking for charity. The greater part of money borrowed abroad spent in the common interest of all the civilized countries of the world which might form the basis of a claim for special consideration, but such is not our intention.

No Cancellation of Debts. "We do not request cancellation of our debts. We only ask time to breathe and to recover our strength after four and a half years of exhausting war. Our propositions are those which any debtor could feel right in making 'in the interest of both himself and his creditor.'"

The Premier referred to the ruinous fluctuations in the rate of exchange. "If France is obliged to meet her obligations abroad at present rate of exchange she would be forced to pay two and a half times what she owes," concludes the Premier.

Thus, after spending for the common good, thirty billion (30,000,000,000) francs borrowed from her friends, she would have to pay forty five billion (45,000,000,000) francs as France's premium to these same friends. Of course that is not what they mean to require from us."

After mentioning the suggestion made by the United States that France could raise the value of the franc by increasing exportations Premier Millerand said:

"We ask nothing better than increased exports. We must first however manufacture and we cannot make the things, for foreign trade until we have factories in which to manufacture them."

"The war cost us 600,000 industrial workers, 600,000 of our buildings were destroyed, regions were entirely ruined which in 1918 gave us 94 per cent of our wool, 90 per cent of our linen, 80 per cent of our minerals, 85 per cent of our pig iron, 70 per cent of our sugar and 53 per cent of our coal."

"The war wasted our railroads to an unimaginable extent. Thirty per cent of our merchant fleet was sunk and our wheat production was diminished two-thirds involving a deficit of two billion francs. These changes were a blow to the very base of the economic and financial situation of France."

Reduced Money Resources. "Besides sapping our economic power the German invasion reduced the treasury resources ten per cent. Also while the United States mobilized about 17 per cent of her men of an age to serve, we sent to the colors 89 per cent."

(Continued on Page Two.) SUPREME COURT WILL LOOK INTO DRY LAWS

SYRIA PROCLAIMS ITS INDEPENDENCE FORMALLY

Beirut, March 15.—(Via Constantinople, March 15.—(By The Associated Press).—The independence of Syria, proclaimed here today by the representatives of the Syrian people, Emir Feisal was declared King, with Palestine part of the kingdom. The Syrian banner consists of a seven pointed white star placed in the Red field of the Hedjaz flag. Two similar stars placed in the same way will compose the pennant of Mesopotamia, which is reported to also have declared its independence with Emir Ahsymal, as King and Emir Zed, as regent. They are the third and fourth sons of King Hussein.

FEARED CRUISERS MIGHT MAKE DASH

Admiral Sims Discloses An Unpublished Story About War-Time Anxiety

Washington, March 15.—A hitherto unpublished story of wartime anxiety in London and Washington lest German battle cruisers attempt a forlorn hope raid against American transports, was disclosed today to the Senate Naval Investigating committee by Rear Admiral Sims. Messages exchanged by Admiral Benson, chief of operations, and Admiral Sims in July, 1918, were presented by the latter to correct "implications," which he said, Secretary Daniels had made to the committee that "general plans and policies were none of my business."

Included in plans formed by the Navy Department to meet such raids and rejected by Admiral Sims as "impracticable" was a proposal to call on Japan for a battle cruiser division to serve with the American Atlantic fleet.

In his first statement to the committee when the present investigation began Admiral Sims said the complaints he had to make against the Navy Department were confined largely to the first six or eight months of the war. When he entered today upon his discussion of events that occurred in the summer of 1918, he said he did so because Mr. Daniels, in a statement to the committee, had implied that Admiral Sims' post in London was "purely a local one."

"The statement was inaccurate," Admiral Sims said. "In the spring of 1918 he said, when submarine messages had been overheard by naval officials in London, became apprehensive that the Germans might as a last venture, send out battle cruisers in the hope of destroying an American convoy. That this apprehension, he felt also at the navy department, was demonstrated by the following cablegram from Admiral Benson."

"As last hope German battle cruisers may be sent out to completely destroy one of our large troop convoys. We depend upon you to gain and give information on this point and grand fleet to take necessary action until United States could act."

In reply Admiral Sims said, he cabled that everything possible would be done to intercept raiding German cruisers but that there could not be any guarantee that enemy battle cruisers would not reach the open Atlantic undetected. He advised guarding United States troops convoys with battleships.

Department Outlines Program. Despite this, he said, the Navy Department, on July 30th, outlined a program of its own to meet such raids, predicated, he added, on the "false premise," that advance warning would be given. The plan contemplated placing one division of American battleships at Queenstown, Ireland, to cover the Eastern Atlantic, another to be held at home in readiness to cover the Western Atlantic and a division of Japanese battle cruisers to be stationed with the Atlantic fleet to pursue and sink raiders.

"The plan was impracticable for a number of reasons," Admiral Sims declared. "It was eventually abandoned with the full concurrence of the Navy Department and for it was substituted a plan substantially the same as previously recommended by me."

Only the fact that "God was with us" saved early troopships convoys from German torpedoes, Admiral Sims declared. "Good luck" was with the department, he insisted, as the enemy had advance information of the sailing of convoys and destroyers through the Department's use of an old and unsafe code. Data regarding the first convoy was thus obtained by the enemy, he said, and the transports DeKalb and Saratoga carrying thousands of troops, narrowly escaped destruction.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE INEVITABLE NOW ADMITS GOVERNOR

Will Ask Special Session In July To Ratify Susan B. Anthony Amendment

NORTH CAROLINA VOTE MAY NOT BE NEEDED

Two Legislatures Meeting In March For Consideration of Issue Both Likely To Ratify; If One Should Fail, However, North Carolina Will Be Deciding State

The special session of the General Assembly which meets in July will be asked by Governor Bickett to ratify the Susan B. Anthony amendment giving the women a right to vote.

The Governor definitely indicated his intention to advise the General Assembly on the side of the suffragists yesterday when he made public letters which have passed between himself and Mr. W. N. Everett, of Rockingham, suffrage leader in the 1919 General Assembly. It was in reply to a request from Mr. Everett that he champion the rights of the women and be the spokesman for the suffragists before the State Democratic Convention that Governor Bickett defined his attitude—gracious acceptance of the inevitable.

"Some time ago," the Governor wrote, "I decided to advise the General Assembly at the special session in July to ratify the federal amendment. It is the sensible and graceful thing to do. It follows that I am in favor of the Democratic Convention endorsing the amendment when it meets in April. I do not desire to be before the convention and make a speech on the subject but I am giving this letter and yours to the press in order that my views may be known to all the people of the State."

Not a Sudden Flop. The Governor's decision comes as a logical step from his previous recommendation to North Carolina Congressmen in favor of submitting the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the voters. His opposition to suffrage as a fact has been based on fears for "what politics would do to women" and his apprehension that by it there might come a disturbance to the peaceable race relations in North Carolina.

Indications now are that the suffrage amendment may be an accomplished fact of the constitution before the North Carolina General Assembly meets. Raleigh suffragists and leaders in the State, in fact, are contemplating voting in the June primary. Two states are now required in the ratification list to put the amendment over. Two State legislatures, Washington and Delaware, meet in March. Suffragists are expecting these States to ratify. Should one of them fail, North Carolina will become the pivotal State in the suffrage fight, and the Governor's championship will be a decided advantage to the Suffragists.

Since the suffrage question first came before the General Assembly in 1915, when it was not voted on upon its merits, suffrage forces have gained strength. In the last session of the legislature, municipal suffrage, giving the women the right of voting in municipal elections, was passed in the Senate and adopted in the House, it is claimed, merely by improper pairing. Legislators then opposed to municipal suffrage expressed a willingness to vote for a constitutional amendment, but declined an attempt to do the suffrage job by piece work. The special session will be composed of the same legislative timber and this is one thing upon which the women are basing their hopes.

Mr. Everett's Letter. The letter from Mr. Everett to Governor Bickett follows:

NO SECRETARY OF STATE TO SIGN PASSPORTS NOW

Senate Republicans Still Hold Up Confirmation of Bainbridge Colby

Washington, March 15.—A virtual embargo on foreign travel by American citizens was in effect today with the expiration of the thirty-day period during which Under Secretary Polk acted as Secretary of State, ad interim. No passports were issued at the department today and while no official announcement was made as to the future, it was indicated that none would be issued until the Senate had acted on the nomination of Bainbridge Colby, to be Secretary of State.

Administration officials held that the department technically was without a head and that as passports must be signed by the Secretary or acting secretary, none could be issued.

From six hundred to eight hundred passports have been issued daily during the past few weeks, officials said, about sixty per cent of them to persons going to Europe, and twenty per cent to travelers to Cuba.

REVOLUTION APPEARS TO HAVE REACHED END OF ROAD IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON STILL WAITS FOR REPORT

Much Speculation In Official Circles As To Status of American Forces

Washington, March 15.—(By The Associated Press).—Lacking reports tonight from Major General Henry T. Allen, at Coblenz, as to military aspects of the situation in Germany, government circles today threw little light on the political status there and none at all on possible allied military measures. War Department officials had hoped that General Allen would report on the conference of allied commanders on the Rhine with Marshal Foch, but no such message had come when the department closed.

The State Department had an official report of a general strike in Hamburg with the military in control and no disorders. The message did not show when it was filed, however. Other advices were largely summaries of press accounts from Germany, or from cities near the German border.

There was much speculative discussion again in War and State Department circles today as to the status of General Allen's troops on the Rhine, in view of the fact that the American forces alone are there under armistice conditions. Disagreement was expressed as to whether they would be under the orders of Marshal Foch as supreme commander.

Much Speculation Over Status. Some War Department officials thought that technically the Marshal's authority might still extend to General Allen's command. Other officials held, however, that the treaty of Versailles had abrogated the French leader's authority, at least so far as the American forces were concerned.

In any case, Secretary Baker's report appeared to render the question purely an academic one. He said General Allen was vested with authority to preserve order in his area, and that any other action contemplated involving his forces would have to await specific approval from Washington.

Military action by any of the occupying forces, it was pointed out, would be contingent more upon the character of the revolutionary change in Germany than upon the revolution itself. The change of government would be only passing interest to the commanders, unless it portended a departure from the German engagements under the treaty of Versailles and professions of the former democratic government to the allies.

Political Situation Obscure. The present political situation in Germany was said, was so obscure as to defy diagnosis in its true perspective until time disclosed the real purpose behind events thus far reported.

It is well understood, therefore, that for the present at least, General Allen will confine himself strictly to a maintenance of the status quo in the Coblenz sector so far as this relates to the maintenance of order. This could be done, it is thought, without interference with any political changes which the German population may seek to make.

Should a general strike extend to the American sector as it has threatened, General Allen's situation might become more involved. Inhabitants of this sector could not, it was thought, be permitted to suffer for necessities of life and the line of communication of the American army must be kept open.

While General Allen has large discretion in such an emergency it was believed that beyond warning strike leaders against any acts having this effect, he would scarcely do more than operate public utilities with troops and such civilians as he might need to replace strikers.

Basis of Agreement Between Government Set Up By Dr. Kapp and Ebert's Government Is Announced

NOTHING HEARD FROM PRESIDENT EBERT BUT DR. KAPP DOES TALKING

Newly Constituted Chancellor Agreeable to Continuance In Office of 'Present Imperial President,' Who Is Friedrich Ebert, and Renounces The Formation of a Ministry and Places Affairs of Government In Hands of Under-Secretaries; Would Have Elections Within Two Months, He States

Paris, March 15.—The reported agreement between the new and the old German governments, ending the crisis resulting from the seizure of power from the Ebert government in Berlin by the faction headed by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, is declared to have been reached on the following basis:

First—Kapp abandons his intention of forming a cabinet. Second—A new cabinet is to be formed, composed of experts. Third—New elections to the Reichstag are to be held within two months. Fourth—A new president of the German republic will be elected, not by the Reichstag, but by the people. Fifth—Pending the elections, Friedrich Ebert is to remain in power.

Sixth—The economic council of the empire and the exploitation council are to be transformed into a second chamber, to be called the chamber of labor. Berlin, March 15.—(By The Associated Press).—The counter-revolution in Germany appears tonight to have reached the end of the road. There is a strong probability that shortly a new government will be in control and that President Ebert will come back to Berlin with his ministers.

A basis of agreement between the government set up by Dr. Wolfgang Kapp as chancellor and the government of President Ebert is announced in a declaration issued by the present Berlin government today. Announcement is made that negotiations with a settlement in view have been opened between the two governments at the instance of President Ebert and his associates. There is, however, no direct confirmation of this from Ebert, who is understood to be at Stuttgart. Briefly, Chancellor Kapp is agreeable to the continuance in office of the "present imperial president" who is Friedrich Ebert; he renounces the formation of a new ministry and places the direction of affairs in the hands of the under secretaries of state.

The agreement as set forth by Chancellor Kapp provides for a cabinet which shall include "professional ministers" or experts; elections within two months for members of the Reichstag and the Prussian National Assembly and subsequently an election for "imperial president" by the people—until which time Ebert shall hold the reins of power.

To Call Off Strike. One significant clause in the pronouncement says: "The new and old governments shall issue a joint declaration that under present conditions a general strike is a crime against the German people."

Herein lies the explanation of the proposed settlement for the general strike, as often before, has proved an effective weapon. Germany already has felt its sinister effect, for the strike in Berlin and many of the other principal cities of the country immediately cut off supplies, means of transportation, light and heat.

It was President Ebert and his ministers who called upon the Socialists, the workmen and all the people to declare a general strike, and there was an instant response to this call. Labor fiercely resisted the usurpation of the reactionary government. Vast numbers of men left their work, and serious disorders occurred in various parts of the country.

Chancellor Kapp and his supporters announced that they would deal harshly with the strike, and positive resistance to the existing order in Berlin. One of the leaders of the counter-revolution, voicing the sentiment of the others said: "We will not kneel down to the Socialists and workmen who think they can run the country."

Notwithstanding the government's threat of drastic measures, it has been evident that neither Dr. Kapp nor Major General von Luttwitz was willing to put their warnings to the test. Bloodshed would then have been inevitable, plunging the country possibly into a state anarchy and giving the Communists the opportunity they had long awaited to foist the Soviet doctrine upon Germany.