

M'ARTHUR TO WIN BY 10,000 ESTIMATE

A. W. Lafferty, Who Refused to Abide by Primary Decision, Is Placed Third.

WEST CREDITED WITH HELP

Republican Nominee Says He Has Reports From Every Part of County Indicating Sweeping Victory for Entire Ticket.

C. N. McArthur, Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the Third Oregon district, is confident generally as a sure winner in tomorrow's election.

Political prophets who are thoroughly familiar with local conditions declare that McArthur not only will be elected, but that his vote will be large. They also predict that A. F. Flegel, Democrat, will take second place and that A. W. Lafferty, Independent, will be a poor third.

Those who have analyzed the situation on the eve of election and who predict that McArthur will win by a large plurality base their calculations upon the overwhelming Republican majority in the Third district. The registration by precinct in this district, which includes only Multnomah County, is as follows: Republican, 60,088; Democrats, 22,612; Progressives, 2,898; Prohibitionists, 2,748; Socialists, 1,599; miscellaneous, 4,491; total, 94,436.

Party Registration Offset. McArthur's friends declare that the Republican votes which he will lose to Flegel will be more than offset by the Democrats who will vote for McArthur. They point to the general revolt against Governor West and the Democratic machine as a factor in McArthur's favor, and estimate that not less than 5,000 Democrats will vote for Flegel and vote for his Republican rival. They concede second place to Flegel, but say that McArthur will beat him by at least 10,000 votes.

Republicans and Democrats alike agree that Lafferty has lost ground during the past month, and predictions are made that he will take second place in the primary election, his continued absence from his post of duty and his sudden withdrawal from the race when the House of Representatives cut off the pay of absent members have alienated many of his former supporters, who are expected to flock to bring about McArthur's election.

In the primary election McArthur received 14,100 votes to 12,112 for Lafferty, 2,143 for George S. Shepherd and 838 for N. R. Jacobson.

Gains Expected From Many Sources. McArthur's friends assert that he will receive practically all of the Shepherd and Jacobson votes, and that he will receive the support of many voters who did not participate in the primary election. He will receive also a large Democratic vote, as well as a goodly number from the minor parties and independents.

A number of reliable "straw" votes that have been taken in different parts of the county show that McArthur is the leading candidate by long odds, and he is also a favorite in the betting. "I am going to be elected," said McArthur last night. "Mr. Flegel, my Democratic rival, will be elected by the vote of Mr. Lafferty, whom I defeated in the primaries, will be a poor third. I have reports from all parts of Multnomah County that will indicate that the entire Republican ticket will win. This is a Republican year and the voters are not being misled by the false arguments and mudslinging of the Democratic politicians.

Fight Made on Party Lines. "I have made my fight squarely upon Republican lines and am confident of our party's success. The Democratic press has ridiculed me and held me up as an enemy of President Wilson and has attempted to create the impression that I have conducted a campaign of abuse against the President. I wish to say, in this connection, that I have the utmost respect for our great President, and, if elected to Congress, I would certainly show him the regard and confidence to which he is entitled. I am, however, opposed to certain Democratic policies, particularly the present tariff law, and as a Representative in Congress I would fight unjust discrimination against the fact of our country.

"One factor that has contributed to the strength of my candidacy is the false and undignified campaign that Governor West has made against me. Mr. West came down here and declared that I was a tool of 'big business' and was opposed to moral legislation at the last session of the Legislature, but the records disproved his charges, and since I 'showed him up' he has had little to say about me. His false statements to the public relative to me have reacted in my favor."

Mr. McArthur will spend today in quiet work among the voters of the city and tonight will wind up his campaign with a number of street speeches in different localities.

"Representative Lafferty has made but a tame denial of my charge that he collected money from a number of Siletz settlers which he failed to return to them on his election to Congress, when he ceased to represent them," said Glen O. Holman at the Imperial Hotel yesterday.

"His attempted denial, published as paid advertisements in the newspapers, only emphasizes the truth of my charges," continued Mr. Holman. "The facts are these: Mr. Lafferty, as special agent for the Government, turned down many of these settlers, but the Siletz and the contests brought against many of these claims by the Government were based upon an adverse report of Special Agent Lafferty."

"After leaving the Government service Mr. Lafferty took a number of these cases under a contract which required him to procure points to the lands involved in the contests before being entitled to his contingent fee. From a large number of these settlers who retained him he collected various sums of money.

"Patents in these cases were not issued to these settlers before Mr. Lafferty was elected to Congress, and when he was elected he dropped the cases and failed to return any of the money, although under his contract it had not been earned. It is true that these settlers have not brought any action against him to recover this

money, but they have been compelled to pay large sums in addition to this money to other attorneys for the same services.

"If Mr. Lafferty cares to know the names, addresses and amounts collected from these people I will cheerfully give them to him. These matters are within my own personal knowledge and Mr. Lafferty knows that I am able to produce proof of the same, and that probably accounts for the weak explanation or denial, contained in his advertisement.

"This is all I have to say at this time, but if requested by Mr. Lafferty I assure him I can be much more specific."

Representative Sinnott and ex-Governor Geer will address a Republican rally at The Dalles at 8 o'clock tonight.

Six dollars and 20 cents was the sum total of expenditures made by Alfred Streiff, Socialist candidate for Congress in the Third district, in forwarding his campaign for nomination and election, according to his affidavit mailed to the House of Representatives yesterday.

The \$6, the affidavit sets forth, was for dodgers, and the 20 cents for car fare. This was June 14, 1914, and Mr. Streiff has spent no money since, he affirms.

The candidate pledges himself, if elected, "except so far as permitted by law, that he will not make or be party to the making or giving of any money, reward, position, employment or valuable consideration for the purpose of defraying any of the expenses of his election."

AD—POLITICS—The hope and belief of Jonathan Bourne, United States Senator, that R. A. Booth will be the next United States Senator from Oregon was reiterated in a letter received yesterday by Portland friends under a dateline of October 26, at Washington, D. C. He said: "It seems to me impossible that Chamberlain should be elected 100,000 majority and defeat Booth. I have done all in my power to assist in the campaign. I doubt if any of the candidates are more anxious than I to see the state go Republican next week in order to rebuke Wilson's executive dictatorship and Democratic Congressional subservience. If unrebuked, this Government is going rapidly on the rocks, in my opinion."

Senator Chamberlain, candidate for re-election, addressed a Democratic mass meeting at the Washington High School early Saturday night and spoke later at the Lincoln High School.

Senator Chamberlain contended the greater part of his talks to discussion of the various measures passed by the last Congress. He praised the peace policy of President Wilson and the position the Administration has taken in handling the Mexican problem. He said in view of the record of the last Congress, when so many constructive measures had been enacted, the voters should stand by the Administration and would undoubtedly elect candidates for Congress who were in full sympathy with the President.

"It has been nearly two years since I was last in Oregon," said Senator Chamberlain, in opening his address at the Washington High School. "My prolonged absence from the state was due to my obligations to remain at my post of duty as long as Congress was in session. Since arriving home I have found that my political opponents have been indulging in personalities, but as I am concerned, I do not intend to resort to recriminations against those who have been attacking me. This is a campaign of principles, not personalities. It is a campaign of policies that lie at the very base of American Government."

A. F. Flegel, Democratic candidate for Congress, also made short addresses at both meetings.

Cos Coburn will vote for Booth by a two-to-one majority next Tuesday, says Captain Mackenzie, of the steamer Breaker, which berthed in port yesterday.

DICKENS' ADVICE TO BOYS Be Earnest and Thorough Was His Rule for the Young.

H. F. Dickens, K. C., in Harper's Magazine for July.

There is a feature of Dickens' character which cannot be too often or too seriously insisted upon—and that is his intense earnestness and thoroughness in everything he did. He said to me more than once:

"My dear boy, do everything at your best. If you do that, neither I nor anyone else can find fault with you, even if you fail. For myself, I can honestly say that I have taken as great pains with the smallest thing I ever did as with the biggest."

In giving advice to a young author, he said on one occasion: "If you want your public to believe in what you write, you must believe in it yourself. When I am describing a scene I can as distinctly see what I am describing as I can see you now. So real are my feelings to me that on one occasion I had fixed upon the course which one of them was to pursue. The character, however, got hold of the idea and made me do exactly the opposite to what I had intended, but I was so sure that I was right and I was wrong that I let him have his own way."

Whatever he did, either in work or at play, he always gave of his very best. He hated slowness or half-heartedness in any shape or form.

An Alaska pioneer was telling how crowded a certain ship was during the gold rush. One day a man came up to the captain and said: "You will just have to give me some place to sleep."

"Where have you been sleeping?" "Well," the passenger replied, "I have been sleeping on a stock man's back, but he's getting better now, and he won't stand for it."

UNION MAN IS NOT FOR CHAMBERLAIN

William Mackenzie, of Labor Council, Denies Pledging Self to Aid Democrat.

HANLEY IS AVOWED CHOICE

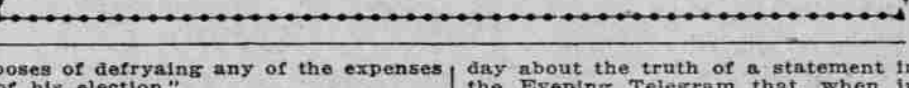
Engineer Reports That Organization Has Not Indorsed Chamberlain and That Lane Could Not Answer Questions of Council.

William Mackenzie, engineer of the Goodnow building, and a member of the Labor Council, was asked yesterday

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER SEEM CERTAIN OF ELECTION.



Rufus C. Holman. The Republican nominees for County Commissioners, Rufus C. Holman and Philo Holbrook, are receiving word from all parts of the county that their friends have been active in their behalf. So encouraging have these reports that there seems to be no doubt of their election.



Philo Holbrook.

day about the truth of a statement in the Evening Telegram that, when in Washington City recently, he had pledged his support to Senator Chamberlain in the presence of Senator Lane. The matter was made particularly pertinent in view of the fact that Senator Lane had requested an audience before the Labor Council Friday night in behalf of Senator Chamberlain. There was no Chamberlain indorsement.

"Oh, there's not a word of truth in that story," said Mr. Mackenzie. "Senator Lane flatly denied it before the Labor Council, and, in fact, said I had sold him and Chamberlain in Washington I stood, as I stand now, for William Hanley, and that I had given him and Chamberlain a true view of the situation. You can ask any of the boys. It's not a secret meeting when we suspend the rules and have in strangers to speak. Any of the boys can tell you what Lane said."

"There are two things I won't stand for. One is for being called a labor leader and the other is being accused of promising to deliver votes. Labor has had enough of leaders, and they can't be delivered like sheep, thank God."

Questions Stump Lane. "No, Senator Lane denied it flatly. He spoke for Chamberlain, but when I asked him why Chamberlain voted to prevent the postal employees from organizing and prohibiting them from associating with organized labor, the Senator said he didn't know, and it was the same with other questions I asked him. He said he would answer for Senator Chamberlain. He made certain allusion, the same as he was reported in the papers, about Colonel Wood and Mr. Hanley having land interests in Eastern Oregon and getting Hill money, and so forth. I had talked with Colonel Wood, and he said the Hills never gave a cent to the campaign—more the pity—and neither he nor Hanley ever had a dollar's interest in the land grant. So I had him write me a letter right here in this engine room, and I filed it as a part of our minutes. It covers the whole ground fully and shows Senator Lane is mistaken. You can get it from the secretary, E. E. Southard, at 721 East Fortlieth street, or I guess the Labor Press will print it as part of our public minutes."

Chamberlain Not Indorsed. "No, the Council didn't indorse Chamberlain, nor anybody. It stood pat on a former resolution as opposing Booth and leaving the members to decide for themselves. Everybody knows I am for Hanley and have been all the time. He is a big, husky, forceful man; he strikes me as the man to do something for Oregon and give the unemployed a chance. I hope to God he will. I know he intends to try, and that's more than you can say of Chamberlain. I'm sorry to say I've told him to get lost. I don't intend to let his high and mighty refusal to answer my questions as to his official votes as Senator. They aren't Colonel Wood's questions, nor Mr. Hanley's questions. I'm interested myself. So is Labor, and I don't think any public servant is above the people."

NO REPLY FROM CHAMBERLAIN—Refusal of His Paper Even to Allow Questions to Be Asked.

The following letter was handed personally by Mr. Depperman to prominent labor union man, to the managing editor of the Evening Journal, on Wednesday, October 23. He made reply that Senator Chamberlain was in the valley and would not be in till Saturday, when the letter would be shown him; but the Journal would not say what he would see fit to do. Mr. Depperman replied that Saturday was too late and called attention to the fact that the letter was addressed to the editor, not the Senator. The managing editor replied that the Journal could not answer for the Senator.

Portland, Or., Oct. 26, 1914.—(To the Editor.)—Local 87, of which I am president, is going to have a political smoker Saturday night and for my own satisfaction I would really like to have your explanation on the following, as I see no answer by Senator Chamberlain to these and other questions addressed to him: "Did he vote against the right of postal employees to organize and prohibit them from associating in any way with organized labor? I mean affiliating with, not just social intercourse."

"Is he the author of the Alaska railway bill? If not, I misread his literature about the truth of a statement in the Evening Telegram that, when in Washington City recently, he had pledged his support to Senator Chamberlain in the presence of Senator Lane. The matter was made particularly pertinent in view of the fact that Senator Lane had requested an audience before the Labor Council Friday night in behalf of Senator Chamberlain. There was no Chamberlain indorsement."

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CROSS, FEVERISH CHILD IS BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! If Tongue Is Coated, Give "California Syrup of Figs."

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of soft throbbing, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeiters sold here, so don't be fooled. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company"—Adv.

ture and have been contending he was. Did he vote with Aldrich on an iron ore tariff which was intended to be beneficial to the United States Steel Trust?

"As the time before election day will be so limited after our smoker, I would be glad if you see fit to make your reply public." L. R. DEPPERMAN.

TANGO REIGNS SUPREME

Edwin Bjorkman Pictures an Evening of Nervous Unrest in New York.

Edwin Bjorkman in the Century. It is after 8 o'clock in one of the smaller dining-rooms of a fashionable New York hotel. The middle of the room is cleared for dancing. At one end a small orchestra is working furiously at a melody that affects the mind like the triple distilled essence of nervous unrest. Every table is occupied by merry groups of men and women in evening dress. Above their heads are strung almost invisible wires, to which are attached colored lanterns, gaudy mechanical devices for changing colors and green toy balloons. Just as we enter, a stoutish, heavy-faced chap with a monocle slips the next man on the back and cries out:

"We must be gay, old boy!" The open square in the middle of the room is filled with dancers. They trip and slide and dip. They sidestep and backstep and gyrate. They wave their arms like pump handles, or raise them skyward, palm to palms, as if in prayer. There are among them young girls with shining faces full of lustrous curls; smirking young men with a leer lurking at the bottom of their vacant stares; stiff-legged and white-haired old men with ironed trousers and stern-jawed matrons with hand-made faces of a startlingly purple hue. But on every face, young or old, bright or dull, there beams the spirit of the place, amikr, for the spirit of the place demands gaiety at any price.

On the tables are strewn gaily-trimmed packages, open with a report, and yield up gaily-colored paper caps. Rubicund gentlemen place the caps over their bald spots, while women pick the big butterflies to pieces and put the fragments into their hair until they look like barbarous princesses. Men and women drink and dance, feast and flirt, sing and laugh and shout. The whole room is a riot of color and noise, a veritable apotheosis of gaiety run rampant in utter forgetfulness of the world's burdensome responsibilities.

We are five in our own party; a poet of international reputation; a lawyer in the front rank of his profession; a publisher and a literary agent; both of whom have earned solid successes, and finally I, who do not know how to class or appraise myself. The lawyer pulls down a big green balloon. It is sufficiently charged to make it bounce at the slightest touch, but not enough to make it fly away. We begin to play ball with it. At first we use our hands; then we develop a regular game. Nobody must touch the ball except with his head. We get excited. The game is taken quite seriously. The poet tries to keep a score. We behave like little boys in Springtime, when school is just closed. We play foolish pranks and laugh immoderately, but nobody else pays the slightest attention to us, recklessness being the order of the night.

Gay is the scene indeed; gay the music and the laughter; gay the wine that sparkles in the glasses; gay the swirling, swaying mass of dancing couples; gay the bright balloons and brilliant dresses of the women. And it is as if my mind's eye saw these words written in burning letters on the wall: "Leave care behind all ye that enter here!"

But out there on Fifth avenue a lot of unkempt, unreasonable men and women are marching savagely behind a black flag.

Old Cummings, the grocer, was noted for the wretched horses he kept. He employed a boy, Anthony, who was a very reckless driver. One day Anthony drove one of the grocer's worst old nags a little too hard, and the animal died.

"There!" cried the grocer. "You've killed my horse, you miserable boy!" "I'm sorry, boss," the boy faltered. "Sorry!" shouted the infuriated grocer. "Sorry be hanged! What good'll that do? Who's going to pay for my horse, I'd like to know?" "I'll make it all right, boss," replied the boy soothingly. "You can take it out of my next week's wages."

A STATE SCHOOL—CLOSED



Southern Oregon State Normal School, Ashland.

Economy: This state spends \$5,250,000 annually on its common schools. To be efficient, they must have trained teachers. Can we afford NOT to run the school (now existing, ready to open tomorrow) which train these teachers—shows them HOW?

A Square Deal: Southern Oregon has no institution to which the state contributes a dollar of support. Should this request, made on behalf of an efficient common school system for their children, be turned down?

VOTE 312 X YES

Paid adv. by Committee of the People of Southern Oregon—J. H. Booth, Roseburg; E. E. Blanchard, Grants Pass; W. H. Meredith, Wedderburn; C. C. Beckman, Jacksonville; E. V. Carter, Ashland; Wm. S. Worden, Klamath Falls; S. P. Moss, Lakeview; J. P. Wells, president Oregon State Teachers' Association, Western Division; secretary, Benj. C. Sheldon, Medford.

OREGON'S LEADING PHILANTHROPIST OPENLY OPPOSED TO PROHIBITION

S. Benson, owner of the Benson Hotel, of Portland, and known the length and breadth of Oregon for his great works of charity, public enterprise and civic leadership, takes positive stand against a "dry Oregon."

READ MR. BENSON'S LETTER CAREFULLY

HOTEL BENSON (Formerly New Hotel Oregon) Portland, Or., Oct. 29, 1914. Mr. S. Blumauer, City.

Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry regarding my views on the prohibition question, I desire to state that I HAVE NEVER BELIEVED IN OR ADVOCATED STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION. However, it is plain to me that we will eventually have prohibition of some kind or other all over the entire country.

In that case I would advocate National prohibition of the manufacture of whiskey after a period, say of ten years, which time would give the manufacturers an opportunity to dispose of and liquidate their interests and also an opportunity to engage in some other business. At the same time I would suggest that a reasonable compensation be allowed for the actual loss for plant and property made worthless by such prohibition.

IT HAS BEEN PROVEN THAT STATE PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT and that CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS IS AS LARGE TODAY AS IT EVER HAS BEEN IN THE PAST. Milder beverages, such as beer and wines, I do not consider harmful to any great extent and I SEE NO REASON WHY THEIR MANUFACTURE OR CONSUMPTION SHOULD BE PROHIBITED.

Yours very truly, (Signed) S. Benson

The "dry forces" have spread the impression across the state that Mr. Benson is an ardent Prohibitionist. Let his letter be the answer—that he advises you to

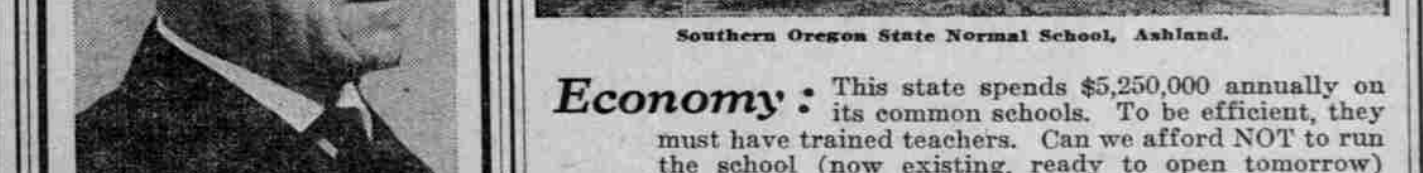
VOTE 333 X NO Against Prohibition.

(Paid Advertisement.)

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Harry Lane



Senator Harry Lane

Speaks Tonight. "PUBLIC WELFARE VS. SPECIAL INTERESTS." Washington High School, 8 P. M. (Paid Advertisement by L. W. Humphries, Journal Bldg., City.)

Compare favorably with \$650 Player Pianos sold elsewhere. Your silent piano taken in part payment perhaps can allow \$150, leaving but \$235 balance, \$8 monthly.

GRAVES MUSIC CO., 151 Fourth St.