GREAT FALLS DAILY TRIBUNE

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STRIKERS MOVE TO DISSOLVE U. S. INJUNCTION

Senate Backs Away From Dare Vote on Unreserved Treaty

Delegates From Every Section of Montana Who Attended State Good Roads Convention

Photo by Heyn.

CRISIS FOR PACT CHALLENGED BY LODGE IS EVADED

Gore Amendment for War Referendum Rejected by Vote 67-16.

PLATONIC MEMBERSHIP IN LEAGUE, KNOX SCHEME

Washington, Nov. 6.—Whether to ratify the treaty with Germany without reservations or amendments seemed for a while this afternoon about to be decided by the senate.

Thrown into the thick of a dramatic parliamentary battle, a request for an immediate show-down on unqualified acceptance received the backing of the leaders on both sides, who seemed anxious to outdo each other in pressing for a roll call. But before the stage of action was reached the move was blocked by republican senators, who objected that it might cut off any later attempt to put reservations into the ratification.

Fear to Kill Treaty.

The senate got back to its regular order of business and, having voted down the last of the long list of proposed amendments, began work on the reservations presented by the foreign relations committee, said to have the backing of a majority of the senators. When a recess was taken until tomorrow the first of the fifteen committee proposals had not come to a vote.

There was a wide difference of opinion as to what would be the status of the treaty should the resolution of ratification with reservations attached be defeated. Senator Underwood said he would vote against the resolution containing reservations, and Senator Lodge warned that if the treaty were rejected with reservations attached, the delay that would follow would "be the delay of death."

War Mandate Vote Lost.

The peace treaty amendment presented by Senator Gore, democrat, Oklahoma, to make an advisory popular vote mandatory before any declaration of war under the league of nations was rejected.

The vote was 67 to 16, Republican Leader Lodge and other leading republicans voting against the amendment.

Date of Vote Again Dubious.

Leaders were as much at sea as ever tonight over the date when a final vote on the treaty might be reached, but they declared every effort would be made to hasten the reservation debate. Democratic senators, at an evening conference, threshed over the whole situation and sought some method of bringing the long fight quickly to a conclusion.

Meanwhile, close officials stated that plans were on foot for an early conference between President Wilson and Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the democratic leader, regarding the senate situation. It was said at the capital tonight, however, that no such appointment had been made or requested by Mr. Hitchcock, who thought several days might elapse before the reservation fight became acute.

The proposal for an immediate vote on the ratification of the treaty without reservation was proposed by Senator Underwood, democrat, Alabama, after Republican Leader Lodge had challenged the administration to make such a move. Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the administration leader, intervened

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PROHIBITION REVERSALS IN OHIO, N. J. AND KENTUCKY HELD TO SUSPEND EDICT

Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Late returns from Tuesday's election in Ohio, today, seemed to shatter the election night prediction of Secretary of State Smith that the drys had carried the four prohibition proposals voted on, by majorities ranging as high as 75,000.

Fairly complete unofficial returns from 59 of the 88 counties gave the wets a lead of 14,000 on the repeal amendment, of 27,000 on the beer proposal, of 48,000 on ratification, and of 78,000 on the Crabbe bill.

The missing 29 counties last year gave drys a majority of 32,000, enough to wipe out wet leads on the repeal and beer amendments.

State dry headquarters admit the probable defeat of the Crabbe bill, said the vote was very close on ratification, but insisted that the repeal of statewide prohibition and the 2.75 beer amendment had been defeated by large votes. L. H. Gibson, wet campaign manager, declared the Crabbe act overwhelmingly defeated and ratification decisively so.

ONE STATE SHORT, IS STAND

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The apparent overturning of Ohio's administrative ratification of the national prohibition amendment, the certainty of a wet victory in Kentucky and the election of Governor Edwards of New Jersey, on a platform that would make the state "as wet as the Atlantic," may have the result of suspending national prohibition, at least until November, 1921, according to Theodore A. Bell, attorney for the California Grape Protective association.

"Maine will be the next to vote on the ratification of the amendment, which she will do in September, 1920," he said. "The nine remaining states where referendums are pending will vote in November, 1920. Barring court action, the ratification, if carried, will go into effect a year after these last elections, in accordance with the terms of the amendment. The nine states are California, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Michigan, and Washington. A referendum also may be launched in Nevada.

"Forty-five states have ratified the amendment. It needed 36 ratifications to make it effective. With referendums

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NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR DECLARES WAR UPON STATE PROHIBITION

Jersey City, Nov. 6.—Governor-elect Edward I. Edwards announced today, that he would use all lawful methods to prevent prohibition in New Jersey.

"For its enforcement by the federal government I shall not be responsible," he said. "I construe my election as an indication of the feelings of the people of this state concerning national prohibition. They are unqualifiedly opposed to it."

How Could Congress Pass War Laws With No War On? Root Point on War Dry Act

New York, Nov. 6.—Elihu Root argued against the constitutionality of the prohibition enforcement act in United States district court, saying, that its passage was under false pretenses and beyond the power of congress.

He was associated with William D. Guthrie in the suit of Jacob Ruppert, who seeks an injunction against the local United States attorney, in order that sale of 2.75 per cent beer may be resumed. Two other suits involving constitutionality of the act were also argued and Judge Hand took all under advisement.

Not Exercising Authority.

Mr. Root argued that, in passing the Volstead bill, congress was not exercising its constitutional power to raise and support armies.

"The president had told congress that the armies had been demobilized," he said. "He stated that the actual war had ended and that it was no longer necessary to raise and support an army. He said that when the armistice was signed. Now the armistice has been executed. The enemy has laid down his arms.

Not Peace in Doubt, But League.

"The terms of peace have been communicated to them and accepted. These terms are not being discussed by us. We are only discussing certain covenants among the parties on one side.

"The prohibition amendment, passed during the war, provided one year for the liquor business to adjust itself. Now, after the real war has passed, when no enemy existed, congress passed a law taking away from the people the year of grace that in time of greatest exigency the will of the people decreed. This imposes a greater duty upon the courts to scrutinize the constitutionality of this legislation and determine whether it was honest and sincere."

Judge Admits It Wasn't Intent.

Mr. Guthrie argued that in vetoing the Volstead act and again, in his Thanksgiving proclamation, President Wilson, had in effect, proclaimed that demobilization had taken place.

Judge Hand reiterated that this was not the result intended by the original war-time prohibition act.

"This country is still legally at war with Germany," said Assistant Attorney General William Frierson.

DYNAMITE BLASTS WRECK WINDOWS OF DENVER UNIVERSITY

Six Explosions on Campus Believed Prank of Students; Damage Beyond School.

Denver, Nov. 6.—Six dynamite blasts, set off early today on the campus of the University of Denver, caused the destruction of fully half the windows in the institution and resulted in the destruction of many other windows within a radius of several blocks.

So heavy were the blasts that the report was heard for three miles and great excitement was caused in South Denver by the detonations.

College officials are inclined to believe the affair was a student prank. A thorough investigation is being made by the faculty and the police

52 TRAINS CUT BY MILWAUKEE IN COAL CRISIS

Bunkering of Foreign Ships in U. S. Ports Is Called Off.

DARK STREETS ORDERED THROUGHOUT INDIANA

Chicago, Nov. 6.—New restrictions in the use of soft coal were announced, today, the sixth day of the miners' strike. In some localities orders were even more drastic than during the war, but the general situation showed little change.

While production in West Virginia and Colorado was reported increased since Wednesday, there was no noticeable change in the ranks of 425,000 striking miners.

Appeals for coal to prevent distress in many towns of Kansas and Alabama were sent to state and railroad officials.

Bunkering of foreign-owned vessels at American ports was ordered stopped by the central coal committee of the railroad administration at Washington. The committee also authorized regional directors of railroads to suspend such train service as might be regarded unnecessary, but let it be known that a general curtailment was planed.

Indiana Douses Lights.

Today, six trains were annulled by the Chicago and Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroads.

The Indiana public service commission took the most drastic action in the domestic field. It decreed lightless streets, discontinuance of electric car service, coal gas for heating and other restrictions of service by public utilities with less than a two week's supply of coal.

One independent steel company in Pittsburgh was handicapped for coal.

The suspension of trains, the majority of them suburban and local passenger runs, made an idle train crew for each train annulled. Of the six-runs eliminated, 14 directly affect Chicago. Aside from trains leaving Chicago at 2 p. m. and 3 p. m. for Milwaukee on the Chicago and Northwestern line, 12 others were suburbans.

Kansas Water Plants Close.

The two principal ones eliminated by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul were trains Nos. 29 and 30, Chicago to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Cedar Rapids to Chicago. A total of 52 trains were ordered suspended on various divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Five other railroads were expected to cut their schedules within 24 hours.

Small cities and towns of Kansas reported nearly empty coal bins, with the prospect of closing light and water plants. A nearly similar situation prevailed in Nebraska, where some schools were on the point of closing.

West Virginia operators reported 44 mines in union districts in operation at the rate of 60,000,000 tons a year, or about two-thirds of normal. A slight increase in production also was reported by Colorado operators, while those in New Mexico said but half the miners were on strike.

BOAT ENGINE NEARLY HANGS MAN BY SCARF

Aberdeen, Nov. 6.—John Hamula, fisherman, narrowly escaped being choked to death when his scarf caught in the engine of his boat and dragged him to the floor. His sons who were following in another boat released him.

NO PEACE FOR GERMANY UNTIL NEW DEMANDS ARE FULFILLED, ALLIES WARN

Washington, Nov. 6.—Notice was served on Germany by the allied and associated powers in a note and accompanying protocol forwarded last Saturday that the treaty of peace would not go into force until Germany executes, to the satisfaction of the allied and associated powers, obligations assumed under the armistice convention and additional agreements.

The note, made public tonight by the state department, provides that the German government shall send representatives to Paris Nov. 10 to make final arrangements for the putting into effect of the treaty. But the note specifies that before the treaty can be made effective the German representatives shall obligate their nation to carry out the terms of the protocol.

Must Quit Russia.

The protocol contains a number of obligations assumed by Germany in the armistice zone and complementary agreements which have not been carried out and which have been the subject of urgent representations. This includes the withdrawal of German troops from Russian territory and the delivery of certain German tonnage.

Most improtant, however, in the obligations Germany is asked to assume, is the replacing of vessels destroyed at Scapa Flow with five light cruisers, and to make up for the first-class battleship sunk at Scapa Flow by turning over floating docks and cranes, tugs and dredges equivalent to a total displacement of 400,000 tons. In this respect the protocol declares:

"The allied and associated powers cannot overlook without sanction the other infractions committed against the armistice convention and violations as serious as the destruction of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, the destruction of the submarine U-48 off Ferrol and the destruction in the North sea of certain submarines proceeding to England for delivery."

More R. R. Stock Demanded.

Replacement of the submarines destroyed by the turning over of additional submarines and submarine machinery is demanded.

Provisions of the associate agreements and peace treaty which the protocol demands that Germany carry out are:

Delivery of 42 locomotives and 4,460 cars, as yet not turned over.

Delivery of all documents, specie, values of property and finance, with all issuing apparatus, concerning public or private interests in the invaded countries.

Delivery of additional agricultural implements in lieu of railroad material.

Restoration of works of art and artistic documents and industrial articles removed from French and Belgian territory and as yet not completely restored.

Payment of the value of aerial material exported to Sweden, Holland and Denmark, in violation of treaty terms.

Coercion Threatened.

The protocol concludes with the following paragraph:

"In case Germany should not fulfill these obligations within the time specified, the allied and associated powers reserve the right to have recourse to any coercive measures or other which they may deem appropriate."

PLAN COTTON PRICE JUMP BY RETIRING TWO MILLION BALES

Growers Would Place Allotments With Banks and Warehouses in Trust.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 6.—A movement to retire 2,000,000 bales of cotton from the market, in an effort to force a rise in price, has been launched by the American Cotton association, a growers' organization, according to a statement issued here by its president, J. S. Wannamaker.

The plans which have been adopted call on the memberships of each state to transfer voluntarily to designated banks warehouse receipts for specified amounts of cotton, to be held in trust until such time as the association decided that prices justify the cotton being placed on the market.

Apponyi Will Head Hungarian Peace Delegates to Paris

Budapest, Nov. 6.—(By The Associated Press.)—Count Albert Apponyi, the Magyar nationalist leader, has accepted the presidency of the peace commission, which will go to Paris to negotiate the Hungarian peace treaty when summoned by the peace commission.

The supreme council has up to the present taken the position that it was not prepared to negotiate a treaty with the present government of Hungary, holding that it is not properly representative of the nation.

TOLEDO IN DILEMMA WHEN VOTERS CANCEL STREET CAR LINES

City Not Prepared for Emergency and Residents Face Prospects of Walking.

Toledo, O., Nov. 6.—Approval by the voters of an ordinance forcing the street car company to suspend business finds the city entirely unprepared to provide transportation.

Toledo will have to walk unless there is some hasty solution and officials now believe the ouster ordinance will force hundreds of interurban cars to cease running into the city.

The ordinance was enacted by the city council following a fare increase and was referred to the people by referendum petition. In workingmen's wards the vote to oust the company was two to one.

President Coates said the company would continue to operate until notified officially that the ouster ordinance had been approved.

Murder in Bond Theft Charged on Billiard Sharp of Philadelphia

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 6.—Ralph Greenleaf, of Philadelphia, a pocket billiard expert, was arrested, tonight, on a coroner's warrant, in connection with murder, some months ago, at Milford, Conn., of Benjamin Binkowitz, of New York City, messenger for a New York broker, who disappeared with $178,000 worth of Liberty bonds.

STRIKE DOESN'T HIT GOVERNMENT IS MINERS' PLEA

Even Had Hand in Union Moves on Which Walkout Is Based, Says.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION WAS WIPED OUT, IS HELD

Indianapolis, Nov. 6.—A motion to dissolve the order restraining officials of the United Mine Workers of America from encouraging or directing the strike of the 425,000 members of the union was filed in the United States district court here, today, by attorneys for the miners.

The restraining order was issued last Friday and the hearing on a temporary injunction, petitioned by the government, will be next Saturday.

Without Equity Is Contention.

The motion first sets out that the petition for the restraining order does not disclose that the government, he plaintiff in the case, has any interest in the subject matter, nor in the relief sought, nor in any injunctive relief. It is forth that the plaintiff is without "equity and without clean hands." It is alleged that the government knew all along of the efforts at collective bargaining and it is set forth that Secretary of Labor Wilson, representing the government, called representatives of the miners and operators to Washington in an effort to re-open negotiations for a new wage agreement.

War Exigencies at End.

It is further contended in the motion that the fuel administration was dissolved by proclamation of the president and that the fuel administration cannot be restored legally by the president. This is designed to meet the contention of the government that there was a conspiracy under the Lever act to reduce the output of coal.

The motion says the exigencies of the war have "ceased progressively" and points out that the complaint does not allege that the common lot of the miners will not be improved by a new wage agreement.

Next Move Saturday.

The arrival of C. B. Ames, assistant attorney general in charge of the government's injunction proceedings against the striking coal miners of the country, is expected to usher in the next developments in the strike situation here.

The government Saturday will ask that a temporary injunction to take the place of the present restraining order be issued pending final hearing of the petition and that a mandatory order that the strike be called off be issued by the court. It has been pointed out that, although the government's petition asked that a temporary injunction be issued Saturday, the court may, if it so desires, make the injunction permanent at that time, instead of at a later hearing.

MINING ASSESSMENT SUSPENSION UP TO WILSON

Washington, Nov. 6.—The resolution suspending mining laws requiring annual assessment work on claims this year was sent to President Wilson today for his approval. It exempts mine claimants in the United States, including Alaska, from spending at least $100 in labor or material on each claim located but not patented.