

WILSON URGES GRANT OF SUFFRAGE

Declares Votes For Women Issue in Every State.

A QUESTION OF DEMOCRACY

Thinks It Demanded By Issues Of War—Addresses New York Delegation In Names Of Party and Himself.

Washington.—President Wilson gave full indorsement to woman suffrage as an immediate issue in every state.

Addressing a delegation of 100 leaders of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who called at the White House to obtain an expression in support of the campaign in that State, the President in emphatic terms declared that woman suffrage is one of the fundamental questions of democracy whose proper settlement is demanded by the issues of the war. He praised the spirit, capacity and vision of American women in the war.

"I believe," he said, "that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration."

Speaking as "one of the spokesmen of a great party," the President pledged his hearty support and added: "I want to speak for myself, and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this union to take this action."

Explaining his leaning toward suffrage as a state rather than national issue, he said:

"I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics—traditions which lay such questions almost entirely upon the states, but I want to see communities declare themselves quickened at this time and show the consequences of the quickening."

BRAZIL MAY JOIN ALLIES.

Parliament Will Vote On Declaring State Of War.

Rio Janeiro.—Parliament will vote Friday on the question of authorizing the Government to declare that a state of war exists between Germany and Brazil, and also on all necessary legislation for the carrying on of war.

The President of the Republic, Dr. Wenceslao Braz, has sent a message to the Congress declaring that it is impossible to avoid noting already the state of war which Germany has imposed on Brazil. He proposes the seizure of a German warship now in the port of Bahia.

THIRTY SUNK IN WEEK.

The Combined Losses Of England, France and Italy By U-boats.

London.—England, France and Italy, between them, lost thirty vessels due to submarine warfare during the week ended last Sunday. Twenty of these ships were more than 1,600 tons. The figures show a marked increase in the U-boat activity. The losses were distributed as follows:

- England—Over 1,600 tons, 17; under 1,600 tons, 8.
- France—Over 1,600 tons, none; under 1,600 tons, 1.
- Italy—Over 1,600 tons, 3; under 1,600 tons, 1. Total, 20.

U. S. TROOPS ASTONISH ENEMY.

Zeppelin Crews Didn't Know Sammies Were In France.

Washington.—The presence of American troops in France caused great astonishment to the crews of the Zeppelins L-49 and L-50, brought down by the French last Saturday while returning from a raid on England.

Official dispatches to the State Department said the prisoners declared that not one of them knew of the landing of any American expeditionary forces.

REMEMBER, IT'S NOVEMBER 2.

Government Orders 3-Cent Stamps For New Postal Rate.

Washington.—The Postoffice Department has placed an initial order with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for 568,000,000 3-cent stamps, in anticipation of the new postal rates which become effective November 2. Requisition also has been made for 3-cent stamped envelopes and 2-cent postal cards.

WILL STAND BY RUSSIA.

Lord Robert Cecil Spikes German Rumors Of Separate Peace.

London.—In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, gave a categorical denial to rumors circulated by Germany that the Western Powers were contemplating a separate peace at the expense of Russia and Roumania.

FOOD MAN HOOVER MAKING PROGRESS

Many Distributors Show Praiseworthy Spirit.

COOPERATION IS TELLING

Candy Manufacturers Promise To Reduce Consumption Of Sugar During Present Period Of Temporary Shortage.

Washington.—While it has become very apparent that, in spite of the supposed rigors of the Food Control Law, Mr. Hoover, the food administrator, has practically no authority over the retail dealers with whom the consumer comes in closest contact, it is equally evident that there is a praiseworthy spirit of co-operation manifested by distributors of food even without the pressure of authority.

The shortage in sugar, which has become so threatening as to suggest fears of a famine, has led the candy manufacturers to realize that they must do their part. A telegram was received from the Federal Food Administrator for Oregon stating that the manufacturing confectioners of that state have pledged themselves to reduce the consumption of sugar during the present period of temporary shortage, and similar assurances are expected from other portions of the country.

The hotel men and keepers of restaurants in New York are manifesting a similar spirit of co-operation. A report from New York shows that out of 225 members of the Society of Restaurateurs, 224 have adopted a "meatless Tuesday" and a "wheatless Wednesday."

It was also reported that beginning last Wednesday no wheat was used in any French pastries and pies served at the Biltmore, the Manhattan and the Ansonia hotels, as well as a number of other hotels in New York city. Rye, rice, chestnut and potato flours were substituted.

When tea or coffee is served in the rooms in some of the New York city hotels, three pieces of sugar are served to one person, and five pieces to two persons. All icing on pastry, it was added, has been eliminated.

One New York city hotel supply company reports that since meatless Tuesday has been inaugurated, its tonnage has dropped 12,000 to 14,000 pounds as compared with the average Tuesday of August. August is regarded as a fair average month, although it was less than the heavy months of last fall.

The Department of Agriculture will also make strenuous efforts to further the work of conservation by efforts to instruct women in the cities in the work of promoting food production, food conservation and household thrift. Congress made an appropriation at the last session for women city agents of the Department of Agriculture, who are to carry on the work of conservation. Heretofore the agents of the department have practically concentrated their work on teaching the farmers' wives how to conserve food, but now the department will extend its work to city women.

RETURNS GERMAN MEDALS.

Explorers' Method Of Protesting Against German Murders.

London.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the noted Norwegian explorer, went to the German Legation at Christiania on Tuesday, says Reuter's Christiania correspondent, and returned to the German Minister his German decorations as a personal protest against the German murder of peaceful Norwegian sailors on October 17 in the North Sea.

PORTO RICAN LAWYER ACCUSED.

Arrested On Charge Of Marking Ballots Already Cast.

San Juan, P. R.—Pedro Baiges, a lawyer of Mayaguez, representing one of the candidates involved in the legislative election fraud charges, was arrested, charged with breaking open packages of votes and marking several hundred of the ballots, thus invalidating them. He was released on \$5,000 bail.

27 GERMANS CONVICTED.

Socialists Found Guilty Of Violating Espionage Act.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Twenty-seven German Socialists of Hutchinson county, South Dakota, were found guilty on three counts of an indictment charging violation of the Espionage act in the Federal Court here. The jury returned the verdict after more than three hours' deliberation.

60 KILLED IN EXPLOSION.

Barracks and Penitentiary At San Jose, Costa Rica, Destroyed.

San Jose, Costa Rica.—Sixty persons were killed and 90 seriously wounded as the result of an explosion which occurred in the principal barracks here. The explosion was due to an accident. The barracks and the penitentiary were destroyed.



DASH BY FRENCH ROLLS BACK FOE

Seven Thousand Prisoners Taken and Many Guns.

DRIVE OF NEARLY TWO MILES

7,500 Prisoners Fall To Victors. Twenty-five Heavy Cannon Part Of Spoils—Germans Scatter Helter-Skelter.

Paris.—In one of the swiftest and most dashing blows of the war, the French troops smashed through the German lines north of the Aisne to a depth of more than two miles at one point, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured more than 7,500 prisoners and 25 heavy guns and field guns.

Several important villages also fell into the hands of the French, according to the War Office announcement.

The text reads: "North of the Aisne the attack developed under extremely brilliant conditions. Notwithstanding mist and rain, our troops attacked with admirable enthusiasm formidable organizations of the enemy which were defended by the best troops of Germany, supported by heavy artillery."

"In their first dash our soldiers captured the line indicated by the Quarries of Fruty and Bohery. A little later Malmaison Fort, in the centre, fell into our hands.

"Pushing their advance still further, our troops, after a desperate engagement, in which they gave proof of their irresistible snap, drove the enemy out of the quarries of Montparnesse which had been partly crushed by our big shells.

"On the left our progress was continued with the same success, the villages of Allemant and Vaudesson remaining in our power, while on the right our troops carried their line onto the heights dominating Pargny-Flain.

"Finally, in the centre, our troops drove fresh enemy reserves helter-skelter and captured in a violent struggle, the village of Chavignon. At this point our advance reached a depth of three and a half kilometres (about two and a fifth miles).

"The enemy losses in the course of the day were large, in addition to those inflicted on him by our artillery preparation. The number of prisoners counted up to the present exceeds 7,500. In the enormous amount of material captured we have counted 25 heavy and field cannon.

"Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, our aviators carried out with audacity the missions imposed upon them, their machines flying 50 metres above the lines."

British Give Way Slightly. British Front in France and Belgium.—The new Allied line established in the limited attack astride the Ypres-Staden Railway is with the exception of the loss in the southern fringe of Houtholst wood of one fortified farm, from which the British were forced to fall back when the Germans delivered a heavy local counter-attack.

Italians Check Attack.

Rome.—Italian troops repulsed a strong attack by Austrian and German forces in the Cadore region at Monte Piana, clinching the enemy defeat by clearing a section of the trenches which had been temporarily relinquished, the War Office announced.

Russians Repulse Enemy.

Petrograd.—The Germans have made an attempt at a second landing on the Estonian coast. The War Office announces that they were driven away by the Russians.

The attempt was made near Moisekull Manor, eight miles north of Werdor on the Estonian coast. (The landing of German troops reported by the Russian War Office was effected on the Werdor peninsula.) No naval engagement occurred in connection with this maneuver. German warships were observed off Kuivast, Moon Island.

PERSHING'S ARMY FIGHTING SOON

Baker Says Allies Will Not Wait for Spring

WINTER CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Week's Resume Says Recent Russian Invasion Was To Bolster Up German Morale—No Winter Quarters.

Washington.—Military experts here do not expect winter to halt the great Allied drive against the Germans in Flanders. Secretary Baker's weekly review of war operations discloses the belief of the War Department that potency of material and men will enable the British and French commanders to triumph over natural obstacles and continue forcing the enemy backward without waiting for spring.

The review touches for the first time upon the American expeditionary forces in France, declaring the men, after three months' intensive training, are in efficient fighting trim and splendid physical condition.

In dwelling upon the importance of the battle to Flanders and its effect upon the morale of the Germans, the War Secretary declares it apparent that the German high command planned the recent expedition against the Russians in the Riga sector in order to bolster up morale and meet impending internal difficulties.

By extending her lines in the East, he adds, Germany has merely added to the length of her line of communications and increased confidence in the final Allied victory.

The review, covering the week ending October 20, follows:

"Our men in France, after three months' intensive training, are in splendid physical condition and efficient fighting trim. They have readily become acclimatized and now feel at home in the war zone. Our troops have met with the most warm-hearted and enthusiastic reception on the part of the armies and people of France.

"The health of our men overseas is reported as excellent. The week just closed has been one of relative quiet on all fronts.

"Bad weather already prevails along the western front, wintry conditions will soon set in and the terrain will become increasingly difficult for attacking troops. Nevertheless, the potency of Allied material and men, the accumulation of the technical means of combat, and the preparations which have been going on for many months will make it possible for the British and French commanders to triumph over natural obstacles and with few short intervals we may expect the offensive to press forward.

"It is not anticipated that the Allies will go into winter quarters this year.

"If the enemy had any confidence in being able to stem successfully the tide of the Allied advance in the west, he would throw every ounce of his strength into the balance in Flanders, and, if possible, by crushing the Allied armies bring about 'peace with victory,' which the German has often stated as his objective.

"Germany's extending her lines in the east has merely added to the length of her line of communications. Thus, the events in Russia today should cause us to have increasing confidence in final Allied victory.

"It is evident that the terrible punishment by Allied artillery fire is beginning to have a very decided effect along the western front. Never before in any series of engagements have so many German divisions, after brief encounters, been withdrawn and replaced by fresh troops. Deserters from German ranks taken into the Allied lines have become increasingly numerous."

FRENCH CABINET WOULD QUIT.

President Poincare Refuses To Accept Resignation.

Paris.—The Cabinet resigned Monday. President Poincare, however, refused to accept the resignation on the ground that the chamber on Friday had voted confidence in the Ministry.

THE NEW RULES FOR THE DRAFT

Classification of Every Man Who is Drafted.

BACHELORS COME FIRST

Those Awaiting Draft Are Divided Into Five Classes—Men Habitually Failing To Support Their Families Cannot Escape.

Washington.—The five classifications into which men awaiting draft will be divided, under the new regulations approved by President Wilson, have become public much before the time planned by the Provost Marshal General's office and are here published.

It was discovered that what was to have remained an official secret for a week or more was divulged Saturday night at a dinner in New York, which Secretary Baker and Provost Marshal General Crowder attended. The Provost Marshal General discussed the new regulations without intending to make public the classifications, but some members of a New York local exemption board, thinking to elucidate the General's speech, printed the classification on the back of the menu card.

The classifications are as follows, and show every man registered, to which class he belongs and in what order the different classifications will be called to service:

CLASS I.

1. Single man without dependent relatives.
2. Married man (or widower with children) who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man (or widower with children) not usefully engaged, family supported by income independent of his labor.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

CLASS II.

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income apart from his daily labor to afford reasonably adequate support during his absence.
2. Married man—no children—wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS III.

1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor for support.
4. County or municipal officer.
5. Firemen or policemen.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories and navy yards.
7. Necessary custom house clerk.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employes in service of United States.
10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of state or nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industrial enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS IV.

1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor for support and no other reasonably adequate support available.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

CLASS V.

1. Officers of states or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Allens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed pilots.

SHIPYARD STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Portland Workers Vote To Return To Work.

Portland, Ore.—The shipyard strike in the Portland district was officially declared off, a majority of the unions involved having voted to return to work. The Federal Labor Adjustment Board left for San Francisco.

GROWERS URGED TO SAVE POTATO CROP

Reduce Wastage From Bad Storage Methods, Food Administration's Plea.

ADVICE GIVEN BY EXPERT

Washington.—In an effort to diminish the wastage of potatoes which results every year from the use of improper storage methods, Lou D. Sweet, head of the potato division of the United States food administration, has issued a statement outlining the methods that should be adopted by the small grower to prevent loss. His statement is as follows:

"It is of great importance that all the potatoes raised this year should be stored under proper conditions. Even when every precaution is taken the wastage of potatoes during the winter is considerable; under bad conditions of storage it is very great indeed.

"In order that the best methods may be adopted by the small growers, those who have not had the experience in the storage of potatoes, should know the chief causes of the wastage. These causes are:

- "1. Sweating, heating and consequent rot; often due to insufficient ventilation.
- "2. Rotting, due to potatoes getting wet at the time of putting them in storage.
- "3. Injury from frost.
- "4. Decay, owing to disease in the tubers at the time of storage.
- "5. Sprouting of tubers in the spring.

Losses May Be Reduced.

"It is not possible to prevent altogether losses from these causes, but by using the best methods of storage, it is possible to reduce them very materially.

"This may be done by taking care to guard against losses from each of these causes:

"Sweating and heating occur if the freshly dug potatoes are piled in too large piles, so that the air cannot circulate between the tubers. The risk of loss from this cause is greatest in the fall, immediately after the tubers have been dug, and it is, therefore, important that potatoes when dug should not be put in unnecessarily large piles, nor kept in an ill-ventilated room.

"If the potatoes at the digging time are allowed to get wet and go into storage in that condition, rotting is sure to occur. Be careful to have your potatoes dry before storing.

"Potatoes are easily damaged by frost. If they become frozen, their market value is destroyed. Therefore, take precaution to protect the tubers from frost before and after digging.

Eliminate Diseased Tubers.

"There are several diseases of the potato which destroy the tuber, and if diseased tubers are mixed with the sound ones, the disease spreads rapidly; therefore, it is necessary to sort the potatoes carefully, eliminating all of the diseased, the cuts, culls, and dirt before placing them into permanent storage for the winter. All of the cuts, culls, misshapen and diseased tubers should be fed to the poultry and live stock, but should be steamed or boiled before being fed, as in this way you increase the food value, and also destroy the germs of the disease, so that it will not get into the manure and thence into the land.

"By proper ventilation of the cellar or storage room, and by holding the temperature as near 35 degrees F. as possible, you can keep the potatoes from sprouting.

"Seed for next year's planting should be selected from hills that produce all nice, true to type potatoes. These should be selected at the digging time, and stored separately in crates or boxes, and by storing them in a well-lighted room where the temperature can be held at from 34 to 40 degrees, with a little ventilation and the grower will make a start toward improving the quality of his potatoes, instead of as in the past, simply planting the culls or runouts."

Farming Without Hands.

London Tit Bits tells this story. Jean Ledrans, a French peasant, was mobilized at the outbreak of war in the artillery. Being known as an expert grenadier, he was chosen to train recruits in bombing. While giving instruction, a grenade he held burst, killed six men, and wounded Ledrans in five places. He lost his right eye and both his hands were blown off. Immediately after his recovery, the peasant girl to whom he had been engaged married him, and he settled on his father-in-law's farm. This brave son of France, who lost his hands a little over a year ago, is now able to write perfectly well, to drive a horse and cart, drive a plow, hoe and dig in the fields, and harness and unharass a horse. All the appliances which he uses on both stumps of his forearms have been devised by himself.

Milk for Babies.

Jersey and Guernsey cows give rich fat-producing milk, and for that reason their milk has been regarded as too rich for infants. It is still true that the milk of the Ayrshire and the Holstein is better suited to infants than the Jersey and Guernsey milk, but the cause is not the fat, as has been thought. The fact is that the casein of the Ayrshire and Holstein milk is decidedly more flocculated and not so readily curdled in the stomach, so that it is the most easily digested by children.