

# SUFFRAGE PLANS WELL THOUGHT OUT

If Victorious, Women Will Continue Their State Association As An Educational Organization

ARE WATCHING POLITICIANS

Will Fight Any Who Use Their Power to Defeat the Suffrage Amendment

There are two answers to the question as to what the suffragists of Pennsylvania will do after election day this year. The fate of the suffrage amendment will decide them. If the majority of the voters agree with President Wilson that the time has come to extend the privileges and responsibilities of the ballot to the women, and pass the amendment, the suffragists of Pennsylvania will continue their State-wide organization but will use it as an educational organization rather than a political one.

If, on the other hand, the amendment is defeated, the organized suffragists of the State will devote their energies to removing the political obstacles from their path before continuing any active propaganda work.

A brief but pointed presentation of the probable post-election plans of the suffragists was given out at their State headquarters in Harrisburg recently by Miss Hannah J. Patterson, State Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party. In answer to the question, "What are the Pennsylvania suffragists going to do if they win their campaign," Miss Patterson said:

"That is a question which every woman should answer for herself. As a member of the State Association, however, I may say that the opinion of the majority of the suffragists is that our State-wide organization should be continued, but as an educational organization rather than as a political one. In other words, there is no intention upon the part of the women to segregate themselves into a political party. Each woman will choose her own political affiliations, the same as the men voters, and will work in the way she sees best to bring about the betterment of conditions that affect the daily lives of herself and her family. To assist the individual women and also the individual men who are keenly alive to their responsibility as citizens, we shall probably convert our State headquarters into a great educational clearing house from which every thinking citizen in the State will be able to secure timely and accurate information on all the big vital problems of the day.

"In this way we believe that we can be of real service to the entire electorate of the State."  
"But supposing the suffrage amendment is defeated at the polls on election day?"  
"We are not willing to concede that," she said, "because we have too much respect for the intelligence and fair-mindedness of the men of Pennsylvania. Moreover, we have good reason to believe that unless crooked methods are used and every bit of machine pressure in the State is brought to bear against us, we shall win by a comfortable majority. If we should be defeated, however, we shall still continue our State organization and its various local branches. And then, because it will be the logical thing to do, we shall start the work of removing the obstacles from our path."

"Just what do you mean by that?"  
"The situation is this," explained the State Chairman. "If we are defeated, our amendment cannot come to a vote for five years. It would be folly to push active suffrage propaganda work immediately. We have an

organization, however, that is big enough and strong enough and responsive enough to eliminate any obstacles in our path, whether they are individuals or organized interests. Therefore, our first task for the next two years would be a semi-propaganda campaign which we would put into operation through entering actively into the defeat of any individual candidate for office or any organized interests that have opposed us. In that way, our situation would be made infinitely better when we start our straight suffrage campaign two years hence. Our women are eager for work, they now know how to campaign in the political districts, and they know how to use the power which they have, but up to this date it has been concentrated solely upon the issue of suffrage. They are in this fight to win and a defeat this year would only serve to weld them closer together and make the organization even more powerful than it is today."  
"Does that mean that you will fight the politicians?"  
"Any politicians that have been fighting us and using their power against us—yes. Our position is that no man who is unwilling to see all the people directly represented in government is qualified to hold public office."  
"If men must be accorded representation in government so that taxes may be imposed upon them, what good argument can be advanced against women being accorded the same privilege as a matter of right? The women are asking for a right, a principle inherent in our form of government. We cannot deny it to them without ourselves repudiating the bedrock of our national institutions."—York Gazette.

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PRESIDENT WILSON WILL VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE; SAYS CHANGE WILL HELP STATE  
On October 6th, President Wilson endorsed woman suffrage in the following authorized statement:  
"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State. But I shall vote not as the leader of my party in the Nation but only upon my private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey, called upon by the Legislature of the State to express his conviction at the polls. I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change. My position in regard to the way in which this great question should be handled is well known. I believe that it should be settled by the States and not by the National Government, and that in no circumstances should it be made a party question; and my view has grown stronger at every turn of the situation."  
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FAIR PLAY—THAT'S ALL  
If you are a man who loves justice, aren't you big enough to be just to women?  
Certainly—but prove it by voting "YES" on the suffrage amendment.  
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SAUCE FOR THE GANDER  
They say if mother had a vote, The same as father, why, She couldn't be a lady, quite. No matter how she'd try, Because she'd have, day after day, To be a-thinking how She then would run the government, The same as Pa does now.  
Yet, though my father casts a vote Once every year, to me He seems as nice and kind and good As any man can be. Yet if the ballot, as they say, Would work my mother ill, Perhaps without it, father, too, Would be lots nicer still.  
—Nixon Waterman.

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## WOMAN'S PLACE

Among unthinking citizens, the anti-suffrage slogan, "Woman's place is in the home," is regarded as a clinching reason for not giving her the vote. When one stops to analyze that catch phrase, however, the fact which it sets forth—that woman's place is the home—makes it one of the strongest possible reasons for giving her a voice in the government. For during the past fifty years the home interests have been projected into politics in so many different ways that to deny woman the protection of the ballot is to deprive her of the most effective weapon that exists for preserving the home and defending it against the onslaughts of the corrupt and the vicious.

There may be those who will deny that there is any direct association between politics and the home, but they, again, are the unthinking ones. Every sane and fair-minded citizen knows that politics comes into our homes every hour of the day and every day of the year. Let us consider just a few of the ways that politics enters:

Politics comes in with the butcher when he brings the meat for dinner. This meat, instead of being butchered and cured on our own property, as was done in the days of our great grandparents, has been prepared for us by the big "beef trust," under conditions controlled by politics, and if politics are corrupt or careless the chances are that we are getting tainted meat that will bring sickness to some member of the family.

Politics comes into the home with every pipe line of water. When we turn on the water spigot a whole stream of politics flows into our home. Having no voice in politics the women cannot say whether it shall be a clean stream or a dirty stream, but if it is a dirty stream and brings typhoid germs to the children, it is up to the mother to nurse them through the fever—and sometimes to see them die. But that is not all.

Politics comes into our homes with every ready-made garment manufactured in some city factory and possibly finished in a tenement sweatshop by some child suffering from scarlet fever, measles or even tuberculosis. If there be those who consider that this danger is exaggerated it may be interesting for them to learn that the United States Public Health Service, which has just finished an investigation of conditions in New York shops where garments are made, found only two per cent of the 3,000 workers examined free from physical defects or disease.

Are mothers not vitally interested in such matters? Why, then, continue to deny them a voice in the making of the laws that control such conditions? A final word, Mr. Voter. On November second you will have a chance to give the woman of the home the right to protect that home with her vote. And your vote on the suffrage amendment will show whether you stand with the intelligent, fair-minded citizens of this State who really want to protect the home and the conditions that affect it, or the unthinking citizenry who go around prating platitudes at the expense of the home and all that it stands for.

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DO YOU TRUST YOUR WIFE?  
There are men who permit their wives to direct the education of their children, and who make wills placing the family fortune in the hands of the wife and mother, feeling confident that it will be capably cared for—yet they hesitate to give them franchise. That it is impossible to defend the logic of such a position most of them will admit. It is a matter of prejudice, pure and simple. But is it common sense, or fair, to impose such burdens upon women and withhold from them a voice in public matters? Women with families and estates on their hands are as much at the mercy of their environment, legal and social, as are men similarly situated, and they should be accorded equal voice in determining what that environment shall be. This is the crux of the suffrage issue which will be determined at the polls in this State in November, and it is upon this basis that men should determine how they shall vote upon it. No man who is willing to give his women folk a full share in the management of family affairs—and the man who is not is a rare exception—should hesitate to permit them to have equal responsibilities in public affairs. The family is the unit upon which our civilization is built. Upon its welfare depends the welfare of the state and nation. It is not necessary to advance an elaborate argument to show that the welfare of the family cannot be assured if it is unrepresented, or only partially represented, in the councils of the community. This is a proposition that is as clear and as simple as the rule of addition.

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A Canine Feat.  
A blind man, guided by a large and athletic dog, went down the street the other day. Just as they turned a corner the blind man's dog saw a dog it knew and darted forward in a way that threw the sightless mendicant to the ground. He was speedily assisted by his feet, however, by a waggish passerby, who remarked that he had heard some remarkable stories of the feats performed by dogs, but this was the first time he had ever known one to pull down the blind.—Exchange.

## NO INCONCLUSIVE PEACE FOR ENGLAND POSSIBLE



Photo by American Press Association

King George declared in a recent interview with Premier Asquith that the war must be fought to a successful conclusion. He complained bitterly that the restrictions imposed on an English king made him practically a figurehead.

## VILLA REGIMENTS DESERT TO CARRANZA

### Madero Brothers Say They Will Not Follow Bandit Chieftain

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 12.—Andreas Garcia, the Carranza consul here, declared that he had advice of wholesale desertions of the Villa army mobilizing at Casas Grandes. One general, he said, had left there with 800 men during the last week to march to the nearest Carranza post, and another general, backed by 2,000 men, was on the point of revolt.

These statements were scouted by Villa representatives in Juarez. Reports from the Carranza consulate stated that an engagement had been fought Sunday at Villa Ahumada, forty miles below Juarez, by General Bracamonte, commanding Villa forces, and a Carranza force, were also denied by Villa officials.

A report that the force commanded by General Luis Hernandez was engaging the Villa force near Parral was denied by the Villa authorities. Colonel Hippolito Villa, financial agent of the Villa government at Juarez and brother of General Villa, issued an official denial of recent dispatches that General Villa, because of the recognition of the Carranza government, felt himself absolved from all responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners.

"General Villa said just before he left here," said Colonel Villa, "that Americans and all foreigners in this territory would continue to receive all the protection in his power to give them. My brother continues to feel himself obligated to protect and help people in his territory."

Advices outside Carranza sources state that there are 4,000 Villa soldiers at Villa Ahumada, commanded by General Rodolfo Fierro. Advices to the Carranza consulate indicate a revolt of some of these troops.

Official relations between the United States and Juarez, the Villa-controlled town across the border, were unchanged by the recognition of Carranza. At the international bridges only the usual guard was stationed. Juarez itself was tranquil. Stores were opened and Americans and foreigners mingled freely with Mexicans. General Emilio Madero stated that neither he nor General Raoul Madero would follow General Villa in a guerilla warfare. "I resigned from the Villa army ten months ago," he said.

## FIRST CHIEF SURVEYS FIELD

Recognized Abroad, Carranza Begins Triumphant Tour.

Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 12.—General Carranza sailed from here for an extended trip through the northern states of Mexico. He is accompanied by J. W. Belt, special representative of the state department.

The itinerary will include Tampico, Saltillo and Monterey. At Tampico General Carranza will be met by General Obregon. An important conference is expected between the two generals.

## Embargo Placed on Arms.

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 12.—An impartial embargo on shipments of arms and ammunition into Mexico has been put into effect here.

Supplies consigned to both Villa and Carranza were held up.

## Two Belts.

"The belt worn by Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo shows that his girth was forty-two inches. Some belt, eh?" "Yes, but not a circumstance to the belt that Wellington gave him."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## News From the Balkans

The Balkan states, they hold debates, And swing from side to side. Historic Greece is now for peace— A moment—that's denied.

Bulgaria her area Considers too compact; She aches to dirk the Germa-Turk— Let's verify that fact.

Roumania, too, is sure her due Is all that she can take; She's hip burrah for the white czar! Wake up! That story's faked.

The Balkan states are fixing rates, And mighty wise are they; They'll tempt their fates and pass their plates. When sure that it will pay, —O. C. A. Child in New York World.

## NATION STARTS WORLD INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY.

Data Will Be Used in Efforts to Extend Country's Foreign Trade.

Instructions to American consular and commercial representatives in foreign countries calling for exhaustive reports on industrial organization and the relations between industry and government have been transmitted by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The reports will form the basis for a thorough investigation of industrial and business systems throughout the world undertaken by the federal trade commission, with which the bureau is co-operating. The trade commission also plans to conduct a supplementary worldwide inquiry through squads of special investigators.

Commercial attaches in foreign capitals, as well as the consular officers of the state department, have been instructed to cover in their reports business organizations, manufacturing and producing efficiency, merchandising methods, business and industrial laws, and particularly the relation between business organizations and governmental authority. Instructions were prepared separately for each of the various countries.

Special instructions have been issued calling for reports on the so called "cartel" system of business organization, as developed in Germany, under which great combinations of capital are fostered.

The reports also will be available for use by the bureau and the commission in their efforts to extend the foreign trade of the United States. The commission already has held numerous hearings in this country on this subject.

## Frapping Baboons.

Hagenbeck in his book says that baboons are caught in traps made much like the huts of savages. Food is put into the huts, and once the baboons go inside a trapdoor closes behind them. Outside baboons make a great to do and urge the prisoners to escape. When the trappers come the captured baboons are terror stricken and try to force their heads through the walls of the huts. One baboon was caught three times in the same trap, and several when turned loose got back into the same trap a second time. When the baboons are carried away all their comrades thereabout climb into trees and scream out to the prisoners, who answer in sad, mournful voices. On one occasion some big Arabian baboons were trapped, when 2,000 or 3,000 baboons hurled themselves upon the trappers, who had hard work to save themselves with firearms and clubs. As the trappers were forced back the victorious baboons tore up the trap and turned loose the captured baboons.

The Exception.  
"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

"That's good theory, but it isn't always wise practice."

"Why not?"

"I once tried to paper a room myself. I didn't succeed, but I assure you that my experience taught me never to try it again."—Detroit Free Press.

## Advice.

Let no man presume to give advice to others who has not first given good counsel to himself.—Seneca.

## Killed by Fear.

Frederick I. of Prussia was killed by fear. His wife was insane, and one day she escaped from her keeper and, dabbling her clothes with blood, rushed upon her husband while he was dozing in his chair. King Frederick imagined her to be the "white lady" whose ghost was believed to invariably appear whenever the death of a member of the royal family was to occur, and he was thrown into a fever and died in six weeks.

## A Henpecked Bird.

The male rhea, a feathered inhabitant of South Africa, is very much put upon, for four or five hens combine together and lay their eggs in one nest till the total reaches twenty or more, when the females depart, leaving a male bird to sit on the eggs and attend to the wants of the young birds.

## Mean Retort.

"He says he intends to be the architect of his own fortune."  
"I predict a terrible stagnation in the building line."—Judge.

## Good Reason.

Indignant Customer—Barber, why did you drop that towel on my face?  
Barber—Because it was hot, sir.—Boston Globe.

Prejudice squints when it looks and lies when it talks.—Abrantes.

## GERMANS LEAVE 8,000 ON FIELD

Attack at Loos Is Costly to Teutons

ALLIES FORMING IN SERBIA

Bombardment in Champagne Is Indecisive—More Troops Landing at Salonika to Check Teuton Rush, Preparing Defense South of Mountain Range—Berlin Says Advance Into Serbia Is Proceeding.

Paris, Oct. 12.—The only news, according to the French official announcement, made public is that of fairly severe bombardments on the part of the Germans near La Scarpe in the Champagne district and in the region of Soissons. The French batteries everywhere replied effectively. Later information confirmed previous reports that the German counter attacks of recent days in front of Loos have resulted only in a serious and costly check. The Germans left in front of the allied lines between 7,000 and 8,000 dead.

One hundred and fifty thousand Austro-German troops have crossed the Save and Danube rivers into Serbia, according to reports in diplomatic circles in Berlin, says the correspondent of the Havas agency. These troops were stopped by Serbian artillery before they could penetrate beyond the border, it is asserted, and Belgrade is the only point at which they have gained a foothold on Serbian soil.

Germans in Athens are credited with having circulated a report that the entente allies have been unable to send a sufficient force to help Serbia and have renounced the expedition, but the forwarding of Anglo-French troops from Salonika continues uninterrupted.

Allies Confident of Victory.  
London, Oct. 12.—The Austro-German armies which, with the help of their giant 305 millimeter guns, have crossed the Danube and Save rivers and occupied Belgrade, are meeting with stubborn resistance at the Serbian defenses, but have not yet come in contact with the main Serbian forces.

The Serbian plan of campaign depends considerably upon the amount of assistance they will receive from allied troops, but it is not believed that they will attempt, in any event, to make a decided stand north of the mountain range near Mraguyevatz which they have proved offers superb facilities for defense.

Telegram from the Balkans, though not minimizing the seriousness of the Serbian position, struck a tone of cheerful confidence in the ability of the allies ultimately to check the Austro-German invasion and successfully meet any further attack from the side of Bulgaria. The national danger, say these telegrams, has united Serbia as never before and throughout the country men physically unfit for the regular army and women and old men are arming for the defense of their country.

The population of Macedonian Serbia has gathered into bands with the object of repulsing a possible Bulgarian attack. In addition to 300,000 soldiers, a million Servians of both sexes and all ages are said to be ready to dispute all attempts at Austro-German-Bulgarian conquest.

Proceeding, Says Berlin.  
Berlin, Oct. 12.—Attacks by the Austro-German forces invading Serbia are proceeding south of Belgrade, it was announced officially. The announcement adds that the crossing of the Danube by the invading forces has been completed.

Servians Forming For Defense.  
Sofia (Via London), Oct. 12.—Serbian troops that had been occupying the Albanian towns of Sliak and Krya have been withdrawn and are being rushed northward.

Seven divisions of the Serbian army which had been concentrated along the Bulgarian frontier also have been hurried to the north to meet the Austro-German offensive.

Thou, Too, Roumania.  
Milan, Oct. 12.—"It is impossible for Roumania to stay out of the war," said Take Jonecu, former Roumanian minister of the interior. He affirmed his "absolute certainty" of the defeat of Germany and her allies, and continued: "I shall use all my strength to induce Roumania to throw her sword into the balance. I can state that this is the nation's greatest desire."

## PRESIDENT READS NOTE

Careful Consideration to Be Given Protest on Shipping Interference.

Washington, Oct. 12.—A draft of the note prepared at the state department for transmission to Great Britain in protest against British interference with American trade was submitted to President Wilson Monday by Secretary of State Lansing.

That the note will be sent this week is now the expectation here. It is thought that the president will find opportunity to go over the note and make such changes in it as he may think necessary within the next few days.

## THE FIRST CITIZEN VOTES



President Wilson:—"I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State."