

REPUBLICAN CHIEFS

NO FEAR NOW FELT REGARDING 1922 ELECTIONS.

DEMOCRATS LOOK AHEAD

Minority Party for Present Willing to Let Joe Run Senate and Have Responsibility.

Senatorial seats to be filled the coming year, 17 are now republican and 16 are now democratic. Inasmuch as the present republican majority is so large it is clear that to win the senate away from the republicans it would be necessary for the democrats to win the first place to hold all the seats they now have and in the second place win 13 seats now held by republicans. As to whether the democrats are likely to accomplish this, it is now too early of course for anything beyond the broadest speculation.

If one were asked whether the democrats are likely to win the senate it would not be possible at present to go farther than to say the thing is extremely improbable. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say it is practically impossible. In fact, for the purpose of winning control of the senate, the democrats are this year in a rather unusually weak position. To the extent that it is commonly the case, can they count on the "solid south" among the 15 seats now held by the democrats, only five are those dependably democratic southern states. The party can always count with complete confidence on electing its candidates. These five are Virginia, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and Tennessee.

In truth, stating it this way rather gives the democrats the best of the doubt. For one of these states, Tennessee, went so strikingly republican last year that it is a question whether it may not now be considered as a state which for purposes of political classification are called border states or doubtful states.

The other ten seats now held by democrats are in states which for the most part cannot by any means be called safely republican. Rhode Island, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Missouri, Nevada, Ohio, Arizona and New Mexico are states which in one degree or another are as likely to go republican as democratic.

Grip on 13 Uncertain. In fact, as to 13 of these states, especially Rhode Island and Rhode Island, can probably be said that their present appearance on the democratic side of the senate is due to the strength in 1916 to normal political conditions. The net of it is that the democrats are likely to expect to retain all of their 15 seats that came up in the election this year.

As to the 17 seats not held by republicans, which figure in the elections this year, at least six are in states in which democratic success in the past has been so marked that they can almost be considered as the republican equivalent of the "solid south." It is not normally to be expected that the republicans should lose states like Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It is unlikely, however, that the republicans should win in two of these states, Minnesota and Wisconsin, but it is unlikely that the democrats should win in one degree or another in New York, Maryland, Delaware, Connecticut and West Virginia.

Democratic Hopes Limited. The net of it is that it is almost a practical impossibility for the democrats to take the control of the senate away from the republicans this year. Only a parallel and somewhat side accomplishment it. The democratic party managers know this and do not count on that particular kind of victory. What they do count for with a confidence that is quite justified by conditions is to make marked senate gains and to get the psychological benefits of such gains. They especially hope to win away a few of the seats held by conspicuous republican leaders.

In the lower house, it is a different story. The democrats fully hope to make a great reduction in the present republican strength of more than two to one. Some of them go so far as to hope to win a majority for themselves in the lower house. This is more nearly possible than in the senate. It just happens that the particular states which hold senatorial election this year are so distributed in a political sense as not to give encouragement to the democrats. But the lower house elections will have the effect of making the conditions are curiously such that it would take less of a landslide to carry the lower house in the country as a whole than to carry the whole of the restricted number of states in which senatorial elections will be held to give a democratic senate majority.

Minority Looking Ahead. The democrats would be more glad to win the house without winning the senate than to win both. This sounds like the fox and grapefruit, but from the standpoint of political strategy there is soundness in it. In fact, some of the democrats limit their desires as well as their expectations to merely making gains in the senate and house, without going so far as to control the senate. The theory is that looking forward to the presidential election the democrats would prefer to have the party responsibility for the management of the country on the republicans rather than on themselves. They say that from their party standpoint it would not be advantageous to have responsibility for legislation at a time when the republican president could veto their work. The end of all this is that the principal democratic hope this year is to make gains so striking that they will be received as an expression of marked dissatisfaction with the republican regime.

In connection with some of these senatorial elections strikingly interesting situations are just now in course of development. Of the entire 22 seats involved, it is now expected that all but one, or possibly two, of the present incumbents will seek re-election. One senator to whom "ere has been attributed a disposition to retire voluntarily is that veteran democrat, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi. It is probable that only a voluntary refusal to run would eliminate him. He has long been in special favor in his state that he has been able to serve for years in the senate and before that 18 years in

the house. On the last occasion of his re-election to the senate he had no opposition in the democratic primary, which in Mississippi is the equivalent of election. If Mr. Williams should retire it is likely to mark the re-entry into politics of that extraordinary figure who was retired by his state four years ago, and who is credited with the wish for a new lease of power, James K. Vardaman.

Hoosier Has Opposition. One of the most interesting situations of the year will develop in Indiana. The incumbent, Harry H. New, will seek to return, and is sure to have formidable opposition. For some months there have been desultory calls for ex-Senator Beveridge to re-enter active political life. Just such a degree of organized crystallization as to make it likely that Beveridge will contest the primaries with New. He will have the backing of the republican party organization. It is also expected that the reported intention of Beveridge to join the association with Harding will be relied on to help him, but that Beveridge is one of the outstanding political figures of the time goes without saying.

He will have the benefit of a strong residuum of old progressive sentiment. His political strength during the many years he spent in the senate. Since his retirement he has been a most successful and fruitful use of his leisure as is alone enough to mark him as a distinguished man and to justify those who advise him to return to the senate. Beveridge's life of John Marshall is one of the best of the present generation. His oratory and history that has appeared in the present generation. His participation, if he does participate, in the present generation. He is one of the two or three most important political events of the coming year.

Indiana Doubtful State. Whether Beveridge should win the primaries or whether New should win them, in either event the successful candidate will have another hard run in the election. Indiana is at almost all times a doubtful state, and in the present year will be more doubtful than usual. Whoever is elected will have a hard run in the senate. Like the republican, first win that distinction in his party primaries, but when the republican candidate a close race. At the present moment many democratic leaders, both in the senate and in the house, are of the opinion that the republican candidate a close race. At the present moment many democratic leaders, both in the senate and in the house, are of the opinion that the republican candidate a close race.

Mr. Marshall as a public figure, regarded as more than a mere politician, and distinguished as Beveridge. He has frequently been said of Marshall that he has done injustice to his declining years. He has taken himself seriously. The jocular irreverence which always marked his public allusions to himself and to his colleagues is in his case a mere disguise to the public to let a just measure of his real value. All in all, it is reasonably certain that Indiana will be expected to have more political development in the coming year.

Massachusetts Senator Lodge will appear as a senatorial candidate for the sixth time. He has had a longer continuous service than any other republican senator. He is merely the republican leader in the senate. He is, in fact, a sort of symbol of the republican leader in the senate. He is, in fact, a sort of symbol of the republican leader in the senate. He is, in fact, a sort of symbol of the republican leader in the senate.

Lodge's Position Unique. It is to him both as a member of the senate and as the republican leader of the senate that will fall the responsibility for leading the fight for senate ratification of the results of the conference. He will give particular interest to his candidacy if it should turn out that our foreign relations are to be a part of the presidential election. So far there has been no public suggestion of any opposition to Lodge in the senate. The democrats, however, give voice to their opposition to give Senator Lodge as hard a fight as is within their power. How formidable the democratic opposition is normally a most uncertain and whimsical state, and the probability of a vigorous fight against Hitchcock is already foreseen by the voters with which the friends of at least three republicans are beginning to seek for their candidates the privilege of providing the republican opposition to this democratic leader.

Johnson Expected to Run. In California Senator Hiram Johnson's term comes to an end, and although the senate has no occasion to re-elect him, the very much greater probability is that he will be in the fight for the presidency. Johnson is a characteristically vigorous and picturesque. There is a considerable number of persons, both in California and out of it, who regard Senator Johnson as the leader and spokesman of a definite body of American political feeling and these persons have been active in their appeals to him not only to remain in public life, but to make his part in it even more energetic. In California Senator Johnson is credited with a willingness to accept re-election, but with an indisposition to take on a hard fight, unless his friends make their insistence effective. In Wisconsin Senator LaFollette will be for the tenth time put to the test of the date of his re-election, which always has had to meet the most violent opposition, but which has always prevailed.

In which Senator Pomerene comes up for re-election, the most interesting hint, so far, of nationally interesting developments has been the suggestion that Nicholas Longworth may try to secure the republican nomination. In New Jersey Senator Frelinghuysen will run for re-election, and Washington has heard that democratic opposition may be provided by one who in the past has provided the republican party with a "wet" policy, Governor Edwards. In Maryland the republican incumbent, who will seek re-nomination in the election, is Joseph I. France. During his term in the senate France has given

the public the impression of a rather eccentric radical. In New York the democrats have hope of defeating Senator Calder and are making careful preparation to that end.

Reed Bit Ambitious. One of the most picturesque situations will be provided by Reed in his second year. Reed is credited not only with the determination to run again for the senate, but also with ambitions for the democratic presidential nomination in 1924. Inasmuch as less than two years ago, at the last democratic national convention, Reed was subjected to an excruciatingly short and little short of being read out of the party as punishment for his lack of loyalty to Wilson and Wilson's policy, his role in the immediate future will throw some light on the volatile fortunes occasionally occurring in American politics.

In Maine, where the state is sure to return a republican, there will be an interesting fight to determine whether the republican will be the present senator, Frederick Hale. It is anticipated that Hale will have formidable opposition for the nomination, which the state is sure to return a republican, there will be an interesting fight to determine whether the republican will be the present senator, Frederick Hale. It is anticipated that Hale will have formidable opposition for the nomination, which the state is sure to return a republican, there will be an interesting fight to determine whether the republican will be the present senator, Frederick Hale.

If we turn now from these details of the course of national politics in the various states, we find a situation in which recessions from republican sentiment seem rather widespread. In many quarters Reed is credited not only with the determination to run again for the senate, but also with ambitions for the democratic presidential nomination in 1924. Inasmuch as less than two years ago, at the last democratic national convention, Reed was subjected to an excruciatingly short and little short of being read out of the party as punishment for his lack of loyalty to Wilson and Wilson's policy, his role in the immediate future will throw some light on the volatile fortunes occasionally occurring in American politics.

Leaders for Newberry. The republican organization has clearly determined to make Newberry's retention a party policy. The democrats, of course, will vote against Newberry practically unanimously. At least one exception will be the eccentric Watson of Georgia, who appears to be a radical when the rest of the republicans are at least six to one against him. The vote against Newberry will be taken by the democrats, and the vote against Newberry will be taken by the democrats, and the vote against Newberry will be taken by the democrats.

Some of us who observe the tariff-making closely think we notice a tendency to make a pretty thoroughgoing change in the tariff. It looks, in short, as if the farm bloc will be permitted to have its way in tariff making in the most of the things the present congress has done. If the farm bloc is permitted to dominate the tariff making, it will of course mean a high tariff. The farm bloc leaders say that if they are permitted to make the tariff high on farm products they will not object to high protective tariffs on manufactured goods in which the eastern republicans are interested. The probability is that the farm bloc will point toward a traditionally high protective tariff.

What the commercial and political results of such a policy will be in the present state of the country and of the world affords one of the most interesting speculations within the scope of the coming year, and the presidential situation that will be upon us within two years. There can be no possible doubt that the economic emergency brought about by the war has made the policy of a protective tariff different from what it was in 1919. The farm bloc is equally certain that neither the republican nor the democratic leaders are able to see as yet the political results of those changes.

Before the next presidential election comes, if not indeed before the end of the present year, the democrats of the south are apt to find among their ranks some mysterious stranger in the person of a high-bred business man from the east and north, whose interests in relation to foreign trade have been reversed by the economic changes which the war brought to us.

A Tax Law May Stand. A few weeks ago it would have been possible to predict with confidence that the republicans would not go to the senate in the elections of the present year with their record on taxation as it now stands. When the present bill was being finished, in November and October, it is a republican leader used to say, as the course of private conversations, that a new revenue measure would be made to serve for the emergency of the year, and that a new and more complete revision of the income tax and other aspects of the tax bill would be made in 1922.

Just now, however, the republican leaders seem to have ceased to talk that way. They say now that perhaps it is better to let the new bill stand as it is indefinitely. They admit that the public estimation of what the party would do has not been met. But they add that the principal thing that business men and other heavy taxpayers complained of was uncertainty. And uncertainty, they say, has at last been eliminated and would only be brought back by talk of a new revision in the immediate future. Moreover, while many of the changes that business men wanted have not been made, they say that they wanted have been granted. All in all, the probability is that the taxation issue will go before the country in the election this year in the shape in which it is now.

This is subject, however, to an important exception. There can be little doubt that the republican party will pass some form of soldiers' bonus bill, and it is certain that no effective bonus measure can be passed without entailing some degree of additional taxation. However the republican leaders may feel about the merits of "adjusted compensation," as the soldiers call it, or about the desirability of adopting such a measure now the compared with some future time, the factor of political expediency will be likely to lead the republicans to try to satisfy the soldier vote. It is true that as late as last July President Harding personally took upon himself the onus of opposing the bonus bill and by that opposition prevented its passage. But the republicans call it, or about the desirability of adopting such a measure now the compared with some future time, the factor of political expediency will be likely to lead the republicans to try to satisfy the soldier vote.

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But those same republican senators who persuaded Harding to take this burden in order to save themselves from the charge of having "kissed the soldiers call it, or about the desirability of adopting such a measure now the compared with some future time, the factor of political expediency will be likely to lead the republicans to try to satisfy the soldier vote.

It is believed that Secretary Mellon still feels as he felt last summer, when he was in favor of adjusted compensation for the soldiers. If Mr. Mellon could have his way, it is believed that he would undoubtedly prefer to be a business man free from the necessity of considering political expediency. He would say that the soldier's bonus should wait until the interest rates on borrowed money have gone to normal, and that the bonus should wait six months or may not come for a year or more. But the political necessities and the emphatic popular wish in favor of the bonus will promptly will probably receive an answer from the present session of congress.

In this connection there has been talk that the money for the bonus might be raised by modifying the War Revenue Act to permit the sale of light wines and beer, and taxing those commodities not only enough to pay the bonus, but to meet a congressional deficit. I know that the most minute and thorough computations have been laid before me, and that the result is that the bonus would be paid by the sale of light wines and beer, and taxing those commodities not only enough to pay the bonus, but to meet a congressional deficit. I know that the most minute and thorough computations have been laid before me, and that the result is that the bonus would be paid by the sale of light wines and beer, and taxing those commodities not only enough to pay the bonus, but to meet a congressional deficit.

For the rest, most of the legislation likely to be taken up by the congress in the coming year, and the extent of which political issues in the elections are likely to arise. Some of the coming acts of congress will be of a kind that will not divide the party. One example of this is immigration. The present immigration measure, which will be taken up by the congress in the coming year, and the extent of which political issues in the elections are likely to arise. Some of the coming acts of congress will be of a kind that will not divide the party. One example of this is immigration. The present immigration measure, which will be taken up by the congress in the coming year, and the extent of which political issues in the elections are likely to arise.

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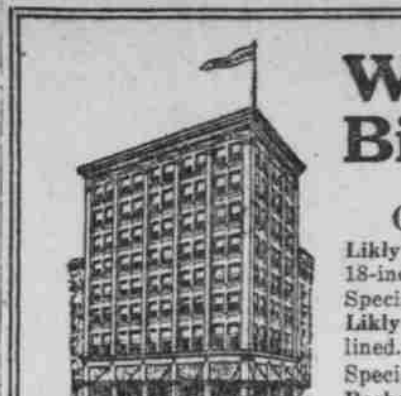
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Wallace Adjustable Lamp, special.....\$2.45
Adjusto-Lite, special.....\$4.65
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Electric Heater, special.....\$3.20

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Hospiclinic Clinical Thermometer; extra special.....\$1.00
Skookum Rat Poison.....25c
Dandelion Pills.....25c
25c Glycerine and Rose Water, special.....19c
5 lbs. Epsom Salts.....40c
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BAKER GOLD VEIN RICH

LAST CHANCE MINE PREPARES FOR BIG RUN.
Ledge is 3 1/2 Feet Wide and Shows High Values; Ventilation Is Problem.

BAKER, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special)—A gold strike at a great depth in the Last Chance mine in the Cornucopia district, reported last week, has proved even more important than was at first anticipated, according to Robert M. Betts, manager of the property who was in Baker yesterday on his way to Portland.

In a statement made today Mr. Betts declared that the ore body was crooked at the end of the 4700-foot tunnel and at an incline depth on the ledge of 250 feet from the outcroppings 1250 feet below the upper workings. The ledge is three and one-half feet in width and shows values as rich as those found in the upper workings, he added.

It established the fact that it is the same ore body as found in the upper workings, said Mr. Betts, "and goes back fully 1250 feet, insuring the life and permanency of the Last Chance mine for many years. It is certainly very gratifying, not only to the members of my company, but to the mining world, for it gives absolute proof of the permanency of gold mining in Baker county."

Mr. Betts stated also that mill operations would not be resumed for about three months. In the meantime an uprise in the tunnel will be started for fresh. This work, which will be extended through an uprise of 1250 feet, will be expedited, the manager asserted.

"Miners in the Clark crosscut struck the Last Chance vein of ore at Cornucopia on Friday, December 16, at a point 250 feet beyond where they expected to find it," said Mr. Betts.

"We have not had time to open up the vein to any extent but everything seems to be normal in a geological and mineral way. While the vein is on a slight pitch and but three feet in width the ore occurs in lenses so narrow, which is not an indication of a lack of ore."

"The first samples show the ore to be of a fair milling grade and if the intervening ground contains the same tonnage per square foot as the old workings, it will mean seven or eight years' continuous run before sinking will be necessary. The matter of ventilation is the first step contemplated and it is estimated that four months will be consumed in this work."

"The company will soon be in a position to handle the ore to advantage. Heretofore for a long time it was hindered by water in the mine which had to be pumped out at a great expense, by deep hoisting of ore, at more expense, and by the high wages, due to the war. The mine will now drain itself. Wages are lower and help more plentiful."

FRUIT MEN HAVE TO BUY

Missouri Apple Crop Wiped Out by Freeze of Late Spring.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special)—Orchardists of the Ozark mountain apple district of Missouri and Arkansas, reduced to a loss for C-grade Washington apples this year, according to a letter received by Mrs. D. F. Taylor from her mother, Mrs. H. A. Hays of Bentonville, Mo. Although the big Missouri fruit district annually ships trainloads of apples, the community's crop this year, as a result of last spring's late freeze, was a total failure.

"It seems funny," Mrs. Hays said, "to see the people who are buying apples, but that is the only way the children will get any for their stockings this year, and they will come from Wapinitash and Yakima, Wash."

Salem Clothing Store Sold. SALEM, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special)—Grover Powers, prominent Salem man, who was arrested recently charged with having liquor in his possession, was fined \$100 and sent to jail for 30 days by Justice Urutt when arraigned today.

Salem Clothing Store Sold. SALEM, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special)—William Zedel and Ellis Cooley of Silverton today purchased here for many years by Kofourer. The consideration was \$16,000, according to the purchaser.

CORPSE IS FOUND JOKE

Musical Case Is Dressed Up to Cause Excitement in Town.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Dec. 31.—(Special)—A practical joke of A. K. Stranahan, liverman, created great excitement here yesterday. Members of an orchestra left a telephone case at the Fashion Stables. Some one placed a robe over the case. Mr. Stranahan added a pair of shoes at one end, and then the troupe ensemble, including the supporting bench, caused all who beheld the layout to think at once of a corpse.

The report was stated that a man had been killed in an accident. City and county authorities were notified of the event by queries from individuals seeking information. The liverman in a very short time became the goal for most of the mates of the city. Business and professional men

REGULAR DAILY TRAINS

Table with columns: Leave North Bank Station, Leave Jefferson St. Station, Arrive Corvallis, Arrive Eugene. Rows for 6:30 A.M., 8:30 A.M., 10:45 A.M., 2:05 P.M., 4:45 P.M.

NO WAR TAX BEGINNING JANUARY 1

Trains receive passengers at North Bank Station, 11th and Hoyt Sts., 10th and Stark Sts., Steward Hotel, 9th and Salmon Sts., 2d and Salmon Sts., Jefferson St. Station, Front and Jefferson Sts.

OREGON ELECTRIC RY.

Corvallis Eugene

4:38 P. M. Leave North Bank Station.....4:39 P. M.
4:55 P. M. Leave Jefferson St. Station.....5:05 P. M.
7:40 P. M. Arrive Corvallis.....
Arrive Eugene.....8:45 P. M.

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Morning Oregonian

Portland, Oregon

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