

SUFFRAGISTS TO PUNISH FRAUDS

Vote Fund To Secure Evidence Against the Opponents Who Adopt Questionable Tactics

WILL PUSH PROSECUTIONS

Take Action After Vicious Effort Is Made to Discredit Cause in Allentown

Following a vicious effort on the part of the opponents of woman suffrage to discredit both the Cause and its supporters in Allentown, the Executive Committee of the State Suffrage Association met recently and voted to set aside a special part of their campaign fund for use in securing evidence against all individuals or groups of individuals who attempt to defeat the passage of the suffrage amendment in this State by questionable or illegal methods.

Pennsylvania suffragists are not the first in this country to receive this kind of treatment from those who fear the power of the ballot in woman's hands and who are willing, apparently, to use any means to keep her disfranchised. In all the other States where there have been suffrage campaigns the vicious interests and their allies have stooped to the lowest kind of tactics to embarrass and discredit the women during the closing weeks of their campaigns. Pennsylvania women, however, do not intend to let their opponents get away with such underhand attacks, and a full investigation is now being made of the Allentown incident, which was a double-barreled attempt to discredit both suffrage and one of its most loyal supporters in the State—David Williams, editor of the Allentown Labor Herald and a leader in State Labor circles.

Two women detectives masquerading as suffrage workers established themselves in Allentown several weeks ago and succeeded in deceiving a number of prominent men and women of that city who are interested in the suffrage cause. As Mr. Williams had introduced both resolutions endorsing suffrage which the State Federation of Labor passed at their 1914 and 1915 conventions, and as he has been one of the most active workers for suffrage in Allentown, he fell an easy victim to the trap which they prepared for him.

The trap was prepared for Mr. Williams after he had promised the bogus suffragists that he would distribute several thousand pieces of suffrage literature for them. It was sprung on the night before the primary elections in Allentown when one of the women telephoned to Mr. Williams to come over to her apartments to get the literature. She contended that the package was too heavy for her to carry to his office. Mr. Williams complied with her request. The moment he entered the woman's room she locked the door and put out the lights. Then before Williams knew what was happening several men detectives burst into the room. One of them said he was the woman's husband. He had the labor man arrested. When the case came up in court last week, however, neither the bogus suffragist nor her alleged husband appeared, and Mr. Williams was discharged.

Investigation has revealed the case a frame-up, with a dual purpose—to besmirch Mr. Williams's reputation and at the same time to involve the suffrage cause in a nasty scandal.

BABIES AND SUFFRAGE.
 Further evidence that babies and suffrage go together was afforded recently by the Baby Parade at Yonkers, N. Y. Five hundred babies, a company of militia, a Chamber of Commerce and a brigade of Boy Scouts marched between two solid lines of suffrage yellow when the Baby Parade welcomed Governor Whitman.
 "Which is it, Governor, a baby parade or a suffrage parade?" asked a bystander.
 "They go together," replied the Governor.

but it has acted as a boomerang to the interests that plotted it.

Meanwhile, in order to guard the suffrage cause and its supporters against the possibility of other underhanded attacks, Miss Hannah J. Patterson, State Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, has issued a statement warning the local workers in all parts of the State to be on the lookout for imposters and plots and notifying them that the State Association will prosecute to the full limit of the law all conspirators against the cause. The statement says in part:

"We know the vicious nature of the forces that are opposing suffrage. We have reason to believe that they will try the same unscrupulous tactics here that they employed against suffrage campaigns in other States. We must be prepared to defend ourselves. Be on the lookout for alleged suffrage workers without credentials. Report any suspicious cases to headquarters. We will expose them at once and take measures to see that they are punished. The Law defines such plots as conspiracy, a very serious crime. Both the active agents and their backers are liable to jail sentences and we will see that they get them.

"The Allentown plot is a sample of anti-suffrage tactics. In California the people who are opposed to suffrage went to the length of hiring women of the streets, pinning suffrage badges on them and sending them reeling through the streets under the influence of liquor on Election Day, in an attempt to disgrace the cause.

"We are confident, however, that such tactics will bring their own punishment. We know that public opinion is in favor of suffrage, and that attacks on the womanhood of Pennsylvania will but increase the determination of its citizens to carry the amendment granting justice to women by a huge majority."

AMERICA

(Anti Version)

(With apologies to F. C. Smith)

My sisters, 'tis from thee

We would keep liberty

By voting NO.

Sisters, who for our sake

Scrub, wash and sew and bake,

Mothers, whose backs may break,

Let freedom go!

—Alice Duer Miller.

"Has woman an interest in what is being voted for? Yes, just as much as the men have. She is as much interested in the morals of the country as the men. Further, she is just as much interested in the finances of the country as the men. Indeed she is just as much interested in everything as the men.

"Then justice says give her the vote. Surely Pennsylvania should do this at the first opportunity."—Waynesburg Independent.

"In the halls of legislation, as in all other phases of modern life, men and women will do together better than either of them could have done alone."—Philadelphia Press.

THE WOMEN HAVE EARNED IT

All over the country the big problem of the hour is social legislation, and that fact makes it all the more important that Pennsylvania go right on the woman suffrage question when it comes before the voters in November.

Until recently the first care of legislators was property. They thought, and so did the professors who taught economics and law and kindred subjects in the colleges, that if property were well taken care of, the people who owned the property would see to it that there was a sufficient measure of justice in the world.

But some how this beautiful and comforting theory did not work out well in practice. Poverty and misery increased at a frightful rate; vice brazenly flaunted itself in the cities and procurers sought victims among the daughters of the farms and the hamlets; greed compelled little children to labor long in jerrybuilt factories that were fire-traps in every sense of the word. For many, equal opportunity became a mere figure of speech; wealth accumulated and men decayed. Gradually it began to dawn upon the more thoughtful that human souls and not property should be the first care of law makers.

It was a long while before this new theory got a practical start. Among other difficulties that were encountered was the inexperience and the timidity of legislators. In the absence of precedents they hesitated. They admitted the wrongs, but pleaded that there was no remedy in the law making power.

The women began to take a hand. They had no vote, but by dint of tremendous effort they could at times arouse public opinion and public conscience, and they did. Bourgeois legislators began to give way, and great strides in the direction of social justice have been taken.

Here in Pennsylvania the women got behind all movements for civic and State improvements. Parks and playgrounds began to spring up on sites formerly used as dumping grounds for refuse and rubbish. Drinking fountains were erected for thirsty humans, and watering troughs for animals. The State Library system was extended, largely through the efforts of the women. Kindergartens were introduced into the school system. New hospitals were built. It has been through the efforts of the women also that the State Forestry work has been pushed. In a word they have shown by their efforts in all parts of the State that they are not only interested in good government but capable of sharing its responsibilities.

Creditably as the women of Pennsylvania have acquitted themselves, however, much remains to be done. The reactionary elements in politics are now well entrenched and further progress under ordinary circumstances could only be made at the cost of great effort. Beyond a doubt the most effective stroke that could be used against the interests that are trying to hold back the Keystone State would be to give the women, as part of the public which has been leading the fight for better things, the right to act directly upon law making and law administering by giving them the vote.

The Equal Suffrage amendment to the constitution will come before the voters on election day, November 2. Every loyal Pennsylvanian who believes in his State and wants to see it forge ahead will vote "Yes" on that amendment.

Work

Work!
 Thank God for the might of it,
 The ardor, the urge, the delight of it—
 Work that springs from the heart's desire.

Setting the brain and the soul on fire—
 Oh, what is so good as the heat of it,
 And what is so glad as the beat of it,
 And what is so kind as the stern command,
 Challenging brain and heart and hand?

Work!
 Thank God for the pride of it,
 For the beautiful, conquering tide of it,
 Sweeping the life in its furious flood,
 Thrilling the arteries, cleansing the blood,
 Mastering stupor and dull despair,
 Moving the dreamer to do and dare,
 Oh, what is so good as the surge of it,
 And what is so strong as the summons deep,
 Rousing the torpid soul from sleep?

Work!
 Thank God for the pace of it,
 For the terrible, keen, swift race of it,
 Fiery steeds in full control,
 Nostrils a-quiver to greet the goal,
 Work, the power that drives behind,
 Guiding the purposes, taming the mind,
 Holding the runaway wishes back,
 Reining the will to one steady track,
 Speeding the energies faster, faster,
 Triumphant over disaster,
 Oh, what is so good as the pain of it,
 And what is so great as the gain of it?
 And what is so kind as the cruel goad,
 Forcing us on through the rugged road?

Work!
 Thank God for the swing of it,
 For the clamoring, hammering ring of it,
 Passion of labor daily hurled
 On the mighty anvils of the world,
 Oh, what is so fierce as the flame of it?
 And what is so good as the urge of it?
 Thundering on through death and doubt,
 Calling the plan of the Maker out,
 Work, the Titan; Work, the friend,
 Shaking the earth to a glorious end,
 Draining the swamps and blasting the hills,
 Doing whatever the spirit wills—
 Defeating a continent apart
 To answer the dream of the Master heart,
 Thank God for a world where none may shirk—
 Thank God for the splendor of work!
 —Angela Morgan in New York Mail.

SWISS PRESIDENT HAS AIDED MANY AMERICANS



PRESIDENT HOFFMANN.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS MOURN OVER BATTLE

Our Line Holds, Says One; If God Is With Us-- Another

Berlin (Via Amsterdam), Oct. 1.—The alarm felt in Germany over the allies' successes in the west is manifested by editorial expressions in papers throughout the empire.

The Tageblatt remarks that nothing would be more foolish than to overlook the terrible seriousness of the recent battles in the west, and admits that the definite results of the fighting now going on there my decide the whole war.

The Strassburger Post says: "We must not underestimate the bravery of the adversary (referring to the British). In the Champagne, also, our losses unhappily have been very heavy, notably in prisoners."

The Koenigsche Zeitung says: "Our enemies in the west are making formidable attempts after months of preparations to pierce the German front. We must not be surprised, therefore, if, at isolated sections, they succeed in pushing back the defenders into second line trenches."

The same paper publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in Berlin saying in part: "We may be sure these fights will continue with great violence for several days longer, but their final aim cannot be regarded as having already brought grief. Of course these fights are of a serious kind but our brave troops will defeat all efforts of the enemies."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "There is not the least occasion for anxiety. The German lines in the west are so firm no enemy can break through them, however much ammunition of his own manufacture or ammunition purchased from kind neutrals he may like to waste. Nor will our enemies succeed in delaying by their furious attack in the west any decision in the Balkans."

The Lepziger Neueste Nachrichten says: "There can be no doubt about it. The new offensive of Joffre and French has begun, the chieftains of the Basutos, the Gurkhas, Senegalese and Zulus having at length consented to lend their valuable assistance to the adventurous enterprise. It is possible that the start has been made and that a battle on the Rhine in the immediate future will decide.

"One thing is certain. The time for the most violent combats, perhaps the time of the final decision of the war, has arrived. But if our old God has reserved victory for the Germans, He will cause the strength of the French army and nation to be utterly exhausted and the spirit of the people to become so depressed that all the paper armies of Kitchener will be unable to hold them in the belief of ultimate victory."

MAY DEMAND PAPAN'S RECALL

Mr. Lansing to Interview Ambassador Bernstorff in New York Today.

Washington, Oct. 1.—It is strongly indicated in government circles today the recall of Captain von Papan will be suggested to Ambassador Bernstorff when Secretary Lansing meets the German ambassador in New York this afternoon.

It is believed thus far no definite word has been sent to Germany regarding the matter, but that the situation will be brought to a head within the next day or so.

FEAR RUSSIA MAY BENEFIT

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Will Not Participate in Loan.

New York, Oct. 1.—The banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will not help to float the \$500,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain and France because it has been unable to obtain assurances that Russia will not be benefited thereby.

Walter Dill Scott, senior member of the firm, so asserted in a statement.

BUILDING OUR BIG CANAL

The Human Problem Overshadowed the Engineering Difficulties.

The general impression prevailed from the beginning that the building of the Panama canal comprised one of the world's greatest engineering feats, and the tremendous scope of the work as it developed during the construction period served to mold this impression into a fixed belief, yet Mr. Stevens, who for nearly two years had control on the isthmus not only of all construction, but of those various co-ordinate branches which were essential adjuncts to the building of the canal, expressed the opinion that the engineering features were the least difficult, describing them as "of magnitude and not of intricacy." On the other hand, his experience convinced him that the administrative problems were the greater, presenting as they did many unusual features involving an immense amount of detail and extending into every branch of business, with ramifications touching many phases of social and domestic economy.

In every undertaking of an engineering character there must necessarily be a greater or less amount of administrative detail resulting from problems of supply, labor, policy and considerations arising out of them. In the case of the Panama canal not only were these problems present, but as compared with those of engineering they made the latter appear relatively small.

The very magnitude of the work imposed difficulties which would have existed even had it been undertaken in any portion of the United States, but these difficulties were increased materially by reason of having to carry on the work in a tropical country sparsely populated, nonproductive, affording no skilled and very little efficient common labor, with customs and modes of living as different as the civilizations of North and Central America have been since the settlement of these portions of the western hemisphere, with a heavy rainfall during the greater portion of the year and with a reputation for unhealthfulness which placed Panama in the category of one of the worst pest holes of the earth.—General George W. Goethals in Scribner's.

PERJURY IN COURT.

It Is Quite Common and the Rules of Evidence Favor It.

It is a conservative averment that in two-thirds of the cases tried in court there is positive contradiction of facts. There are few arguments made by advocates in which bias and prevarication on the part of witnesses are not charged. Deplorably immoral as well as farcical is some of the evidence adduced in many cases where experts are used on both sides to support diametrically opposed propositions.

Any judge or practicing attorney knows that seldom does a party to a suit testify against his own interests in the decisive matters affecting the rights involved. Although perjury may not necessarily and invariably be practiced on these facts, yet they must lead to the conclusion of sworn misstatements in a large proportion of cases, especially when we recall that the oath of the witness requires him not only to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, but all the truth.

In this connection it is interesting to remember that the rules of evidence at present and for centuries in the past, enforced in our courts and English courts, not only tend in spite of the plain context of the oath to prevent the telling of all, but permit a witness rather to conceal much that has some bearing in truth upon the matter at issue.

We are forced to recognize, then, that perjury prevails as a common and crying evil.—Charles J. Martell in Case and Comment.

Where Was Wales?

Spencer Leigh Hughes, M. P., tells of the following amusing experience. He was once passing the war office building in Whitehall when his companion, a Scotchman, pointing to the emblematic devices engraved over the door, indicated the Scotch thistle, the English lion and the Irish harp. "Where is the emblem of Wales?" asked his friend. "Oh," Mr. Hughes replied, "I expect there is a leak in the roof."—London Express.

Puzzled.

An old settler down Nola Chucky way when the Paint Rock line first began to run through his district undertook to explain the workings of the steam engine to a little crowd of friends. As he talked a train ran past the station and then backed up. This procedure of backing quite flabbergasted the old settler.

"By gosh, boys," he confessed, "I kin understand how the engine pulls the cars, but I'll be busted if I see how them cars pull the engine."—Exchange.

LIFE'S PURPOSES.

Life's purposes are the attainment of personal perfection and to help in the whole life of the world. Men are given their lives and the possibility of dying natural deaths only on condition that they serve the life of the whole world, whereas the suicide exploits life as long as it is agreeable and refuses to serve the life of the world as soon as it becomes unpleasant, ignoring the likely fact that his service began only at that moment when his life became burdensome. Every work is at first unpleasant.—Tolstoy.

U BOATS TRAPPED BY WIRE NETTING

Declared That Remaining Submarine Crews Are In Panic.

OVER 80 PER CENT LOST.

New Method Is Said to Have Resulted in the Sinking of Sixty-seven Since May 5—Underwater Craft Caught in Huge Nets of Strong Wire Dropped in Their Path.

The reason why the German government has consented to change its submarine methods is because over 80 per cent of its submarines have been destroyed and its overseas warfare brought to complete failure within the past two months, says the Providence Journal.

The Journal says it is able to print the full and accurate story of the manner in which the British navy has accomplished this work. The operations under the present method have lasted over a period of four months, and they would have been brought to a successful completion many weeks ago if the British naval authorities had realized that some of the mechanical contrivances made use of were not fit for the work.

Sixty-seven German submarines, twenty-eight of which are declared to have been of the newest and latest construction, have been sunk and their crews destroyed by the British navy since the fifth day of May. It is stated on positive authority that the full capacity of the German shipyards for undersea boats is not more than three a month, but that even if Germany were able to replace her submarines as fast as they had been destroyed the gravest situation she faces in regard to this method of warfare is the actual destruction of the morale of the officers and crews of such vessels.

Submarine Crews In Panic.

It is declared that while the sailors who man German submarines are as brave and efficient as those of any nation in the world, the authorities have been unable to keep from them the facts with regard to the mysterious disappearance of dozens of submarines with their entire crews and that this condition has brought about a practical panic among all men in this branch of the service, who not only believe that when they leave the protection of their own waters they are going to destruction, but who have not understood how that destruction was being brought about.

For several months there has been considerable publicity with regard to the belief that transports from Great Britain to the coast of France have been protected from submarines mainly by pathways of wire netting stretched across the channel. It has been known that great quantities of wire have been shipped from the United States and that very large orders for similar material have been filled in British factories. This wire has not been used in the manner suggested. The operations which have resulted in the practical elimination of the German submarine navy have all centered about the fact that the periscope of the submarine, particularly when traveling in seas that are rough or choppy, has a very greatly restricted range of vision. This range at the most in clear water is not more than one mile, except when there are vessels on the horizon using fuel which makes smoke, when the range of vision is increased to from three to five miles.

Drop Traps in Their Paths.

This fact has been taken full advantage of. The netting which has been used by the British navy for the past two months has been made of galvanized material with a fifteen foot mesh. This size has superseded both the nine foot and the twelve foot mesh which preceded it and which were found to be impracticable for the purpose. The netting has been cut into lengths of 170 feet with a depth of twenty-seven feet. On top of this netting are lashed great blocks of wood. Oil burning torpedo boat destroyers, vessels of great speed, have been used in pairs, running along slowly with these sections of netting stretched between them. The moment a submarine periscope is sighted the destroyers slow down at a distance of a mile or less, and as soon as the submarine's course is charted by the continuous movement of her periscope the destroyers get ahead of her, path and cut away the lashings which hold the ends of the netting to the vessels.

It is declared that three times out of four, when this has been done, the submarine has run directly into this netting which, by the time the submarine reaches it, has sunk from eight to ten feet below the surface, and that with bows once ensnared the submarine turns turtle and sinks out of sight.

At times the destroyers have run for several miles ahead of these submarines before dropping their nets, in order to make sure of the exact course of the enemy. Eight or ten submarines have escaped destruction, merely by accident, by changing their course after the netting has been let go. But the British naval authorities have been confident throughout that in no case has any periscope sighted the destroyers, which lie very low in the water and which leave no smudge of smoke behind them.

DEFAMING HER



PENNA. WOMANHOOD