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### HANDS OF THE PRESIDE FATE OF TREATY WITH GERMANY **VLADIVOSTOK SCENE** NOTABLE SPECIAL

## SENATE ADJOURNED WITH-**OUT PASSING RATIFICATION**

## MILD RESERVATIONISTS FAILED IN THEIR EFFORTS

Much Speculation Today as to Whether President Wilson Will Resubmit the Treaty to the Senate in December - May Put it Aside Entirely.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20-Although not changing technically the existing status of relations between the United States and Germany, the senate's failure to ratify the peace treaty at its special session is expected by administration officials and diplomats to have an indirect result of some importance on the steps now being taken to restore the world to a peace basis.

One of the first consequences, according to the view taken here, is likely to be the hastening of the negotiations in Paris, including promulgation of the process verbal, which will restore full commercial and diplomatic relations between Germany and the powers which have ratified the treaty. Paris despatches have said this step was waiting, for one thing, on the action of the senate, but it is thought there will be no fur-

ardent supporters of the treaty believe it would be possible to take it up again at the outset of the session. The Christmas recess was expected to intervene before much could be accomplished with the result that a clear field for treaty consid-

diplomatic relations with Germany, ofbe made by the United States to fit into the commercial scheme thus created whatthe central powers.

At present the war arrangement by interests in Germany continues in force, and that is not expected to be disturbed. The rationing of supplies of various sorts to Germany must begin under the treaty orms, however, and the powerful reparations commission will be set up to determine all the details of Germany's commercial intercourse with other nations

On this commission the United States will have no representation, though it is hoped to work out a plan by which this country can keep in close touch with the body's work in order to protect American interests. The administration officials were not prepared today to prediet just what form this unofficial connection would take nor to outline just what could be accomplished by such a connection.

The state department is emphatic in its stand that no American consuls can be sent into Germany until peace has been definitely established between the United States and that country, and Ahey declare only an imperfect trade relation can be built up without the consular officers who are in charge of the legal end of international trade

A contrary view is held, however, by some of the senators who oppose ratification of the treaty. Notable in that connection is the stand taken by Senator Knox, republican of Pennsylvania, former secretary of state, who holds that by the language of the treaty, full commercial and diplomatic intercourse can be resumed with Germany by all of her late enemies as soon as the process verbal is exchanged

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20-The fate of the treaty of peace with Germany and the League of Nations, so far as the United States is concerned, today is in the hands of President Wilson. Failure yesterday and last night of all efforts to have the treaty ratified in some form

ther delay now for that reason. Congress will meet on December 1, but not even the most

eration would not be opened before January at the earliest.

Once the great powers have gone ahead | by the senate brought the situation just with their establishment of full trade and where it was six months ago when the pact was submitted to the upper house of congress and technically peace is no ficials say new arrangements will have to i nearer than it was on armistice day, more than a year ago, Decision of the senate last night to ever trade the United States has with lay aside the treaty came after two at-

tempts to ratify it with the foreign rewhich Spain is taking care of American and one attempt to adopt it without vations attached showed thirty-nine for and fifty five against. The second, which came several hours later, showed forty one for and fifty one against. The vote on straight ratification recorded only ment. thirty-eight for and fifty three against.

> WASHINGTON, Nov. 19-Failing after three attempts to ratify the pace treaty, the senate late tonight laid it aside, ended the special session and went | held the entire town with the exception

All compromise efforts to bring ratifiation failed, the three resolutions of ratification all going down by over whelming majorities. The republican leaders, apparently despairing of bring ing two thirds of the senate together for any sort of ratification, then put in a resolution to declare the war at an end.

Two of the three ratification votes were taken on the resolution drafted by the republican majority, containing reservations which President Wilson had told democratic senators in a letter earher in the day would mean nullification of the treaty. On each of the votes most of the democratic supporters of the treaty voted against ratification.

The first vote on this resolution stood 39 for to 55 against. On the second vote taken after several hours of parliamentary wranging in which the democrats made vain efforts to win over some of the republican group of mild reservationists, 41 senators voted in the affirmative

and 51 in the negative. The third vote was on a straight-out ratification without reservations which got only 38 votes to 53 opposing it. Only one republican, Senator McCumber of North Dakota, voted with the demo-

#### (Continued on page 8.)

## PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE FOR DEC.

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- President Wilson today appointed a new industrial conference and called it into session here December 1.

The president's letter of invitation follows:

"In accordance with the suggestion given me by the public group of the recent industrial conference, I am calling a new body together to carry on this vitally important work, and I trust you will give me the pleaure of naming you as one of its members.

conference. I have thought it advisable that in this new body there should be no repetition of these deplorable conditions. recognition of distinctive groups, but that all of the new representatives should be hereafter designated in this city on have concern that our industries may be the first of December, next."

conducted with such regard for justice and fair dealing that the workmen will feel himself inqueed to put forth his best efforts that the employer will have an encouraging profit, and that the public will not suffer at the hands of either

"It is my hope that this conference may lay the foundation for the development of standards and machinery within our industries by which these results may be attained.

"It is not expected that you will deal directly with any condition which exists "Guided by the experience of the last today, but that you may be fortunate heavy guard. enough to find such ways as will avoid the

"The conference will meet at a place to

## OF REVOLUTION

Forces Which Have Been Attempting to Get Control of City - General Gaida Wounded.

(By The Associated Press)

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, Nov. 18.-Revolutionry forces which for the last we days have attempted to obtain conof of this city were completely defeated by government troops today in a battle which was commenced before dawn, Gen. Gaida, the revolutionary leader, was wounded and exptured, and his followers. were driven from every point of vandage by government troops.

Shirtly after midnight the government roops moved two three inch field gams ina position at the Svetlandskala bridge. y which this main thoroughfure of the ity crosses the Siberian railroad. The illage is only 500 vards north of the station, the strongest position of the rebels. A little later, troops reinforced by 100 adets from the mayal training school, proceeded to the business center of the ity, while armored cars began arriving it the bridge.

Before the battle opened international policemen and three American soldiers. gained entrance to the railway station, rom which they took two Russian women who had been marooned there since the fighting started. At I o'clock there was burst of machine gun fire against rebels holding the railway yards and gunboats started to drop shells on the station.

Some of the shells set fire to the barracks of the American replacement battalion. While government officials expressed the belief there would be little resistance by the rebels, the latter seemed to be in control of the railroad yards, although exposed to artillery fire from the high ground about the city.

Fire was opened at 4 o'clock on, the station from field guns stationed at the lations committee's reservations attached Svetlandskain bridge, which had a clear field of fire. Later, the fighting became reservations of any sort, all had failed. general with the revolutionists falling The first vote on the treaty with reser- back everywhere and finally being driven

> Monday morning at so'clock the social revolutionary zemstvo group proclaimed a new democratic representative govern-

> At 2 o'clock Monilay afternoon the opposing forces clashed in a savage battle for the possession of the railway station. approximately 5,000 rifle and machine gun shots being fired before nightfall. Government forces under Gen. Rozanoff of the immediate vicinity of the station, and in addition being in control of the line of hills west and north of the town. Machine guns were placed at street corners early in the fighting

Allied troops patrolled the riv, wir American troops protecting American or conjections. The United States conser-New Orleans and Brooklyn, under command of Vice Admiral Rodgers, are ly ing in the harbor. The allied military conneil went into session just as the fighting started near the railway station, all of them, including the Czechs, being

Hoisted on top of General Gaida's train near the station was a green and white flag, the colors of the Siberian assembly, which was dissolved by Admiral Kelebak. On the banner was inscribed the words: "For a constituent assem

After the proclamation of the revolutionaries yesterday morning in which they announced their opposition to Kolchak, a semblance of a ministry was formed on General Gaida's train, Iyan Alexandro-

vitch Yakushiff being named president. General Gaida, a Czech who commanded the Ural army of the Omsk government until his recent resignation, was named commander in chief of the new government's military forces. Two hours after the proclamation had been issued by the revolutionists he said that a coup d' etat would be effected without blloodshed; that he had 2,000 men opposing 1,500 government troops and that soldiers in the governmental army were deserting rapidly and taking the oath of fealty to the new regime, being installed in its

military forces. After the fight at the station started he sent a note to the commander of Czechs in the far east, declaring the troops of the new government had not started the firing. Announcement was made by the allied military council at 6 o'clock last night that it had decided that the allies could not interfere in the movement, which was considered political in character. Property of Russians and allied subjects was protected last night by American, Japanese, French, Italian, Serbian, Lettish and Russian soldiers, forming the international police corps. All approaches to the railway station were under

After three raids against the railroad station, General Gaida's troops occupied the building and he established head-

Government Troops Defeat Much Work Accomplished During Session Which Adjourned Last Night - Some of the Measures Which Became Law 'During the Special Session.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20-While consideration of the treaty of Versailles was the outstanding event of the first session of the sixty sixth congress - the first in six years in which republicans have the state bearings.

many other measures prepared for dis-

the appropriation bills which failed at the session ending last March 3.

ments were:

Submission of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment to the states for was adopted 304 to 89 by the house as its first legislative act and by the senate June 4, 56 to 25.

The prohibition enforcement bill, providing for enforcement of war time and constitutional prohibition, passed over President Wilson's veto.

The act repealing the daylight saving law also passed over the President's veto. Providing for return of telegraph, telephone and cable wire lines to private operation.

Continuing government control of lyes to January 15, next

Extension of the Lever food and fuel control law to clothing and other neces saries and penalizing hoarding and profiteering.

Granting permanent rank to General

Providing for demobilizing the army our men, pending permanent peace-time legislation

Authorizing completion of the government railroad in Alaska.

Continuing war time passport restrictions so as to prevent an influx of radi-

Ten appropriation bills, aggregating thout \$1,000,000,000 also were passed. They included \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration; \$\mathbb{8}\mathbb{2},000,000 for the army; \$616,000,000 for the navy and

a smidty civil budget of \$613,000,000. Numerous minor bills and resolutions also were enacted, but no attempt was made to pass over the president's veto the Cummins' bill to restore the pre-war rate making powers of the interstate com-

merce commission The German treaty so engressed senate attention that it shut off consideration of much legislation. Senate discussion of the treaty began May 25, but the docament itself was not submitted by President Wilson until July 10. Committee hearings and consideration repored two months, the report with fourteen reservations being made to the senare Septem-

Deliberations on the trenty evoked one of the most bitter and prolonged contests between congress and the president in American history, with the controversy centered largely about the league of na-

tions covenant The French treaty, providing an American guarantee to assist France in the event of unprovoked German aggression, was submitted to the senate by the President July 29, after demands from senate republicans, but still remains in the

foreign relations committee. Another treaty, the Panama canal set

(Continued on Page 8.)

wounded on the Gaida side. The losses to the government troops were not announced. It is estimated that 100 civilians were victims of the firing, some being killed. The American Red Cross is caring for 58 wounded.

A British Red Cross officer was killed at the station plaza. T. W. Rowland, of Hermosa Beach, Cal., a sail maker's mate on the New Orleans, was hit by a bullet and is not expected to live. At night the exception of the station. The fighting yesterday afternoon was continued through a rainstorm.

During the station fight Russian gunboats bombarded the railroad yards, their objective evidently being General Gaida's train. By 11 p. m. there was only desultory rifle firing south of the station. The warships plying their searchlights on the city aided the allied patrols in their

Communication by railway with Vladi vostok has been suspended. It is reported quarters there at about 5 p. m. The loss- that a similar uprising has occurred at on several electric traction lines in Ines in this fighting were six dead and 20 Chita, in the Trans-Baikal region.

# SESSION OF CONGRESS FURTHER CURTAILMENT

## DOMESTIC CONSUMERS ARE LIMITED TO ONE TON

Coal Mines Not Producing Enough to Take Care of First Five Classes on Priority List - May Close Movies and Shut Off Signs.

(By The Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.- Regional directas of tamours today had a free hand in important legislation was completed and I dealing with curtailment of non-essential industries and unnecessary passenger posal when the regular meeting begins traffic and extraordinary efforts to conserve and distribute the nation's steadily The session closed today was an ex-diminishing coal supply were being made. traordinary one, convened May 19, un Prinder that authority, granted by Walker der a call cabled from Paris May 7, by | D. Hines, federal director general of rail President Wilson, to consider primarily roads, after a two-day conference with the seven regional directors, the entire south, east of the Mississippi and south Among the principal legislative achive of the Ohio rivers, except for a small area in the Pochoutas region, today had been placed on a war time ration basis and annulment of trains in addition to ratification. The amendment resolution the 146 already taken off was under con soleration.

Other drastic action looking toward reerving the available supply for essential industries, public utilities and domestic consumers included stopping deliveries to all non-essential industries in Cleveland and deliveries in Omaha, Neb., only on written application approved by the local

conl committee. Except in the West Virginia fields, upon which it was announced the rest of the country would draw for absolutely necessary requirements, there was little hope today for increased production. The majority of the 425,000 bituminous miners who went on strike nearly three weeks ago maintained their disposition to disregard the strike recall order issued by their acting president under direction of the federal court and to await develop. excludes factories, it was said; the coal ments from the miners operators confer | mines are not even producing enough ence at Washington

The United States court at Fargo, N. D., had issued a decree that apparently would lead to restoration of the mines to their private owners. No state court has yet acted to change the situation brought about by the government's action in seizing the lignite mines and ordering them operated by the state.

Application for an injunction in the state courts to restrain the governor is scheduled to be heard at Bismarck, N. D., today. The federal court order to show ause is returnable November 24.

Should the apparently dead-locked conference at Washington not reach an a-

greement within a week, martial law in mining districts and state operation of mines was planned in Iowa. Governor Harding said he was considering taking over the mines, offering the miners an increased wage and compensating the op-

erators until a settlement was arrived at. The first troop movement into a coal field since the first days of the strike was reported from Wyoming. Thirty soldiers were sent to Winton, Wyoming, where a small group of alleged alien miners, armed with rifles, stopped American and naturalized workers from returning to

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 20-Another sharp curtailment of coal went into effect in the south today, domestic consumers being limited to the purchase of one ton of coal at a time to a household by orders of the southern regional coal committee of the railroad administration.

Coupled with the order went a forecast from the committee that unless the strike situation improves shortly it may become necessary to forbid the use of electricity for advertising signs and show windows of stores and even close moving picture theatres and non-essential industries. This, is was indicated, would be a nation-wide movement.

"The public generally does not realize the seriousness of the situation," said a member of the committee. With coal shipments already limited to the first five classes of the fuel priority list which coal to supply these classes

The southern mines are yielding only about a third of their normal supply and part of this has to be diverted to the southwest to maintain public utilities and transportation there. Coal from the Allegheny and Pocahontas fields, intended for southern points, is being diverted to other sections.

Limiting of domestic purchases of coal already had gone into effect in Mobile and Atlanta, but the order effective today applies to all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, with the exception of the Pocahontas region of Virginia,

## POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SCORED FOR IGNORING CIVIL SERVICE RULES

WILL OPEN AERIAL WARFARE AGAINST TRIBESMEN.

(By The Associated Press) LONDON, Nov. 19 .- Opening of aerial been ordered, it is stated in advices from India today. The order was given November 12 after the Mah Sads had failed to comply with the terms laid down in the British ultimatum late in October in which the tribesmen were informed that i unless they discontinued attacks on British posts and convoys and their raids into British territory they would be subjected to an intense aerial bombardment. The British airmen now have been instructed to bombard the villages of Kanigurun, Makin and Marobi.

The Waziri tribesmen in the same district, who were similarly notified in the ultimatum, had been given until today to reply and this morning the notification was still unanswered.

GERMAN MARK IS WORTH ONLY 2 2-5 CENTS.

(By The Associated Press) NEW YORK, Nov. 19.-Foreign exchange again dropped to new low levels today. The English pound sterling brought only \$4.03 3.4, which is 3.4 of a cent lower than the lowest rate reported vesterday. Franc checks dropped to 9.70 the government troops held the town with for the dollar, one centime below yesterday's quotation, the previous low record.

Lire cables were quoted at 12.40 for the dollar, 35 centimes below yesterday's closing prices, and the German market brought only 2 2-5 cents as compared with 23 and 24 cents before the war.

Interurban Service Curtailed.

(By Associated Press ) INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 20. -Curtailment of interurban service as another step in the efforts to conserve the coal supply of the state, became effective

diana today.

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.-Postoffice department officials and members of the ... service commission were severely warfare against Mah Sud tribesmen on crincised in a report submitted to the senthe northwestern frontier of India has ate before adjournment late last night by " postoffice committee, for failure to adhere to civil service regulations requiring the appointment of persons receiving the highest ratings provided by the commission. The report, which became pubis today, was made in connection with the committee's unfavorable action upon .1 . a pointment of R. T. Wade, demoerat, to be postmaster at Morehead City, C. after his rating had been changed c) as to place him ahead of C. L. Willis, republican.

While the appointment is for a secondclass postoffice senators declare this is the first time a senate committee has ever taken action upon this question and the report is regarded as a precedent. In its report, the committee said that any other construction of the civil service regulations than that the person receiving the highest percentage should be eligible would not only destroy their effect, but would also open the way for the easy overthrow of the results of an honestly conducted competitive examination by outside influences and if extended to the civil service generally would speedily ac-

complish its ruin." Senator McKellar, democrat of Tennessee, has announced that he will file a minority report.

URGES ECONOMY

IN USE OF COAL. (By The Associated Press)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 20 .- Economy in the use of fuel by Pittsburgh consumers was urged today by the coal distribution committee of the United States railway administration here. It was declared that consumers would have to adopt strict measures of economy if a possible fuel famine was to be averted.