

Fair to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer. Highest temperature yesterday, 52; lowest, 41. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO DROP MINE STRIKE INJUNCTION; MORE RETURN WEST VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY ASKS TROOPS; DEFEATED TAMMANY MEN THREATEN CONTESTS IN COURT

CURRAN VICTOR IN MANHATTAN BY 9,703 VOTES

La Guardia Also Carried Tiger's Stronghold With a Majority of 1,363.

MURPHY'S FATE IN DOUBT

Wigwam Saved Only Three Offices in Stunning Rebuke Given by Voters.

Steps leading to a contest on the office of President of the Board of Aldermen and President of the Borough of Manhattan will be taken by Tammany.

Beaten decisively in the election on Tuesday Charles F. Murphy, "boss" of the discredited Democratic organization, through the chairman of its law committee, announced that application would be made to the Supreme Court for an inspection of the ballots in certain districts.

It was a solemn convocation of Tammany leaders that met yesterday to go over the figures that spelled their defeat and to try to find some districts that would give any basis for a contest.

If the application is made it probably will be to-day.

The Republicans welcome a contest and declare it will show an increased vote for both G. O. P. candidates.

How the overwhelming defeat would affect the leadership of Tammany was a general subject of speculation in political circles, both Democratic and Republican.

Mr. Murphy, who whatever he is or is not, never has been accused of not being a good sport, met the newspaper men with a smile at the Wigwam in Fourth street yesterday.

"What comment have you to make on the election?" Mr. Murphy was asked.

"None whatever," he replied. "Oh, that's past," he added, when asked if he could tell why Tammany had met such a defeat.

Gov. Smith in Murphy's Boat.

It had been the impression since the election of Alfred E. Smith as Governor a year ago that he was the logical successor to the leadership of Tammany.

But the Governor, who staked his political capital on the fight against William Randolph Hearst in the hope that he would succeed in pulling through, was badly scorched in the recent election.

He is in the same position as Mr. Murphy, having voluntarily assumed the burden of Justice Robert L. La Follette's candidacy and that of Irwin Untermyer.

His friends would have no issue on which to urge his substitution for Murphy.

There was a suggestion yesterday that the Democrats should select a candidate for President of the Borough of Manhattan, might succeed Murphy. But the best thought is that he might better get back on it.

He resigned a good position in the Manhattan district to become Borough President for the remainder of the year. At that time he will be free. It may be that Mayor Hylan will hold the office until his appointment Mr. Boyle to it after January 1.

Late returns made only one change in the list of candidates elected as printed in THE SUN yesterday.

The Democrats elected two additional candidates to the Court Judge, Henry K. Davis, Republican, whose election was indicated yesterday morning, was voted out.

Judge Richard H. Smith, Republican candidate for the second vacancy, was elected by the failure of Mr. Murphy to nominate him, ran far in the lead. He was 16,659 votes ahead of Joseph M. Cahill, Democrat, of the Bronx, who was elected to the second vacancy.

The second Democrat, who captured the third place, was Louis Wendel.

La Guardia Got Manhattan.

Final figures showed that F. H. La Guardia, Republican, had been elected President of the Board of Aldermen over Robert L. Moran by 1,363.

Mr. La Guardia was elected by a blow that Tammany will be long in recovering from. La Guardia carried Brooklyn by 21,629, but Moran ran 17,411 ahead in the Bronx, 2,996 in Queens and 2,815 in Richmond.

First figures on Henry H. Curran, the Republican elected to the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, showed he had decisively beaten Edward F. Boyle, Tammany candidate, by 5,702.

These figures taken with the La Guardia plurality in Manhattan, constituted a blow between the eyes which Tammany men will feel for a long while.

Irwin Untermyer, who was last in the race for two Supreme Court Justices, ran just 31,172 votes behind Justice Joseph E. Newburger, who according to the plans of Mr. Murphy was to be replaced by the thirty-three-year-old Samuel H. Koenig.

Mr. Untermyer, who was defeated by Mr. Boyle, who was defeated for President of the Borough of Manhattan, lost 22,000 votes over Justice Robert L. La Follette, the nearest Democratic opponent.

Late figures on Surrogate cut down considerably the lead of James A. Foley over James F. Malley, the Republican candidate, who won by more than 11,000. Desperate measures were used by Mr. Foley through, and Mr. Malley last night could not understand why Foley should run 25,000 votes ahead of Edward F. Boyle, who was defeated for President of the Borough of Manhattan.

When Samuel S. Koenig, Republican leader, was told that Tammany was threatened to contest the election of La Guardia and Curran he said:

"Fine. I hope they go through with it."

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'Going to Quit? I'm Not!' Murphy Assures Himself

CHARLES F. MURPHY met the newspaper men at Tammany yesterday afternoon, but before they could ask the Democratic boss any questions Mr. Murphy grinned broadly and asked himself:

"Am I going to go?"

"No," he answered, "I am not!"

MARYLAND G.O.P. STILL HOPEFUL

Ritchie, Democrat, Apparently Winner by Margin of 200.

FINAL CANVASS TO-DAY

Republicans to Demand Re-count if There Is Question of Fraud.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—While unofficial returns indicated the election of Attorney-General Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, for Governor by approximately 200 out of a total vote of 225,000 over his Republican opponent, Harry W. Nice, State's Attorney for Baltimore, the Republican State Committee tonight refused to concede the Democratic claims.

Up to late afternoon there were missing the returns from Baltimore County, without which the Republicans had a lead of 276. To-night these returns came in and they gave Ritchie a plurality of 479.

To-night Mr. Nice issued this statement:

"I can only say that I firmly believe the canvass of the votes as required by law to be made to-morrow will show my election."

There was much tribulation at Republican headquarters because of the backwardness in sending in the returns from Baltimore county, when all of the others were in. The party leaders sought information from the officials, but said they could not get any satisfaction other than that one district was missing, because the judges were tired and had delayed counting until to-day, so they took the ballot boxes to their homes last evening.

The canvassing of the vote begins to-morrow, and the Republicans have directed representatives to be present everywhere to protect their interests. Chairman Tait of the Republican State Committee issued a statement warning those in charge of the election machinery that action would be taken if there was any question of color dealing.

The Legislature also will be close. In the Senate the Democrats may have a one majority, while in the House of Delegates they will have only about three more than the Republicans.

MAINE RATIFIES WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Nineteenth State to Approve the Amendment.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 5.—The amendment to the Federal Constitution giving to women the right to vote was ratified in the House to-day in concurrence with the Senate. The vote was 72 to 68.

"Maine is the nineteenth State which has approved suffrage," Miss Alice Paul, Washington, chairman of the National Woman's Party, said in a statement after the ratification vote had been taken.

"Four other States are expected to ratify within the next few weeks. The momentum which the movement has now gained gives us confidence that the end of the suffrage campaign, which has extended over seventy years, is now at hand."

POLAND GETS BIG U. S. LOAN, LONDON HEARS

National City Bank Said to Back \$250,000,000 Deal.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—According to a semi-official announcement from Warsaw, American financiers have successfully negotiated a \$250,000,000 loan of \$250,000,000 with the Polish Government.

The communication says the loan will be backed by the National City Bank of New York.

BRITISH CARE FOR AMERICAN GRAVES

Li-Col. Pierce Pleaded After Tour of Inspection.

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LONDON, Nov. 5.—A tour of inspection of the 2,500 graves of American soldiers buried in the British Isles during the war has been completed by Lieut-Col. Junius Pierce, commanding officer of the United States forces in Great Britain.

The graves are all very well cared for, a majority had fresh flowers and there are small white crosses bearing the name and rank at the head of each tomb. Over the bodies of those killed while flying there are cross shaped poplars with the name and rank on brass plates.

The tour included the graves of the Tuscania victims in ninety-six cemeteries in England, Scotland and Ireland.

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EDWARDS SLOW ABOUT KEEPING WET PROMISES

Jersey's New Governor Says He Will Do His Best to Obey People's Will.

VICTORY FOR A PRINCIPLE

Teetotaler Himself, He Feels Others' Personal Liberty Should Be Respected.

The big question in the minds of rejoicing "wets" in New Jersey yesterday was: "How is 'Teddy' Edwards going to make it possible for Jersey-men to get a perfectly legal drink in that State after January 16, 1920, the day for the beginning of operation of the national prohibition amendment?"

The Democrat who has promised to try to do this thing is Edward I. Edwards, president of the First National Bank of Jersey City, who defeated Newton A. K. Bugbee, Republican State Comptroller, for Governor on Tuesday, largely because he made it clear during the campaign that, although a teetotaler himself, he was in favor of a "wet" order of things.

He is still "Teddy" to most of the thousands of his fellow townsmen who dropped into his office during the day to congratulate him on his "victory for personal liberty."

Brewers and liquor dealers generally, who have been in the dumps for a long time, perked up yesterday as they read the election returns.

The general sentiment among saloon keepers, a prominent Jersey City hotel keeper and supporter of Mr. Edwards said, was that they were hopeful the national Administration at Washington would lift the ban on war time prohibition right away.

The election of Edwards, he explained, meant that New Jersey was "serving notice" on the Administration that the State opposes further infringement of the people's rights, and the liquor interests are under the impression the White House will not wait long in answering the call.

"The second section of the amendment," Mr. Edwards said, "was drafted in many a quaffing bowl in bars, big and small, all over the State. Those in the know declare that Hudson county saloon keepers provided for the customers much hard work, which was put away at fancy prices, and no law enforcing authorities interposed any objections."

Edwards Gets Congratulations.

Mr. Edwards reported at his banking office at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, ready and eager for business, despite the fact he did not turn in until 5 o'clock, after sitting up all night getting ready for the election.

Four men, friends waiting for him, and the procession kept up all day. Between handshakes with callers the Governor-elect told a SUN man how he expected to protect the liberties of the people of New Jersey. I am starting out with the assumption that the constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition is not constitutional.

"I take the result of the amendment," Mr. Edwards said, "to mean that the Congress and the several States have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. There is no other clause in the Constitution which provides for concurrent power of Congress and the States. Consequently, as I take it, means 'to agree.' There must be an agreement of all the States."

"I have not to feel my way to see what can be done," Mr. Edwards said. "I am going to do anything I can possibly do to protect the liberties of the people of New Jersey. I am starting out with the assumption that the constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition is not constitutional."

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IRISH COLLENS FORBIDDEN TO SPARK KING'S SOLDIERS

Penalty Proclaimed by Republican Army Is Loss of Tresses—Bars Boycotted.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—Love making by the girls of Ireland with members of the British Government forces has been proscribed by the Irish Republican Army. Any girl keeping company with a Government soldier or policeman will be penalized by having her hair cut off. One girl already has suffered the penalty, losing her locks for walking out with a soldier.

A proclamation has been posted signed by "The Competent Military Authority," saying: "Whereas certain girls wanting in self-respect have damned themselves by keeping company with the Army of Occupation, it is deemed proper by competent authority, both to safeguard morality and to stop bad examples, to publish the names of these culprits and also to warn them that after the publication of this proclamation those who persist in the above mentioned scandalous, unpatriotic company keeping

render themselves liable to the punishment of being branded by having their hair cut off." The names of four "offenders" are attached to the proclamation.

The notification then goes on to say: "The parents or mistresses are requested to see that the above mentioned girls are kept from intercourse with enemy troops. All loyal subjects of the Irish Republic are also requested to shun public houses which entertain members of the enemy army until such time as they make reparation by a complete change of conduct." Three names of offenders are here given.

"The first named person is earnestly requested to dismiss the barmaid who openly mocks loyal subjects by wearing a policeman's cap and badge showing that she is a traitress. In case of refusal drastic measures will be taken. All who persist in visiting these proclaimed houses are liable to have their names published as disloyal subjects who patronize houses frequented by the enemy army and private punishment will be meted out in due course."

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WAR'S DEATHS ARE 9,019,000

Louis Marin Reports 1,373,125 Frenchmen Were Killed or Died in Service.

GERMAN TOTAL 2,041,000

Austria-Hungary Is Credited 1,542,817 and Russia With 1,290,000 Mortalities.

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PARIS, Nov. 5.—In a supplementary report to the Budget Committee, Louis Marin, member of the Chamber of Deputies, has compiled from official sources the losses of human life caused by the war.

The French army by statistics compiled in June, 1919, had lost at the date of the armistice 1,374,000 men. Since the armistice 600 officers and 25,000 soldiers died in hospitals. This represents 16.44 per cent of the effective mobilized forces.

As regards sick and wounded, 4,103,981 wounded and 4,982,213 sick were treated in hospitals from start to finish. As Marin estimates the number of officers and men wounded at 2,800,000. The number of French made prisoners during the war was 485,400.

The French naval forces lost 10,525 men, of whom 5,521 were killed and 4,994 missing.

Mr. Marin also has given these losses of the allied and associated armies up to November 11, 1918, in killed, missing and traced among prisoners: Belgium, 44,000; United States, 114,000; Great Britain, 859,000; of whom 682,000 were from the United Kingdom; Greece, 12,000; Italy, 490,000; Rumania, about 400,000, including prisoners alive; Russia, 1,290,000 (the statistics for October, 1917, are untrustworthy), and Serbia, 297,000.

Prisoners (alive) on November 11, 1918, were: Belgium, 70,000; the United States, 4,800; the British Empire, 171,000; Greece, 7,400; Italy, 485,900; Russia, 2,900,000; and Serbia, 82,400.

Germany's killed and missing total, 2,941,000; Austria-Hungary, 1,542,817; Bulgaria, 101,224; and Turks, 328,000 killed.

MEXICANS ANGERED BY FOUR EXECUTIONS

Victims Are Gen. Martinez and Three Associates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Execution under the "loy fugate" of Gen. Leopoldo Diaz Ceballos, formerly of the Mexican Army; Capt. Pedro S. Martinez, Antonio Orizaba and Patricio Fonseca has caused great indignation throughout Mexico, according to advices to-day to Washington from the Mexican capital.

Gen. Ceballos was well known in all parts of Mexico. He, with the three other men killed, were accused of a plot in Teacua, a suburb of Mexico city, and were arrested by a squad of Federal soldiers. The courts granted a writ of amparo, which should have given the prisoners every guarantee of the Constitution.

The military authorities were ordered by the court to turn over their prisoners to the civil authorities, but in the face of this the report was made that the men were killed in an attempt to escape. This is the same law under which Madero and Suarez were murdered and Gen. Francisco Alvarez was executed in Vera Cruz.

Cardinal Hartmann Dying.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A wireless despatch from Berlin says that Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, is dying. The Cardinal is suffering from cerebral hemorrhage with signs of paralysis.

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SIGNS INDICATE TREATY DEFEAT AS NOW DRAWN

Adverse Vote Probable Unless Document Is Modified, Say Opponents.

REED SPEECH IS BITING

Missouri Senator Denounces Blind Followers of the President.

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Unless there is a complete reversal of every present indication and sign the peace treaty with Germany will be rejected by the Senate in the form in which it will come before it for the final vote on ratification.

The feeling is everywhere apparent in the Senate and is supported by these developments:

The La Follette amendment to strike the labor clauses from the treaty was defeated, 34 to 47. These clauses have been bitterly denounced, and their retention makes several votes very doubtful which otherwise could be counted safely for ratification.

Senator Thomas (Col.), Democrat, who declared he would vote against the treaty with those clauses included, reiterated his statement after the Senate refused to strike them from the treaty.

A pool by members developed that the preamble to the ratification resolution requiring acceptance by three of the four principal Allies of the reservations is certain to be adopted. It has been strongly opposed by the Administration on the ground that the treaty would have to go back to Paris. To meet this argument it has been agreed that a specific amendment shall be made in the preamble that acceptance may be effected through exchanges of notes.

Senator Borah's argument on Tuesday that under Article X the President might send armed American forces anywhere despite the Constitution has made a profound impression.

A careful compilation of the attitude of every member of the Senate at this time has disclosed that there is enough opposition to the treaty, with the Lodge reservations certain to be adopted, to insure its defeat, with a few votes to spare.

These polls include only Senators opposed to the treaty and do not take into consideration Administration supporters who may vote against the treaty on the ground that it has been emasculated by the Senate's actions. Unless Democratic leaders have been talking only for effect or have been bluffing a number of votes against ratification will be added from this source. As carefully calculated by Senate leaders but 54 or 55 votes can be mustered for ratification, whereas 64 votes are needed.

To Modify Preamble.

To-day's most important development was the decision in regard to modification of the preamble to avoid sending the treaty back to Paris and to answer the Democratic argument that this is necessary. Every Republican, with the exception of Senator McCumber (N. D.), is ready to support this change. Senators Gore (Okla.) and Reed (Mo.) will vote for it, making its adoption sure.

To-morrow the Gore amendment, providing for a referendum in every country before recourse shall be had to war, will be taken up, and this will clear the way for voting on the reservations. Senator Gore spoke on his amendment to-day, and Senator La Follette (Wis.) spoke for his amendment, thus preventing action on the Gore amendment.

Senator Myers (Mon.), counted on as a thick and thin Administration supporter, amazed his colleagues by declaring he would support both the La Follette and Gore amendments. He denounced the whole scheme of international labor establishment as socialistic, and said he would not vote to ratify the treaty with that part of it left in, if there was any possibility of eliminating it. His speech was so vigorous that it caused the switching of his vote on ratification from the "sure Administration" to the "doubtful column."

Senator Reed spoke against the labor clauses. He said it was appropriate to number thirteen if there was any virtue in the supererogation of bad luck attaching to the number.

"This part fits well," he said, "under that unlucky number, into a convention that would destroy American institutions."

Reed Wants Referendum.

Touching the demands for haste in disposing of the treaty, he said that the "crook who was selling a gold brick always wants to consummate his deal in haste." He promised that before the Senate ended its consideration of the treaty he would offer a resolution for submitting the treaty to a referendum of the American people.

He turned to his Democratic colleagues and said:

"We heard a rumble yesterday at the elections. We may on this side of the chamber go off in a corner and hold a meeting with ourselves and receive that the League of Nations had nothing to do with it, but it is my opinion that it had much to do with it and the only

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Pinch of Coal Strike Being Felt in the West

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Beginning of curtailed railroad service to-day and the pinch of inadequate supplies of coal in several States marked the fifth day of the