

PLAN FOR GENERAL DECLARATION FOR TREATY REJECTED

Irreconcilables Join Democrats in Voting Down Latest Republican Proposal

MAKE QUICK WORK IN GETTING RID OF IT

Bryan Arrives in Washington To Confer With Senators and Urges Ratification; Planned Now To Have Final Vote On Document Friday; Debate Today Is Limited

Washington, March 17.—The Republican Irreconcilables, combining with the Democrats, overturned on the Senate floor today the plan of Republican leaders to attach to the peace treaty a general declaration of American policy toward future European wars.

The declaratory reservation, which would pledge the United States to regard with "grave concern" any threat to Europe's peace or freedom, was voted down 23 to 69, after the irreconcilables had tried in vain to amend it. Intended as an offset to the reservation denying the obligations of Article X, the proposal had been expected by the Republican leaders to attract many Democratic votes, but on the roll call, only two Senators on the Democratic side supported it.

Disposition of the reservation was regarded as clearing up the last doubtful issue of the treaty fight, and the leaders immediately made plans to bring a vote on ratification by Friday. By unanimous consent it was agreed to limit speeches on all other pending resolutions to fifteen minutes, and to continue tomorrow's session into the evening, if necessary to put the ratification resolution into final form. About a dozen reservations remain to be voted on, but it generally is conceded that none of them will be adopted.

Bryan Takes a Hand.—As the ratification controversy neared a conclusion, William Jennings Bryan began a series of conferences with Democratic Senators, throwing the weight of his influence against the advice of President Wilson that the Administration Senate forces vote against ratification with the Republican reservations. Mr. Bryan is understood to have told his friends in the Senate to take the best ratification they could get, but there was no evidence tonight that he had materially weakened the Democratic forces standing up against the Republican program.

Action on the declaratory reservation, which was introduced by Senator Lenroot, Republican, Wisconsin, was reached after the Senate had extricated itself with some difficulty from the debate started yesterday on the Irish question. Two propositions intended to aid toward Irish independence were voted by a vote of 5 to 21. The subject immediately was revived, however, in a reservation introduced by Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, which was laid on the table, 46 to 21, on a motion by Senator Lenroot.

Debate on the reservation to declare a European policy was brief, Senator Lenroot advocating it as a means of showing the nation's good faith toward its recent allies and Senator Williams, Democrat, Mississippi, denouncing it as "a stupendous piece of humor" which meant nothing and would result in nothing.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, leader of the Republican irreconcilables, proposed to add to the reservation a provision that the United States would reserve "independent and uncontrolled power" in deciding what it would do, and at first Senator Lenroot accepted the amendment. Later, however, he declared the change might eliminate all of the obligations assumed by the treaty, and Senator Borah withdrew his amendment and announced he would vote against the reservation.

In addition to the declaratory reservation and the two relating to Ireland, the Senate acted during the day on only two reservations. One by Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska, withholding assent to the British protectorate over Egypt, was rejected 51 to 15, and one by Senator Owen, Democrat, Oklahoma, declaring the armistice terms still binding, was beaten 55 to 12.

RESUME WORK OF PAYING FOR CAMP BRAGG LANDS

Fayetteville, March 17.—The government last week for the purchase of land comprised within the area of Camp Bragg was resumed here today by Col. E. F. King, of the staff of Major General W. J. Snow, chief of field artillery, and W. H. McDonald, of the land unit of the war department. Colonel King and Mr. McDonald arrived from Washington this morning and secured quarters for the land service in the Cooper building. Colonel King announced that the work of settling of the land already contracted for, which was interrupted by action of Congress, would be pushed. More than one million dollars will be spent in this way.

Imported Pompano Olive Oil is sold only in sealed tins.—adv.

JAKE NEWELL RECEIVES REWARD FROM MOREHEAD

Charlotte Lawyer Nominated by Ninth District Republicans For Congress

Spruce Pine, March 17.—Jake Newell of Charlotte, received his reward for ignominiously deserting his friends in Morehead and hopping the Morehead camp. He was named the Republican ninth district for Congress.

A few weeks ago Jake Newell, against the Morehead camp, swearing by all the washed his hands of and henceforth was a citizen. One fraternizing with the Morehead camp and completed his Morehead-Harmony combine by publicly shaking hands with the man, whom he condemned as being so better than a thug.

John C. McBea and J. J. George were elected as delegates to the national convention and J. H. Quinn was named as alternate.

ALLIED TROOPS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Have No Intention of Destroying Authority of Sultan, Says Statement

Constantinople, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—The allied high commissioner here has issued a statement declaring that the allies have no intention of destroying the authority of the Sultan, but wish to strengthen his power. It also says the allies will adhere to their intention not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople, but that they may be compelled to modify their decision if massacres and disorder continue.

The allies have occupied the ministries of war and navy, and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs and telephones, which have been temporarily suspended. Shipping also has been suspended.

An exchange of shots resulted, in which several Punjabi of the British East Indian forces and a few of the Turks were killed.

The excitement caused by the occupation quieted down before darkness, which brought absolute calm.

The landing of the forces of occupation was carried out under the direction of the allied fleet anchored in the Bosphorus. The British dreadnaught Benbow was moored at the Galata quay, her guns trained upon Stamboul. Another man-of-war faced the arsenal in the Golden Horn, while all the other warships in the Bosphorus were standing by with their decks cleared for action.

Except in the instance stated, however, there was no resistance to the allied forces as they carried out the orders for the occupation of the historic capital of the Ottoman empire. The population, in fact, showed little alarm, nor was there any sign of panic except in one section of Stamboul, as the commanders of the allied troops brought their forces ashore.

These forces included four thousand bluejackets and marines from the British warships, and contingents from the forces of all the allies represented here.

BRYAN IS GIVEN FIRST COPY OF QUESTIONNAIRE

In Accepting Paper From Farm Organization, He Says He Isn't Candidate

Washington, March 17.—William Jennings Bryan received today the first copy of the questionnaires prepared by a committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations for presentation to all presidential candidates in order to place them on record on matters of interest to farmers.

In accepting the questionnaire, Mr. Bryan said he was not at this time a candidate, but would study the series of inquiries and give the farm board his opinion upon them.

Mr. Bryan declared himself as heartily in accord with the principle of requiring candidates to put themselves unequivocally on record before entering upon their campaigns.

PERU THREATENED BY BOLIVIA ASKS HELP OF AMERICA

States Sends Two Ur-Notes To South American Country This Week

SITUATION BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES IS SERIOUS

Dispute Between Quarreling Nations May Be Brought To Attention of League of Nations For Final Settlement; Rigid Censorship Prevents Getting Much News

Washington, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—Insistent representations to Bolivia not to disturb the peace of South America have been made by the American government as a result of the anti-Peruvian manifestations at La Paz. In connection with the communications it was stated that Peru had sought the good offices of the United States to prevent hostilities.

Two notes have been sent, and a third is ready to go forward unless a reply to the others is received soon. The first was dispatched immediately after official news was received Monday of the attack on the Peruvian legation in the Bolivian capital. The second was put on the cables yesterday.

Officials view the situation as serious and the representations made by the State Department were described as "urgent."

Dispatches to the Peruvian embassy today said events in Bolivia resulted from the influence of the Chilean government and the activity of Chilean agents. It is known that this view is held in other diplomatic and in some official circles here.

Embassy officials expressed the belief that there was an effort to force Peru into a war against Chile in the slightest out of which grew the Africa-Tacna dispute. The Peruvians charge that General Monte, a candidate for the presidency of Bolivia who is reported to be leading the anti-Peruvian manifestations is being supported by Chile and is being supplied with arms and ammunition from that country.

Exact censorship imposed. The exact situation in Bolivia is somewhat obscure, owing to the rigid censorship reported to have been imposed at La Paz. Reports reaching Peru that General Monte was mobilizing Bolivian reserves caused deep concern. At the Peruvian embassy it was said that if this were true, Peru would be obliged to call its reserves as its standing army consisted of only a few thousand men.

Peru and Bolivia are members of the League of Nations and if they sever diplomatic relations, the crisis thus provoked would, under the articles of the league covenant, be such as to bring the dispute to the official cognizance of the council of the league.

Some diplomats considered such an eventuality not at all unlikely. They said such a case would have a peculiar interest as it would afford the first test of the strength and power of the league.

League May Take Action.—Should Peru and Bolivia fail to submit the dispute to the league, the council might be expected to take action on its own initiative. Since the court of international justice, provided for adjudicating disputes, has not yet been organized, the allied supreme council, it was said, would deal with the matter.

It was pointed out, however, that the dispute would not necessarily have to be referred to the league, that my mutual agreement the two countries could get the good offices of a third power in arbitration.

Should the league council finally intervene, or some third nation be called in, it would not be the first time that differences between the Latin-American republic had been submitted to European arbitration. The recent boundary dispute between Colombia and Venezuela was referred to Switzerland for adjustment, and before that the King of Spain was called upon to settle a similar dispute between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Differences between the United States and Chile growing out of the Alsop mining claims in the latter country was referred to King George, of England, at the time Philander C. Knox was Secretary of State.

ATTACK EMBASSY OF PERU AT LA PAZ, IN BOLIVIA

Limpa, Peru, March 17.—The Peruvian foreign office announces that communication was established this morning with the Peruvian legation at La Paz, Bolivia, which was attacked yesterday by the Bolivians.

COURT BACKS UP OPINION IN POWER COMPANY'S APPEAL

Associate Justice Brown, Who Reviews Case Holds To Original Position

PETITION TO REHEAR IS FORMALLY DISMISSED

Case Came To Court From Order of Judge T. J. Shaw Overruling Power Company's Demurrer and Lower Court Is Sustained in Opinion Written By Chief Justice Clark

Petition to rehear the appeal in the case of the North Carolina Public Service Company and the Spencer Railway Company v. Southern Power Co. was dismissed by the Supreme Court yesterday, Associate Justices W. B. Allen and Platt D. Walker dissenting.

The petition to rehear the case was allowed February 12 by Associate Justice Brown, concurring in the original opinion of the court, in order that he might have an opportunity, "to make a more thorough examination of the questions involved."

"Such examination confirmed me in my former conclusion," he said in his opinion yesterday, and the court holds firm in its original position.

The power company case, declared the most important handed by the Supreme Court in a hundred years, was a mandamus action to compel the defendant to furnish electric power to the plaintiff companies at a fair and just rate without discrimination.

In its complaint, the plaintiffs assert that they are public service corporations and that the Southern Power Company, also a public service corporation, is required to furnish them electric current and power. According to the claims of the plaintiffs, the Southern Power Company, formerly furnishing them with current at the rate of 11 mills per kilowatt, increased the charge to 18 mills while it was furnishing its own subsidiary corporations power at the 11 mill rate.

After filing an answer to the complaint of the North Carolina Public Service Company and the Spencer Railway Company, the Southern Power Company demurred on two grounds, first, that it was under no legal duty to furnish electric current to the plaintiffs, public service companies, for the distribution to their customers; and, second, that the court would necessarily be required in this case to fix the rate for such electric current and to prescribe rules to prevent discrimination in the future in which province the court is without jurisdiction.

From the order of the Superior Court, Judge T. J. Shaw presiding, overruling the demurrer, the Southern Power Company appealed to the Supreme Court. The opinion of the court was filed December 20.

The major opinion was written by Chief Justice Walter Clark. Associate Justice Brown wrote a concurring opinion. Associate Justice W. A. Hoke also concurred. Associate Justice W. B. Allen wrote a dissenting opinion in which Associate Justice Platt D. Walker concurred.

The appeal will be submitted again on brief, but there will be no oral arguments.

Judge Brown's Opinion.—The opinion written by Judge Brown and filed yesterday follows: "This case comes before the court again on petition to rehear granted by myself in order that I might have opportunity to make a more thorough examination of the questions presented on the record than I had last session.

"Such examination has confirmed me in my former conclusion. The questions presented have been so fully and ably discussed by the Chief Justice and Justice Allen, pro and con, that I will not undertake to add anything to the discussion. I will state—very briefly, but a little more fully than before.

"The defendant filed an answer to the complaint and afterwards upon the hearing before Judge Shaw, moved to dismiss the action upon the ground that the complaint does not state a cause of action. The learned Judge overruled this motion and in so doing, I am still of opinion that he committed no error.

"Assuming that all the facts stated in the complaint are true, in my judgment, they make out a cause of action against the defendant which entitled plaintiffs to relief. These facts are well and correctly summarized in the opinion of the Chief Justice and need not be repeated. According to the allegations stated in the complaint, the defendant is a public service corporation engaged in business under the laws of this State in manufacturing electricity by water power and selling it over a large territory by wholesale. It has a monopoly of the hydro-electric power supply in a considerable portion of a populous section of this State.

"I candidly admit that as a general proposition, one public service corporation cannot be made to supply a competitor, another public service corporation of like character, with the material necessary to enable the latter to discharge its duty to the public.

"But the facts alleged in the complaint, if established upon the final hearing, take this case out of that general rule. Neither the North Carolina Public Company nor the Railway Company are competitors with the defendant, according to my interpretation of the facts stated in the complaint. The Railway Company is in no sense a

FARMERS TO QUIZ CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY

National Board of Farm Organizations Makes Public List of Questions

CALL ON LEADERS TO OUTLINE THEIR VIEWS

Want To Re-Open Railroad Problem If Two Years Under Private Operation Proves Failure and Demand Secretary of Agriculture Acceptable To Farm Organizations

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

Washington, March 17.—Following close on the heels of a statement by George D. Hampton, managing director of the Farmers National Council, that "we can control Congress," the National Board of Farm Organizations this afternoon made public a questionnaire which will be submitted to every candidate for the Presidential nomination at the hands of either party.

Compared with the Borah quiz regarding the position of candidates on the treaty, the quiz of the farmers is full of questions which, no doubt, some of the aspirants would prefer not to take a position on until after the convention has formulated their respective platforms.

The farmers suggest, through their questionnaire, that they will support the Presidential candidate who is willing to re-open the railroad question if two years under private operation proves a failure and who will, among other things, select a secretary of agriculture "acceptable to the farm organizations of America."

Farmers to Join Labor.—Secretary Hampton, of the Farmers National Council, is authority for the statement that the farmers will fuse with the labor forces and raise a fund of three million dollars to support the political program of the alliance now well under way.

"Working together," says he, "we can capture enough Congressional districts to give the workers and the farmers the balance of power in the next Congress."

The big drive against candidates for Congress opposed to the interests of the farmers and organized labor will be conducted in the Northwest and Middle Western States. The heads of the "big four" brotherhoods are now in conference in Cleveland but in a few days are to meet here with representatives of the farmers.

The associated organizations forwarding the questionnaire to the Presidential candidates today deny any connection with the National Farmers Council. It does say, however, that it recognizes "that in submitting these questions it is departing from the customary procedure of other groups and individuals who, by confidential interviews alone, have sought to ascertain the views of candidates."

"So satisfied are we of the universal interest of the farmers in the questions here indicated," says the questionnaire, "that we are confident only good can come from public knowledge of your positions."

Questionnaire in Searching.—The very searching quiz of the organizations is signed by C. S. Barrett, chairman of the committee and president of the National Farmers Union; R. D. Cooper, National Milk Producers' Federation; John A. McSparran, Pennsylvania State Grange; Gifford Pinchot, Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association; J. R. Houston, Equity Society; C. W. Holman, National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits; and C. A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations.

The questionnaire follows: "The committee appointed by the National Board of Farm Organizations at its conference held at its headquarters, 1721 Eye street, Washington, D. C., February 19-20, of this year, to prepare and present a series of questions designed to bring out the attitude of all candidates for the Presidential nomination, active or receptive, in any political party, toward the farmers and farm organizations of America's desire in the execution of the task allotted to it to record its belief that in seeking to promote the welfare of agriculture it is helping to advance the safety, comfort and advantage of every citizen.

"The committee does not understand, therefore, that it was directed to formulate questions of interest to farmers alone.

"Prosperity on the farm is the first condition of general prosperity. Decline of agriculture is now and always has been the central danger to civilization. Agriculture is declining in America. If the general welfare of our people is to be safeguarded, the decrease in farm production compared with population and the impairment of the fertility of our soils must be stopped.

KAPP RETIRES AFTER FIVE DAYS IN OFFICE AS GERMAN DICTATOR

PUT ON STRONGER GUARD FOR CASTLE

Holland Taking No Chances On Former Kaiser's Getting Back To Germany

Amerongen, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—Reinforcement of the Dutch guard at Von Bentinck castle, which since the Middle Ages has been protected by moats and drawbridges, has made the former German Emperor's refuge a veritable prison fortress, capable of defense even in the unexpected event of an attack by raiders desiring to free the exile.

The castle is situated in a big square. The four sides are posted, while two of them have additional walls. The latter two sides are on the public road and on the other two sides which have no walls, are private paths belonging to the von Bentincks. Constables and military police patrol the roads with loaded rifles night and day.

To the right of the main entrance is a small building in which rest reinforcements. Here sentries are on guard. Behind this main gateway a distance of 100 yards, is another gate, barring the inner driveway to the drawbridge. More sentries are stationed here. Still farther on where the road bends at yet another gate there is also a guard. The turning to the right, a driveway leads to the terrace on which the castle stands. Police patrol this terrace.

At the rear of the castle there is a garden then a moat and then a private pathway on the dike and this is constantly patrolled. Beyond the dike is a meadow crossed by ditches and hedges and at the meadow are patrols who are particularly warned to guard against the landing of airplanes there. Only the Bentinck family and the former Emperor's few servants have permission to enter the castle.

WILHELM PROMISES NOT TO DO ANYTHING UNSEMLY

London, March 17.—The Dutch premier has informed the President of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament by letter that former Emperor Wilhelm has assured the Dutch government that he will refrain from any political activity and do nothing which would involve Holland in any international difficulty, says a Central News dispatch from the Hague.

HOLLAND HAS ASSIGNED PLACE FOR KAISER BILL

The Hague, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—A royal decree dated March 16, says the place to be allotted to former Emperor William of Germany as his residence will form part of the province of Utrecht, and that it will be fixed later by the government. This decree was in connection with an announcement to the allied premiers regarding their recent note concerning the one-time monarch.

MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AT STUTTGART

Participate In Group Reunions Preparatory To Opening of Assembly

Stuttgart, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—Nearly two hundred members of the National Assembly were already here this morning, and most of them participated in group reunions in preparation for the opening session of the assembly set for 4 o'clock this afternoon. President Ebert, Minister of Defense Noske, Foreign Minister Mueller, and other members of the cabinet arrived from Dresden Monday.

One and two-day protest strikers in sympathy with the old government threatened to reduce the attendance of the Assembly, but seven special trains from various districts managed to get through. The sympathetic strike in this region ended last night, and traffic now is restored.

Several thousand loyal troops are here, and a few of them are guarding the public buildings, but it is asserted that is not for fear of any trouble.

Eight mass meetings were set for this afternoon by the Communists and Socialists to protest against the Kapp regime. The Communists are urging the establishment of a soviet.

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS FOR GOVERNOR LOWDEN

Roanoke, Va., March 17.—Following one of the stormiest scenes that ever attended a political gathering in this State, Virginia Republicans, in convention here tonight, elected four delegates at large and four alternates to the National convention in Chicago and instructed them to support Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, for the Presidential nomination.

GEN. VON BULOW PLACES MEN AT EBERT'S DISPOSAL

Geneva, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—General Von Bulow, commanding the troops in Saxony, and General Noelker, commander of the Bavarian forces, have placed their troops at the disposal of President Ebert, according to dispatches from Stuttgart.

Official Communication Issued In Berlin Explains That Chancellor Considers Mission Fulfilled

EXTREME NECESSITY OF FATHERLAND GIVEN AS REASON FOR HIS ACTION

Real Circumstances of Kapp's Retirement Still Shrouded In Mystery; Action Due, It Is Believed, To Conference of Undersecretaries Who Recommended His Resignation; Claim Fear of Bolshevism But Lack of Political Prestige Probably Responsible; Berliners Fear Reign of Terror

Berlin, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—The resignation of Chancellor Kapp and his chief officials is confirmed by the following official announcement. "General Provisional Director Kapp has retired with the object of bringing about internal peace. General Von Luettwitz has retired for similar reasons.

"The vice chancellor in the name of the Imperial President has accepted the resignation and has entrusted Major General Von Seeckt with the provisional conduct of affairs as commander in chief.

Berlin, March 17.—(By The Associated Press.)—After holding the reins of power for less than five days, Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, the self-appointed chancellor and dictator, has retired from office and control. He resigned today, and an official communication explained that the Chancellor considered his mission fulfilled when the old government decided to meet the most essential demands addressed to it. He was also moved to this action by the extreme necessity of the fatherland, which demanded union against the dangers of Bolshevism.

The official communication announcing the resignation of Chancellor Kapp endeavors to give a pessimistic aspect to his withdrawal. It says: "The Bauer government, having voluntarily decided to fulfill the most essential political demands addressed to it, the rejection of which on Saturday led to the establishment of the Kapp government. Chancellor Kapp considers his mission fulfilled and retires, resigning the executive power again into the hands of the military commander-in-chief.

"In this he is moved by the conviction of the extreme necessity of the fatherland, which demands solid union of all against the annihilating dangers of Bolshevism.

Shrouded in Mystery.—The real circumstances of Kapp's retirements are still shrouded in mystery. An important factor undoubtedly is to be found in the deliberations of the undersecretaries and imperial council yesterday which Major General Von Luettwitz attended. The views of that conference were both that Kapp and Von Luettwitz withdraw in order to terminate an intolerable position.

Von Luettwitz agreed to this but when he returned to the chancellery, he allowed himself to be persuaded to change his mind and remain in office. To him has been delegated the executive power by the former Revolutionary chancellor, and it is difficult to say what will happen now that Von Luettwitz remains the military dictator of Berlin.

It is reported, however, that Gustav Noske, minister of defense in the old government, is coming here tonight, and Von Luettwitz, perhaps will transfer his new found authority to him.

In conference with the foreign correspondents yesterday, Kapp's press chief made play with the Bolshevist danger.

No Political Prestige.—In a second conference an attempt was made to conceal the fact that the Berlin government was likely to be of only short duration. Although the general strike dealt this government a mortal blow, the decisive fact is that Kapp and his supporters had no political prestige, their government being built only on machine guns.

The statements made at these conferences gave a strong impression and caused a suspicion that the cry of alarm about the Bolshevists was preliminary to the announcement of retreat. The chief of the press bureau warned the correspondents against showing themselves in the streets, as a Communist revolt was expected hourly.

That any kind of compromise is out of the question now is undoubted. President Ebert, of the old government is strongly entrenched at Stuttgart, where according to semi-official advice, the council of the Empire met today and unanimously approved the old government and strongly condemned the military coup at Berlin.

Fear Reign of Terror.—Frightened Berliners last night were asking: "The white or red terror? Which?" This was in consequence of an official announcement that the Reds were planning a rising and calling upon the people to save the country from Bolshevism.

Government officials said to the Associated Press: "We fear bloodshed tonight; it is difficult for us to hold the troops back."

In preparation for the expected uprising, officials camped in their offices all night. When the correspondent left the chancellery at nightfall into the

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Five)

(Continued on Page Two)