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PORTLAND, MONDAY, NOV. 13, 1916.

HOT TIME AHEAD IN CONGRESS.

It now seems certain that the Democrats will have a plurality of only one over the Republicans in the House of Representatives, namely 216 Democrats to 215 Republicans, and that the balance of power will be held by two Progressives, one Independent and one Socialist. This is a situation without parallel since the Civil War, though in two Congresses there has been a majority of less than ten.

In the 45th Congress from 1877 to 1879 there were 151 Democrats to 142 Republicans, a plurality of only nine, and there were ten Independents, so that the latter could have turned the scales in favor of the minority, could they have acted as a unit. That, however, is a difficult feat for Independents.

In the 61st Congress, from 1889 to 1891, commonly known as "the Tom Reed Congress," the Republicans had a majority of only seven—166 to 159—but there were no Independents. By adopting rigid rules and by counting a quorum when members refused to answer a roll call, a proceeding which earned him the title "Czar," Speaker Reed contrived to get the House to legislate. In fact, three of the most important laws in the last half century were passed in the session of 1890—the McKinley tariff, the Sherman anti-trust law and the silver purchase law.

The ability of the Administration to put legistration through the House which has just been elected will hang largely on its ability to elect the Speaker and the majority of the important committees, chief among which is the committee on rules. In order to elect the Speaker, the Democrats will need to line up with them at least two of the four miscellaneous members and to have their entire membership present unless some Republican should be absent. The Socialist is likely to have more in common with them in principle than are any of the other dissidents, but Socialists are usually against the party in control. That is true also of men labeled Independent. If the Democrats can line up the two Progressives with them, they will have a majority of one. The fact that one of the two is from Louisiana implies that he is in open revolt against the Democrats.

Next in importance to the Speaker are the committees. Under present practice, committee places are apportioned between the two parties in the ration of their strength, the caucus of each party nominates its members and the House formally elects. It may be that, no party having a majority, there will be active bidding for the aid of the four odd members in securing the majority on committees. Those four will be able to extort some good things from either party, but the Democrats will have the advantage, for they control the Administration and the Senate. They can get patronage for friends of the four and can get appointments confirmed. Also, provisions inserted by them in bills to gratify the four will have a better chance in the Senate than would any legislative concessions made by the Republicans. But it will be a stormy Congress, and the contest two years hence for the control of the next Congress will be bitter in proportion.

WAR DEMANDS MORAL PURGING.

War has impressed upon the British nation the necessity of moral as well as physical and intellectual preparedness. The nation recognizes that it cannot be fully efficient to fight without perfect health, and that is impossible in a people morally unclean. This conviction has borne fruit in severe restrictions of the liquor traffic, such as a nation addicted to stimulants would never tolerate in times of peace, and in voluntary renunciation of liquor by many leading men and women, led by King George. But the health of thousands is being destroyed by sexual vices, which have become rampant in London and other cities, and the bishop of London has been moved to a more vigorous campaign than ever against this evil.

According to the bishop, white slavery openly flourishes in the heart of London, and Piccadilly is "the center of organized vice of the entire universe." Preaching at St. James' Church, Piccadilly, he said that men "more mischievous than German spies, male hawks, walk up and down this very Piccadilly night by night with an army of helpless and trembling girls under their surveillance, and who take from them the very money the girls earn by their shame." He called upon "the middle-aged men who are not allowed to fight and the women of London to purge the heart of the empire before the boys come back," adding this warning, "If it is to be still the old London, those who have died will have died in vain." He pronounced the question "a practical question which concerns the health and happiness of the people," and he appealed for aid to the working classes.

Not only the British nation, but doubtless all other nations engaged in the war, are realizing that only a morally purified nation can hope for final victory in a conflict such as is now raging. As the crusaders of the middle ages used to confess their sins and receive absolution as a preparation for holy war, so do the nations of the twentieth century begin to realize that they must morally purge themselves in order that those men who are spared by shot and shell may resist fatigue and the almost superhuman labors to which they are subjected. Thus it may be that the return of peace will find the nations of Europe purified as they have not been in centuries and prepared as a well-trained athlete for the economic contest which is to follow.

Revelations in the recent recruiting campaign in this country cause the belief that the next serious war in which the United States becomes involved will impress upon us with a force which cannot be gainsaid the need of a similar moral cleansing. The percentage of men offering themselves for military service who were physically unfit because of vice and disease was so high as to arouse alarm. Luxury, high living, vice, self-indulgence and lack of moral training and self-restraint have not only made the youth of the United States soft but have poisoned their blood. Such men could not stand up under the strain of war. By contrast, men came home from the Mexican frontier and from the voluntary training camps models of physical health and vigor, as much because they had been under moral restraint as because they had undergone severe physical training under the best sanitary and dietary conditions.

OREGON PROVES ITS SANITY.

Oregon has given proof of sanity at least on economic questions at the recent election which should retrieve its reputation among those persons who have avoided it as a field for settlement and investment because of what they consider its political vagaries. The people have rejected the single tax once more; they have put a check on excessive taxation by placing a limit on taxes; they have given the Governor power to prevent extravagance and log-rolling by the Legislature. They have also offered encouragement to ship-owners by exempting ships from local taxes.

Radical as most people consider the initiative and referendum, the people of Oregon have given practical proof of their disposition to put them to conservative use, for they have used the initiative to vote down economically unsound and to adopt conservative measures. Oregon has proved itself a good state to come to, and its good points should be brought to the attention of the whole country.

HAPPY BIRDS AND FISHES.

Elsewhere on this page is published a touching couplet or triplet, or something of that kind, which reads as follows:

Now mothers, dear,
Drive away your tears,
There will be no fear
For four more years,
Now that Wilson has won,
There'll be no shots from the gun
In Oregon, my Oregon.

These lines are doubtless indited to the matronly ducks and hen pheasants of Oregon, though why their progeny are to be perfectly safe from nimrodic exploits now that Wilson has been elected is not clearly expressed. Probably the idea is that sportsmen only sport in good times.

This may be true, but we might as well close up the fish hatcheries as well as wipe out the game laws. Falling into the somewhat difficult meter of the sweet singer of Tillamook, these lines to the she-fishes come to us:

Now, fishes dear,
Dry up your tears.
There will be no fear
For many years,
Now that Bone Dry has won,
For who can fish without a bun
In Oregon, my Oregon?

Yes, there's the dickens to pay in both field and stream.

FIRST, MOST ACCURATE, BEST.

In its gathering and transmission of the nation-wide returns of the late election, the Associated Press, always quicker and more accurate than any competitor, and always particularly in the forefront in the covering of really big news, outdid even its own marvelous record of efficiency.

Thus in Portland, The Oregonian, using Associated Press dispatches, was enabled to publish Tuesday evening, more than an hour before the polls had closed in Oregon, an extra edition giving conclusive returns from six Eastern states and partial returns from more than twenty others, together with claims of the party managers based on returns up to that time, and the statements of three New York newspapers, one of them Democratic, which declared Hughes had been elected.

From that time until the fact was announced late Thursday evening that Wilson had been re-elected by the definite placing of California's electoral vote in the Democratic column, the Associated Press, of all news gatherers, was the most prompt and most accurate with every development in every state. Every state was covered perfectly and every new return from each state was transmitted instantly, so that Associated Press newspapers were enabled to give their readers continuously from Tuesday to Friday what was undoubtedly the quickest and best election service ever rendered.

It was worthy of note that in all these dispatches nothing was published on the authority of the Associated Press that had to be retracted later. No statement was made on the authority of the Associated Press that one candidate or another had been elected until Thursday night, when the issue was definitely decided. Papers depending upon other news services were not in all cases so fortunate in this regard as Associated Press members. Thus a Portland afternoon paper issued an edition Wednesday afternoon proclaiming without qualification the election of Wilson. In several subsequent editions it was forced to tell its readers that the issue was still undecided.

POOR MAN'S SMOKE NO LONGER.

The stogie used to be the poor man's smoke, but it becomes less so every year that Democratic prosperity and war taxes prevail. Men yet living remember when it was possible to go into any country store in Pennsylvania or the Ohio Valley and buy stogies at a "nickel a grab." A barrel of stogies would stand in the middle of the store and the customer would throw down his nickel and take a handful. The larger his hand, the more stogies he got for his money. Gradually the price rose to four for a nickel, then to three or two for a nickel, the buyer being consoled by a little better finish and a little Havana tobacco filling in the native Ohio leaf.

The stogie was a product of the old pre-railroad days when freight was hauled in Conestoga wagons from the Atlantic Coast to the Ohio Valley over the National Pike. Two of the principal points on the pike were Brownsville, where it crosses the Monongahela River, and Wheeling, where it reached the Ohio. The teamsters wanted a cheap, long smoke and could not be bothered with filling and lighting a pipe, so the people twisted the long, green Ohio leaf into a rough cigar and named it after the wagons, the name soon being abbreviated into "stogie."

The stogie of the present day is fast losing all resemblance to that of the freighting days on the National Pike. The rough, handmade article gradually gave place to the machine-made, which made some pretension to smooth finish, but was filled with scraps instead of long leaf. Then came the Havana stogie, much shorter than the original and more nearly resembling a cigar. Now even the old-fashioned poor man's smoke is to be reduced in length and increased in price until it will be little akin to the stogie of the old days, which every Pittsburger used to smoke, whether he was rich steel manufacturer or day laborer.

VOTING IMPRESSIONS.

The large vote given the affirmative side of the anti-vaccination measure is, like the large negative vote given the negro suffrage amendment, an indication of the readiness with which people vote impressions and half-formed opinions.

The anti-vaccination measure was in effect an effort to determine by popular vote whether science after a long series of painstaking observations and investigations had reached a correct conclusion. Persons who have neither investigated nor observed, very nearly decided that science had made a mistake.

Probably it was the word "compulsory" in the title that caught the public eye. There is objection to compulsion in matters which the individual deems to be his personal affairs. Not everybody recognizes his duty to suffer personal inconvenience for the public welfare. The title untruthfully implied that compulsory vaccination is now practiced in Oregon, just as in another year the title of a single tax measure untruthfully implied that a poll tax was collected.

There is no compulsory vaccination in Oregon in the sense that the authorities have power to or do impose fines or imprisonment on those who refuse to be vaccinated. Vaccination is in times of danger from smallpox sometimes made a condition precedent to attendance at school or employment where one comes in general contact with his fellows. That is all.

Adoption of the measure would have invoked possibly disastrous consequences to education and business. With that law in force schools in which smallpox had appeared would probably be promptly closed and business houses in which there had been numerous exposures would be quarantined. A popular expression does not make smallpox any the less infectious nor prove that the medical profession does not know what it is doing.

The psychological effect of a declaration in the title of an act against compulsion of any kind is no less pronounced than the psychological effect of inclusion of the word "prohibit." Mere mention of "prohibit" implies to some minds that something is being wrongfully done and that it ought to be stopped. There is not the slightest doubt that a bill to prohibit physicians from prescribing calomel or operating for appendicitis would receive a handsome affirmative vote. And for that matter there is just as much so-called evidence that both these practices are dangerous and unscientific as there is that vaccination is a fraud.

IS THE FARM HORSE OBSOLETE?

It is still a moot question whether recent heavy sales of American horses for use in the armies of Europe has been of benefit to the farmers of this country or otherwise. It is true that the buyers have paid cash, but it is also true that some of the best breeding stock in the country has been sacrificed, which will make it difficult for us to regain our own footing in the horse markets of the world. But it is the opinion of many that we have only been getting rid of an "undesirable surplus," that the day of the horse was nearing its close and that the war came just in time to save the situation. A slump of 50 per cent in values had been predicted by some far-sighted ones in 1914. These prophets now regard the drain on our supplies of animals as a blessing in disguise.

These estimates are based upon complete faith that the farm tractor will prove an economic as well as a mechanical success. There is no doubt that many of the early difficulties have been overcome, and that a smaller machine, adapted to the use of a farmer of moderate means, seems reasonably to be assured. The questions remaining to be determined are whether most farmers are machinists enough to keep the tractor in running order most of the time, and whether its life under ordinary farm care is long enough to make it profitable. Observations by state agricultural officials have brought out the fact that a large proportion of farmers have an imperfect conception of the weather-resisting power of machinery. More implements rust out than wear out on most farms. This is as true, in the main, of expensive threshing machinery as it is of plows and harrows and the like. But the new tractor will need exceeding care if it is not to require replacement at intervals too frequent to make it profitable. Likewise, unless the owner is able to make minor repairs without sending to the city for an expert every time something goes wrong, expense will cut down any fancied advantage the tractor would have over the horse. Much more precise knowledge of the care of machinery will be required of the farmer of the future.

Our losses in horseflesh have been especially widespread because of the differing demands of the various armies. The English have made serious inroads upon the heavy stock; they like a horse that can make the ground tremble when he moves in mass. The French are absorbing our lighter horses; they pay a premium for animals of exceptional activity. The Italians want horses specially adapted to mountain climbing. These three classes of buyers bid fair to denude the market of pretty nearly all the horses of the intermediate weights that are to be had.

Is the horse obsolete as a farm requisite? That depends, as we have said, a great deal on the success our farmers have in their new role of machinists. But it may also be a condition forced upon them. Statistically, there are many millions of horses left in the country; but the trouble is that the buyers are taking the very best in the respective grades. Should occasion arise for a renewal of the supply, it would take many years to regain the ground already lost.

Quite in line with our esthetic development is the movement newly gaining force against the practice of farmers of renting space on their land for erection of unsightly billboards crying the virtues of this ware and that. It is a question, however, whether the farmer deserves the unqualified condemnation that is being heaped upon him by the apostles of true art. It is true that he often gets nothing but bad paint on his barn in exchange for the privilege of making it look like the bandwagon of a one-ring circus, but on the other hand he may reason that bad paint is better than no paint, and there are far too many barns that are guiltless of paint of any kind. It is also to be considered that so long as the railroads themselves permit construction of billboards on their rights of way, the farmer is not much to blame if he feels that he might as well get a little of the money that is going around and that can be had without any effort on his part. There are so few sources of income for the farm that are not won by the hardest kind of work that we must not blame him if he succumbs to temptation once in a long while.

WISE PROFESSOR.

By the will of the late Dr. Hans Zinsser, Columbia University professor, $30,000 is set aside for prizes to his three grandchildren, provided each can, between the age of 17 and 21, prepare, without assistance or advice, an acceptable six-course dinner for twelve people. In addition to preparing the meal, the young women, as the meal is served, must be clad in clothing of their own handiwork.

Before the death of Dr. Zinsser his eldest granddaughter, Miss Ellen Zinsser, now a junior at Smith College, underwent the same test and carried off a $10,000 prize. The others who will undergo the test, if they live, are Miss Helen Zinsser, of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Peggy Zinsser, of Smith College, and 9-year-old Margaret Zinsser, who resides in New York with her uncle.

While it is not entirely new for men of wealth to leave bequests to be distributed to their heirs who achieve success in the arts of household management, these particular bequests are peculiar owing to their magnitude and the fact that the winner must be something of an adept with the needle as well as in the culinary art. It is not likely that a young woman seeking to win a prize of $10,000 for cooking a six-course dinner would want to come before her guests unbecomingly gowned; so it is fair to assume that not only will these young ladies have a good idea of the groundwork of good cooking, they will know how to make their own clothing.

All four will get at the fashionable colleges, as well as at the ultra-fashionable finishing schools, about all of the educational frills that go with higher education. But at the same time other portions of their education will in no wise be neglected, for Smith College is one of the best institutions of learning in this country, and Bryn Mawr is not behind it in any respect.

With such educations as they will receive some grandfathers would have considered them fit to go out in the world and fill acceptably any station that might fall to the lot of a wealthy and educated woman. But the wily old professor knew, as we all ought to know, that book learning alone will not equip a young woman to conduct a household properly, and that is, or most people consider it ought to be, one aim of every normal and sensible woman.

No doubt many causes came knocking at the door of Dr. Zinsser, each asking a portion of his fortune. He wished to use it for the benefit of his granddaughters. He wished to give it to them that they might be happy, and he knew the best way to do this was to teach them to use their hands in useful employment and in an acceptable manner.

Charges and counter-charges by California Republican leaders as to who spilled the beans do not interest the party in the other states. All they know is that the beans were spilled, because some persons in California were more concerned in personal triumph or personal vengeance than in the success of the party and the supremacy of its principles. They now have four years for repentance.

The war is bringing forth a crop of new states. Poland is again on the map, and now we have the kingdom of Arabia. They make up for Belgium and Serbia, which for the present at least are mere geographical expressions.

The ban on evening dress at the Paris opera is one almost revolutionary. It is not long since doors were absolutely closed to all not attired in the extreme of "glad rags" and talcum powder.

Europe may envy the United States its prompt and bloodless way of settling all differences. The most deadly ammunition we have expended in the election is hot air, and it has no casualty list.

A third Christmas with Germany in occupation of Belgium is at hand, and the allies are still many miles from the frontier, except for the little northeastern corner.

There is barely room at the side of the decimal point to give the percentage of the whole vote received by Hon. Emmet Callahan, Progressive.

If the forecaster at Washington has anything cooler for this region, he need not tell of it. It is cool enough now to be uncomfortable.

Predictions of the war's lasting two more years are consoling, indeed, to the people who must pay high prices in consequence.

You cannot argue with the superstitious Republican who learns that Mr. Hughes had the thirteenth ballot.

Crook is a large county and will in time contain many people. Then division will be easy.

Hop prices stay around 12 cents in spite of the vote and the forebodings that preceded it.

It is more pleasant to put up with "infringement of personal liberty" than go to jail.

Depend upon Welchmen to break up a peace conference while the empire is at war.

Matrimony may tame Jack Dolph, the Oregon yell leader, as it has tamed others.

"Working his way through college" does not include beating his way to a game.

Elimination of tobacco in jitneys will cut down the traffic mornings.

Judge Landis thinks in big figures when fining rebaters.

It is now time to figure on the high cost of turkey.

Shortening the stogies lessens the evil.

How to Keep Well.

BY DR. W. A. EVANS.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letter will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where stamped addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such services cannot be answered.

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SIX-YEAR MOLARS.

Notice the mouth of any middle-aged man or woman when he or she laughs or opens the mouth widely in speaking or singing. The chance is that you will notice one tooth gone on each side of both upper and lower jaws. The vacant space is always at the same place—toward the corner of the mouth. If you ask a dentist which tooth it is that is missing he will tell you the 6-year molar.

It is significant that the loss of teeth begins with the 6-year molar. The reason is easily understood. The 6-year molar comes in at about 6 years of age. It seems to be the last of the temporary teeth. It is in fact the first of the permanent teeth.

The permanent front teeth are known to be of the permanent set because they come in the places of the temporary teeth. But the 6-year molars slip in unnoticed in spaces in which there have been no temporary teeth.

Boys and girls do not begin to brush their teeth until they get into school, begin to have sweethearts, and in consequence take pride in their personal appearance. The urge to brush the hair, to keep the clothes clean, to wear a tie, and to brush the teeth all ground in the same instinct. In consequence the 6-year molars have had several years of neglect before the habit of brushing the teeth is established. And then again they are not cleaned as easily as are the front teeth.

Presently the molars begin to ache. A dentist is consulted. He finds a large cavity. "The tooth is too far gone. It will be easier and better to pull it," is his verdict. And in consequence the unsightly gap so nearly universal in middle-aged people.

The 6-year molar is not a delicate tooth. It can be saved. To save it a habit must be changed. Instead of beginning the care of the teeth as a part of the pre-adolescent sex urge it should be begun in the home in the pre-school years. If children 4 years old and even younger were taught to brush and clean the teeth every day, and if they were sent to the dentist periodically, there would be none of these unsightly gaps at the corners of the mouth. By the time the 6-year molars are cut the habit of caring for the teeth will have been thoroughly established.

Diet on Weaning Baby.

Mrs. C. H. writes: "I will undergo an operation in December and desire to have my baby weaned by this time. Will you kindly give me suggestions for his diet? He is 13 months old, is well, and has always been in every respect. Has had natural nourishment until he was 11 months; since has had one or two bottles of malted milk each day, one feed of rice occasionally, one of baked apples occasionally. But I realize that he needs some systematic diet."

REPLY.

A baby 13 months old should be weaned and can be weaned without difficulty in the late Autumn. Feed him as follows:

6 A. M.—Six to eight ounces of warm milk and one piece of hard toast.

8 A. M.—Two ounces orange or prune juice.

10 A. M.—Same as at 6 A. M.

2 P. M.—Six ounces milk, piece of hard toast or a few crackers, an egg or some finely chopped meat or a chicken or meat bone or chicken broth. One vegetable, such as finely mashed potatoes, carrots, turnips or parsnips or finely chopped spinach.

6 P. M.—Same as at 6 A. M.

10 P. M.—Milk if necessary.

Not Advisable.

Mrs. A. P. W. writes: "I have been advised that a teaspoon of salt in a glass of cold water taken an hour before breakfast is a remedy for constipation. Do you think any bad results would follow such a course of treatment, continued for some time, and do you think this would be beneficial?"

REPLY.

There is no essential difference between a daily dose of table salt and a daily dose of Pluto or salts. Each acts as a purge and for the same reason. Do not take either. Overcome constipation by eating freely of bran, the rougher parts of vegetables and fruits and by drinking water.

Have an Examination.

Mrs. P. writes: "1. Would you advise taking tablets strychnine sulphate (1-60 grain doses) for chronic supraorbital nerve trouble of five years' duration, following removal of a section of that nerve previously and in which there has been aching and burning pain ever since, sometimes almost unendurable? 2. What would you advise to relieve a "singing" sensation in one (or both) ears of several years' duration?

REPLY.

1. No.
2. If you have not had your nose and ears examined by a nose and ear specialist, do so.

IT'S TRUE ONLY OF ONE PARTY

Only Democrats Can Elect President Without Eastern States.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In an editorial you say in case that Wilson is elected it will teach the East that a President can be elected without New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, etc. Yes, that is true, but only a Democratic President, because he has the solid South behind him. President Wilson should have but poor consolation to think that he was elected principally by the solid South and such states as Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Wyoming, while the great business and brain centers like New York, Pennsylvania, the Eastern states (Massachusetts, etc.) and Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan have all rejected him by such huge majorities that there can be no question as to their estimate of him.

There is just one ray of hope in all this, and that is that the House may be Republican and they can prevent him from doing any more harm. While he can bring a Democratic Congress to its knees, he will find that when he tries it on the Republicans it will not go. Otherwise, may the good Lord have mercy on us. I don't like your suggestion that we elect the President by a popular vote, for the South could pile up a "unanimous" vote for their candidate by keeping the negroes away from the polls.

A WORRIED BUT HOPEFUL REPUBLICAN.

No Battle Cruisers.

HEPPNER, Or., Nov. 10.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian November 8 I note the following interrogative under the heading of "Naval Gunnery and Federal Tax." "Has the United States any battle cruisers?"

Your answer is "no."

Hence, I also enclose a photo-engravure of the first battle cruiser of the United States Navy, and which was published in the February, 1910, number of Popular Science Monthly.

JOYCE P. DAVIS.

The picture is of a projected battle cruiser. It is not yet built.

Not Yet.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please state through the columns of your paper if the National Republican Committee concedes the election of Woodrow Wilson.

H. E. JOHNSON.

There has been no formal admission of defeat by the committee.

NEGRO VOTE IS SUPPRESSED

Why Popular Vote in South Is Less Than in North.

BEAVERTON, Or., Nov. 11.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please inform me why Alabama, which cast in this election but 119,000 votes has the same number of electors as has Iowa, which cast a vote of 495,003, and if the population of each state is nearly the same, why was not the Alabama vote greater. Can the colored population of Alabama vote or not? Georgia votes 238,200, Wisconsin votes 416,000, with electoral votes nearly the same.

C. H. FRY.

Representation in Congress is based on population, excluding untaxed Indians, not on the number of voters registered or voting. The 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution contains this provision:

When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive or judicial officers of a state or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male members of such state, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such state.

For many years the right of suffrage has in fact been denied to negroes by force or fraud in many Southern states, and Congress has authority under the above provision to reduce the representation of those states. Several attempts have been made to exercise that authority, but they have failed through Democratic obstruction in Congress. In consequence many negroes have given up the attempt to exercise the franchise in the South, many white Republicans do not vote, as they have no chance of winning, and probably many Democrats do not trouble to vote as their party is sure to win. In effect, the Democrats go into every Presidential election with a handicap in their favor equal to the votes of the Southern states.

PRIMARY VOTE NOT BORNE OUT?

Earlier Vote for Mr. Hughes Much More Than Doubled.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Wilson evidently has been re-elected, a circumstance the Republican party can blame themselves for. It is a foregone conclusion that errors made by the leaders of the party and through no fault of our esteemed nominee, Charles Evans Hughes, resulted in Wilson again slipping into the Presidential chair for a second term, which he promised faithfully four year ago he would not seek.

The Republicans of this State nominated Mr. Hughes by approximately 30,000 majority last May. The returns unofficially at present give Mr. Hughes a majority of 10,000. This is 20,000 less than he received in the primaries. What can 20,000 people be thinking of when they call a great American who stands for American principles from a life position to support him for President of the United States and then turn traitor to the party, to the country and to the man, is beyond my comprehension. The great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, would turn over in his grave.

I sincerely hope the weak-kneed Republicans who voted for Wilson will digest this and in the future think. Before the expiration of Wilson's term they will discover how Wilson has hoodwinked them.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The primary vote for Mr. Hughes was that given in a party contest in which two other Republicans participated. Mr. Hughes received 75,000 more votes in the general election that he did in the primaries, or nearly two and one-half times his primary vote.

NOW IT IS SUBURBANITES' TURN

They Should Pack Council Chamber to Urge Jitney Regulation.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In reference to the new jitney franchise which will soon come up again before the Commissioners, it will be interesting to note if the three Commissioners who favor the same will have backbone enough to stay by it, or be wheedled into opening up the whole jitney situation again, as desired by Commissioner Daly, who apparently never loses an opportunity to help out the union men. As for Commissioner Biglow he don't seem to have grit enough to line up on either side, seems a case of "watchful waiting" to see which way the cat will jump, as is his custom.

It does seem strange that union men who chiefly reside in the suburban or long-haul districts should be against the proposed franchise. They surely can see that if unfair competition is forced on the car company, whereby the cream of their business is taken from them, they, the suburbanites, would be the first to suffer by having a less frequent service to those unprofitable long-haul districts.

The people of St. Johns, Montavilla, Mount Scott and Sellwood should pack the Council chamber at the next hearing and demand that the proposed franchise be put into effect. There has been altogether too much cringing to this unregulated jitney business by the Commissioners. A SUBURBANITE.

Now Cometh the Prophet.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—In your interesting editorial Saturday on "Future Republican Strategy," you close your article with "Regeneration of the party should be fully completed before another Presidential election, so fully completed as to be undeniable."

Permit me to make a prediction about the Republican party in your columns which you will acknowledge, within the next 12 months, to be apparently true, viz.:

That the Republican party has met its Waterloo in 1916, and its only hope of survival will be in merging with the young Progressive party under the leadership of Hiram Johnson.

Although you express your opinion of the prophets by stating you would like to see some of them killed, I am going to venture a prediction that Hiram Johnson will be elected President of the United States in 1920 as the candidate of the Progressive party, and the Republican machine will be covered with rust at that time.

If you bear me no ill will for having personally advised your office some four weeks ago of the certain election of Woodrow Wilson, I trust you will publish this communication, as a curiosity at least. BUTLER JACK,

"The Bible Chronologist" and Evangelical Prophet.

A Wins.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—A bet B "that the brewers' amendment would be more decisively defeated than the bone-dry amendment."

At the time the bet was made both parties assumed that both measures would be defeated, but this assumption was not expressly incorporated in the bet.

Who wins the bet? Your decision will be accepted as final by both parties. F. G. AND F. D.

Inasmuch as it was not made a condition that the bet would stand only if both measures were defeated, A undoubtedly wins. The fair construction of the wager is that A bet that the brewers' bill would prove the more unpopular of the two.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian, November 13, 1891.

Chicago, Nov. 12.—Within a bomb's throw of the Haymarket, armed anarchists again tonight met the Chicago police. The result was an ignominous defeat of the "reds." No one was killed.

The midnight purchase of the Madison-street bridge became a realization yesterday morning when people began downtown and found their toll tickets no longer were needed. The bridge was literally littered with the torn-up tickets.

Washington—The famous claim of Ben Holladay against the United States for property taken and destroyed by the Indians bids fair to be settled soon. Congress has passed an act referring the claim to the courts for adjudication.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has agreed to furnish for the youth's department of The Sunday Oregonian, three articles on "Big Game Hunting."

Miss Anne Olsen, a maid in the employ of Dr. Henry Coe, beat off a night prowler near the Chapman-street bridge last night.

Grenville P. Kleiser, assisted by Ralph Hoyt, Miss Helen Barstow and Mr. Middlebrook, will give a literary and music programme this evening at Calvary Church.

Vancouver, Wash.—The "T. M. Anderson garrison" has been organized and a charter applied for.

J. H. Heller has bought the southeast corner of Fifth and Hawthorne avenue for $10,000.

Fifty Years Ago.

From the Morning Oregonian, Nov. 13, 1866.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—A Berlin dispatch of Nov. 7, by cable, says Prussia agrees in the appointment of Benst as the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. An attempt to interfere with the question is considered settled. If this view be correct, it will only cause Prussia more quickly to complete her national work in Germany.

London, Nov. 9.—The rumor of the failure of the Russo-Prussian alliance is unfounded.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cascade Railroad Company yesterday at the Cascades the following officers were elected: Captain J. C. Ainsworth, president; S. G. Reed, vice-president; J. C. Ainsworth, S. G. Reed and R. R. Thompson, directors; Theodore Wygant, secretary; S. G. Jones, managing agent; John W. Brazee, superintendent.

A Washington dispatch says the president on Saturday laid before his cabinet portions of his annual message. Among the late appointments are General W. H. H. Taylor as Postmaster at Cincinnati, and Albert Zieber as United States Marshal of Oregon.

Chicago, Nov. 11.—The court at Toronto yesterday condemned the Fenian, William Hayden, to be hanged on December 13. There is an increasing number of suspicious persons in Toronto.

The second semester of the Portland Academy and Female Seminary will begin on Monday, November 19. The school is in a flourishing condition under the able and efficient management of President Gatch.

SUNRISE ON HARNEY LAKE.

Red dawn had flushed the morning sky,
The sand-reefs caught its earliest light
As gray they loomed, remote, untrod,
Each tiny shell awhisper. I
Below me saw a lovely sight:
The lake, a sheet of blue,
Stretched waveless, pure and new
As if it came that moment from the hand of God.

The rising sun with rod of gold
Then smote the water's speechless lip,
And a sudden breeze ran lightly after,
And lo, a note of music rolled
Across the lake. With curl and dip,
The water rose and fell,
With hurrying, foaming swell,
To break upon the beach in waves of joyous laughter.

Thrice ten-score swans in snowy pride,
Beyond the surf called to and fro—
The surf that beat in mimic thunder—
So gracefully did turn and glide,
Each mirrored in the blue below,
The blossoms at my feet,
The blackbirds warbling sweet,
I thought elate with me in joy and wonder.

Oh, say not sacred Galilee
Alone the Master's footprint holds!
He deigns the deserts still to bless;
His feet are on this inland sea:
E'en in the buttercups' fairy golds
His shining steps I trace,
Behold his smiling face
Fair mirrored in the beauty of the sagebrush wilderness.

Cove, Or. P. L. ROBERTS.

If It Were Turned About.

SALEM, Nov. 11.—(To the Editor.)—If the advocates of a "bone dry" state have secured a majority of votes, we will, no doubt, be reminded, as justification for the measure, that the "will of the majority must prevail."

It is, however, a poor rule that will not work both ways, and if prohibitionists have a right to force people to absolutely abstain from beer and wine, then the anti-prohibitionists would have had an equal right to force the prohibitionists to drink either or both, had the majority been in their favor.

For it is certainly no greater tyranny to force a life-long abstainer to drink a glass of beer or wine than it is to force a man who during all his life has been accustomed to his glass of beer or wine to do without both.

The fact of the matter appears to be that both forms of compulsion are absolutely repugnant to all ideas of that personal liberty hitherto associated with American citizenship.

STUART MORROW.

Let's Be Optimistic.

PORTLAND, Nov. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Election day is past and we have felt the thrill of casting our first vote for the President!

Now that it is over, we are ready to settle down to just common, everyday life again. We can look over our husband's socks and mend them, and hunt up all the missing buttons and sew them on; in fact, we will take time to help him in looking up election returns and contribute to his happiness in general.

We have discovered we can think of our friends, and call them up over the telephone if time is too precious to call on them at their houses.

We are not going to settle down and talk "hard times" and think "hard times."

We are going to talk "plenty," think "plenty" and believe in everything and everyone, and just know they are the "best ever."

MRS. MATTIE B. ROSS.

No More Shooting?

TILLAMOOK, Or., Nov. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Please publish few lines you find below in poem form.

Now, mothers dear,
Drive away your fears;
There will be no fear
For four more years.
Now that Wilson has won
There'll be no shots from the gun
"In Oregon, my Oregon."

MAE E. FARMER.