

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to-day. To-morrow, cloudy, not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 57; lowest, 43. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

SLAIN IN HOTEL IN FIGHT WITH HIS COMPANION

Leeds V. Waters Terribly Battered by Man Who Escapes.

REGISTERED TOGETHER

Guests Awakened by Terrific Struggle, but Slayer Steps Past Them.

PAIR ACTED SUSPICIOUSLY

Plymouth Hotel Employees Say They Were of Different Social Spheres.

Leeds Vaughan Waters, son of the late Horace Waters, piano manufacturer, and himself reputed to be a millionaire, was found murdered yesterday in a room in the Plymouth Hotel, 257 West Thirty-eighth street.

The murderer escaped capture by seconds. The noise of the battle had been overheard by employees of the hotel. An elevator boy and a clerk rushed to the room at the call of other patrons.

Identification of the body was made by Benjamin E. Vaughan, a cousin, Mr. Vaughan's name and address were found on papers in Mr. Waters's wallet.

There is a gap in the information the police have gathered concerning his movements from then on. It is known, however, that he went to the Plymouth at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

The clerks thought it nothing unusual to see two men appear at that hour of the morning following election day.

But a few minutes before 7 o'clock, an hour after the men had been shown to their room, the first sounds of the fight between them were heard.

Rescuers Come Too Late.

John Carney, the clerk, and the elevator boy hurried to answer the call, just as they reached the end of the corridor farthest from the room to which "J. Talbot" and "James Dunn" had gone.

"Dunn," other employees of the hotel said, ran east in Thirty-eighth street to Sixth avenue.

Upon entering the room, Carney saw the boy found the place partly wrecked. Mr. Waters's body, nude, was in a heap on the floor.

The police, after examining the body, declared there had been no attempt at robbery. On the murdered man's finger was found a particularly valuable diamond ring and in the pockets of his jacket were a gold cigar case, a gold cigarette case, gold pencil and gold pen.

Later it was reported that the police were puzzled by Mr. Waters's friendship for a man such as "Dunn" had been described. The clerk that assigned the room to them said the second man was plainly not of the social level in which Mr. Waters moved.

Detestive from the West Thirty-eighth street station who undertook the investigation of the murder questioned several of the elevator boys who were on duty when the two men paid for their room.

One of the boys, it was said, told the detectives he went to the room for a door but he was moved about in the room by a man who was named "Dunn" and Mr. Waters because of the argument that had started. They did not open the door.

Bergdoll, the Draft Slacker, in Karlsruhe

BERLIN, Nov. 2.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, the fugitive American draft evader, who escaped from his guards in Philadelphia last May, has been seen in the vicinity of Karlsruhe and other places in Baden, it is reported here.

GLASGOW 'WET,' TOWNS GO DRY

Scotland's Industrial Centres Vote Down Attempt to Abolish Liquor.

2 TO 1 IN ABERDEEN

Ten Rural Communities Accept Prohibition—Ten Cities Reject.

By the Associated Press. GLASGOW, Nov. 2.—The complete return of the voting on the liquor question in Scotland show that thirty-six towns desire no change in the present law which permits the sale of liquor. One town voted in favor of a reduction in licenses, while ten towns voted dry.

Official results in Glasgow show a victory for the "wets." Four wards voted "dry," nine for limited licenses and twenty-four for no change which means that ninety-four licenses will be cancelled throughout the city out of a total of 1,600.

In Dennistown prohibition was defeated by four votes. Virtually all the working class areas remain "wet" and also the central city districts. Aberdeen voted "wet" by two to one. Other towns voting "no change" were Hawick, Dalkeith, Auchtermuchty, Falkland, Arbroath, Montrose, Tayside, Kilmarnock, St. Andrews, Alloa, Greenock, Stonehaven, Grantown, Bridge of Allan, Dunoon, Lanark, Helensburgh, Barr Head, Bonnyrigg, Leith and Stirling.

Three areas which voted "dry" are Sanquhar, a rural constituency, and Kirkcubright, mining centres.

U. S. TO SEIZE BREWERIES.

All in Chicago Violate Dry Law, Says Official.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The United States Government has obtained enough evidence to seize the property of every brewery in Chicago for violation of the prohibition laws, it was announced by a high Federal authority here today.

Three of the breweries are to be seized to-morrow, this same official declared, as the result of analysis in Washington, D. C., showing that samples of beer taken from the breweries contained more alcohol than the law allows.

BRITISH COAL MINERS' STRIKE CALLED OFF

Majority Favored It, but Two-thirds Vote Lacking.

By the Associated Press. LONDON, Nov. 3.—At a conference of delegates of the Miners Federation today a resolution to call off the coal strike and to advise the miners to resume work to-morrow or at the earliest possible moment was passed. The ballot reveals that work will be fully resumed by next Monday.

A ballot taken on the question resulted in 223,045 votes against continuing the strike and 146,301 in favor of the men remaining out. The union regulations required a two-thirds majority for continuing the strike.

Only four mining districts were against accepting the Government's offer. These were South Wales, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and the Forest of Dean.

One immediate result of the settlement of the strike will be the resumption of the work of the railway. It is expected the railways will resume full service next Monday.

The miners' strike, involving more than 1,000,000 workers in various parts of Great Britain, was begun October 16. On October 28 it was announced that the strike had been provisionally settled by an agreement to advance the miners' wages two shillings a day, the permanency of the increase, however, to be contingent upon sustained volume of production, which means the amount of coal available for export.

BRUNNEN, Nov. 2.—The threatened strike of miners in the Charleroi coal fields became effective this afternoon.

MISS PANKHURST APPEALS.

Released on Bail, She Agrees to Leave Labor Paper.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Sylvia Pankhurst, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment October 25 on being adjudged guilty of attempting to cause sedition in the navy, was released today on £2,000 bail pending an appeal.

Miss Pankhurst signed an undertaking to sever her connection with the newspaper, the Workers' Dreadnought, an article in which, entitled "Discontent on the Lower Deck," figured in the charges against her. The undertaking also pledged her to abstain from attending public meetings pending the hearing of the case in January.

MISTAKEN FOR DEER.

Sullivan County Man Is Shot by Game Hunter.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. MINOTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Mistaken for a deer he moved about in the woods, William Belcher, a caretaker on the game preserve of Thomas Watts in Sullivan county, was shot in the back and neck today by his cousin, Belcher was brought here, and it is believed he will recover.

SOFT COAL DOWN TO \$5.75 A TON; GRAFT ENDED

Trade Believes Market Will Go Even Lower in Immediate Future.

PROFITEERING BROKEN

Crusade of Department of Justice Has Had Principal Effect.

RAILROADS ARE AROUSED

Government Officials Expect to See Bituminous Sell for \$5 at Mines.

In the bituminous coal trade the burden of greed, graft and attendant extortionate prices, under which the market has staggered for months, is believed to have been lifted. Prices yesterday took a significant drop. The best authorities are confident they are not destined to return to former levels.

Soft coal, which until Saturday had been selling at the mines at such fancy prices as \$9 and \$10 a ton, fell on Monday as low as \$6.50, and yesterday's prices at the mines were quoted at from \$5.75 to \$7 a ton, according to grade and quality. These rates were confirmed not only by representatives of the Federal Department of Justice who have been in close touch with all phases of the situation but also at the Eastern office of the Black Diamond, a leading organ of the coal trade, at 29 Broadway.

Among coal men the opinion was expressed that the market will go even lower in the immediate future. Government officials will not be surprised to see soft coal at the mines selling soon at \$5 a ton. It always has been held by the Department of Justice that when that goal shall have been attained they will regard the primary purpose of the Government investigation and its incidental prosecutions as having been achieved. They do not expect prices to fall below \$5.

Many of the evil conditions existing in the soft coal trade which later were taken up by the Federal officials were exposed through an inquiry conducted by The New York Herald.

Buyers Are Discriminating.

"For the first time in many months," said a high authority, who did not wish to be quoted by name, "buyers have begun to exercise discrimination in making their purchases. I have ever heard today of some soft coal offerings having been rejected because they contained too much non-combustible stuff and were not up to grade. The time has gone by when eager buyers were content to pay ridiculously for anything that looked like coal. That is a healthy symptom."

In the opinion of the trade, the backbone of the speculative campaign of profiteering, bribery and corrupt practices which has maintained prices at artificial heights has been broken by a combination of causes. First in importance among them probably has been the reformatory crusade waged by the Department of Justice. By the vigor with which it has been conducted it has enlisted the active aid and cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Government inquirers found months ago that the first task confronting them was to convince skeptical officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission, of the coal carrying railroads, of the wholesaler Coal Trade Association of New York, and, somewhat more tardily, the aroused interest and pledged support of the mine operators represented in the National Coal Association and in the Cleveland conference of soft coal operators of the country.

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G. O. P. VICTORY GREAT TEST IN HISTORY; MILLER DEFEATS GOV. SMITH BY 75,000. HARDING MAKING CABINET CHOICE

KNOX MAY FILL POST OF STATE

Sutherland for Attorney-General, Weeks for Navy, Seem Sure Choices.

WOOD FOR WAR OFFICE

Panama Toll Policy of Root May Prevent Him From Being Called.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Senator Harding already has made up his mind to invite certain distinguished men to accept Cabinet responsibility. That much is known. He also has made up his mind to defer for some weeks, possibly many weeks, any announcement of names.

This decision springs from his conviction that it would be poor judgment to act in seeming haste. By temperament Senator Harding proceeds cautiously in large matters. He forms opinions swiftly, as swiftly as Theodore Roosevelt was accustomed to do, but he has trained himself to look up his thoughts and his purposes until he is certain that he is acting rightly and wisely.

Sutherland Thought Certain.

Persons close to the President-elect believe that former Senator George Sutherland of Utah will have a Cabinet post. Sutherland was one of Harding's most intimate associates and advisers here in Marion all through the campaign. Every problem of real import was put up to Sutherland. His shrewd judgment was solicited, for example, as regards phases of the League of Nations controversy; about the Japanese question in California; about the race issue and about matters relating to the foreign born. For Mr. Sutherland Senator Harding has the warmest friendship and the highest respect. It is certainly a possibility that Mr. Sutherland will be asked to accept a post, the Attorney-Generalship, for example, as the former Senator from Utah is an international lawyer of brilliant repute.

Personally and politically former Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts ranks with Mr. Sutherland in Senator Harding's regard. The President-elect thinks Mr. Weeks has one of the best minds in America, and that Mr. Weeks is not only thoroughly well informed but was highly qualified with intellectual equipment and in touch with the times. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy. When in the Senate he was a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. Few men are better posted on naval matters or are more keenly interested in the maintenance of a first rate navy. Mr. Weeks, therefore, is a leading possibility for Secretary of the Navy.

About the portfolio of State there is more speculation than about any other Cabinet post. Possibly some of it is without basis. Here in Marion, for example, it is considered extremely doubtful that Elihu Root will be Secretary of State. There are persons who say Mr. Root's course in the League of Nations matter did not altogether please Senator Harding, who considered Mr. Root's world court proposition as merely another cupola to be erected upon the impossible structure of the League of Nations. Furthermore, Mr. Root is among the group of Republican statesmen who ardently supported the contention that American shipping must not be favored in the Panama Canal.

This matter of free tolls for American ships is almost an obsession, if that word can be used in a kindly and respectful sense, with Senator Harding. He is determined to break down the treaty agreement which denies special consideration to American vessels. He is determined to find a way of upholding that agreement without offense to Great Britain. He thinks he knows a way.

All this, as applying to Mr. Root, must be read simply as a reflection of the gossip that swirls around the towering figure of the President-elect. It need not be taken as reflecting Senator Harding's opinions at all. Nevertheless, there are few persons here who believe Mr. Root himself would care to accept the first place in the Cabinet.

Knox and Lodge Mentioned.

Who then are possibilities? Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Charles E. Hughes of New York stand out. All three are of sterling merit. But as for Knox there is a suggestion that he might not care to leave the comparative ease of the Senate for another term of onerous Cabinet responsibility. He is distinctly a possibility with this qualification. So is Lodge. There is a suggestion here that Senator Lodge might like to round out a career of State, and a general belief that no American is more competent to fill the post held, until recent times, by men as great as Presidents and often far more gifted.

We come to Hughes. It is known that Justice Hughes's attitude in the past campaign has been particularly gratifying to Senator Harding. Without effort his minds ran together upon most great issues, especially the issue of the League of Nations. Senator Harding's speeches might have been those of Hughes. Hughes's might have been Harding's. For Hughes Mr. Harding has a special respect. Mr. Hughes is the type that Senator Harding seeks.

There are several other possibilities. Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, Senator Joseph P. Kamp of Michigan, and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho are all mentioned. But as for La Follette, it is expected to follow the lead of La Follette, and the Wisconsin Senator plays a lone game. He lines up more frequently with the Republicans than with the Democrats. Usually he is found off on some tangent of his own, voting with neither party.

Mr. La Follette can be counted upon to stand with the League of Nations as Mr. Wilson brought it back from Paris, and doubtless La Follette will follow him in this, too. Mr. La Follette found common enemies in the League of Nations, but his opposition was just as effective in the long run as if he had adopted the reasons of his Republican leaders.

Senator Newberry has not occupied his seat in the Senate since he had to go into court to defend himself against charges of stretching the law in the expense of his campaign for the Senate against Henry Ford of Detroit. The Newberry case is also still before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is not likely that he will be unseated, but even if he should be his successor would almost certainly be a Republican.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, long a dominant figure in Wisconsin politics, is expected to have been knocked off the pedestal. His "independent candidate," James Thompson, was soundly routed. La Follette is 39,000 ahead, and final tabulations will probably give him a 28,000 plurality over Thompson and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the Democratic candidate.

La Follette stands today as the Republican leader in the State.

WRANGLING RESISTING HEAVY RED OFFENSIVE \$25,000,000 PAID BY PRUSSIA TO EX-KAISER

Full Allowances Made to Princes, Says Despatch.

LONDON, Nov. 4. (Thursday).—More than \$25,000,000 Dutch florins (almost \$25,000,000) have been paid to former Emperor William of Germany as King of Prussia by the Prussian Government since he fled to Holland, according to an official statement made to the legal committee of the Prussian Assembly, says a London Times despatch from Berlin.

SENATE MARGIN FOR G. O. P. IS 18

Chance Still Exists That Republicans May Have Majority of 20.

TWO SEATS IN DOUBT

Biggest Surprises Are Victories in Oklahoma, Oregon and Nevada.

President Wilson's last minute appeal to the country to save his League of Nations, which he made paramount to the election of the Democratic national ticket, was met on Tuesday by the most decisive rebuke ever administered to a President in similar circumstances.

The Republicans, who scarcely hoped to do more than retain control of the treaty making branch of Congress by their present slim majority of two, or at the most to increase it to four or six, saw something like a miracle take place. Last night the latest returns from Senatorial contests all over the nation indicated that the Republican majority in the upper house of the national Legislature would be eighteen.

Not only were all of the present Republican seats held fast, but eight seats were gained, one in each of the following States: California, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Nevada, South Dakota, Oklahoma and Oregon. The biggest surprises were in Oregon, Nevada and Oklahoma.

The greatest of the Senate surprises was the election of J. W. Harrell, Republican, in Oklahoma. This traditional Democratic State upset all calculations. When Representative Scott Porter, the Democratic nominee, conceded the election of his Republican opponent in the Senate race late last night it seemed like the last straw on the Democratic donkey's back. The defeat of Harrell largely destroyed the fact that the Democrats of Oklahoma in their Senatorial primaries chose him instead of Senator Thomas P. Gore, the present incumbent, who was strongly opposed to the Wilson League.

The result is another instance of the severity of the popular rebuke administered to the Wilson-Cox coalition.

Chamberlain's Defeat.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, although running in a normally Republican State, had such a hold on the independent Republican vote that his election was virtually conceded by the national Republican organization. But the defeat of Harrell and Coolidge landlaid extended all the way to the Pacific, and the latest reports showed his Republican opponent, Robert H. Stanford, increasing his lead with every report of the voting from outlying districts.

In Maryland there were strong Republican hopes of victory for Harding and Coolidge, but it was feared that the Republican Senatorial candidate, O. E. Waller, because of factional troubles, would be knifed and defeated. But he pulled through, defeating the Democratic nominee, Senator John Walter Smith. Nevada had also been practically given up by the Republicans, but as the ballots come in from this sparsely settled region it seems certain that Senator Henderson, Democrat, has been beaten by his Republican opponent, "Burr" L. Odell.

There is a remote chance that the Republicans may gain more seats, Arizona and Kentucky have doubtful Senatorial contests. It will take a count of all the ballots to determine whether the Republicans have not gained a seat in each of these normally Democratic States. This count may take several days or weeks.

Interesting Side Lights.

There are some interesting sidelights on the situation that will be presented in the Senate that was elected Tuesday and which will begin to function after March 4, 1921. All of the estimates of the Republican majorities include Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin; Senator Newberry, of Michigan, and Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, of Nevada, as a Republican with the endorsement of the National Non-Partisan League, which has made such great headway in the Northwest and upset many Republican calculations.

The Republican leaders cannot count on either La Follette or Ladd to enter the party conference or caucus. Ladd is expected to follow the lead of La Follette, and the Wisconsin Senator plays a lone game. He lines up more frequently with the Republicans than with the Democrats. Usually he is found off on some tangent of his own, voting with neither party.

Senator Newberry has not occupied his seat in the Senate since he had to go into court to defend himself against charges of stretching the law in the expense of his campaign for the Senate against Henry Ford of Detroit. The Newberry case is also still before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is not likely that he will be unseated, but even if he should be his successor would almost certainly be a Republican.

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The former Emperor also received money for the building of his house at Doorn. The despatch adds that full allowances also have been made to the former royal princes.

If Gen. Wrangel is able to hold off the Bolsheviks at the Perskop Isthmus he has found enough to last him through the winter.

TENNESSEE ELECTS G. O. P. GOVERNOR; HARDING IN LEAD

Col. Alf Taylor, 72 Years Old, Wins Honor He Fought Brother For in 1886.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. NASHVILLE, Nov. 3.—From unofficial but fairly accurate reports Tennessee was caught in the national Republican landslide. Senator Harding apparently has carried the State over Gov. Cox by 10,000, while Col. Alf Taylor, Republican, who made the famous campaign known as the "War of the Roses" in 1886, has defeated Gov. Roberts, Democrat, by 20,000 or more.

Disaffection with State and national administrations is the principal reason for the breaking of the solid South. The Republicans, scenting possible victory, registered almost every man of voting age. Democrats were displeased at Gov. Roberts's new tax law assessing all property at cash valuation. Thousands of farmers either did not go to the polls, or many of those who did go voted for Taylor. Another element of discontent and opposition to Gov. Roberts was his advocacy of the suffrage ratification amendment. This undoubtedly cost him a great many votes, especially in middle Tennessee, where the battle was staged.

Both negro men and women voted heavily, especially in the cities, where they added thousands to the Republican majorities.

In addition to carrying the State for President and Governor, the Republicans appear to have won two additional seats in Congress from the State, in the Third and Eighth districts, while Judge Cordell Hull of the House Ways and Means Committee and author of the income tax law is in danger.

Col. Alf Taylor is 72 years old. He took off his political harness after the memorable campaign of 1886, but this year he put it back on and went after Gov. Roberts. The campaign of Col. Alf and his brother Bob, one of the most curious chapters in the political history of the State, attracted nationwide attention. Alf was the Republican candidate. The brothers trailed each other with verbal attacks that were like seismic shocks, but whenever they met outside the political arena they displayed an actual and deep brotherly affection.

The name "war of the roses" was given to the campaign when an elderly woman to whom both were paying a visit gave either of red roses to Alf and another of white, to Bob. Bob won the election. It is now Alf's turn.

BERGER DEFEAT DUE TO WOMEN SMITH BEATEN, MAY BE MAYOR

Remarkable Vote of Tuesday Makes Him Logical Choice, His Friends Say.

LENROOT WINS BY 38,000 HEARST AN OBSTACLE

La Follette, Long Dominant in Wisconsin, Loses Leadership.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. MILWAUKEE, Nov. 3.—The women have chased Socialism out of Milwaukee. Fifty-five thousand of them went to polls yesterday and gave Victor L. Berger's party the choicest whipping it has received since it became a factor in city politics. Berger himself was defeated in the race for Congress in the Fifth district, and he lays his defeat to the women.

Cox made even a poorer showing than the Socialists. Debs led him in Milwaukee, Sheboygan and Marathon counties. Socialists had held every elective office in the county. The women swept them all out and elected Republicans.

Besides the women, Berger also blames the independent candidacy of James Thompson for his defeat.

"There were several new elements in the election in Wisconsin," said Berger. "There was the women's vote, there was the alliance of La Follette and the Non-Partisan League, and there was the State Federation of Labor. As for the alliance, it evidently did not bring La Follette much, but it hurt Debs and the Socialist party in the State. And, what is more, that alliance had a tendency to hold the progressive voters in the Republican column and to have them cast their votes for Harding and Coolidge, which evidently was not the intention of the leaders in the alliance."

It has been the experience everywhere that women suffrage at first always helps reaction. Women on the whole lack political experience and are less ready to take up the duties of democracy than men. However, that is a matter for the organization to take care of. As for the Fifth district, I was defeated by a small margin. Republicans, Democrats, Drys and Wets united to accomplish this defeat."

Edmund Meins, another party leader, said a two-year education of the women party would give the party many additional followers. At the same time he held that the party would have less trouble "educating" the women than it did the men.

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