

FATE OF TREATY WITH GERMANY NOW IN HANDS OF THE PRESIDENT

SENATE ADJOURNED WITHOUT 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.

Congress will meet on December 1, but not even the most ardent supporters of the treaty believe it would be possible to take it up again at the outset of the session.

Once the great powers have gone ahead with their establishment of full trade and diplomatic relations with Germany, officials say new arrangements will have to be made by the United States to fit into the commercial scheme thus created.

Decision of the senate last night to lay aside the treaty came after two attempts to ratify it with the foreign relations committee's reservations attached and one attempt to adopt it without reservations of any sort, all had failed.

At the central powers by which Spain is taking care of American interests in Germany continues in force, and that is not expected to be disturbed.

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 they 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.

PRESIDENT WILSON CALLS ANOTHER INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE FOR DEC. 1

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 pleasure of naming you as one of its members."

VLADIVOSTOK SCENE OF REVOLUTION

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

(By The Associated Press)

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, Nov. 18.—Revolutionary forces which for the last two days have attempted to obtain control of this city were completely defeated by government troops today in a battle which was commenced before dawn.

Shortly after midnight the government troops moved two three inch field guns into position at the Svetlanskina bridge, by which this main thoroughfare of the city crosses the Siberian railroad.

Before the battle opened international policemen and three American soldiers gained entrance to the railway station, from which they took two Russian women who had been marooned there since the fighting started.

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 Svetlanskina bridge, which had a clear field of fire. Later, the fighting became general with the revolutionists falling back everywhere and finally being driven from the station.

Monday morning at 8 o'clock the social revolutionary zemstvo group proclaimed a new democratic representative government.

At 2 o'clock Monday 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.

After the proclamation of the revolutionaries yesterday morning in which they announced their opposition to Kulechak, a semblance of a ministry was formed on General Gaida's train, Ivan Alexandrovich Yakushiff being named president.

General Gaida, a Czech who commanded the Ural army of the Omek government until his recent resignation, was named commander in chief of the new government's 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.

After three raids against the railroad station, General Gaida's troops occupied the building and he established headquarters there at about 5 p. m. The losses in this fighting were six dead and 20

NOTABLE SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS

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 held the reins of power - a considerable amount of important legislation was completed and many other measures prepared for disposal when the regular meeting begins December 1.

The session closed today was an extraordinary one, convened May 19, under a call cabled from Paris May 7, by President Wilson, to consider primarily the appropriation bills which failed at the session ending last March 3.

Among the principal legislative achievements were: Submission of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment to the states for ratification. The amendment resolution 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 dyes to January 15, next.

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

Granting permanent rank to General Pershing. Providing for demobilizing the army to a peace basis of approximately 300,000 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 radical aliens.

Ten appropriation bills, aggregating about \$750,000,000 also were passed. They included \$750,000,000 for the railroad administration; \$25,000,000 for the army; \$610,000,000 for the navy and a sundry civil budget of \$615,000,000.

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 commerce commission.

The German treaty so engrossed senate attention that it shut off consideration of much legislation. Senate discussion of the treaty began May 23, but the document itself was not submitted by President Wilson until July 10.

Deliberations on the treaty 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 nations 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

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.

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.

FURTHER CURTAILMENT OF COAL IN THE SOUTH

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 directors of industries today had a free hand in dealing with curtailment of non-essential industries and unnecessary passenger traffic and extraordinary efforts to conserve and distribute the nation's steadily diminishing coal supply were being made.

Under that authority, granted by Walker D. Hines, federal director general of railroads, after a two-day conference with the seven regional directors, the entire south, east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio rivers, except for a small area in the Pochontas region, today had been placed on a war-time ration basis and allotment of trains in addition to the 146 already taken off was under consideration.

Other drastic action looking toward reserving 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 coal 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 developments from the miners operators conference 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 cause is returnable November 24.

Should the apparently deadlocked conference at Washington not reach an agreement within a week, martial law in mining districts and state operation of mines was planned in Iowa.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS SCORED FOR IGNORING CIVIL SERVICE RULES

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Postoffice department officials and members of the civil service commission were severely criticized in a report submitted to the senate before adjournment late last night by the post office 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 public today, was made in connection with the committee's unfavorable action upon the appointment of R. T. Wade, Democrat, to be postmaster at Morehead City, N. C., after his rating had been changed from "C" to "D" to place him ahead of C. L. Willis, a republican.

While the appointment is for a second-class 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 accomplish 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.

Interurban Service Curtailed

(By The 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 on several electric traction lines in Indiana today.