STAVES REFUSE TO PAY TRIBUTE TO ORGANIZATION

ploYes of Prothonotary's Office Combine Against Demand of $6000 for Campaign Fund of Penose Machine.

opes of the organization in getting 20 from 150 city employes for election oses completely diminished today. n a open revolt occurred among the aves of this city against gang tactics. the eve of election the organization fronted with a situation the kind ich probably never occurred under administrations.

JANITORS ANGRY, TOO.

e political lieutenants representing publican City Committee were tryeir best to pacify angry tipstaves erks in the Prothonotary's office. ences were being held among the rt janitors. The janitors, who are apnted by the Judges and whose salary is month, were assessed $10.50. Every the janitors detailed in the Court ommon Pleas and in the new Muoal Court willingly paid the amount. en the court janitors heard that the aves had refused to be assessed, they me indignant and many of them ded the return of their money.

revolt among the tipstaves, who er more than 100, occurred when the nization demanded $60 from each of . The tipstaves, all of whom are nization men, held a meeting sevdays ago and agreed to contribute more than $20. Some of them perly left their contributions at the quarters of the Republican City Comee, 11th and Chestnut streets.

RESORT TO BLUFF.

ortly after the tipstaves reached their ective courtrooms today their received from subterranean sources that the contributed by them would be ed.

tipstaves for a while smiled among elves. Never before had they known to return money contributed for purposes.

n the day the tipstaves were iny certain gentlemen that unless ne forth with $60 they would be red on certain occasions. The consulted each other and made minds not to pay any more. Up oon hour today the original $20 been returned to them.

utions of $60 from more than taves would have netted the gang st $6000. The other city employes have ignored the gang are clerks ibler men holding positions in the thonotary's office. Efforts, it is said, made to get at least $4000 from men. Some of the clerks in the onotary's office contributed sums of but this amount also was refused thanks.

T FIGHTS IN DISTRICTS OF DONOHOE AND LOGUE

ions Point to Re-election of Two Useful Members.

Congressional fights that will be deat the polls tomorrow in the 5th Districts, both of which are inat districts, are the only two real essional contests in Philadelphia lection.

5th District is now represented by el Donohoe, and the 6th by J. Wash- Logue. Both are Democrats. hoe's district comprises the mill dis- of Kensington and Richmond. He represented it for two terms, and is first Democrat to be sent to Congress what is supposed to be the most nounced Republican district in the try. Indications are that he will be cted.

is opposed by Peter E. Costello, one most notorious and discredited of enrose-McNichol-Vare henchmen in lelphia. Costello was exposed as a amage grabber before Penrose's atlin Commission in 1911, and has acking of the Penrose-McNichol-machine. Donohoe, who has been ated as the most efficient member gress that Philadelphia has had for s, is the Democratic, Washington ystone candidate. During his two n Congress Mr. Donohoe has been larly valuable to Philadelphia for he has done for the shipping, comal and manufacturing interests of dity as a member of the Rivers and ors Committee. He has received the sements of a majority of the taxra' organizations in his district.

Representative Logue, the other Democratic member from Philadelphia, is reded as one of the best Congressmen n this city. He succeeded in getting postoffice system here improved and ired unceasingly for the drydock at e Island. He is opposed by George arrow, Republican, who was elected uncils by the independent voters of antown, but who later "turned in" the Penrose-McNichol-Vare machine. he was appointed a member of notorious Councils' Subcommittee of ace. Frederick S. Drake, whom Mr. e defeated two years ago, is the ington party candidate. He is ng a hard fight, and may, by dividg opposition vote to Logue, succin electing Darrow.

ere are no real fights in the other four districts, where the incumbents, William S. Vare, in the 1st; George S. Graham, in the 2d; J. Hampton Moore, in the 3d, and George W. Edmunds in the 4th, all Republicans, seem assured of re-election.

McCORMICK REVIEWS HIS PLEDGES IN LAST APPEAL

"People Show They Believe Me," Nearest Prediction of Success.

RRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 2.—Vance C. Cormick, fusion nominee for Gover- n a final statement to the voters morning, reviews his platform , declares his intention, if elected, ing the State of the domination Penrose machine and promises a economical administration.

arding the probability of his elec- tomorrow, McCormick remains silent. people have shown they believe is the nearest approach to a pre- of success in his statement.

reviewing his platform, McCormick to work for a county local bill, the elimination of Bigelowism as Highway Department, a better ration of the State's charities, an ality for labor to be represented Councils of the administration and ve remedial labor legislation.

BISHOPS CALL ON WILSON

ation of Methodists Pay Courtesy to President.

SHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Bishops of the ist church, headed by Bishop don, who are now in session here, upon President Wilson today. bers of the California Conference were received by President Wil-

PROSPERITY IN ALL PARTS OF NATION

Continued from Page One

ported to various parts of the world. On October 29 alone 43,903 bales were exported."

The statement gives the value of total exports and imports at the ports named from October 3 to 13, as follows:

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Baltimore	$2,095,899	$6,021,917
Boston	8,745,033	9,813,053
Chicago	5,236,700	1,726,580
Galveston	744,600	17,624,300
Norf. & Newport News	333,600	1,344,331
New Orleans	3,376,727	9,063,882
New York	69,155,971	77,799,080
Philadelphia	*4,857,534	*3,341,004
San Francisco	7,402,205	7,162,741
Seattle	4,044,588	1,790,863
Tacoma	412,757	1,802,300
Totals	$106,041,261	$139,963,631

*Exclusive of October 31, figures for which are not yet available.

Although detailed reports of the character of the exports for the last month are not available, it is assumed that the greater portion consisted of foodstuffs and war supplies. In the month of September trade gains were due almost entirely to the sale of foodstuffs and war supplies. Since then there has been a marked increase in the shipment of cotton and manufactured articles. There are also indications that trade with countries besides those involved in the war is increasing.

The increasing trade balance will go far toward solving the international exchange problem, which is now under consideration by American bankers and Treasury Department officials. The commercial tide, which has turned in favor of the United States, will materially reduce the indebtedness of this country to Great Britain, and the present month begins under more favorable circumstances than did October. It is also expected as time goes on that the demand for American manufactured products of all kinds by countries which formerly depended upon European markets will increase.

Record Wheat Export

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—According to the statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the value of foodstuffs sold abroad in September was $70,487,880, nearly double that of September a year ago, when the total was $38,786,240.

The war demand for wheat brought exports for the three months ending with September to the highest point ever reached in any corresponding period. Total exports, including flour in terms of wheat, in the three months aggregated 89,250,000 bushels, compared with 59,000,000 bushels in that period a year ago.

For September exports of flour were about normal, but the wheat sold abroad was more than twice that exported during the month. The wheat total was 26,000,000 bushels. France bought 7,752,000 bushels, the United Kingdom 6,664,000 bushels, the Netherlands 2,201,000 bushels, while other European nations bought 5,390,000 bushels.

More than 2,560,000 bushels were exported to Canada, while another effect of war was the shipment of 580,000 bushels to Brazil. Exports of flour to Latin America nearly doubled those of September one year ago.

Exports of fresh beef in September amounted to 7,600,000 pounds, 11 times that sent abroad in September, 1913. The 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef exported was eight times the amount sold in September last year.

The increase in refined sugar exports was tremendous in September, 52,200,000 pounds being shipped abroad, compared with 3,921,540 one year ago.

Seth Low Optimistic

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—In a statement to the World, Seth Low, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, says:

"It is quite clear that very marked improvement has taken place in the business situation since the 1st of August. Foreign exchange is almost normal and the exports of the country are rapidly assuming a volume that will help to keep it so.

"The cotton problem appears to be well in hand, so that we may reasonably look for a decisive improvement in conditions as they affect that staple.

"The fact that the banks of New York have regained their legal reserve and are paying off the clearing house certificates and have begun to redeem the emergency currency is another important factor in the general improvements. The opening of the Federal reserve banks November 16 promises still further to improve the situation.

"All of these things spell a marked improvement, and they ought to awaken new courage."

Bright Outlook in West

Henry T. Scott, who was president of the Union Iron Works of San Francisco when that concern built the Olympia and the Oregon, and who is a director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, sees a great deal of hopefulness in the business outlook generally.

Notwithstanding big failures on the Pacific Coast before the war, involving many millions of dollars, and the fact that the English are not buying California apples as usual, Mr. Scott says the situation is very good out there, and he asserts that when the Panama-Pacific Exposition opens on February 20 it will not owe a dollar. He looks for a big attendance from all over the United States, arguing that thousands of persons who might have gone to Europe will make the transcontinental trip instead.

"All our crops on the coast—wheat, barley, fruits, and, I may add, salmon, for salmon is a regular 'crop' with us, are, or have been excellent," said Mr. Scott at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday. "The only line in which we have been hit is the apple crop.

"That crop was good—magnificent, in fact. But you see, our apple crop has practically all been going to England. That may strike you as odd, but it is a fact that of the apples grown in the Del Monte district, which I think must amount to something in the neighborhood of 2000 carloads, all have been taken by England in the past, and if you went down there and tried to buy a box, it would have been impossible. How far the regular shipments have been going off I don't know.

Fine Prospects for Panama Fair

"Out our way we had had very bad conditions before the war came on. There was the 'Borax' Smith failure, and then there was the Oakland Railway business, which had to go into the hands of a committee. The Northern Electric Railroad, the line from Sacramento to Marysville, got into trouble, and the Natoma concern, a gold-dredging and land-reclamation project. In all, the losses probably totaled some $40,000,000.

"However, the crops have been so good that the country itself is in good condition, and the fair is going to open under the best of auspices. It would not surprise me if the attendance would be bigger than it would have been but for the war, and I cannot see anything than a great success for the undertaking.

"So many persons in the East have been in the habit of running to Europe that ordinarily it would have been impossible to keep many of them in their own country, no matter what the attraction. The attractions of Europe being in temporary eclipse, these persons, who feel that they must travel, are going to embrace the opportunity which has been thrust upon them, one might say, to see their own country, which many of them have not seen. There will be extremely low railroad fares, and the charges at the San Francisco hotels are not going to be exorbitant. We guarantee that prices will be no higher than at New York hotels. I can speak with some authority on that subject as president of the operating company of the St. Francis Hotel."

IN THE MIDDLE WEST

CLEVELAND, Nov. 2.—Morris A. Block, president of the Chamber of Commerce, says:

"While business does not reach the high mark of the preceding two years, the general condition in many, if not most, lines, I believe, does not vary greatly from the average of the last five years.

Of course, we are particularly strong in iron and steel manufacture, and of course this trade is very quiet. However, there are several other industries which are running at full capacity, and not entirely on orders due to war conditions.

It is my judgment that we are at the low ebb, and that all conditions point to an early and steady improvement, but not a boom."

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—"Business conditions are fair," said President Seymour, of the Chamber of Commerce. "Building operations this fall equal last year's. Retail merchants report good trade.

"Prospects for fall and winter sales are good. Wholesalers and jobbers report decrease in business of 15 per cent., with collections only fair and prospects not encouraging. Manufacturers are doing only half of usual volume of business, with the exception of a few supplying demands created by the war.

"Steel and iron manufacturers are running only 60 per cent. of their capacity, due to lack of buying power of railroads."

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 2.—Conditions are not much changed, but sentiment decidedly better. The cotton pool loan plan is expected to give considerable relief.

"All lines of business feel that it will be only a short time until there is a decided improvement," said Marshall Hall, president of the Merchants' Exchange. "Banking facilities are ample and all legitimate borrowers are being protected. Some good orders for war supplies for the belligerents are being placed, and the outlook is distinctly hopeful. Large export business in wheat and flour consummated daily.

"The great usefulness of the modern exchanges is being demonstrated. It is of the greatest importance that legislators recognize this and let us have legislation that will help instead of hindering business."

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 2.—Business conditions in Iowa are not only good, but steadily improving. The crops have been exceptionally good; estimates placed their value at $50,000,000 in excess of a year ago, an average increase of over $18 per capita of population.

There is a strong demand for grain at better than usual prices, with the result that the railroad movement is heavier than at any time in the last three years. Jobbers report substantial increase in business, and conditions are steadily improving.

NEW ENGLAND HOPEFUL

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 2.—Conditions at the mills and factories in Lawrence are a trifle above normal. Cotton mills are running about 40 hours a week, while the woollen mills are doing some better than this, and in some instances running nights.

The duck mills are running neater full time. The loom, harness and wheel works are running under less than normal conditions. The market in woollens is reported to have been less favorable the last two weeks than a month ago. Some branches of the cotton trade show improvement. At the rug mills the conditions are normal. On the whole the feeling among our business men is optimistic.

LOWELL, Nov. 2.—Business conditions are good in Lowell at present, says R. F. Marden, president of the Board of Trade. The textile mills of the city are working full time, with 75 per cent. of the operatives at work and no effects from lack of dyestuffs noted yet; but unless big orders are soon forthcoming mills will curtail.

Machine shops and foundries are working about 50 per cent. of capacity. Shoe factories report large orders on hand, but prices received for goods not high enough to pay large dividends. Ammunition plant working night and day.

HARTFORD, Nov. 2.—Business conditions in Hartford are very much nearer normal today than at any time for many months past. Several factories that were formerly working short time are now running full time, and some are working nights.

The return of business has not yet extended to all industries, and there are still many unemployed, but a growing feeling of optimism is replacing the former feeling of depression, and appearances indicate that the lowest level of depression has been passed and the curve of business is growing steadily upward.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 2.—Maurice C. Rich, secretary of the Board of Trade, says:

"Maine comes through with the largest and best agricultural crop in history, especially potatoes, apples and wheat. Portland wholesale trade is showing an improvement over preceding years, but retail business is not above normal.

"It is predicted that Portland's export business will exceed last year's, especially in foodstuffs. No factories have closed down. A return of optimism is apparent in all lines of trade."

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM SOUTH

RICHMOND, Nov. 2.—In spite of the cotton slump, reports from all parts of the South grow in confidence.

Bank clearings are about normal as compared with the same period last year; this is best index to general business. Some manufacturers are complaining, but harness and tobacco manufacturers are busy, with unfilled orders.

The jobbing trade is only fair, due to slow collections from cotton States. Bright tobacco is bringing good prices and is being freely bought by English companies and our own manufacturers. Conditions through the bright tobacco belt of Virginia and the Carolinas are about normal.

"The reall trade is reported up to last year," says William T. Reed, president of the Chamber of Commerce. "Banks are taking care of customers and lending money to the South. The general feeling is optimistic for the future."

MOBILE, Nov. 2.—Wholesale and retail business in Mobile shows a decline of 30 per cent. compared with the corresponding period last year, but conditions exhibit encouraging signs of improvement.

Shipping has seriously declined, but is beginning to recover. Lumber and naval stores continue to feel the depression, but an increased demand is expected in the near future.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 2.—Business conditions in Fort Worth are very good. The feed crops in West Texas are the best in years and as a result cattle and hogs are in fine condition and are commanding good prices. The big packers here are paying out a million dollars a week in cash.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST

SEATTLE, Nov. 2.—Inauguration of direct steamship service by a Russia volunteer fleet from Seattle to Vladivostok opens new trade channels for American goods through the only gateway now available into Russia.

Flour, grain and salmon are in brisk demand on account of the war. Factories in some lines planning expansion to meet new situation.

"Bank clearings and statistics reflect relatively satisfactory conditions," says J. E. Chilberg, of the Chamber of Commerce. "Panama Canal and prospective railroad construction in Alaska means much to Northwest Pacific ports."

OAKLAND, Nov. 2.—Business conditions in Oakland are good, many merchants reporting an increase this fall over same month last year. The utilization of the continental side of San Francisco Bay by ocean-going vessels is giving a new impetus to shipping and jobbing interests. Many new hotels and apartment houses are being built in anticipation of a 1915 rush. With 50 big conventions secured for next year and with direct ferry service to the exposition grounds, Oakland looks for big profits next year.

IN PENNSYLVANIA

Reports from centres of industry in Pennsylvania show a steady growth of business confidence. The pottery business is booming, with large orders ahead.

The general disadvantage under which the iron and steel industry has been suffering is, of course, felt here, but conditions are not acute as affecting labor.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2.—In the Pittsburgh district the mills are running between 65 and 70 per cent. of capacity. Prices, in some instances, are a little off, but there are indications they will stiffen, with increasing orders, after the first of the year, according to T. J. Keenan, president of the Allied Board of Trade.

Business in the glass industry is good, especially in the line of plate and window glass, where conditions are better than for years. The pottery business is booming, with large orders ahead. The plants of the American Reduction Company, commonly known as the Aluminum Trust, are running day and night.

General business, which has felt the disturbing effect of the European war, cannot fail of a strong revival at an early date.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 2.—While the iron and steel industry in Harrisburg, one of its principal industries, is suffering from the present general depression affecting these interests, conditions in the community as a whole are not acute.

A great amount of work is being done by the city, the State and the railroads, which is giving employment to labor. The great farming districts of the Cumberland, Lebanon and Susquehanna Valleys, which contribute so much to Harrisburg's commerce, continue to furnish business for the city. The network of steam and electric lines reaching these districts brings a great deal of out-of-town business and many people to Harrisburg, and aids local business.

VARE WARDS, CRUX OF PENROSE VOTE, THREATEN REVOLT

Downtown Holds Balance of Strength and Rum Is Only Power That Can Win for Its Champion.

All eyes are fixed today on South Philadelphia in search for signs of the strength of the revolt against Penrose. South Philadelphia, it is admitted, will be the final stage in the Penrose fight for re-election. There he will be beaten or elected.

North of Markt street and throughout the whole State the Penrose candidacy is weak. Unless South Philadelphia votes bolster the chances, politicians admit, Penrose will be beaten.

Less than 24 hours before election there is every indication that Vare followers will knife Penrose, either leaving a blank opposite the column for United States Senator or marking their crosses for A. Mitchell Palmer, the Democratic nominee. The Vares' disposition in the closing hours, as their followers understand it, is a desire to see Penrose beaten, by whom it does not matter.

For weeks revolt against Penrose has been growing in the Vare wards. Vare ward leaders speak of "supporting the entire Republican ticket," but their enthusiasm for the men upon it wanes when Penrose is mentioned. "We have no orders to knife him," they say.

"No," said a man close to the situation, "they have no orders to knife him. They need none. The Vares' attitude toward Penrose has been made plain. William S. Vare has challenged Penrose to prove the truth of the charges against him attributed to Penrose or to force a retraction from the North American. Do you think the Vare followers need orders?"

"RUM STRONGER THAN VARES?"

Penrose's only strength in South Philadelphia will come from the liquor men, according to observations made in the Vare wards. Those opposed to local option for their pocketbook's sake will be deaf to the anti-Penrose whispers, it was seen. They can vote for Penrose with a clear conscience, one man explained, because no orders are out and a vote for him will not be disobeying them.

"Rum," said one man, "is stronger than the Vares." "Even if explicit orders were issued to knife Penrose, the saloon vote in South Philadelphia would stand by him. Standing by the Vares is all right until it comes to local option. If we are asked to risk that by voting against Penrose we lot the Organization slide."

The latest exhibition of the Vare temper toward Penrose occurred in the circumstances surrounding the meeting Friday night in the Plaza Theatre, attended by most of the followers of the Vares.

The warning "Boies Penrose will be mobbed if he shows himself in that meeting" was responsible for the absence of Senator Penrose from the South Philadelphia rally, according to the story told today among Vare followers. Since Friday, when Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Senator Vare, Congressman Vare and other Republicans spoke at the rally without mentioning the name of Penrose, politicians outside South Philadelphia have been puzzled to account for the absence of Penrose and the disregard shown for his candidacy.

But today comes the story that the Vares deliberately snubbed him. Penrose, it is told, asked to be invited to the Vare meetings. The request was flatly refused. Furthermore, an interdiction was placed upon all references to him in speeches. So the meeting went through without the mention of Penrose or sight of him.

The Vares' snub will add impetus to the movement for knifing Penrose in South Philadelphia, observers say. Doubt as to the Vares' attitude has been dispelled. Their followers have taken notice. The knife is out.

U. S. SUPREME COURT GIVES BROAD SCOPE TO WHITE SLAVE ACT

Decides All Person Involved in Harboring Women Must Report to Immigration Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Under an important decision of the Supreme Court today every person who has anything to do with harboring alien women imported from foreign countries for immoral purposes must report there whereabouts of the women to the Commissioner General of Immigration, as provided by the white slave traffic act. The purpose of the law is to co-operate with foreign countries in suppressing this traffic. The court dismissed demurrers to white slave indictments in Colorado which had been sustained by the Federal courts of that State. Under this decision two Denver women, Elle and Juliette Portale, indicted for harboring a woman imported from Great Britain for immoral purposes, must go on trial at Denver.

Decisions in other cases were handed down as follows:

Dismissed suit of J. W. Clendeniel, of Georgetown, Del., in which he questions the validity of a law passed by the Delaware Legislature, permitting the condemnation of private property for the so-called du Pont boulevard project, and sought to prevent condemnation proceedings against his property.

Order entered agreeing to review a decision of lower Federal courts which held that a patent for ore concentration known as the agitation froth process was void. A British corporation known as the Minerals Separation, Limited, owns the patent, the validity of which had been sustained by the British Privy Council and the House of Lords, although its validity was questioned by United States courts. The question of its validity was raised in litigation originating in Montana, where a suit for infringement was brought against James M. Hyde.

Florida gross earnings tax of $1.50 on each $100 of sleeping and parlor car receipts, declared by the Pullman Company to be in violation of both the Constitution of the State of Florida and the Constitution of the United States, held valid.

Ocean steamship companies sustained in their contention that they were not compelled to pay for medical care and treatment of alien immigrants afflicted with diseases not warranting deportation while detained at Ellis Island for examination to determine their right to enter the country. The Government had sued to force them to stand this expense. Lower courts decided against the Government.

21 INDICTMENTS AGAINST DIRECTORS

Continued from Page One

States Attorney General, and James G. Osborne, a special assistant. The indictment was framed by F. L. Betts, a former law partner of Attorney General Gregory and one of the leading indictment experts of this country.

Mr. Betts went over the indictment to remove any loophole through which the defendants might crawl before being brought to trial.

The maximum penalty under the statute is one year in prison and $500 fine.

WOMEN SHOW CONCERN IN TOMORROW'S VOTING

Convinced That Result Will Open the Way to Equal Suffrage.

Convinced that there will not be many more elections in Pennsylvania at which the women will have to sit passively by as mere onlookers, Philadelphia suffragists are eagerly awaiting tomorrow's returns.

Although determined, one and all, to maintain a diplomatic non-partisanship and resolved to steer clear of personalities in expressing their hopes in regard to the outcome as befits those who have not the vote, the suffragists, their friends say, will be keenly disappointed if Penrose and his fellow candidates, supported by the liquor interests, are the victors.

"One of the things that we are most anxious about in tomorrow's election," said Mrs. Frank Miles Day, an active member of the Equal Franchise Society and also vice president of the Pennsylvania Child Labor Association, "is that the men who are in favor of the cause make certain that the candidates for whom they vote are sincere in their votes for women convictions.

"Although all of the five parties have put suffrage planks in their platforms, yet we feel that some of the men have our interests more at heart than others. And it is these men, of course, that all good suffragists are anxious to have win."

"I am particularly interested," said Miss Caroline Katzenstein, secretary of the Equal Franchise Society, when she was questioned concerning her attitude in regard to tomorrow's election. "In the strenuous endeavor which is being made to overthrow boss rule, and I think the very difficulty which is being encountered in ridding the State of boss rule and of liquor domination is pointing out to the observant voter just how necessary a large independent vote is to accomplish this. The women, needless to say, will supply that independent vote.

"It has been proved in the suffrage States in the West that this is true, that is, that the women vote every time for the man and the principle rather than for the party. Out in Illinois, the very first time that women had a chance to show just where they stood on the liquor question, 1400 saloons were closed.

"You'll always find that the vicious interests are opposed to woman suffrage. It shows that they are afraid of what we are going to do to them when we get the vote. I feel absolutely sure that in 1916 the Pennsylvania women will vote. And when you get the mother point of view in Pennsylvania politics you're going to have clean politics. The men who represent the liquor interests will never stand a chance then."

The headquarters of the Woman Suffrage party, at 1723 Chestnut street, will be kept open tomorrow night, and a large delegation of suffragists are planning to watch the returns come in. Throughout the day flying squadrons will visit the polls and distribute suffrage literature, "after the men have voted, however." Mrs. S. G. Stewart, the secretary, is careful to explain. "We have no intention of trying to influence the men at the polls before they have cast their ballots."

LOCAL FIRE RECORD

A. M.	Loss.
2:15—509 Queen st.; store and dwelling of I. Zimbers	Trifling
2:15—Northeast corner 10th and Diamond sts.; coal yard of George B. Newton and George B. Martin	Trifling
3:29—817 N. Marshall; store and dwelling of Morris Cohen	Trifling
7:15—Rittenhouse st., west of Wissahickon ave.; camp on McMahon estate	Trifling

PENROSE VICTORY MEANS A CONTEST

Continued from Page One

never take his seat. Several have gone so far as to say that the charges will be vastly easier to prove than were those against William Lorimer, of Illinois, who was expelled from the Senate.

Backed by the most powerful political organization this country has ever known, aided by virtually the entire Old Guard Democratic machine, the stalwart ranks of the liquor Democrats, number at least 60,000, and in an alliance with the national and State liquor forces, the candidate goes to the polls with much in his favor from a political standpoint.

Analysis, however, of the primary election and of the subsequent registration figures present certain aspects, which give unbounded hope to the anti-liquor forces and Independent Republicans, to say nothing of the virtual panic caused in Organization ranks.

PENROSE'S MAXIMUM STRENGTH.

In the primary election held on May 19, Boies Penrose received 219,691 votes, representing virtually the maximum strength of the Organization forces throughout the State. His opponent, J. Benjamin Dimmick, of Scranton, received 111,286 votes, representing the Independent Republican and anti-Penrose vote. These figures, however, as a precursor of the final election, are virtually worthless, due to the fact that the subsequent registration has been larger than the complete primary Republican vote.

According to the figures made public by the Republican State Committee, the present Republican registration is 718,419, as against 356,835 for the Democrats and 74,169 for the Washington party. In place of a total primary Republican vote—350,977—now stands the 718,419 figure, showing that 387,442 Republicans have enroled since May.

In other words, more Republicans have signified their intention of voting subsequent to the primary than voted on May 19. While it is known that the Organization throughout the State has made every possible effort to get out an enormous additional enrolment, the anti-Penrose leaders are more than optimistic over the possibility of this great unknown vote being thrown against Penrose. Believing that the organization brought out every possible voter to make a favorable showing for Penrose in the primary and that the Dimmick vote will be divided between A. Mitchell Palmer and Gifford Pinchot, the Democratic and Washington party adherents now claim a victory. Virtually the entire Old Guard Democratic vote, which was cast for Henry Budd in the primary, is conceded to Penrose. His vote was 70,913.

It is doubtful whether a candidate ever asked for the suffrage of the people under a greater cloud than Boies Penrose. In the face of the most damaging attacks, he has retained a stoical silence. Charged with being a corruptionist, a debaucher, a betrayer of friends, with being the beneficiary of a $1,000,000 "slush fund," and linked with the Democrats, Penrose has chosen silence rather than repudiating the evidence offered against him. This, of course, declare his opponents for office, is an admission of guilt.

EVADES SERIOUS CHARGES.

Throughout the campaign Penrose has discussed but one issue—the tariff. In the primary campaign he declared there were only two issues in the State—the Mexican situation and the tariff. Not once has he answered the challenge of Palmer that the real issue is Penroseism.

While the candidate has refused to discuss the charges made against him, they will be presented to the United States Senate should he be elected. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has decided that an investigation of the primary election should be held. This will immediately follow a Penrose victory. The following are the charges made in the campaign against the candidate, which he has refused to deny:

That a $1,000,000 "slush fund" has been raised to elect him. This has been secured by assessing saloonkeepers, wholesalers, brewers and distillers.

That hundred of thousands of dollars have been raised and expended in his behalf by such organizations as the Pennsylvania Protective Union and the "Finance Committee," of Pittsburgh.

That he has been aided in the campaign by the Old Guard Democrats, notably such men as James P. Mulvihill, liquor Democratic boss of western Pennsylvania.

That he confessed to editors of the North American that he was one of the three men who debauched former Mayor Reyburn.

That he betrayed his friends, the Vares, by informing the North American that Representative William S. Vare handed $500 in cash to Mayor Reyburn.

That he has been the beneficiary of the registration in Fayette County, the bailiwick of State Republican Chairman Crow, the most flagrant registration fraud ever perpetrated in Pennsylvania.

CANDIDATES REST TODAY AFTER HARD CAMPAIGN

Dr Brumbaugh at His Home in Germantown—Palmer at Stroudsburg.

After a strenuous campaign in the State for more than two months, speaking more than 25,000 words a day, the candidates today are resting.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican candidate for Governor, is at his home on West Walnut lane, Germantown, nursing a mild cold and resting his voice. During the morning he received many telephone messages from neighbors, who wished him good luck. This is the first time that Doctor Brumbaugh has had a chance to take a real rest.

During the campaign, Doctor Brumbaugh traveled from 50 to 150 miles a day. He visited cities, towns and villages. It is also the first time for weeks that he is enjoying home cooking. While campaigning he ate on trains, in railroad restaurants and small lunchrooms.

A. Mitchell Palmer, candidate for Senator on the Democratic ticket, has left for Stroudsburg, Pa. Mr. Palmer is also resting up after a hard campaign. He will go to a moving-picture show tonight for recreation.

Gifford Pinchot, candidate for Senator on the Washington party ticket, will be in Philadelphia today for a short time. After consulting with Washington party leaders he will leave for Milford, in the heart of Pike County.

Senator Penrose left his home on Spruce street shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and went to the Union League for breakfast. Then he strolled over to his office in the Arcade Building and glanced over his morning mail and telegrams. It was said he would take things easy today.

METHODIST BISHOP PESSIMISTIC

Regards Present Situation in Mexico as Discouraging.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—"At this time the political state of Mexico is worse than I have ever known it since I took charge of the Methodist Church in that country," today declared Bishop O'Connell, who is attending the sessions of the Methodist bishops here.

"And nothing will make it any better except to take the children now growing up and educate them to American and Christian ways. It may not sound well for a Methodist bishop to admit, but Pancho Villa is today the only man in authority in Mexico who will look facts in the face. I know he shoots first and argues later, but he sees clearly.

"It is nonsense to talk of making Mexico a democracy in the near future. The peons have no political intelligence."

BOY SCOUT ARMY ROUSES PATRIOTISM OF YOUNG HEARTS

Schoolboys Thrilled With Wonder at Performances of Lads in Khaki, Rough and Ready.

What an army of little experts the Boy Scouts are, anyway! If you saw them out at the Ball Park Saturday afternoon, you won't think of asking "Why?" Like industrious little brown-clad ants, 2500 of them, perfectly disciplined, perfectly trained, dotted the field here, there and everywhere performing their various "stunts," and the hearts of 2500 mothers thrilled with pride as they did it. Here is one uniform that any boy may don without causing his mother's heart to twinge with grief.

And among the thousands of schoolboys who assembled in the gallaries to watch the field-day exercises was there a single one who did not envy the scouts on the field and who did not make the secret resolution that not another year should pass before he, too, should be stalking around with military tread, an army slouch hat fixed rakishly on one ear, his manly form encased in a snug-fitting khaki suit?

"Hey, mister," said one little chap, who could not have been more than 6, "how much does it cost for a fellow to join the Boy Scouts?"

And the "mister" so addressed, who was none other than an orderly intent on the business of the day, halted in his tracks to answer the question.

"Well, sonny," he said, "the dues aren't much. Any boy could make those, about 25 or 50 cents a year, I should say. It's the uniform that costs the most, $4 and something is the price."

The little fellow sat down, and, chin in hand, constituted a ways and means committee all by himself, and pondered just how he was going to get that $4 and mysterious something which it is necessary to have in order to belong to the grand and glorious order of Boy Scouts.

Meanwhile the events of the day were on. A band composed of scouts of all sizes, all the way from the little tacker, knee high to a grasshopper, who wielded the baton, up to the man-sized scout who carried the drum, struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," while a battalion of scouts over at a far end of the field slowly hauled Old Glory into the autumn sky.

It was what the noveltists call a big moment. The most cynical, the most patriotic, even the most rheumatic onlooker, got to his feet. There was no resisting the magnet of the Stars and Stripes being raised by Boy Scout hands to the tune of Boy Scout music.

WHAT THE BOYS CAN DO.

But raising the flag and playing the band are but two of the many things in the long category of a Boy Scout's accomplishments. In fact, after a few hours spent at the fourth annual field day exercises, one is apt to wonder if there is anything really useful that they cannot do. They can chop a log of yellow pine in as clean as a whistle in less time than it takes to say Jack Robinson; they can build a signal tower high into the air in the twinkling of an eye, and without so much as uttering a word they can communicate the most complicated messages by the mere waving of a few flags, which constitutes what the initiated call the semaphore code.

They can move a whole camp, pitched tents and all, across streams and over hillocks, with a speed and facility that would put the German army and its much vaunted efficiency to shame. They can joust and tilt with each other from the tops of barrels with a skill that makes the tournament of Ivanhoe and Brian de Bois Guilbert look tame by comparison. They know not only how to take care of themselves, but equally well how to take care of the other fellow in every emergency, be he wounded on the battlefield or suffocated in a burning house.

TRAINED FOR PEACE, BUT—

All of their training has been along the lines of peace and yet, if it is true, as the redoubtable Colonel would have us believe, that two foreign nations have laid plans to attack several of our large cities and think that they can do it successfully because of our insufficient army, what a rude awakening they will have. All that Uncle Sam would have to do, judging from Saturday's field day exercises, would be to fortify the city with the Philadelphia Boy Scouts, each and every one with the motto "be prepared" on his sleeve, and then he could proceed leisurely about the business of mobilizing his army.

At least that is what the spectators at the ball park thought.

NORTHEAST LABOR FORCES LINE UP AGAINST PENROSE

Voters in Kensington to Resent Their Betrayal at Harrisburg.

Kensington's labor voters are lining up against the Penrose-McNichol forces because of their record on the question of workingmen's compensation, and indications are that even old-time Republicans in the Northeast are preparing to knife Penrose.

A statement made today by Frank McCusker, a hosiery knitters' union leader, follows:

"Penroseism and all it implies is soon to face the test for the betrayal of labor at Harrisburg. If the workingmen do their duty when they cast their votes we will see written into the law a workmen's compensation act as advantageous as that the Massachusetts workingmen now enjoy. The tricksters have much to fear from the voters of Kensington."

The consensus of opinion among labor leaders in the district is that the enthusiasm of Senator McNichol for compensation came too late to impress the workmen with its sincerity.

"Labor was grossly betrayed by the gang politicians in the last Legislature," said Arthur McDonnell, president of the dyers' and mercerizers' union. "The result was untold hardship inflicted on workmen injured in the industries of the State. Back of the betrayal is the hand of Penrose.

"His system must be wrecked. I believe he has shot his bolt. In one of the dye mills we recently took a poll of the 70 employes. Only one man voted for Penrose. That is a good example of the sentiment abroad in Kensington because of the killing of the workmen's compensation act at Harrisburg by Penrose and his adherents."

STUDY CITY ACCOUNTING

Toronto Officials Come Here to Get Ideas.

An investigation of the municipal accounting system was made today by three Toronto officials appointed as a special committee by the Aldermen and Board of Control of the Canadian city to visit New York and Philadelphia.

The officials are W. A. Tolley, Assistant City Auditor; Joseph Horton, Chief Accountant, and J. W. Matson, Accountant of Public Works. They called on Mayor Blankenburg and City Controller Walton and were the guests of Director Bowman, of the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research.