

## AUTO SHOW AGENTS CAN'T UNDERSTAND HARD TIMES TALK

Their Business Should Be the First to Be Hit by Depression, But They Say Outlook Is Promising.

If you have been inoculated with the spirit of optimism and the germ has failed to work properly, you should visit the fourteenth annual exhibit of the Philadelphia Automobile Trade Association at the Metropolitan Building, Broad and Wallace streets, and enjoy a chat or two with the guiding spirits there and complete the cure.

These men of great experience have felt the pulse of business life and believe the future holds prosperous times for every one. Of all the industries that would obviously be hard hit in times of business depression is that of automobile manufacturers and their thousand and one agents throughout America. The keynote of the Philadelphia tradesmen is that the year 1915 will be the busiest in the history of the industry.

Here's a sample from Secretary W. A. Kiser, of the Bigelow-Willey Motor Company:

"We have not been at all affected by the general hard times. I do not think the war has anything to do with depression, as none exists in this country, at least not enough to worry us. As far as the automobile business is concerned, the wholesale business is as good as ever, and exports from agencies are most encouraging."

"The year 1915 will be the banner year, I am sure. This time of the year business in all branches is more or less slow, but there should not be a hump and cry raised about it. It is to be expected after the holidays."

J. H. W. Mackie, the traveling representative of the Chalmers Company, who has just returned from New York, said: "The impression in New York was far more encouraging than I had hoped, as I had heard of 'hard times' more than once. In New York's show I rubbed elbows with the financial kings of the world, and all that I gathered was sufficient to put at rest all thoughts of worry about the future."

"In my experiences during the last four months I have had time to weigh the conditions and do what I believe the future has ever promised so far. Our sales during the time were just as good as the 1914 prosperous times. The number of sales at the New York show was an eye opener for me, and to say I was astonished is putting it mildly. On all sides the general air was directly in contrast with what I had heard. The fact that we expect to have a greater output of cars than ever is convincing argument enough, isn't it?"

J. P. Howard, representing the Mitchell firm, adds this comment:

"I have never seen the future more bright. We expect to deliver more cars in 1915 than we did in the past year. That doesn't sound much like poor business, hard times, or whatever you choose to term it does it? Young man, you just wait for the announcement of the frightened public that the idea of hard times is all bosh! It isn't very likely that money would be spent for pleasure cars if there was such a dearth of the wherewithal, is it?"

## ECONOMY MEASURE HOPE OF DEMOCRATS

Continued from Page One

Navigation, for a term of five years, at a salary of \$200.

CENTRALIZATION PLANNED.

The Democrats declared centralization of departments will save the State about \$40,000 annually, despite the big salaries allowed by the proposed economy and efficiency legislation. Under the plan agreed on there is to be created:

Board of Shell Fisheries into which will be merged the old department of Shell Fisheries, State Oyster Commission, Oyster Commissioner for Ocean County, Oyster Commissioner for Atlantic County, Oyster Superintendent of Atlantic County, Oyster Commissioner for Atlantic County, and the Oyster and Clam Commission for Sharke River. Members of the board shall consist of men engaged in the shell fish business, who are to serve three years without pay.

Board of Commerce and Navigation into which shall be merged the Department of Inland Waterways, the New Jersey Ship Canal Commission, the New Jersey Harbor Commission, the Commissioners of Pilotage and the Inspectors of Pilot Vessels. This board shall consist of six members, who will serve three years without pay.

Board of Health, thoroughly reorganized to consist of six members, two of whom must be physicians, one a veterinarian and one a sanitary engineer. They will serve six years without pay.

CONSERVATION BOARD.

Board of Conservation and Development into which are merged the State Water Supply Commission, the Forest Park Reservation Commission, Board of Riparian Commissioners, State Geological Survey, the Washington Park Crossing Commission, the Washington Rock Park Commission and that branch of the Commission of Charities and Corrections devoted to the preparation of plans and specifications for State buildings. The eight members of the board are to serve four years without pay.

Board of Taxes and Assessments into which is merged the Board of Equalization of Taxes and State Board of Assessors. The board will consist of five members, who will serve five years without pay. One member must be a county assessor.

The Engineering Department of Agriculture is to be transferred to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, which body's records are to be open for use of all other State boards and officials.

According to the provisions of the administration's bills, the actual work will be done by the salaried commissioners with the members of the boards meeting monthly to shape policies and approve the work of the executive head.

## APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE IN RATE INCREASE FIGHT

New Jersey Commuters Want Commissions Powers Augmented.

TRENTON, Jan. 12.—Representatives of the South Jersey Commuters' Association today presented a lengthy petition to the New Jersey Legislature, shortly after it convened, calling attention to the railroad commutation increase controversy and urging that the powers of the Public Utilities Commission be so extended as to give that body complete jurisdiction over the regulation of rates.

## JOTTINGS FROM AN ARTIST'S NOTEBOOK AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW



## HOUSE IN ALL-DAY SUFFRAGE DEBATE

Continued from Page One

to six hours' debate on the resolution itself, each side to have three hours.

Opposition to the amendment developed so strongly during the early debate on the rule that leaders in the House feared the rule might be voted down, preventing the six-hour debate. Majority Leader Underwood, because of the opposition, conferred with Chairman Henry and several members of the House, urging them to permit the adoption of the rule.

Minority members voting against the rule who announced opposition to suffrage were Representative Underwood, majority leader, and Chairman Henry, of the Rules Committee.

"I believe the House should grant a vote on this resolution," said Mr. Underwood, "but the issue of suffrage itself is not one to be handled by the national Government, but by the States."

"The Democratic party has not been silent on this question, and has not attempted to pass to California, New York, or any other State that women shall not vote, but it does say that under our Constitution and laws the great question of suffrage must be handled by each State and not by the general Government."

It was at Mr. Underwood's request that there was no rollcall on the rule.

### MANN FOR AMENDMENT.

Minority Leader Mann and Majority Leader Underwood took opposing sides in the suffrage debate. Mr. Mann spoke for the resolution, briefly paying a tribute to womanhood and contending that if woman was capable of bringing man into the world, of nursing him and of being his counselor and helpmate in business affairs, she could be given a voice in governmental affairs.

"Women can be trusted," he said, "we can place them in the control of their government, and I believe that the Government would be better off if women were given the ballot."

Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, speaking for the resolution, said:

"There is no reason why the question of woman suffrage should be met piecemeal and solved in fractions. There is no reason why the women leaders of the 'antis'—bearing red roses, this emblem was in sharp contrast with the yellow and white and green, white and purple sashes of the 'militants.'

The spectators were orderly and listened patiently.

The suffragists and their opponents arrived early at the Capitol. One large section of the galleries was reserved for the "pros" and another for the "antis."

"We thought it best not to put both sides in the same section of the gallery," said a House leader, and he winked an eye. "We didn't want any arguments going on in the galleries while we were debating below."

Two of the suffrage leaders occupied seats in the Speaker's private gallery as the guests of Miss Genevieve Clark—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Others in the Speaker's gallery were Miss Susan W. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Caroline Rutz-Hess, of the Congressional Committee of the National Association.

In the section assigned to the suffragists were many prominent women who came to Washington to hear the debate. They included Mrs. Charles W. Colton, Mrs. Anna L. Phillips, of New York; Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. O. H. Belmont, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Dr. Cora Smith King, Mrs. Pethrick Lawrence, of London, and Miss Anne Martin. All the suffrage States were represented.

"We are not assured that a majority of the women themselves desire it. Some of them oppose it bitterly upon the ground that it will tend to degrade rather than to exalt the womanhood of the State. Women who hold this view contend that in America no such social or legal inequalities as are said to prevail in England and other European countries exist."

MOORE AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The only speech by a Pennsylvania member in opposition was delivered by Representative J. Hampton Moore. He said:

"Woman suffrage is another of the questions which the younger States of the Union are passing up for acceptance to the older and more populous states. The legislature of Pennsylvania has partially indicated its purpose to submit this question to a vote of the people of the State."

"Thus far, apart from the preliminary step taken by the Legislature, we have had no real expression from the body of the people of the State upon the subject, and we cannot have until further action is taken by the Legislature. It is, therefore, impossible at this time to say definitely whether Pennsylvania approves of the wisdom or desirability of woman suffrage."

WE ARE NOT ASSURED THAT A MAJORITY OF THE WOMEN THEMSELVES DESIRE IT. SOME OF THEM OPPOSE IT BITTERLY UPON THE GROUND THAT IT WILL TEND TO DEGRADE RATHER THAN TO EXALT THE WOMANHOOD OF THE STATE. WOMEN WHO HOLD THIS VIEW CONTEND THAT IN AMERICA NO SUCH SOCIAL OR LEGAL INEQUALITIES AS ARE SAID TO PREVAIL IN ENGLAND AND OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES EXIST."

WILSON'S VIEWS CRITICIZED.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee, said that he would vote in favor of the rule and the suffrage amendment.

"The question is of great importance," Mr. Campbell said. "It touches the life of the Republic at every point among all its millions of inhabitants. The President and many of his followers insist that granting the right of suffrage to woman is one that must be dealt with by the States. He invokes the doctrine of State sovereignty with the same enthusiasm and confidence that those of his party invoked that doctrine in favor of human slavery in other days."

"With due reverence to the opinion of the President, this question is of greater moment than the establishment of employment agencies even after two years of Democratic administration."

"The doctrine of States' rights would be a better shield to use against woman suffrage than were also invoked against racial subjugation in previous

spread of yellow fever and the ravages of the boll weevil in Southern States, and the establishment of employment agencies in the North, where there are so many jobless men."

"There is also a considerable spread among the women opposed to suffrage that the high places which African women now hold are the emblem of many other men, particularly affected by forcing upon all women, regardless of their domestic relations, the responsibility that would be imposed by the voting power."

"While I recognize the right of mothers, wives and single women, if they so desire, to inject themselves into the maelstrom of politics, even though the exercise of that right may tend to lessen the chances of personal happiness, which is the chief end of man, I do not believe I am authorized to impose such responsibilities upon them now, nor until at least a majority of the people of Pennsylvania have indicated that such a course shall be pursued. I shall, therefore, vote against the amendment."

In a speech opposing the resolution, Representative Kelly, of Texas, said: "Those who are in the women's cause will take the trouble to exercise suffrage."

"If you were to write woman suffrage into the legislation, there would be more women voters in the city of New York than in the Southern States combined, unless the 2,000,000 negro women of the South were to go into politics."

GALLERIES ARE THRONGED.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, when the House met, every seat and aisle of the galleries was filled with suffragists and antis.

Looking down upon the members of the House during the debate were leaders of the suffrage movement from many States. In another section of the galleries were men and women leaders of the "antis," wearing red roses. This emblem was in sharp contrast with the yellow and white and green, white and purple sashes of the "militants."

The spectators were orderly and listened patiently.

The suffragists and their opponents arrived early at the Capitol. One large section of the galleries was reserved for the "pros" and another for the "antis."

"We thought it best not to put both sides in the same section of the gallery," said a House leader, and he winked an eye. "We didn't want any arguments going on in the galleries while we were debating below."

Two of the suffrage leaders occupied seats in the Speaker's private gallery as the guests of Miss Genevieve Clark—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. Others in the Speaker's gallery were Miss Susan W. Fitzgerald and Mrs. Caroline Rutz-Hess, of the Congressional Committee of the National Association.

In the section assigned to the suffragists were many prominent women who came to Washington to hear the debate. They included Mrs. Charles W. Colton, Mrs. Anna L. Phillips, of New York; Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. O. H. Belmont, Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, Dr. Cora Smith King, Mrs. Pethrick Lawrence, of London, and Miss Anne Martin. All the suffrage States were represented.

"We are not assured that a majority of the women themselves desire it. Some of them oppose it bitterly upon the ground that it will tend to degrade rather than to exalt the womanhood of the State. Women who hold this view contend that in America no such social or legal inequalities as are said to prevail in England and other European countries exist."

MOORE AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The only speech by a Pennsylvania member in opposition was delivered by Representative J. Hampton Moore. He said:

"Woman suffrage is another of the questions which the younger States of the Union are passing up for acceptance to the older and more populous states. The legislature of Pennsylvania has partially indicated its purpose to submit this question to a vote of the people of the State."

"Thus far, apart from the preliminary step taken by the Legislature, we have had no real expression from the body of the people of the State upon the subject, and we cannot have until further action is taken by the Legislature. It is, therefore, impossible at this time to say definitely whether Pennsylvania approves of the wisdom or desirability of woman suffrage."

WILSON'S VIEWS CRITICIZED.

Representative Campbell, of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the Rules Committee, said that he would vote in favor of the rule and the suffrage amendment.

"The question is of great importance," Mr. Campbell said. "It touches the life of the Republic at every point among all its millions of inhabitants. The President and many of his followers insist that granting the right of suffrage to woman is one that must be dealt with by the States. He invokes the doctrine of State sovereignty with the same enthusiasm and confidence that those of his party invoked that doctrine in favor of human slavery in other days."

"With due reverence to the opinion of the President, this question is of greater moment than the establishment of employment agencies even after two years of Democratic administration."

"The doctrine of States' rights would be a better shield to use against woman suffrage than were also invoked against racial subjugation in previous

times."

MEETINGS FOR GIRLS.

For girls of the William Penn High School Miss Fetterolf will conduct a meeting in Trinity Methodist Church, 15th and Mount Vernon streets, tomorrow afternoon, and Mrs. Stover will hold services for the pupils of the Northeast Annex of the William Penn High School in the Emmanuel Congregational Church, 15th and Indiana avenue.

On Thursday Miss Fetterolf is to be at Calvary Methodist Church for a meeting at the close of school for girls of the West Philadelphia High. Miss Fetterolf will also be at the First Methodist Church, Germantown, on Friday afternoon, when the students of the Germantown Girls' High School will attend, and Mrs. Stover will conduct a meeting in the Sunday school.

MEETINGS FOR GIRLS.

For girls of the William Penn High School Miss Fetterolf will conduct a meeting in Trinity Methodist Church, 15th and Mount Vernon streets, tomorrow afternoon, and Mrs. Stover will hold services for the pupils of the Northeast Annex of the William Penn High School in the Emmanuel Congregational Church, 15th and Indiana avenue.

"With due reverence to the opinion of the President, this question is of greater moment than the establishment of employment agencies even after two years of Democratic administration."

"The doctrine of States' rights would be a better shield to use against woman suffrage than were also invoked against racial subjugation in previous

times."

SUNDAY ONCE MORE HITS AT HYPOCRITES

Continued from Page One

started outside the tabernacle today was that for high school girls. This task is in charge of Mrs. Robert Stover and Miss Rose Fetterolf. Immediately after the close of school Miss Fetterolf will be meeting for girls of the Philadelphia Normal School and the Girls' High School in the Fifth Baptist Church. At the same time Miss Fetterolf will be conducting services in the Tabernacle Presbyterian Church, for girls of the Annex for the West Philadelphia High School.

SUNDAY ONCE MORE HITS AT HYPOCRITES

Continued from Page One

for girls of the William Penn High School Miss Fetterolf will conduct a meeting in Trinity Methodist Church, 15th and Mount Vernon streets, tomorrow afternoon, and Mrs. Stover will hold services for the pupils of the Northeast Annex of the William Penn High School in the Emmanuel Congregational Church, 15th and Indiana avenue.

All these meetings will begin at 10 o'clock, and in most cases will last a half-hour. Almost all the leaders are members of the Sunday party.

**BILLY SUNDAY'S SERMON IN FULL ON PAGE 6.**

Federal Shipping Board Proposed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A Federal shipping board for the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine is proposed in a bill introduced in the House today by Representative Twining, of

tabernacle at the close of Mr. Sunday's sermon this afternoon. Continuing throughout the campaign she will conduct these classes on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons at the same hour in the tabernacle. Also Miss Saxe will go to the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church, Broad and Diamond streets, at 1:30 o'clock to conduct a class. Miss Jean