

EASTERN WOMEN REFUSED BALLOT

VOTES FOR WOMEN IS GIVEN WALLOP AND OHIO WILL REMAIN WET STATE

Equal Suffrage Defeated at the Election in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, by Heavy Majorities.

LEADERS WILL BEGIN A NEW CAMPAIGN

Republican Governor for Massachusetts, Republican Victory in New Jersey, Prohibition Overwhelmingly Defeated in Ohio.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Woman suffrage has lost its first great battle in the east. While returns were still rolling in from scattering districts in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania confirming the decisive defeat of votes for women, suffrage leaders in New York today announced plans for a big rally in Carnegie hall tomorrow night that is to mark the start of a new campaign.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the national association opposed to woman suffrage, surveyed the field with satisfaction early today and then called her cohorts together to perfect the anti-organizations to meet the next assaults of the yellow ribboners.

With but few precincts missing, suffrage was beaten by about two hundred thousand in the state of New York. Only 100 counties' incomplete returns showed registered majorities for votes for women. The cities turned heavily against it. New York's anti-suffrage majority was about 38,000; Buffalo's about 7,000, and Rochester's about 5,000. Jamestown, however, voted for suffrage by 1,300.

Returns from Massachusetts, practically complete, give the majority against suffrage as 124,210. Boston piled up a heavy vote against the cause and not a single county gave suffrage a majority.

Pennsylvania returns early today indicated a majority against suffrage of only about 125,000 to 150,000, a surprise in view of politicians' predictions that suffrage would be defeated by more than 200,000. Philadelphia voted against suffrage by more than 80,000 majority and Pittsburgh piled up a heavy vote against. But about half of the Pennsylvania counties heard from early today reported majorities in favor of suffrage, the city vote wiping out the rural majorities for the suffragists.

In three eastern states that balloted yesterday, suffrage rolled up an estimated total of 1,016,000 votes. The votes of those opposed, totalled about 1,485,000.

Two out of every five men in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts cast their ballot in favor of suffrage.

It is these figures that gave the suffrage leaders hope today.

They pointed out that their organizations are intact and that they have the experience of one campaign behind them for use in the next effort, unless they win suffrage from congress or the state legislatures. They pointed, too, to these significant facts:

"In New York state, suffrage received more votes yesterday than were cast for either Taft or Roosevelt in 1912 and more than were cast for Governor Glynn in 1914.

In Massachusetts, suffrage received more votes than Taft or Roosevelt in 1912.

In Pennsylvania, early returns indicate suffrage received more than 100,000 votes more than did Taft in 1912; ten thousand to thirty thousand more votes than did President Wilson in 1912 and nearly as many votes as Colonel Roosevelt, who carried the state.

Gains for Republicans.
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Republican gains in the majority of states voting yesterday were confirmed in practically complete returns today.

There was no "land slide." But excepting New York City every large voting area revealed an unmistakable trend toward the party and the return of former progressives to the fold. The third party almost disappeared in the eastern states.

Republican National Chairman Chas. D. Hilles today declared the overthrow of a democratic governor in Massachusetts and republican victories elsewhere, showed a lack of confidence in President Wilson and indicated a republican victory in 1916.

"The bay state campaign was one of national issues from the first," declared Hilles. Both parties made it plain that they vote for McCall, a sign of disapproval of the Wilson administration. McCall won and the result must offer a gloomy forecast to the democrats for 1916."

Democratic National Chairman Wm. F. McCombs said the defeat of Governor Walsh in Massachusetts could not be considered criticism of the Wilson administration.

"I was not greatly surprised at the news," said McCombs. "The democrats have been fighting against themselves in Massachusetts while the re-

publicans and progressives united behind Mr. McCall.

"The changing of only a few thousand votes in Massachusetts gave the republicans their first bay state governor in six years. Governor Walsh, who won from McCall by 11,115 last year, was defeated by a plurality estimated at from 3,000 to 6,000. The republicans also made gains in the legislature."

The republicans gained two congressmen in the four elections to fill congressional vacancies—three in New York and one in Pennsylvania. Republican candidates won in all four districts.

In Maryland, Emerson C. Harrington, democrat, was elected governor, but the normal democratic plurality was cut to about 6,000. Incomplete returns indicated today. Former Congressman A. O. Stanley, democrat, was elected governor of Kentucky in a close race with Edwin P. Morrow, republican, the progressive candidate proving a negligible failure. Republicans made gains in the state legislature in New Jersey and will have overwhelming majority on joint ballot insuring defeat of State Treasurer Grosscup, democrat.

In Philadelphia, the reform candidate for mayor, backed by Mayor Blankenburg, was badly defeated by the candidate of the republican organization, Thomas B. Smith.

Up-state New York showed slight republican gains. But in New York City Tammany made a clean sweep and its candidate for district attorney, by 34,000. Enough Tammany assemblymen were elected in New York to give the democrats a gain of two votes in the state assembly, the republicans losing one and the progressives one.

No straight progressive candidate will sit in the next New York legislature though there will be many fusion republican-progressive and democrat-progressive members.

Freak Ballots.
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The German kaiser, General Von Hindenburg, Admiral von Tirpitz, George Bernard Shaw and Jim Coffey, prize fighter, were among those favored for county offices in New York yesterday by light minded voters.

For Mayor of Cleveland.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Harry L. Davis, republican, had a plurality of 2,950 votes for mayor on first count and his choice, over Peter Witt, democrat, in 450 out of 462 precinct election officials reported at 9 o'clock today. The total vote for Davis was 46,092; Witt 43,142.

All municipal issues, except two—a bond issue of \$1,500,000 to wipe out a deficiency, and a socialist initiative proposal to buy the street railways for \$34,000,000—carried.

Was Close Race.
FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 3.—Former Congressman A. O. Stanley was elected governor of Kentucky over Edwin P. Morrow, republican, by a safe majority, late returns showed early today. The race was close in several districts.

The Morning After.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The "morning after" found the administration today with mixed emotions. While democratic leaders were largely disappointed by republican victories in Massachusetts, New Jersey—the president's home state—New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, they found solace in Maryland's and Kentucky's choice of democratic governors.

A statement is expected in a day or two from the white house, analyzing the returns. Local issues were asserted by democratic leaders to be responsible for defeat of Governor Walsh of Massachusetts by the republicans. At republican headquarters, the same cause was assigned for election of a democratic governor in Maryland.

Walsh's defeat was regarded as the most significant, political barometer, although the administration feels the small republican majority by return of progressives to the fold, disputed claims of republican sweep.

Eliminated by progressive vote and defeat of the New York constitution, in its bearing on Senator Root's presidential boom were regarded as the chief political straws of 1916. Loss by the progressives of local party status in Massachusetts and general return of bull moose elsewhere to the republican party, were considered significant.

Political opinion was divided today whether Root's candidacy would be harmed by defeat of New York's constitution. Some declared that between now and convention time, the New York local issue will cease to be a factor in Root's personal career.

Woman suffrage defeat in Massa-

ELECTION RESULTS IN NINE STATES

NEW YORK—Suffrage and new constitution defeated by overwhelming majority. Three republican congressmen elected. Republican assembly elected, though with slight losses. Entire Tammany ticket elected in New York county.

PENNSYLVANIA—Suffrage defeated. One republican congressman elected. Thomas B. Smith, republican, elected mayor of Philadelphia by 75,000.

MASSACHUSETTS—Suffrage defeated. Samuel W. McCall, republican, elected governor, over David I. Walsh, by close vote. Republican legislature returned with decided gains.

MARYLAND—Emerson C. Harrington, democrat, elected governor by about 6,000.

KENTUCKY—Former Congressman A. O. Stanley, democrat, elected governor by about 10,000.

OHIO—Prohibition overwhelmingly defeated.

NEW JERSEY—Republicans gained two state senators in the election of members of the legislature. Entire new assembly of forty republicans and twenty democrats elected. Of six senators elected, three are republicans and three democrats, succeeding five democrats and one republican.

MISSISSIPPI—Full democratic ticket headed by Theodore G. Bilbo as governor, elected.

VIRGINIA—Democratic assembly elected. Drys will have heavy majority for enactment of prohibition amendment, effective November 1, 1916.

GERMANY

One hundred meters of salient trench evacuated by Germans northeast of Souchez (western war zone).

Russians succeeded in occupying Mikulski (in attack on Marshal Von Hindenburg's German forces in the eastern war theatre).

Bulgarians advancing in Nisava valley, Serbia, gave way before superior enemy forces.

Admissions by Berlin war office in today's official statement.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, (via Shanghai wireless) Nov. 3.—"Northeast of Souchez (in the Artois, France) 100 meters of salient trench have been evacuated by the Germans, announced the war office today.

"East of Peronne," continued the report, "the Germans shot down an English aircraft with rifles and captured the pilot.

"On the east front, Marshal Von Hindenburg (in the extreme north) repulsed Russian attacks near Bvinava, Illuxt and Garbunowka. The Russians only succeeded in occupying Mikulski.

"General Von Linsingen (south of Hindenburg position) progresses in the Czartorysk region.

"General Bothmer, (still farther south) is fighting in the northern part of Siemkove.

"Generals Von Koevess and Von Gallwitz (commanders of Serbian line)

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FRANCE

[By William Philip Simms, United Press Staff Correspondent.] PARIS, Nov. 3.—Peace suggestions were waved aside by Aristide Briand, new premier of France, in the chamber of deputies today.

It was his first speech to the law makers since assuming the cabinet leadership. Briefly and pungently he told them that the only peace the French will accept, is a peace won by the enemy's decisive defeat.

"You do not expect a long declaration," he began, rising to outline his ministry's policy.

"We are at war. We must act; not talk. Every government effect is being strained in the direction of action. Every force of the nation has been grouped with a view to war. Every lack of discipline will receive a reprimand.

"The French army was never more worthy to win. It will fight to a victorious end.

"The nation, parliament, the administration are entitled to drive the enemy out of the French territory he has invaded.

"France is not concerned with talk of peace. Premeditated aggression forced war upon her. She will not stop fighting until the enemy is vanquished and lasting peace is guaranteed.

"We are in full accord with England concerning the conduct of the war.

"Serbia will receive all necessary aid."

Briand's address was received by

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 2.—While England generally applauds the frankness of Premier Asquith's statement of the war situation Tuesday, even the liberal newspaper did not express effusive satisfaction today.

The Manchester Guardian, the leading liberal provisional journal says the premier's admissions, taken in connection with Sir Edward Carson's criticisms of the administration, mostly prove the change of ministerial vacillation concerning Serbia. Valuable time has been lost, the Guardian declares. The paper doubts if this loss can be retrieved, though resolution, it adds, may yet snatch good from evil. The same paper questions the success of Asquith's plan for a war council in the cabinet unless it is clothed with more power than he suggested.

The Northcliffe publications, the

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AUSTRIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Nov. 3. (Via London.)—Austrians have occupied Uzice, Serbia, the war office announced today.

The capture was reported of several war materials at the Serbian arsenal town of Kragujevac.

The Serbians, it was stated, are still stubbornly resisting the Austro-German advances southward through the Morava river toward Nish. Fighting was said to be in progress on both sides of the river.

Uzice is eighty-seven miles southwest of Belgrade. It is twenty-two miles east of the Austrian frontier and twenty-eight from the Austrian town of Vicegrad. The chief significance of the capture is its indication to the Austrians, in their advance into Serbia from Vicegrad have either defeated the Montenegrins who were attacking their right flank, or have proved strong enough to progress with

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BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Nov. 3.—With Austro-Germans and Bulgarians closing in on Nish from three sides, today, there were grave fears lest the Serbians' main army be surrounded.

The arc of the Bulgarian front curved around the Serb capital from the Vranla region through Piro to Knjevac. The Austro-German advance line swept first to the northwest

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RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Germans gained a little today in their drive on Riga from the west, Petrograd dispatches admitted.

Before Dvinsk, however, it was said, the Russians were on the offensive. In Volhynia, at the southern end of the Russo-German line, it was reported the Germans have suffered heavy losses.

Russians also gained various Austrian positions in Galicia.

THERE IS PLENTY TO EAT, BUT PRICES ARE TOO HIGH

Not a Question of Food Shortage in Germany, but a Question of Price, Which is Worrying the Authorities.

MAYOR OF BERLIN SOLVING PROBLEM

Meat and Butter Cards to be Issued, With Certain Days of the Week When Use of Them is Prohibited.

[By Carl W. Ackerman, United Press Staff Correspondent.] BERLIN (via Amsterdam) Nov. 3.—"Germany will be using meat and butter cards before the end of the winter and maximum prices will be placed on practically every food necessity to prevent extortionate demands by the retailers, Mayor Von Wermuth of Greater Berlin declared today.

Tuesday was the first meatless day in Berlin in accordance with the government's new food regulations requiring abstinence from meat two days each week. Meat could not be bought anywhere in the restaurants or the shops. They received vegetables and eggs as substitutes. Friday, Berliners will go without meat again. Monday will be the first "fatless" day when butter and other fats will be obtainable. Every Wednesday and every Friday will be "fatless" days.

The government is in earnest about its new food regulations and intends to enforce them strictly.

A big Cologne packer was sentenced to four months and another packer to fifteen months for violating the provisions.

Piles of food in the shop windows indicate that there is not lack of supplies, but it was officially pointed out today that some regulative steps are necessary to insure reasonable food prices throughout the winter.

"It is not a question of food shortage at all," said Mayor Von Wermuth. It is a question of price. The prevailing high prices have caused an unequal distribution. We are not worried over any prospect that the food supply might not last, because we know exactly what we need and we have it. But it is our duty to see that every one gets what he needs and the government intends to do just that."

Beginning Monday, the price of butter will be reduced four cents. Next week the mayor expects to regulate the price of pork, he said today. Just

now pork is very high and only the wealthiest classes are buying it.

By extending the zone of government regulation, Germany is thus developing into a socialist state. The government now controls the supplies of grain and potatoes and has begun regulation of other food supplies. The railways and sixty per cent of the factories are under government control. The government provides employment for the unemployed and sets food prices.

Mayor Von Wermuth said he visited several meat lines one night to see what poor women were doing to obtain meat, before the government regulations were adopted. He found long rows of women standing in line throughout the entire night, suffering great hardships, in order to obtain frozen meats.

Some anxiety regarding the meat supply had been relieved by receipt of a telegram from The Hague, the mayor said. The Dutch government has decided to permit the exportation to Germany of three million tons of pork because of an over supply in Holland. The last potato harvest in Germany yielded 55,000,000 tons the authorities state, sufficient for the nation's demands.

The unemployment situation is giving Berlin authorities no great trouble, Mayor Von Wermuth said.

"At the outbreak of the war we had 60,000 unemployed," he asserted. "Today we have only 2,000, mostly women. Think of that—only 2,000 out of work in a city of four million. How does that compare with New York?"

Mayor Von Wermuth added, with a show of pride, that Berlin will continue work throughout the winter on its \$25,000,000 subway and \$10,000,000 dock improvements that will keep all the men and women who need employment busy. About 40,000 women, he estimated, have replaced men at various tasks in Berlin.

What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The most significant revelations made by Premier Asquith in his explanation of the progress of the war, are due to the fact that Sir John French had nearly a million British troops under his command during the recent offensive in Artois and the frank admission that the financial burdens of the war are becoming serious.

If with nearly a million British troops ready for action, the German lines could not be pierced under conditions that existed six weeks ago, it is difficult to believe much hope can exist that the deadlock in the west ever will be broken by military pressure. Sir John French's report on the Artois offensive made public this week, shows that a larger rank might possibly have resulted if the arrival of British reserves had not been delayed in the crucial moments during the struggle for hill No. 70.

But the dominant circumstance of the Artois engagement is not the failure of reserves to arrive in time; it is either meagerness of gains compared with the immense force under Sir John French's control. There can be no possible question of the brav-

ery and tenacity of the British troops. But the more their soldierly qualities are emphasized, the less hope must remain that it is humanly possible to overcome the western deadlock by force of arms.

Efforts to destroy the deadlock cannot continue indefinitely, because of the approach of financial exhaustion. Mr. Asquith has made this clear. He has told the house of commons that even British financial strength is not capable of bearing the burdens of war unless there is much greater public and private economy.

By urging private economy, Mr. Asquith means that he people of Great Britain must save more money in order that they can be taxed the heavier and can subscribe to future war loans as well.

Mr. Asquith's criticism applies to all the belligerents alike. If the prime minister of the world's richest empire is compelled to take a gloomy view of the financial situation of his own country, the plight of the other warring nations is without doubt equally as serious. Under this condition it is becoming more and more probable that peace will be enforced by gradual exhaustion of the belligerents' supply of silver bullets.

The War in Mexico

Latest Developments Among Our Revolutionary Neighbors of the South.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 3.—General Villa today besieged Agua Prieta, Mexico, where two days fighting resulted in the death of one U. S. infantryman and probably fatal injury to an American civilian by flying bullets in Douglas and total casualties estimated at 500 in both Mexican armies. When Villa would re-attack was uncertain.

General Funston took measures to prevent further loss of life on the American side. Only an unexpected, deliberate offensive against Douglas would lead to an armed clash between the American troops on guard here and either Mexican army. Nevertheless seven more troops of cavalry reinforced Funston. After a hazardous trip along the boundary during which Mexican bullets kicked up the dust around his party, General Funston declared himself steadfastly against forcibly intervening in the fighting across the border.

Villa obtained food and water for his men after their defeat and retirement yesterday. His army afterward returned to their former lines south and east of Agua Prieta and opened siege operations with salvos of artillery. The night passed comparatively quietly.

Private Harry Jones, Company C, Eleventh infantry, died of his wound in the stomach. Louis Taylor, the waiter, wounded in Monday's fighting was still in a critical condition today. The eight who were wounded were recovering.

Invasion Not Favored.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—General Funston's request for authority to in-

vade Mexico if necessary at Agua Prieta, met with an unfavorable official reception here today. War department officials said such authority could come only from President Wilson himself. At the white house there appeared little present chance of such action.

The president will not authorize sending of American troops into Mexico unless conditions at Douglas become much more serious, it was indicated.

In any event, officials intimated, Carranza's consent to entry of American troops will be secured before action is taken, on Funston's request. Early today there was no indication that any suggestion to Carranza was immediately contemplated.

Terrific Bombardment.
DOUGLAS, Ariz., Nov. 3.—Carranza artillery in Agua Prieta today opened a terrific bombardment of the Villista lines.

Douglas streets were crowded at the time and the inhabitants were thrown into the greatest excitement. Many children going to school, sought the quickest shelter. Superintendent Lutz afterward announced that the schools would be closed until the battle of Agua Prieta was ended decisively.

The Villista force made little or no effort to return the fire.

The American border guard displayed activity, making preparations to move on short notice, to any point on the international boundary line threatened by a possible renewal of infantry fighting.

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