

MAINE REJECTS SUFFRAGE, 2 TO 1

**Referendum, After a Stirring
Campaign, Brings Out a
50 Per Cent. Vote.**

PICKETING HURT 'THE CAUSE'

**State Suffragists' Repudiation
of White House Militants
Failed to Halt Prejudice.**

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 10.—Maine declared against women suffrage today by a vote of nearly 2 to 1. Late tonight returns had been received from 438 out of 635 of the voting precincts of the State. These gave 17,035 for suffrage and 31,807 against it. The City of Portland stood 1,792 for suffrage and 4,591 against it. The precincts yet to be heard from include some of the remote country districts, and these may reduce the "No" majority slightly. The vote was about 50 per cent. of normal, which is large for referendum questions.

Among the influences which contributed to the defeat of suffrage in Maine, the most important was the natural conservatism of the State, which hesitates to adopt an experiment in legislation. This conservative element might have remained at home if it had not been aroused by other influences. Perhaps the strongest of these was the picketing of the White House by the militant suffragettes. This was repudiated by the State suffragists, but it seemed to have no effect on the voters, who apparently made up their minds that if women were going to pursue such tactics after they got into politics, it would be better to keep them out.

Both sides tonight profess satisfaction. Those opposed to suffrage are confident that future fights will be easier to handle successfully. Suffragists glean satisfaction from the fact that they broke new ground with their propaganda in almost every town and in many cities.

President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, ex-Senators Johnson and Gardner, and ex-Attorney General Pattangall indorsed suffrage, as did Governor Milliken, who made a personal effort to swing his supporters to the "yes" side. Undoubtedly the influence of these prominent persons, both within and outside the State, had some effect. A majority of the Maine delegation in Congress wrote home to urge their constituents to support suffrage. Liberal funds were at the disposal of the workers, and nearly every daily and a large majority of the weekly papers either actively or passively supported the proposed amendment.

Women were posted in all the voting precincts of the cities and in a majority of the towns today, advocating suffrage, but none of the members of the Anti-Suffrage Association picketed or mingled in the election day fray. Both sides used automobiles to transport voters, and banners, cards and posters were displayed conspicuously in residences and were tacked on poles and fences along the country highways for both sides.

Speakers invaded the States in the cause of the campaign. Literature was distributed in liberal quantities, and it cannot be gainsaid that all Maine was well informed on the issue. The W. C. T. U. and church votes were nearly sold for suffrage and the "antis" say that a subsequent campaign can rally but little additional strength from any source as all those available were drained this year.