MAXIMILIAN HARDEN INTERVIEWED FOR THE SUN
Germany's vitriolic editor and foremost publicist tells Herman Bernstein, editor of *The Day*, what he thinks of Germany's chances and her relations with the United States.
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S SUN.

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Cloudy to-day, probably rain; cloudy to-morrow; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 71; lowest, 57.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 50. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1915.—*Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.* PRICE TWO CENTS.

GEN. CARRANZA RECOGNIZED AS MEXICO'S CHIEF

U. S. and Latin America Apprise Him of Backing Through His Agent.

FIRST CHIEF PLEDGES SAFETY OF CATHOLICS

MEXICO CELEBRATES AS NEWS IS FLASHED ALONG

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 19.—News that the United States and Latin American republics had recognized Carranza was received here to-night. The residents of the city and the officials at once began a monster celebration. The news is being flashed to all parts of the country. The First Chief has been notified.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Mexican problem was ushered into a new stage to-day when the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of six Latin American Governments notified the Carranza agency here that their Governments regarded Gen. Carranza as the chief executive of the de facto Government of Mexico. Recognition of the Carranza regime as the Government of Mexico is now an accepted fact.

Secretary Lansing sent to Eliseo Arredondo, Carranza's representative here, a letter stating that he took pleasure in announcing the decision of the United States Government to recognize the Carranza Government and its readiness to exchange diplomatic representatives and asking him to communicate this fact to his chief.

Similar letters were received by Mr. Arredondo from the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil and Chile and the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala. Mr. Arredondo planned to leave to-night or to-morrow morning for Mexico, where he will deliver to Carranza in person the communications received to-day. Carranza is now touring northern Mexico.

May Be Ambassador.

It is thought probable that Mr. Arredondo will return to Washington bearing credentials as Ambassador from Mexico. It is understood that he is to be either Mexican Ambassador at Washington or Minister of Foreign Relations in Carranza's Cabinet.

State Department officials assert that no decision has been made as to when an American Ambassador to Mexico will be named or who it will be. The name of Henry P. Fletcher, present Ambassador to Chile and a diplomat of twelve years service, continued to be the only one receiving serious mention here.

The State Department already has been informally advised that a number of other Latin American Governments shortly will extend recognition to Carranza. It has reason to believe that European Powers and Japan will in the near future follow the same course.

There will be no joint action by the Governments represented in the Pan-American conference in regard to measures by which friendly aid is to be extended. This, it is said in official quarters, is to be left to each Government to determine for itself. The United States is looked to as the Government which will have to do whatever is done to help Carranza to maintain himself.

Arms Embargo Soon.

It has been taken for granted here that the extending of recognition to Carranza would be followed shortly by the reimposition of the embargo on arms. Under the terms of the embargo law all shipments of arms to Mexico are prohibited and the President is permitted to authorize exceptions. Thus Carranza may be made the exception. Villa now possesses no ports and officials believe he would be rendered virtually helpless for lack of arms and ammunition after a few months of an embargo.

GEN. CHAZARO SLAIN.

Carranza Force Slays 200 Zapatistas Near Toluca.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Gen. Treneo Randa, Carranzista, operating around San Antonio, near Toluca, to-night reports that he overtook a Conventionist's force under Gens. Lagos Chazaro and Argumendo yesterday, after they had attacked his forces, which were repairing the railway north of Toluca.

In the vicious fighting that ensued Gen. Chazaro was killed, receiving a bullet through the brain. Randa says that 200 Conventionists were killed and 150 were captured, also several cannon and a quantity of supplies.

Gen. Gonzales will return from Toluca Thursday. The Zapatista General Palos Cardenas, operating near Toluca, has asked amnesty for himself and his forces. Gonzales is considering the matter.

CARRANZA IN TORREON.

First Chief to Review Obregon's Army of the North.

SAN PEDRO, Mexico, Oct. 19.—Gen. Carranza and his party reached Torreon this morning, having passed through the territory recently acquired from the enemy. All railroads and telegraph communication have been restored. Demonstrations were given in honor of the First Chief at each station. Little damage apparently has been done to crops by the retreating Villistas.

Carranza will accompany Gen. Obregon to the front a few miles north to review the army of the north, which under Gen. Obregon has annihilated what was once powerful army. Carranza was entertained by the American newspaper men at luncheon to-day.

MAY BE AMBASSADOR.

Eliseo Arredondo Is Cousin of First Chief Carranza.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Eliseo Arredondo, confidential agent of the Mexican

Continued on Last Page.

Carranza Pledges Safety of Catholics in Mexico

In reply to a telegram from THE SUN *asking him his attitude on the religious question in Mexico, and the charge made here that Catholic clergy and nuns have been persecuted by the Constitutionalists, First Chief Venustiano Carranza sent the following:*

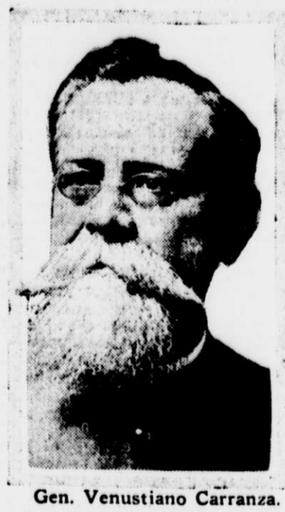
San Pedro, Mex., Oct. 19.

REFERRING to your message dated yesterday, the Constitutional Government has never persecuted the Catholic religion nor the ministers of any other cult.

Some Catholic clergymen have fled from the country, fearful of being prosecuted and punished for the political support they gave to the so-called government of Gen. Huerta and the traitorous division of the north commanded by Gen. Villa.

The Constitutionalist Government will enforce the observance of the Mexican laws giving guarantees for the free exercise of all religions and will protect the persons of native and foreign clergymen, who do not mix in the political life of the country.

V. CARRANZA.



Gen. Venustiano Carranza.

CORNELL OUSTS M. D. FOR A CANCER 'CURE'

Dr. Beebe Believes He Was Asked to Resign Because of New Treatment.

ATTACKED AS "NOSTRUM"

Dr. S. P. Beebe of 25 East Sixtieth street, who is one of the discoverers of autolysin, a new cancer treatment, which was announced in the New York *Medical Journal* last May, said last night that he believed the request made to him to sever his connection with the Cornell University medical school resulted from his interest in this remedy. He added that he had resigned as attending physician at the General Memorial Hospital for the same reason.

These disclosures were the outcome of the publication yesterday of an attack upon autolysin as a "nostrum," a "secret preparation, privately owned." The methods of managing the treatment were described as "such as not to commend themselves to the better class of the medical profession." These descriptions of the new cancer treatment were made in reply to a letter relating to an article on autolysin in a September magazine. The writer said he had sought the "cure" for his wife, that a circular letter from Dr. Beebe's office was received and that after a conference with Dr. Fitch, one of Dr. Beebe's assistants, the applicant had been frightened away by the size of the fee demanded for the treatment.

After characterizing autolysin as stated above the article printed yesterday went on to say:

"The fact that a nostrum is secret in itself compels suspicion. The ultra-laudatory article wherein *Hearst's Magazine* exploited it to the world has already in part been discredited. Because of the methods of exploitation, one of the physicians closely identified with it has been forced to sever his official connection with his medical college. Finally there has been no proof adduced sufficient to satisfy any scientist that the cures claimed are genuine or permanent or that the nostrum will not, like so many of its predecessors, after a brief and fallacious appearance of success, vanish into that pseudo-medical limbo where lie forgotten the lymphs and serums of Friedmann and his fellows."

"No form letters are issued from this office," said Dr. Beebe when the article was brought to his attention. "I do not know the person who wrote the letter to the newspaper nor any of the circumstances connected with it. Dr. Fitch attends to a great deal of the correspondence here. I do not know if he wrote it. I am sure I did not. As for the matter of fees we charge them, as do most physicians, according to the ability of the patient to pay. The inference in that article is that a poor person cannot get the treatment. In reply to that I will say that we have treated some 200 patients without charge.

"So far as I know the reference to the physician who lost his job is to me. I did leave the Cornell University medical school and I imagine I left under some pressure. I don't quite understand it, but my appointment closed on August 1.

"My leaving there was decided upon even before the article in the New York *Medical Journal* appeared. The university authorities saw that I was devoting much of my time to cancer treatment and private practice. They put the request for my resignation on other grounds, but I feel sure that my outside work was the real cause. I suppose that in the course of time it will be discovered that I was forced out of the General Memorial Hospital for the same reason. As a matter of fact I resigned as attending physician there in August simply because my private practice was large and I had too much work to do.

"The allegations in the latter part of the article are misleading and unfair. It is evident that the writer did not read my article in the *Medical Journal*, because I made it very clear there that no claims to a cancer cure were made. There is a great difference between a treatment and a cure. This is a treatment. As for the article in *Hearst's Magazine*, I had nothing to do with that. I assume full responsibility for the article which I wrote for the *Medical Journal*. I do not assume responsibility for any other article. Finally the description of autolysin as a 'secret preparation' is hardly just in view of my full and complete explanation of autolysin in the *Medical Journal*."

Dr. Beebe said he was not connected with S. M. Noyes, the West Virginia steel man, who has an office at 17 East Thirty-eighth street and who has interested himself in the distribution of autolysin.

M'ANENY OUT JAN. 1, TO JOIN NEWSPAPER

Resignation of Head of Aldermanic Board Announcement in City Hall.

QUESTION OF SUCCESSOR

George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, will resign his post in January next to become an associate in the management of a morning newspaper in this city. He is going back to newspaper work, which he quit twenty-three years ago. He invited the City Hall reporters to his home at 19 East Forty-seventh street last night and told them about his decision. He said:

"I shall not, however, resign my city office until after the term of the present Board of Aldermen in January, and not, of course, until proper disposition has been made in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the measures before the several committees of which I am chairman.

"After six years of service at City Hall I shall leave it, naturally, with regret; but it is my good fortune to exchange one field of public service for another. I shall give up, too, with a feeling of real loss, my daily association with Mayor Mitchel and my other colleagues in the administration."

The present fight for control of the next Board of Aldermen is intensified by the prospect of Mr. McAneny's departure, for that board will have the election of his successor as President. This election will take place in January, as soon as Mr. McAneny's resignation takes effect. The new President, however, will serve only until December 31, 1916—less than a year. Under a recent decision of the Court of Appeals such an appointment by the Board of Aldermen lasts only until the end of the year in which the vacancy occurs, and the place must be filled at the general election next following the occurrence of the vacancy. Such an election is to be held in November next year.

But the term of the Aldermanic President elected by the voters of the city next November will in turn be only a year. The reason for that is that the regular election of city officers, including the Mayor, will take place in November, 1917, and the successful candidates will take their seats on January 1, 1918.

So it is now possible for the city to have four Aldermanic Presidents within three years—Mr. McAneny, his successor appointed by the Aldermen in January next, another successor elected by the people in November next, and a fourth President to be elected by the people in November, 1917. Of course the man selected by the Aldermen next January could be reelected by the people, and by being reelected again in 1917 serve continuously for nearly six years.

Speculation as to what the Aldermen will do in January next is futile. It is possible the present Vice-Chairman, Henry H. Curran, a Republican, will be promoted to fill the Presidency ad interim. Mr. McAneny is an independent Democrat.

Mayor Mitchel and most of the Board of Estimate have been acquainted for some time, it is understood, with the intention of Mr. McAneny to return to newspaper work.

Mr. McAneny was born in Greenville, N. J., in 1869. He became in 1885 a reporter on the Jersey City *Evening Journal*. After seven years of work as reporter and correspondent on various newspapers he was chosen in 1892 as secretary of the Civil Service Reform League. After ten years of work in this capacity he became executive officer of the New York City Civil Service Commission under Mayor Low for six months in 1902, and subsequently drafted the city civil service rules now in force. For three years, until 1906, he studied law and was connected with the office of Edward M. Shepard.

He then became president and chairman of the executive committee of the City Club. In 1909 he was elected Borough President of Manhattan on a fusion ticket. In 1913, owing to political exigencies, it was necessary that he run for President of the Board of Aldermen instead of Borough President. Although the former position commands a salary of but $5,000, or $2,500 less than the salary of the Borough President, Mr. McAneny accepted the nomination.

WANTED—Executive for manufacturing concern, engaged in making shrapnel and high explosive shells. Mr. Denis will be at the McAlpin Hotel Thursday, October 21st, to receive personal applications for the above position. Only those occupying positions as Superintendents or Engineers of similar plants will be considered.—*Adv.*

BOND ISSUE IN WILSON'S PLAN FOR REVENUES

Programme, Practically Ready, Includes "Anti-Dumping" Legislation.

EMERGENCY LAWS AND SUGAR TARIFF URGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson has practically completed the revenue programme which he will lay before the majority members of the Ways and Means Committee when they meet here in November for a preliminary conference.

The President, it was authoritatively stated to-day, intends to cooperate with Representative Kitchin, the slated majority leader of the House, and his colleagues to the fullest possible extent and if serious opposition to his present plans develops in the Ways and Means Committee he will make every effort to reach an agreement.

The President is hopeful, however, that the programme as it now stands will meet with the hearty approval of the House leaders. The programme embodies:

1—The reenactment of the emergency revenue laws.

2—The repeal of that provision of the sugar schedule which would place sugar on the free list May 1.

3—The issuance of bonds to meet the increases in the army and navy appropriations.

4—The enactment of the anti-dumping clause of the Underwood act, which was reported favorably by the Ways and Means Committee at the last session of Congress, but was stricken from the measure by a viva voce vote of the House.

Small Duty on Wool.

The President still has under consideration the levy of a small duty on wool for revenue purposes. He will have recourse to this duty if he is convinced after conferences with the Ways and Means Committee and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that the other revenue measures will not be adequate to meet the estimated expenditures of the Government for the coming year.

It is understood in official circles that Secretary McAdoo had the wool duty in mind when he said in a recent statement that the measures by which additional revenue is to be provided could not be decided on until the departmental estimates had been received.

The most interesting phase of the President's programme, as it now stands, is the provision for the enactment of anti-dumping legislation. The provision of the Underwood bill which probably will be given approval follows:

"That whenever articles are exported to the United States of a class or kind made or produced in the United States if the export or actual selling price to an importer of the United States or the price at which such goods are consigned is less than the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course in the country whence exported to the United States at the time of its exportation to the United States there shall, in addition to the duties otherwise established, be levied, collected and paid on such article on its importation into the United States a special duty (or dumping duty) equal to the difference between the said export or actual selling price of the article for export or the price at which such goods are consigned and the said fair market value thereof, for home consumption, provided that this said special duty shall not exceed 15 per cent. ad valorem in any case, and that goods whereon the duties otherwise established are equal to 50 per cent. ad valorem shall be exempt from such special duty.

Charges Not Included.

"'Export price' or 'selling price' or 'price at which such goods are consigned' in this section shall be held to mean and include the exporter's price for the goods exclusive of all charges thereon after their shipment from the place whence exported directly to the United States.

"The Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as are necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this section and for the enforcement thereof."

The disclosure of the President's inclination to recommend the enactment of the anti-dumping legislation indicates that he has not been impressed by the plan put forth by Secretary of Commerce Redfield for dealing with the dumping problem through so-called "ethical means."

The anti-dumping legislation will be the first measure which the Administration will evolve to meet the new commerce conditions created by the European war.

Administration officials have stated, however, that the President is holding his mind open on the effect of the war upon tariff problems and that if he is convinced that new conditions justify such a course he will ask for further changes in the tariff act. At present, however, it is understood that he has no such changes in mind.

The President's friends believe that the anti-dumping measure will meet with wide popular approval and that no opposition will be encountered in the Ways and Means Committee.

SUGAR TAX PROPOSED.

Federal Sugar Refining Co. Manager Offers a New Plan.

A one cent consumption tax on sugar in place of the present tariff is suggested by Frank C. Lowry, manager of the Federal Sugar Refining Company's sales department, in a letter to President Wilson. Such a tax would cause no increase in price to the consumer, he says, and would result in a revenue of $84,000,000 a year, as compared with $46,000,000 under the present tariff. The total consumption in 1914 aggregated 3,760,915 tons, and Mr. Lowry estimates that the consumption for 1915 will be about the same.

"A revenue tax of 1c. per pound, the equivalent of the present rate, would raise $84,000,000 revenue, as compared with $46,000,000 under the present tariff," said Mr. Lowry. "In other words, this tax provides that the Government shall receive the entire amount paid by the people because of the tax instead of its being shared with the domestic producer, as is now the case."

ASQUITH ILL AS CABINET CRISIS GROWS

Premier Is Forced to Take Rest on Eve of Rumored Wholesale Changes.

RECRUITING MINISTRY IS SUGGESTED NOW

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The political situation in Great Britain was thrown into even graver complications to-day when it was announced that Premier Asquith was ill and would be required by his physician to remain away from his post for several days at least.

His absence at such a critical moment, when the coalition Government is virtually on trial before the public, is a matter of the greatest consequence. Not only is the Ministry assailed from every side for an explanation of the Near Eastern situation, but it faces in the Balkans questions of the utmost importance which must be met with decision and alacrity.

Coupled with the resignation from the Cabinet of Sir Edward Carson, and the rumors which are spreading rapidly of other resignations to come, the Prime Minister's illness, especially if it is to be prolonged, creates a situation little short of a crisis.

David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, took the Premier's place as leader in the House of Commons this afternoon.

A little before 1 o'clock this bulletin was issued at Downing street:

The Prime Minister is suffering from an attack of gastro-intestinal catarrh, which will necessitate a few days of complete rest.

The Premier was reported this evening to be slightly better.

Mr. Asquith did not feel well yesterday, but attended to all of his routine duties, presided at the Cabinet meeting and in the evening received a number of visitors. To-day his condition grew worse and he consulted a physician, who ordered him to remain in bed for several days and then take a few days rest in the country.

Premier Asquith's sudden illness, coming as it does upon the heels of the resignation of Sir Edward Carson from the Cabinet, renders the political situation critical.

Wholesale Changes Rumored.

While it has been a matter of common knowledge for several weeks that dissensions existed in the Cabinet, the resignation of Sir Edward Carson was the first definite indication given the public that all was not well in Downing street.

Rumors of wholesale changes in the Cabinet are current, although the belief that the Government will fall completely finds little support in political circles. The changes are expected to include the creation of a Ministry of Recruiting, which, like the Ministry of Munitions, will be separate from the War Office. Lord Derby is slated for the new post.

Another change intended to appease public dissatisfaction is the probable elimination of Winston Churchill, who is reported to be anxious to resume his place in the army. He is already a Colonel of the Oxfordshire Yeomanry, but may be assigned to a staff place.

It is reported to-night in Parliamentary circles that F. E. Smith, the former head of the press bureau, will succeed Sir Edward Carson. This is merely speculation, however, and bears no authoritative stamp. Others to whom it is expected the post may be offered are H. E. Duke and George Cave, who is attorney-general to the Prince of Wales.

The opposition and public anger against Mr. Churchill have been renewed by the growing conviction that the Dardanelles campaign has failed.

The necessity of further measures to provide more men for the army explains the creation of a Ministry of Recruiting. The promise of Lord Derby, however, to obtain unexpected results in six weeks is not generally trusted. It is recalled that David Lloyd George made a similar promise respecting munitions and volunteers in seven days, threatening drastic methods, but the time passed and no drastic action was taken and the promise was unfulfilled.

"Inner Ring" in Cabinet.

The correspondent of THE SUN learns on high authority that the dissatisfaction of Sir Edward Carson and other Cabinet members arises out of the existence of an inner ring in the Cabinet. This ring is said to consist of Premier Asquith, Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Kitchener and Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary. These men are said to constitute a war council whose joint decisions overweigh the whole Cabinet. Other Ministers have resented the fact that information possessed by the inner ring has not always been placed at their disposal. This feeling of resentment brought matters to a head as respects Sir Edward Carson, at least, in the case of Serbia and recent developments in the Balkans.

Lloyd George showed himself a master of evasion in the House of Commons this afternoon. Question upon question was hurled at him by inquisitive members who yearned for light upon the Balkan situation, the status at the Dardanelles, the part Italy is to play, if any, in the new theatre of war, the strength of the allied troops in Greece, the conscription issue and many other live topics. The Government considered these "awkward questions."

There were particularly urgent requests for a statement regarding the situation at the Dardanelles.

"It is impossible at present," was the Minister's only reply.

"What will be the nature of Italy's cooperation in Serbia?" insisted other members. Lloyd George answered in this wise:

"Methods whereby Italy can most effectively cooperate in helping Serbia in the common cause are under discussion among the Allies."

Evades Dardanelles Issue.

Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, proved equally adept in sidestepping definite answers. Robert L. Outhwaite, Liberal member of Parliament for Hanley, had

Continued on Third Page.

JERSEY BEATS SUFFRAGE 50,000; WILSON'S DISTRICT GOES ANTI; CRY OF FRAUD IS RAISED

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

Figures Showing How New Jersey Balloted on Suffrage.

County.	For.	Against.
Atlantic	....	3549
Bergen	....	367
Burlington	....	1354
Camden	....	2465
Cape May	....	343
Cumberland	....	590
Essex	....	13643
Gloucester	....	48
Hudson	....	7376
Hunterdon	....	473
Mercer	....	8248
Middlesex	....	2170
Monmouth	....	476
Morris	....	1040
Ocean	210	....
Passaic	....	2253
Salem	....	398
Somerset	....	1376
Sussex	....	913
Union	....	2322
Warren	....	598
Totals	210	49982
Majority		49772

239 districts missing at 2 A. M.

Machines Against Granting Ballot to Women; Combination of Registry and Voting Day Permits Polling of Uninvestigated Voters.

OTHER AMENDMENTS DEFEATED BUT BY MUCH SMALLER VOTE

Complete Unofficial Returns May Be Modified, Leaders of Women Think, Into Better Showing for Their Cause.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20 (Wednesday).—The voters of New Jersey defeated the woman suffrage amendment to the State Constitution at a special election yesterday by a majority estimated, with 239 districts missing, at 49,772.

The refusal of the men of New Jersey to share with women the responsibility of governmental affairs, it is believed, will have a far reaching influence on equal suffrage campaigns now being carried on in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

The woman suffragists of New Jersey, one of the thirteen original States, who had made a fight in a campaign that attracted much attention all over the country, were greatly disappointed over the result, as the promises they had received and as canvasses they had made led the leaders of the cause to believe that they were surely going to win.

President Wilson's example was not enough to carry the day in Princeton, the "cause" losing by a majority of 182 votes. The final vote showed 502 for and 684 against the proposed measure, a very heavy vote for Princeton. The township results served to increase the lead of the antis by ten.

The President's district was overwhelmingly anti, the suffragists getting only sixty-four to the antis' 150 votes, attributed by local politicians to the heavy negro vote. The first and second precincts, in which the students polled their votes, went "pro."

Gov. James F. Fielder was opposed to suffrage and his voting precinct in Jersey City gave a majority of fifty-three for the amendment.

The defeat of suffrage was due to the fact that many men who told the women they were going to cast their ballots for suffrage voted the other way when they got into the booths by themselves and to the fact that the politicians of both Democratic and Republican parties didn't want to have the women in politics. Therefore they instructed their lieutenants to vote "No" and their orders were carried out.

Another element that entered into the success of the opposition was the activity of the brewers and the saloon keepers. The liquor interests lined up solidly with the antis, fearing what might happen if the women of New Jersey had the vote.

Ocean was the only one of the twenty-one counties in the State that gave a majority for suffrage. The adverse majorities ran from 400 in Cape May and Salem to 15,000 in Essex.

The figures in THE SUN'S table are estimated on the best obtainable information at an early hour this morning. They are, of course, subject to changes, but it is not believed that later returns will result in reducing to a great extent the figures of the overwhelming defeat of suffrage in the State.

Hundreds of women in cities and hamlets got their first insight into practical politics by acting as duly appointed watchers and challengers at the polls. Some of the things they saw didn't please them at all, particularly in the city of Newark, where many complaints were made at the headquarters of the Woman's Political Union of violations of the election laws by followers of James R. Nugent, leader of the Essex county Democratic machine. Mr. Nugent made a dead set against woman suffrage and did all in his power to encompass its defeat.

Many handicaps were placed in the way of the proponents of the cause in testing the sentiment of the men voters. In the first place, the Republican Legislature did not specifically provide that the ballots should be numbered, which is a cast iron provision of the laws governing general elections. Although Secretary of the State Thomas F. Martin, who is an anti, had the power to order the ballots printed with numbers, he didn't do so. Thus it was possible for an election board, provided dishonest ones were on duty yesterday, to put unvoted ballots in the box and check off a corresponding number of names on the registry lists.

No Chance to Investigate.

Furthermore, the special election was held on a regular registration day and many men were able to turn from the registry book and vote at once without giving a chance to anybody to determine by investigation whether they were legal voters.

The polls were opened at 6 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M. The election boards sat as boards of registry from 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. The Justice of the Supreme Court gave notice that the ballot boxes should be locked at 7 o'clock and reopened for the count at 9 P. M.

The first district to be heard from was the First of the Fourth ward, Jersey City, the home ward of the late Robert Davis, for many years the Democratic boss. The vote stood, Yes, 62, and No, 84. There was much elation at the suffrage headquarters, 110 Newark avenue, over these returns, as the statisticians there had figured the district would register a much larger majority against the proposition. As the returns continued to come in, the elation turned to gloom that grew more intense every time the telephone bell rang and additional returns were made.

There was the same kind of an atmosphere at the Women's Political Union headquarters and disappointed women who had worked so long and so hard to convert men voters to their way of thinking got sadder every moment. It isn't a violation of confidence to say that some of the most enthusiastic workers actually wept as they were returning to their homes.

Two other amendments were beaten with the suffrage proposition. One was a proposition to facilitate amendments to the Constitution, which cannot now be amended oftener than once in five years, and the other was known as the excess condemnation amendment. The vote, however, on these amendments was much smaller than on the woman suffrage amendment.

New Jersey cannot vote on woman suffrage again until five years have elapsed, owing to the defeat of the amendment to shorten the time limit for voting on proposed changes in the Constitution.

Samuel Wilson, a temperance crusader who has been trying for years to close saloons on Sundays in Hudson and Essex counties, appeared in the lower part of Jersey City yesterday afternoon and at once made trouble for the saloon keepers. He caused the arrest of one liquor dealer and complained to Mayor Fagan, Prosecutor Hudspeth and others that the excise laws were being violated.

The voting in the lower part of the city had been light up to the time Wilson appeared, and then it was noticed that the boxes began to fill up faster. It was learned that politicians friendly with the liquor interests sent out orders to their lieutenants that "Wilson was around, and to put the suffragists out of business." Several suffragists advised Mr. Wilson to defer further crusading until after election and thus not stir up the saloon keepers to increased activity.

There was talk in Jersey City just before the polls closed that no matter which side won the election would be thrown into the courts. It was said that if the suffragists lost they might raise objection to the failure of the Secretary of State to have the ballots numbered.

Complaint was made yesterday to Supreme Court Justice Swayze, sitting in Jersey City, about election officers in certain precincts tearing off the tops of ballots, the same as is done ordinarily. The piece torn off they regarded as stubs. Under the law the stubs and main part of the ballots are numbered alike. The stubs have to be turned in also.

As soon as he learned this Justice Swayze issued an order upon the County Board of Elections instructing it to notify all district election boards to refrain from such practice.

Leader Admits Defeat.

Mrs. Lillian Feickert, president of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association, admitted defeat shortly after 11 o'clock. She said:

"It looks now as if we had lost and that we had failed to carry the State, although there are still some counties not heard from which will considerably decrease the apparent majority against it. In any event we have polled a tremendous vote. Our opponents resorted to the worst and most inconceivable tactics to defeat us. There has been considerable colonizing in several of the larger counties and it was plainly evident to us months ago that it was not the intention of the political rings to give us a square deal.

"Senator Rathbone of Morris county, who amended the law passed so that the suffrage question might be voted upon, was heard to say on a train coming from Trenton that if nothing else defeated suffrage for women the law would. Gov. Fielder told us he considered the many defects in the special law were planned to bring about our defeat.

"So much for the past. As for the future we are in a much stronger position than we were before. In the future all our legislative work will be as representatives of many thousands and not merely as women voters. We will start in to-morrow on a new suffrage campaign. We will not wait five years to take to the voters the question of woman suffrage. We will try and get suffrage by amendments of legislation."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said:

"The failure to carry the election in New Jersey is not a defeat; it is simply a postponement, and instead of destroying of final success it will only inspire the true lovers of freedom to more perfect cooperation and greater zeal. We have not lost New Jersey, because it has never been ours. We cannot lose, we can only win. This delay is still a victory for suffrage, for this splendid campaign has proved woman's loyalty to a great purpose and her indomitable courage in the face of great odds and unscrupulous foes and methods.

"The sun will rise to-morrow on a reorganized army, undaunted and hopeful whose flag will never be furled until women are politically free. It is now for the men of New York to show themselves more worthy of their freedom and their gratitude to the women who have

UNDISTURBED HERE BY JERSEY DEFEAT

New York Suffragists to Work All the Harder in Their Own Campaign.

At the headquarters of the Women's Suffrage party, 48 East Thirty-fourth street, last night, it was said that the New York suffragists had been holding a meeting to plan tours for the campaign in this State and that their work had so engrossed them that they had had little time to think of what was happening in New Jersey.

They had been apprised, however, of the fact that suffrage was being beaten in the neighboring State, but they denied that it would have any appreciable effect on what New York will do on that question on election day.

"New Jersey isn't New York, you know," said Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw. "The defeat of suffrage in New Jersey doesn't disturb us in the least. Of course, we would rejoice at Jersey winning suffrage, but we know that the suffragists of New Jersey did not have the preparation that we have had here. We're seasoned campaigners in New York and we are more sure of our ground.

"The leaders and captains who met here to-night to plan further details of our own campaign weren't a bit discouraged by the reports from New Jersey; if anything the returns only made them feel more like working harder."

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, said the New Jersey election resulted as she had predicted.

"I predicted that suffrage would be beaten there by 40,000. The reports I have received so far seem to bear that prediction out.

"The large majority of women are not for suffrage, and the vote in New Jersey shows that the men are recording these opinions as well as their own.

"I want to congratulate the New Jersey Association Opposed to Suffrage for the quiet and dignified way the members campaigned, not giving way to notoriety. Of course, the New Jersey election will have an influence on New York, but New York will beat suffrage anyway and by 150,000."

BARE KNEES VANISH AT WINTER GARDEN

Mayor Causes Sudden Change in Style for Scantily Draped Chorus.

The edict went forth from the Shubert offices last night that chorus girls at the Winter Garden simply must wear tights. This action was due to orders issued through the office of Mayor Mitchel. The Mayor had received numerous complaining letters from theatre-goers protesting against the styles at the Winter Garden. Police Inspector Daly was informed. He made a visit to the show on Monday night and as a result a hint was sent to the management that tights were needed. The new style was seen at last night's performance. With the exception of four girls appearing as "toy dolls" in the toyland scene of the first act every show girl was amply provided with tights.

During all its previous seasons the Winter Garden's principal stock in trade has been its pretty but scantily attired chorus. Even up to the very last the management said that "everything was as it always had been." But on observing last night's performance quite the contrary was proved.

The banning of the bare knees at the Winter Garden was the principal subject of conversation among Broadway gossips yesterday. Many didn't believe that such a thing could happen and thereupon went to the show to see for themselves. They were from Missouri.

They found that the elimination of the bare knee was not the only change. Sahary-Djeli, the Egyptian dancer, made her appearance as usual; but she was so changed; oh, so changed. She had twice as many clothes on as before, which even at that wasn't saying very much. Rosie Quinn, one of the principal dancers of the organization, who appeared in the "Rosey Posy" scene, was seen, but she too lacked the bare knees. So did all her little rosey posies.

In fact, the Winter Garden show, "A World of Pleasure," is quite different from what it was at its first performance last Friday night, and if the Mayor's office has anything to say in the matter the new order of things will be continued in all future productions.