The Weather

VIRGINIA: Rain in the southwest spreading slowly to east and north today. Occasional rain tonight and in the east and north on Thursday. Little change in temperature.

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Uncertainty Marks Election With Half Votes In; Straight Ticket Sweeps to Victory in Virginia

Record Set By Voting In Richmond

Gary Goes In By Big Margin

Richmond voters, in a record-breaking turnout, yesterday gave President Truman a 1,897 margin over his Republican opponent, while giving Representative J. Vaughan Gary and Senator A. Willis Robertson heavy majorities in their successful bids for re-election.

Chesterfield County went for Truman by nearly 2 to 1. Henrico County also gave its nod to the Democratic nominee, but by a much narrower margin.

Complete, unofficial returns from the city's 55 precincts showed the local presidential vote divided this way:

Truman, 16,466.
Dewey, 14,569.
Thurmond, 3,792.
Wallace, 307.
Thomas, 65.
Teichert, 23.

The Third Congressional District, with 125 of 127 precincts reporting 23,617 ballots for Truman, 19,713 for Dewey, 5,699 for Thurmond and 387 for Wallace.

Representative Gary won easily over Republican Candidate Richard C. Poage and two minor party aspirants for the Third District's seat in the House of Delegates.

The district vote in 123 of the 127 precincts:

Gary, 31,915.
Poage, 10,777.

Richmond cast 23,518 votes for Gary, 8,317 for Poage, 538 for Bennett and 367 for Fleet.

Gary Thanks Voters

In a statement over WRVA at 10 P. M., Gary expressed appreciation for the "overwhelming vote of confidence" which he said citizens of the Third District had given him

"I am deeply conscious of the tremendous responsibility which rests upon me as the representative of this district in the Congress," he said. "The task has been lightened considerably, however, by the approval of my record of the past four years, for which I am sincerely grateful. I shall enter upon my duties with renewed strength and continue to serve to the best of my ability."

Henrico and Chesterfield Counties went down-the-line for the Democratic candidates.

Henrico gave 2,321 to Truman, 2,092 to Dewey, 508 to Thurmond, 34 to Wallace, 11 to Thomas and 5 to Teichert.

Chesterfield voters, including those of Colonial Heights, cast 2,600 ballots for Truman, 1,428 for Dewey, 671 for Thurmond, 18 for Wallace, 10 for Thomas and 3 for Teichert.

In Richmond, Senator Robertson polled 22,148 votes to 7,990 for his GOP opponent, Robert H. Woods. Howard Carwile, independent, got 1,890; Clarke T. Robb, Socialist, 139, and Virginia Foster Durr, Progressive, 717.

New Record is Set

The approximately 36,370 ballots cast in Richmond was an all-time record, the previous highest local vote being 31,921 in the 1944 Presidential election.

In 1944, Richmond gave Roosevelt 22,540 votes, Dewey 8,737.

Truman led in 35 of Richmond's 55 precincts yesterday. Dewey carried nine precincts in what formerly was Lee Ward, seven in the former Clay Ward, four in the former Madison Ward and none in the old Jefferson Ward. Dewey carried only one local precinct in 1944.

The precinct tabulation showed that many Richmond Negroes voted for Truman for President

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Robertson Is Returned To Senate

Commonwealth Casts Heavy Ballot

The straight Democratic ticket came through in Virginia yesterday.

President Truman not only upset the pollsters and confounded the dopesters to take the Old Dominion's 11 electoral votes, but the Democrats also apparently made a clean sweep of the Senate and seven House contests. Only the Ninth remained in slight doubt.

The Truman - Barkley ticket took an early lead in Virginia and held it. With 1,619 of the State's 1,755 precincts tabulated by the Associated Press, the count stood:

Truman, 187,668; Dewey, 160,723; Thurmond, 40,030; Wallace, 1,806.

Robertson Swamps Woods

Democratic Senator A. Willis Robertson was swamping his Republican opponent, Robert H. Woods, of Pearisburg. Counting 1,594 precincts, it was Robertson, 227,622; Woods, 105,640.

Anticipated GOP threats failed to materialize in Second and Seventh District House races, where the Democrats won handily. The Republicans' strongest bid for the House showed in their old stronghold, the Fighting Ninth, but even here the Democratic margin appeared safe.

The Ninth, with 127 of 248 precincts heard from, gave Democrat Thomas B. Fugate a lead of 13,966 to 12,370 for Republican Eugene Worrell.

In the Second, Representative Porter Hardy, Jr., was ahead of Republican Walter E. Hoffman by better than two to one. One hundred nine of the district's 137 precincts gave Hardy 17,654 to Hoffman, 8,817.

Representative Burr P. Harrison forged steadily ahead in the Seventh, where 216 of 259 precincts gave 19,617 for Harrison to 12,145 for Republican Stephen D. Timberlake.

For the Senate, Howard H. Carwile, Independent, of Richmond, led the three minority candidates, all of whom trailed far behind the GOP nominee, Carwile had 4,799, Mrs. Virginia Durr, Progressive, 3,363, and Clarke Robb, Socialist, 1,058.

Although Truman held steadily to the lead he took early in the returns, GOP leaders late last night here still hoped Dewey would pull through with Virginia's 11 electoral votes. They said some strong Republican areas still were to be heard from.

The early Truman trend, however, cast a strong aura of gloom over the Republicans' scheduled victory celebration at Hotel John Marshall roof garden. Downstairs at the one-room Straight Democratic Ticket headquarters, Campaign Director Martin A. Hutchinson wore a jubilant smile. City Democratic headquarters in Hotel Richmond also was a hub of merriment, while the presidentially "neutral" State Democratic headquarters nearby maintained its usual nonchalance.

Election Day Quiet

It was a quiet election day, marked by a fairly heavy voting turnout.

A flaming cross was planted early last night on the steps of the Robert Fulton School in Richmond, but police had no clues on the incident. The blazing cross, about seven feet high, of wood covered with gasoline-soaked paper, was visible for blocks around.

Truman showed surprising

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

--Staff Photo

Richmond's Heavy Voting Illustrated by This Crowd at First Avenue and Meadowbridge Road

Strike Fight Injures 22 In France

Miners Try to Burn Police Near Lille

PARIS, Nov. 2 (AP)—Pickets fought their first battle in defense of the coal pits of North France against police today, and 22 persons were injured in the exchange of gunfire, grenades and stones.

A government official said the striking coal miners tried to burn police alive by throwing gasoline on them and then heaving grenades and torches to set their clothing afire.

The battle was fought at Llevin, 20 miles southwest of Lille, when police moved in to occupy the mine.

Officials said the miners first overturned a railroad car for a barricade on the highway. They dug trenches in the mine yard, poured oil into them and set it alight in an effort to halt the police.

Police Fired On

Then they opened fire with rifles and small grenades, and tossed flaming torches, said Georges Guillemin, spokesman of the Interior Ministry.

Police replied with tear gas and submachine guns fired into the ground, the officials said. Seven police were injured, none seriously. Six had grenade wounds and one was hit by a piece of iron.

Achille Blondeau, a Communist leader of the strikers, said 15 miners were wounded. The Interior Ministry said it knew of no gun wounds among the 50 or 100 pickets.

After fighting for eight hours, the miners finally marched away flying a red flag and singing the Internationale.

The police occupied the mine, along with 48 other pits and six coke ovens during the day in the north. Numerous other mines were taken over elsewhere without incident.

Mines Now Held

The Interior Ministry said police and troops now held practically and 112 mines in the north, where two-thirds of France's coal is mined.

Eyewitnesses said many light tanks were used in the operation and that government forces included three soldiers—mostly Moroccan infantry—for every policeman. Scattered shots were fired without causing any casualties at two police patrols in the St. Etienne area of South-Central France.

The government said two trains carrying miners back to work were derailed as a result of sabotage.

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Popular Electoral Vote Returns

At 1:25 A. M., Eastern Standard Time

(By the Associated Press)

State	Voting Units: Units	Voting Units: Rprtg.	Popular Vote: Dewey	Popular Vote: Truman	Indicated Electoral Vote: Dewey	Indicated Electoral Vote: Truman
ALA.	2,408	944	17,535		x	x
ARIZ.	438	29	6,418	6,622	--	4
ARK.	2,217	658	8,263	29,941	--	9
CALIF.	16,802	3,828	262,955	245,734	25	--
COLO.	1,702	192	21,734	22,312	--	6
CONN.	169	153	421,791	410,339	8	--
DEL.	261	115	19,605	21,354	--	3
FLA.	1,535	627	108,689	140,928	--	8
GA.	1,736	567	38,491	130,907	--	12
IDA.	834	127	16,613	17,427	--	4
ILLS.	9,231	4,458	858,338	987,978	--	28
IND.	4,056	1,543	380,766	388,689	--	13
IOWA	2,474	756	142,058	159,666	--	10
KANS.	2,772	601	58,956	43,720	8	--
KY.	4,066	2,504	223,611	317,793	--	11
LA.	1,884	335	25,955	38,723	x	x
ME.	622	551	136,097	101,682	5	--
MD.	1,347	999	215,331	219,157	--	8
MASS.	1,879	647	242,464	355,101	--	16
MICH.	4,193	725	202,991	171,961	19	--
MINN.	3,738	387	81,253	126,494	--	11
MISS.	1,725	802	2,290	9,198	x	x
MO.	4,635	2,071	224,916	297,673	--	15
MONT.	1,142	45	5,556	7,814	--	4
NEB.	2,024	455	52,669	40,578	6	--
NEV.	301	169	15,021	14,524	3	--
N. H.	298	155	37,712	24,304	4	--
N. J.	3,707	1,947	518,569	527,497	--	16
N. M.	884	125	7,881	13,177	--	4
N. Y.	9,959	9,490	2,674,824	2,580,151	47	--
N. C.	1,959	1,112	108,725	274,862	--	14
N. D.	2,272	162	9,525	8,954	4	--
OHIO	9,710	4,433	653,631	613,051	25	--
OKLA.	3,701	2,987	175,731	331,352	--	10
OREG.	1,861	242	16,416	13,224	6	--
PA.	8,292	6,510	1,506,688	1,345,291	35	--
R. I.	266	240	117,212	159,394	--	4
S. C.	1,296	975	5,101	30,498	x	x
S. D.	1,950	468	25,146	24,050	4	--
TENN.	2,300	1,896	120,175	164,693	--	12
TEX.	254	177	82,335	241,625	--	23
UTAH	901	93	11,989	12,824	--	4
VT.	246	221	57,248	32,087	3	--
VA.	1,755	1,360	112,659	137,400	--	11
WASH.	3,457	61	4,272	5,224	--	8
W. VA.	2,785	1,003	113,676	155,581	--	8
WIS.	3,143	1,721	299,954	343,746	--	12
WYO.	681	175	6,654	6,849	--	3
Total	135,868	59,746	11,468,392	12,792,127	226	267

x Thurmond, 38 electoral votes indicated.
The grand total popular vote at 1:25 A. M. (EST) stood:
Dewey, 11,468,392.
Truman, 12,792,127.
Wallace, 618,705.
Thurmond, 552,417.
Grand Total, 25,431,641.

Senate Fight Lead Is Taken By Democrats

Republican Majority In House Threatened

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—(Wednesday) — (AP) — Democrats had the Senate almost within their grasp early today, and made a surprising bid for dominance in the House.

In 11 of the senatorial battleground States, they had elected three of their candidates and led in the other eight. They needed only a net gain of four to oust the GOP from leadership.

In the House, where the Democrats had been given scant pre-election chance to regain control, they had chalked up a net gain of 18 seats with less than half of the contests decided. To capture the House they needed 13 more.

Democrats won senatorial contests in Tennessee, Oklahoma and Colorado. The Colorado and Tennessee seats were Democratic in the last Congress, but Republicans had hoped to capture them. The Democratic victory in Oklahoma represented a distinct gain for their party, for the seat previously was filled by a Republican.

Dworshak Trails

Democratic nominees were ahead in Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, West Virginia and Wyoming for seats now held by Republicans, and in Montana and New Mexico for seats held by their own party.

In addition, Senator Dworshak, Idaho Republican, was trailing Democrat Bert H. Miller.

In all, 13 Democrats had been elected to the Senate by 2 A. M., including Lyndon Johnson in Texas and J. Melville Broughton in North Carolina.

To add to the Republican woes, Democrats led incumbent Republican Senators in Delaware and New Jersey.

The Democrats grabbed a seat from their foes in Oklahoma by electing Robert S. Kerr. They retained another when Representative Estes Kefauver knocked over his GOP opponent, B. Carroll Reece, former Republican national chairman.

They were well within shooting distance of controlling the Senate, which now has 51 Republicans and 45 Democrats.

In the House races, too, the Democrats chalked up significant gains, although there was no immediate indication they could figure on organizing that body. By 12:30 A. M. they had achieved a net gain of 11 House seats.

Democratic candidates for the Senate were ahead in the tussle for six seats now held by Republicans. Those were in Illinois, Iowa,

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GOP Overthrown In House Races, Democrats Claim

Neither Truman Nor Dewey Posts Decisive Margin for Presidency

By The Associated Press

Democrats bid strongly today to keep the White House for four more years, but the margin was uncertain, Republicans still claimed victory.

The Democrats, however, appeared to have outright control of the Senate—an important plum—almost within their grasp; They even recorded big gains in the heavily Republican House.

[United Press reported from Washington at 2:54 A. M. that the Democratic National Committee had claimed control of the House in the next Congress.]

At roughly the halfway mark on the long road toward final compilation of 50,000,000 or more ballots, this was the picture:

President Truman had the lead in 27 States with a total electoral vote of 267 (266 needed on the final tally to elect).

Dewey Has Lead in 17 States

Governor Dewey, trying for the second time to win the presidency for the Republicans, was ahead in 17 States (including New York as almost a certainty), having a total of 226 electoral votes.

States Rights Democrats accounted for the other four States.

The anti-Truman votes in those four normally Democratic States (Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama) might have historic results. Should neither Truman nor Dewey get a majority of electoral votes, the choice of the President would be up to a vote of the newly elected House of Representatives—where each State would have one vote.

In such an event, the States Rights candidate, Thurmond, hoped to hold the balance of power. The States Rights movement was born of protest against Mr. Truman's civil rights program.

Democrats elected three Senators out of the 11 Senate races regarded as critical in the battle to control the Senate, and its chairmanships. The Democrats were leading, too, in the other eight.

In the races for Governor, Democrats elected nine and were leading in 12. Republicans had elected three and were leading in two.

The presidential totals, at least for the time being, ran contrary to most pre-election guesses of a sweeping Republican victory.

Predictions Toned Down

Republican campaign managers toned down their victory predictions as the night wore on. Apparent victory in New York State, however, set off new GOP claims. The Democrats were restrained, but hopeful.

There was no word yet from either Governor Dewey, in New York, or President Truman, in Missouri.

Mr. Truman "disappeared" from his home in Independence, Mo., where he had announced he would spend the night. Aides kept silent on where he might be getting the returns. For themselves, they reported growing optimism.

New York, with its big bloc of 47 electoral votes, switched back and forth. When all but 20 of the Empire State's 9,959 districts had been tallied, Dewey led Truman by 27,000 votes.

Pennsylvania (35 electoral votes) went into the Dewey column. Mr. Truman took a lead in Illinois, and Democratic leaders there said that its 28 votes were safely in the Democratic column. Ohio and California, with 25 electoral votes each, were showing Dewey in the lead.

Thus most of the biggest States were recording at least temporary leads for the Republican candidate, and Mr. Truman's 2 A. M. lead in the electoral totals was made the hard way—through many States, some with few votes.

Mr. Truman managed to pile up his early morning lead despite the apparent loss of four Southern States to the States Rights ticket. The Progressive party of Henry A. Wallace had no State in its column, but its New York vote was enough to be the balance of power there.

Truman Popular Vote Leader

When 25,431,641 votes had been counted, this was the lineup:

Truman—12,792,127.
Dewey—11,468,392.
Wallace—618,705.
Thurmond—552,417.

Headlines crediting the President with unexpected strength gave a measure of support to his own predictions that the poll takers would have red faces after the returns were all in.

The Democratic and Republican high commands traded claims of capturing around 300 electoral votes. Needed to win: 266.

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Dewey's campaign manager, repeated that the election of the Republican ticket was "assured."

The way he sized it up, the

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Democrats Elect Ten Governors

Three Are Seated By Republicans

WASHINGTON (Wednesday), Nov. 3—(AP)—Democrats elected 10 Governors, including Ohio, early today while Republicans had seated but four.

In addition, the Chicago Tribune had conceded the defeat of Republican Governor Dwight H. Green, of Illinois, to Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat. The Tribune had backed Green.

The Ohio contest ended when Governor Thomas J. Herbert, Republican, conceded defeat by former Governor Frank Lausche. Other Democratic victories:

Arkansas, Sidney S. McMath; Florida, Fuller Warren; North Carolina, W. Kerr Scott; Rhode Island, John O. Pastore, incumment; Tennessee, Gordon Browning; Texas, Beauford H. Jester, incumbent, and Georgia, where Herman Talmadge was unopposed.

Republicans won in Iowa with William S. Beardsley; Vermont with Ernest W. Gibson, incumbent, and Maine, where Frederick G. Payne was elected September 13.

In Michigan, 37-year-old G. Mennan Williams was still holding a slim lead over Republican Governor Kim Sigler at 1:44 A. M. In the other crucial Midwestern battle, Henry F. Schricker, Democrat, was running more than 98,000 ahead of Hobart Creighton, Republican, in Indiana.

In three other New England States, Democrats were leading in two, and a Republican in the third—New Hampshire. In Connecticut, Chester Bowles, Democrat, was still ahead of James C. Shannon, Republican incumbent, but had lost ground from earlier returns.

Just the reverse occurred in Rhode Island where Democratic Incumbent John O. Pastore overcame the early lead of Albert P. Ruerat, Republican.

Paul A. Dever, Democrat, was running well ahead of Robert F. Bradford, Republican incumbent in Massachusetts.

Democrats held wide margins in Missouri, Texas and their candidate in West Virginia was forging further into the lead. The Democrats also held edges in Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, New Mexico.

Republicans were leading—several by substantial margins—in Arizona, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Wisconsin and South Dakota, Oregon, Wisconsin and South Dakota.

There were no returns from North Carolina, Washington and Minnesota.

The races for governorship—tight in a score or more States—are being scanned by political leaders for a clue to the future.

Their interest stems from the fact that control of a State house often leads to bigger things—not infrequently to the White House itself.

The present election bears out the tendency of governorships to produce national party leaders of tomorrow, with no less than four closely involved in today's presidential election. They are Republican Governor Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, his GOP running-

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

Former Hitler General Asserts German 'Red Army' Exists

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 2—(AP)—The Russians were said by a former German general today to be organizing a German-manned "Red army" in the Soviet zone.

Major-General Walter Schreiber, who fled the Soviet zone, said he and five other former German generals had been told by Kurt Fischer, Minister of Interior in East Germany, that the newly organized people's police would be armed with tanks and artillery.

"This police force is not a police force in the ordinary sense of the word," Schreiber said. "It is the first stage of a Red army manned by Germans."

He told a news conference the force posed a potential threat to the Western zones of Germany if Allied occupation forces withdrew.

Schreiber, wartime surgeon-general of Berlin, said he and one other ex-German general refused to serve in the new Soviet force. Four of the generals in the group agreed to participate, he said.

Schreiber said he was offered the post of chief of sanitation in the Soviet zone "within the organization of the police force."

Schreiber made his way to Berlin from Dresden, where he was being interrogated by the Russians. In Berlin, he met American officials and was flown out to the American zone with his family. Army officials said he is being held in "protective custody."

Three Chinese Cities Overrun As Reds Trap Two Divisions

NANKING, Nov. 2—(UP)—Chinese Communist troops racing southward from Mukden occupied three more important cities today and trapped two nationalist divisions at the gulf of Chihli port of Yingkow.

One Communist force swept to within 20 miles of Yingkow, in Eastern Liaotung Peninsula, where about 25,000 government troops awaited ships to evacuate them.

Government officials admitted shipping could not be supplied in time to save the nationalists or their American-made equipment, including trucks, tanks, artillery and other heavy weapons.

Other Communist columns were reported by the Chinese press to be advancing southward along the Mukden-Tientsin railway toward Shanhaikwan, where the Great Wall of China meets the Yellow Sea. It was expected Shanhaikwan would be Communist General Lin Piao's first objective in North China, with Peiping and Tientsin his chief targets.

The Communist radio, believed to be broadcasting from captured Mukden, announced the occupation

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Three Senate Candidates Are Automatically Returned

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP)—Three candidates for the Senate and 60 for the House won their seats automatically in today's election.

They had no opposition.

Sixteen others, 15 running for the House and one for the Senate, had no major party opposition.

All three unopposed senatorial nominees are Southern Democrats. A fourth faced only minor party opposition.

Only six of the 60 sure-fire House candidates are Republicans, the other 54 being Democrats. Seven Republican and eight Democratic House candidates had no major party opposition.

Senators elected without opposition, all incumbents:

Georgia—Richard B. Russell, Democrat.

Louisiana—Allen J. Ellender, Democrat.

Mississippi—James O. Eastland, Democrat.

In Arkansas, incumbent, Senator John L. McClelland, Democrat, had no major party opposition.

Maine elected Mrs. Margaret Chase Smith, Republican, to the Senate on September 13.

House members elected without opposition (incumbents designated by X):

Alabama — Frank W. Boykin (X), George M. Grant (X), George W. Andrews (X), Albert Rains (X), Carl Elliot, all Democrats.

Arkansas—E. C. Gathings (X), Wilbur D. Mills (X), W. F. Norrell (V), Oren Harris (X), all Democrats.

California — Clair Engle (X), Democrat; Richard J. Welch (X), Republican; Georgt P. Miller (X), Democrat; Cecil R. King (X), Democrat; John Phillips (X), Republican.

Florida — J. Hardin Peterson (X), Democrat; Robert L. F. Sikes (X), Democrat.

Georgia—Prince H. Preston, Jr. (X), E. E. Cox (X), Stephen Pace (X), A. Sidney Camp (X), James C. Davis (X), Carl Vinson (X), Henderson Lanham (X), W. M. Wheeler (X), John S. Wood (X), Paul Brown (X), all Democrats.

Kentucky — Noble J. Gregory (X), Democrat, James S. Golden, Republican.

Louisiana — F. Edward Hebert (X), Hale Boggs (X), Overton Brooks), (X), Otto E. Passman (X), James H. Morrison (X),

Continued on Page 10, Column 2

Mild, Clear Weather Spurs Big Turnout of Voters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—(AP)—The weather had a hand in today's heavy vote—mild and clear almost everywhere in the country.

Muddy roads may have bogged down some farm votes in Eastern and Northern Missouri and in Southern Illinois. The heaviest rains in the country were reported in those areas.

Scattered rains—but not heavy enough to make dirt roads impassible—fell in Western Kentucky, Eastern and Central Tennessee, and in Northern South Carolina and Georgia.

Showers also fell in Montana, Northern California and in the far Northwest. It was warm and cloudy in Southern California.

Coolest spot was probably Maine, with the mercury in the low twenties early in the morning. Later it warmed up and the weatherman said he coudn't see how many ballots could have been frozen.

The only snow reported was high in the Rockies, where the population is light.

Elsewhere, skies were clear and the weather was warm for November.