

WOMAN SUFFRAGE OVERWHELMINGLY DEFEATED IN NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, MASSACHUSETTS AND PROHIBITION MEETS THE SAME FATE IN OHIO

New Constitution Defeated and Republicans Have Safe Majority in Empire State Legislature; Also Three Congressmen—Gubernatorial Vote in Bay State Close, McCall Leading But Very Slightly.

HARRINGTON HAS INDICATED MAJORITY OF 5,000 IN BALTIMORE FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND

Majority Against Prohibition in Ohio Will be 50,000, is Prediction of Political Leaders—Republicans Gain Two State Senators in New Jersey—Both Sides Claim Victory in Kentucky—Returns Are Slow.

Amendments to the constitutions of the states of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts to enfranchise women has met with decidedly overwhelming defeat at the hands of the voters, while the amendment to the Ohio constitution for statewide prohibition in that state met a similar fate.

The indicated majorities against suffrage were, at an early hour this morning, as follows:

Massachusetts, 108,000 (returns practically complete).
New York, 205,668 (about two-thirds of the state reported).
Pennsylvania, 150,000 (about one-fifth reported).

In New York state the vote on suffrage from 2,467 districts out of 5,713 in the state gave 241,928 for and 321,418 votes against the measure. The returns undoubtedly indicated also the defeat of the project to adopt a new constitution. The Republicans have a safe majority in the New York general assembly and three Republican congressmen were elected. N. S. Gould in the 36th, B. H. Snell in the 31st and W. S. Bennett in the 23rd district.

In Massachusetts, on the suffrage amendment, the vote from 938 precincts out of 1,140 was 95,077 for and 178,192 against. The election for governor at midnight appeared to be close. Returns from 938 districts out of 1,140 in the state gave McCall, Republican, 183,332, and Walsh, Democrat, 183,075. The missing districts were in sections where McCall was expected to show great strength.

Slow in Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania returns were slow, but the defeat of suffrage was indicated by an overwhelming majority. Early returns in the majority election in Philadelphia indicated the election of Thomas B. Smith, Republican.

The indicated majority for Harrington, Democrat, for governor of Maryland was five to one in the city of Baltimore, shortly after 11 P. M. No reports from the Maryland counties had been received.

Ohio political leaders predicted the majority against prohibition would be 50,000. George Fuchs, Republican, was elected mayor of Cincinnati.

Detroit, Mich., voting on a plan to purchase the local street railroads, showed from 89 precincts (out of 204) 14,351 votes for and 14,618 against the measure.

New Jersey the Republicans gained two state senators, which will make the next senate stand 13 Republicans to 3 Democrats. President Wilson went over from Washington to vote at Princeton. The indications pointed to a Republican victory in the next state assembly.

In Kentucky, where a governor is being elected, both Republican and Democratic leaders are claiming victory. The latest returns, however, showed that A. O. Stanley, Democrat, was leading the Republican nominee, E. P. Morrow, by about five thousand.

GOVERNOR WALSH DEFEATED.

McCall, Republican, Elected Governor of Massachusetts.

Boston, Nov. 2.—McCall, Republican, was elected governor, defeating Governor David I. Walsh, Democrat, in a close contest. With thirty election precincts to be heard from, the vote was: McCall 226,920; Walsh 223,729.

The balance of the Republican state ticket was elected and the Republicans made a net gain of 12 seats in the lower branch of the legislature, with no change in the senate.

There seemed to be no doubt that the Republicans had elected the whole state ticket below governor, Calvin Coolidge, the Republican nominee for lieutenant governor, was running more than 20,000 votes ahead of former Lieutenant Governor Barry, Democrat.

In the legislature, where the Republicans had a working majority at the last session, they made a decided gain. The Progressive vote in the state was almost negligible.

William Shaw, the Prohibition nominee for governor, polled one of the largest votes in the history of the party in this state. His vote, about 12,000, was more than twice that of the Progressive candidate. In the city of Boston, where the question of the recall of mayor James M. Curley was on the ballots, returns indicated the probable defeat of the recall movement by a fairly close vote.

TWO TO ONE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Suffrage Leaders Claim the Victory is Half Achieved.

Boston, Nov. 2.—The defeat of woman suffrage, by a vote of approximately two to one, was indicated by returns from the greater part of the state in the election today. With less

NOT PREPARED FOR WAR SAYS BEATTY

Will Not be in Many Years at Present Rate, He Says.

WOULD ISSUE BONDS

Addressing Norfolk Rotary Club, the Admiral Advocates Bond Issue to Pay for Ships as Fast as Can be Built.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 2.—Speaking before the Norfolk Rotary Club today, Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, declared the United States was not prepared for war and could not be made so for many years to come at the present rate of naval development. He voiced a sentiment in favor of preparedness which he admitted was at odds with the administration and which he believed was the only course open to the United States if it is to successfully combat any world power with which there is any likelihood of war.

"I believe in naval preparedness," said the admiral, "if it takes \$500,000,000 to insure it, I believe that Congress should vest the President with authority to issue bonds to insure naval construction as fast as ships can be built. The need for preparedness is now, when we know that we are not in a position to meet some of the world powers better equipped with naval offensive than we are with naval defensive."

Building Should be Rushed.

The admiral said that he shared only the view of other naval officers when he felt that the government's naval policy should be one that would build ships now just as fast as shipyards and government plants could turn them out until the defensive strength was sufficient to maintain a first line of resistance and prevent a landing of enemy forces at coast points which must be vulnerable without that essential first line.

Should Congress authorize the President to spend money for the navy, as fast as dreadnaughts could be constructed and it became necessary to issue bonds for the purpose in the sum of \$500,000,000, the admiral pointed out that 2 per cent of that would mean a yearly outlay of \$10,000,000, which the country could easily shoulder when the great and positively necessary result is taken into consideration.

The admiral reviewed briefly his recent operations as commander of the "Hood" or enemy fleet in the May war game which was decided in his favor after he had effected a successful landing.

LABOR CONVENTION IS COMING TO WILMINGTON

State Federation Adopts Number of Resolutions.

Woman Suffrage Endorsed by One Majority After Lively Discussion.

(Special Star Telegram.)
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 2.—The State Federation of Labor selected Wilmington as the next place of meeting, re-elected the officers who served last year, had a lively time over the adoption of resolutions and adjourned this afternoon.

A resolution endorsing equal suffrage had been introduced and unfavorably reported by the committee on resolutions. In this way the fight came up on the floor of the convention with the majority influence of the resolutions committee against it, but even with this handicap the resolution was adopted by one majority.

The Federation cut out any interference by resolution of the proposition to increase the standing army, but voted for a greater navy and for all battleships to be built in government ship yards.

Other resolutions declared for free text books for the public schools; against allowing labor union organizers from other states coming into this state to organize in any way interfere with affairs of the labor unions in this state; inviting the State Farmers' Alliance to send delegates to the next annual Federation convention and affiliate regularly with the Federation, including the sending of delegates to the Wilmington convention next year, and calling upon the next Legislature to provide for the examination and licensing of plumbers.

SERBIAN POSITION MORE PRECARIOUS

May Resist, However, Until Promised Help Arrives.

NOTHING DOING WEST

At Least Three Big Battles in Progress in East, Both Sides Claiming the Advantage—Asquith the Center of Attention.

London, Nov. 2.—Premier Asquith's speech in the house of commons today on the policy and plans of Great Britain, concerning which he did not disclose much more than already was known, monopolizes the attention of Europe tonight, and the fighting, although it has been severe on some of the fronts, is receiving little thought.

The Austro-Germans and Bulgarians continue their advance in Serbia and are daily drawing closer to Nish, making the position of the Serbian army in the north more precarious. It is believed here, however, that the Serbians will be able to withdraw to the mountains and resist the invaders until the assistance which the Entente Allies have promised draws some of the pressure from them.

The British and French troops which were landed at Saloniki already are doing this in the south, and news of a Russian contingent, which is variously reported as having landed at Varna or to be approaching Bulgaria through Rumania, is anxiously awaited.

On the western front except for some fighting in Champagne, there is little of anything doing, but on the eastern front at least three or four big battles are in progress.

The Germans continue their efforts to approach Riga from the west, the Russians are attacking west of Dvinsk, and among the lakes south of that city, while attacks and counter attacks are almost continuous on the Stry river in Volhynia, and along the Strypa in Galicia. Both sides are claiming the advantage.

The offensive of the Italians against the Austrians also continues, although Vienna reports that it is meeting with no success.

Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 2.—Henry Galliard Smart, who recently won control of his dead wife's estate said to have \$2,000,000, or a sensational will contest in the courts of Hawaii, died here today from cerebral spinal meningitis. His baby son and heir is in Hawaii with his grandmother, Mrs. Edward S. Knight.

DARIO RESTA MAKES A NEW AMERICAN RECORD

For 100 Miles Averages 105.39 Miles an Hour.

Wins 100-Mile Automobile Race for Harkness Gold Challenge and \$5,000 in Cash at Sheepshead Bay Speedway.

New York, Nov. 2.—Dario Resta won the 100-mile automobile race for the Harkness gold challenge cup and \$5,000 in cash at the Sheepshead Bay speedway track today. His time for the distance, 56:55.71, establishes a new American record and an average of 105.39 miles an hour. The Brookland, Eng., world's record for 100 miles is 56:29.83. Resta also beat the Chicago record of 58:54, which he made himself.

Bob Burman finished second in 59:33.59, and Edward Rickenbacker was third in 61:00.69. Six cars started by John Aitken was forced out of the race, after leading for the first ten laps, by a broken connecting rod.

Ralph DePalma's car met with a similar mishap after going 40 miles.

Ralph Mulford, the other driver might have been second if not the actual winner, had he not been compelled to go to the pig five times during the race because of flat tires.

VILLA BOMBARDING CALLES' GARRISON INTERMITTENTLY

Expected to Make Another Attempt Today to Storm Carranza Stronghold.

PRIVATE JONES DEAD

General Funston Makes Further Preparation to Protect United States Territory.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 2.—After a day of comparative quiet, following repeated fighting during last night, the Villa army before Agua Prieta late today bombarded General Calles' garrison for a brief period. This at first was believed to be preparatory to a fifth assault upon the Carranza stronghold, but developments early tonight indicated that General Villa had decided to wait until tomorrow before making another attempt to storm the city.

Two American soldiers were wounded today by Mexican bullets, while Major General Funston, who arrived and assumed command in Douglas today, and Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, were endangered by stray bullets while on a tour of inspection of the United States army border line.

Private Harry Jones, of Company C, 11th United States infantry, who was shot in the stomach while on patrol duty yesterday, died today from his wounds. The condition of Louis P. Taylor, a citizen who was shot in the spine while observing the fighting from the United States custom house, was said tonight to be critical.

Apprehension Caused.

Three hours before the Villa bombardment began this evening, Major General Funston removed his command troops from their trenches on the international boundary. This move, coupled with reports that Villa intended shelling Douglas and the General Funston was preparing to interfere in Mexico, caused apprehension.

It was stated, however, that no movement was contemplated against the fighting Mexican factions unless either was guilty of an overt attempt to endanger American lives and property.

Many women, whose homes were shattered by bullets during the firing around Agua Prieta last night, left the city. General Funston ordered all civilians kept out of a 15-mile wide range of the boundary, while houses on exposed places facing the boundary line were cleared of occupants.

More Cavalry Arrive.

Infantry battalions were shifted to strengthen the United States army position facing the Mexican battlefield. For cavalry reinforcements, Major Naco, Ariz., arrived this evening. Three other troops of the 13th cavalry have been ordered from Columbus, N. M., to further reinforce the American mounted troops.

Ammunition and reinforcements from the east for the Villa army, which were looked for shortly after noon, were reported coming through Gallardo Pass late today. General Villa's army effort to provide provisions and water for his thirsty and half starved men and he apparently had succeeded this afternoon. The water supply at Gallardo ranch, destroyed by the Villa army, was restored and a large supply of flour from some source reached his line. Villa distributed provisions to his men tonight.

Little Real Damage Done.

The damage thus far done to Agua Prieta appeared to observers on the American side to be confined to two half shattered windmills, a few obliterated adobe houses in which a number of women and children camp followers were killed, and to torn places in the wire entanglements where Villa's Yaquis attempted to storm the town last night.

Losses of the Carranza forces in last night's fighting were reported by General Calles as 45 killed and 75 wounded, although unofficial reports stated his casualties were 250. Villa dead and wounded in large numbers were scattered over the desert outside the barbed wire entanglements surrounding the Mexican town.

American army officers who witnessed last night's fighting pronounced the firing between 3 and 6 o'clock this morning the most violent they ever heard. Villa opened fire on the western trenches at Agua Prieta with every gun available in support of a final rush by Yaqui Indians. Calles replied with every weapon in his garrison and Douglas trembled under the vibrations.

NO ADDITIONAL ORDERS.

General Funston to Use His Own Judgment, But Not Cross Line.

Washington, Nov. 2.—War Department officials conferred over General Funston's reports on the situation at Douglas, but no additional orders were sent to him. He will construe his instructions under returning fire into American territory according to his own judgment, but under no circumstances will he cross the border without special authority.

Rome, Nov. 2.—Information given out on the Vatican today is that Monsignor Marchetti, papal delegate to Switzerland, was sent by the Vatican to Switzerland merely to arrange for an exchange of prisoners and civilians between the two groups of belligerents and had no mission concerning peace.

MONEY SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN NOW IS DECLARED SERIOUS

WHITLOCK REVIEWS THE CAVELL CASE

Says Germans Seem Satisfied With His Explanation.

HAS BEEN EMBARRASSED

American Minister to Belgium Sends Lengthy Statement to Washington—U. S. Officials Consider Matter Closed.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, has transmitted a lengthy report to the United States government reviewing steps taken by him and members of his staff in connection with the execution by the German military authorities of Miss Edith Cavell. The minister declares reports made by him on the subject constituted merely a recital of facts without expression of opinion and that he had submitted them to Ambassador Page at London for his information, but not for publication.

In the natural course, the ambassador, reporting on the care of British subjects by American diplomatic officers, transmitted the documents to the British foreign office, which made them public.

Publication of the letter, Mr. Whitlock says, greatly embarrassed him in Brussels with the German authorities, although he adds that the latter now seem satisfied with his explanation and there is no indication of further difficulty.

Referring to reports from London, that there was evidence of bad faith on the part of German authorities before the execution of Miss Cavell took place, the minister says the legation officially received no pledge or promise that it would be kept informed of the disposition of the case. There were no conversations of a diplomatic character, he explains, the only remarks on the subject passing between an employe of the legation and a subordinate German official.

With the exception of the plea for mercy which Mr. Whitlock himself addressed to the German military governor, after Miss Cavell confessed her guilt of aiding allied soldiers to escape from Belgium, there was no step taken by the American legation in which the German authorities showed any discourtesy.

Consider Incident Closed.

Officials here look upon the incident as closed. They do not believe Mr. Whitlock's usefulness in Belgium will be impaired, although they realize he has been placed in an uncomfortable position.

NOW FOR SETTLEMENT OF LUSITANIA AFFAIR

"Informal Conversations" is the Plan Adopted.

Lansing and Bernstorff Take Up Subject at Conference—"Formal Notes" to be Tabooed in Effort to Solve Problem.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, and Secretary Lansing had their first conversation today since the settlement of the Arabic case and took under consideration the questions growing out of the sinking of the Lusitania last May with the loss of more than 100 American lives.

The plan of reaching an agreement without the exchange of formal notes but by formal conversations worked so well in the handling of the Arabic case that it is now to be followed in endeavoring to solve the Lusitania problem. There is no disposition at the State Department to hasten a settlement but to give every opportunity for a full and frank exchange of views.

Originally the American government demanded a disavowal of the act, reparation and assurances that the incident would not be repeated. The last is considered to have been disposed of through the published instructions to German submarine commanders not to torpedo ships without warning. The question of disavowal is beset with many complexities, since the command was acted under instructions existing at the time. That Germany will give reparation desired in the form of indemnity is considered not unlikely.

Geneva, via Paris, Nov. 2.—The Swiss press is commenting extensively on the visit of Prince von Buelow in Switzerland. Although it is stated that the prince has come to Switzerland merely for a holiday, the Basel Nachrichten asserts he is accompanied by two high officials of the German foreign office.

Asquith Says Greater Sacrifices Must be Made to Sustain the Burdens.

BUT PREDICTS TRIUMPH

Asserts Germans Have Not Made Net Gain of a Foot of Ground Since April.

War to be Conducted by Small Cabinet Committee.

London, Nov. 2.—The prime minister, Mr. Asquith, in the house of commons today delivered before the largest assembly of the year his widely heralded and much discussed statement on the progress of the war. The premier's speech was a characteristic one. His most important declaration was that the war will be conducted by a cabinet committee of from three to five members, which will consult with the full cabinet on questions of the most serious nature.

It is taken for granted that Premier Asquith, Lord Kitchener, secretary for war, and A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, will be members of this council. The plan was expected and seems in the nature of a compromise to meet the criticism that a cabinet of 22 members is unwieldy.

With respect to the Dardanelles, the premier insisted upon taking his full share of the responsibility. These operations, he said, were designed to influence the Balkan situation, open the way for supplies for the Russians and strike a blow at the heart of the Turkish empire. The allied forces at the Dardanelles, Mr. Asquith pointed out, were holding up 200,000 Turks. He gave no indication of what the future policy would be on this important section of the war front.

Sir Edward Carson speaks. Sir Edward Carson, the former attorney general, was listened to with almost as great attention as was Mr. Asquith, with the expectation that he would throw more light on the reasons for his resignation. Those who awaited his explanation were not disappointed.

Sir Edward declared that the cabinet's slowness in deciding upon the policy of aiding Serbia was the main reason for his disagreement. He asserted that the country was justified in embarking upon the Dardanelles expeditions and spoke of the failure at Suvla bay as the most disastrous of the war.

Asquith Reiterates Confidence

Premier Asquith, in his long-expected address on the war in the house of commons today, reiterated his confidence that the Allies were going to carry the war to the triumph issue but warned the country that the nation's financial situation was serious and that greater sacrifices must be made to sustain the burdens imposed by the struggle.

The premier declared Sir John French now commanded nearly one million men in France, and that the situation in the Dardanelles was receiving the most anxious consideration of the government, not as an isolated thing, but as a part of the larger strategic question raised by reason of developments in the Balkans.

Great Britain and France, he said, were in the full agreement not to let Serbia "become the prey of the sinister and nefarious combination of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria."

Compensation Necessary.

Mr. Asquith said he strongly believed the recruiting plan of the Earl of Derby would make compulsion unnecessary. Announcement was made by the premier that former Premier Venizelos of Greece, on September 21 had asked France and Great Britain for 150,000 men with the express understanding that Greece would mobilize.

Mr. Asquith said he strongly believed in France and Flanders amounted to 377,000. He asserted the Germans had not made a net gain of a foot of ground since April.

Reviewing the work of the British submarines in the Turkish campaign, the premier said that in the sea of Marmora they had sunk or damaged two battleships, five gunboats, one torpedo boat, eight transporters and 187 supply ships.

Failure at Dardanelles

The premier accepted his full share of responsibility for the first attack on the Dardanelles, which resulted in a failure, with the loss of several capital ships. He said this attack was made after full investigation and consultation with naval experts and that it was sanctioned by the government notwithstanding some doubts in the mind of the government's principal naval adviser.

"It is true that today some parts of the horizon are overcast," he continued. "This, like other wars, has been fruitful of surprises and disappointments. The moment calls for three things: A proper sense of perspective, a limitless stock of patience and overflowing reservoirs of courage, both active and passive."

Mr. Asquith referred to the "small coteries of professional whimperers which kept our enemies supplied daily with a diet of falsehoods." The government, he said, had no interest in concealing anything, subject to the one overriding consideration that its discrediting would be a disaster.