

PEOPLE APATHETIC TOWARD ELECTION

Registration Found Light,
Due to Disinterest.

SULLEN MOOD IS NOTED

Disappointment With Leaders of
Both Parties and Their Fail-
ures Held Chief Cause.

BY MARK L. SULLIVAN.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—

(Special.)—One of the conclusions forced upon you after you have been looking into the politics of a considerable portion of the United States is that there is a mood abroad in the country to which the coming election provides no answer.

About what is going to happen November 7 the people are largely indifferent. In almost all the states the registration is low. The number of voters who are sufficiently interested in the outcome of the election to take the trouble to get their names on the books is small relative to similar elections in the past.

Women Increase Registration.
In a very small number of states—notably Indiana—registration is fairly high. In this state the registration is almost equal to that of the presidential year of 1920. But in this case, as in others where the registration is high, the explanation is found in the increasing number of women voters who are disposed to take advantage of their prerogative.

Up to the present it has chiefly been the pioneer women in politics that have taken part in the elections. But an increasing number of women who hesitated conservatively to go to the polls are now determining to do so.

Interest in Election Lacking.
With this qualification, which is no qualification at all relative to past years, there is everywhere evidence of lack of interest in the coming election. The mood of the people is largely one of indifference. But it is a little more than indifference. It is a mood of sullenness, of disappointment not only with both political parties and all political leaders, but disappointment with something not definitely visualized, beyond all parties and all parties. It is a mood of protest, an "against" mood.

The states in which this mood is most evident are the farming states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa and some of the states farthest west. The triumph which Senator Follette had in the primaries this summer constituted probably the most emphatic endorsement given to any man in politics this year.

Brookhart to Sweep Iowa.
Similarly, the majority that will be given to Brookhart in Iowa probably will be equal to the majority that any Iowa candidate for any office has ever had. The likelihood exists in spite of the fact that the conservative leaders of Brookhart's own republican party, including three ex-governors of the state, and thousands of business men will vote against him.

In Minnesota, while the present writer is not able to speak with so much confidence, the likelihood is much the same. If it were a square fight between Kellogg and a single opponent, Kellogg would probably lose.

Kellogg Opposition Divided.
It is only the fact that Kellogg's opposition is divided between the democratic candidate and the farmer-labor candidate that Kellogg's expectation of success lies. If the democratic strength and the farmer-labor strength were united, it would beat Kellogg. Also, it is significant that as between the democratic candidate and the farmer-labor candidate, it is the farmer-labor candidate that is clearly in the lead.

It is the custom in many parts of the country distant from these states to speak of the mood which gives rise to this sort of political expression as "socialism."

Socialism Does Not Enter.
That is absurd. La Follette is as far as possible from fulfilling the definition of a socialist. So also is Brookhart. This mood is neither socialistic nor revolutionary. The farmers of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and North Dakota are not headed for revolution. For the most part these farmers are home-owning, small capitalists. To them revolution, in the ordinary meaning of the word, is as odious as it is to any other essential conservative member of the community.

But it is a fact that not only in these states, but throughout the country generally, there is a mood of angry sullenness, of discontent with what is happening in the world and of suspicion against those who are directing the world.

Economic Aspect Not All.
If you try to probe deep into this mood you find it is true that a certain amount of it is economic. But the economic aspect is not all. If you go further than this and try to find the specific thing the protesting voter is angry about, you observe that in many cases he has not himself clearly visualized the reason for his mood. In a vague way he thinks that the government, national, state and local, is being dominated by selfish interests of one kind or another. He thinks that these big selfish interests have some kind of free-masonry among themselves, constituting an invisible government, made up partly of big business and partly of big politics, which keeps the ordinary man in the dark and exploits him.

Liquor Rouses Resentment.
If you probe still further than this, and insist upon getting some definite explanation of the mood of resentment, there are three subjects which you are likely to hit upon more often than any others. One is the matter of liquor and the enforcement of the prohibition law. Everybody knows that the law forbids the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. But everybody knows, also, that this law is flagrantly violated.

The individual voter, to whatever degree he is right, and to whatever degree he is wrong, believes completely that the law could be enforced if the law-enforcement officers of the states and the nation were sufficiently in earnest about it. Doubtless the individual human beings who have the responsibility for suppressing bootlegging could readily explain, if they had the oppor-

tunity, the difficulties which they meet.

Law Enforcement Demanded.
But these sullen, angry voters would be distrustful of all such explanation. They think prohibition could be enforced if the officials were in earnest about it. They suspect there could not be so much bootlegging unless there were some sort of connivance between bootlegging and politics. Suspecting this, they are sullen and resentful. Connected with this feeling is a suspicion that while the prohibition law makes it illegal for everybody to have access to liquor, the law in its actual working out bears down on the poor man, permits the rich, by some kind of defiance or evasion of the law, to have as much as they want.

FISH DECREASE RAPIDLY

HUMAN DESTRUCTION AIDED
BY MAMMALS OF SEA.

Experts at Commercial Warring
in Honolulu Sound Warring
Against Wanton Waste.

HONOLULU, T. H., Oct. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—The antique remark to the effect that there are as many good fish in the sea as ever came out of it represents just so much wasted breath and has no more basis in fact than the equally antique dodo myth, according to two of the speakers at today's session of the pan-Pacific commercial conference of the pan-Pacific commercial conference.

The taste of men for fish, fresh and canned, and the taste of about 18 varieties of carnivorous mammals in any shape were blamed by the experts for the rapid depletion of the Pacific's stock of supplies for Friday evening dinner.

Dr. Barton W. Evermann, director of the museum of the California Academy of Sciences, discussed the large fish catches of the lower mammalian scale, while C. McLean Fraser, professor of zoology at the University of British Columbia, dealt with man and his unreasoning pursuit of finned food products of the deep.

Man, according to Professor Fraser, has been so intent on catching salmon, halibut and others of the better known kinds of fish that he has failed to notice the rapid depletion of the source of supply. On the other hand, said the professor, he has overlooked other species of fish which make just as good eating.

Salmon, particularly, said the British Columbia expert, have suffered, and in many localities have been virtually wiped out. Dr. Evermann went still further and asserted that while the smaller food fish were being depleted, the great sea mammals that feed off them also are in danger of extinction. He urged closer study of the mammals of the Pacific, the largest mammals in the world, and listed 44 species as worthy of investigation.

He pointed his statements that full understanding of the commercial fisheries of the north Pacific could be attained only by the study of the mammals preying on food fish with the information that the stomach of one whale caught recently held upward of 3000 pounds of sardines, together with a miscellaneous assortment of smelt, anchovies, shrimps and squid.

Professor Ishikawa of Japan, in another address, dealt with the fisheries problems of the far east. Turning from fish to volcanoes, the delegates to the congress planned to leave late today for Hilo, island of Hawaii, to investigate the practicability of harnessing the power of the volcano Kilauea, 39 miles from that city.

ARMLESS HUSBY IS SUED

WIFE ASKS DIVORCE AS RE-
SULT OF LITTLE JOKE.

Mate Said to Have Asked Valuation
on Self With View to Ex-
Spouse Purchasing Him.

(By Chicago Tribune Licensed Wire.)
DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 28.—Relative value of one husband, minus an arm, but plus shrapnel wounds, is an issue in the divorce suit filed by Mrs. Agnes Thompson against Clyde Thompson. The bill, filed Friday, told how a little domestic joke started it all.

Laughingly, averred the plaintiff, her husband asked her to appraise his value, which she set at \$10,000. Thompson was said to have become serious, asking what his wife would consider a fair offer, if another woman wanted him.

"You should not ask more than \$2000 for me," Thompson was declared to have advised.

It so happened that "the other woman," as named by Mrs. Thompson, is the divorced wife of Thompson, now Mrs. Dorcas Pelletier. Mrs. Pelletier has retorted that Mrs. Agnes Thompson's first divorce, after she has hastened to place a value on both her ex-husband and his second wife.

"I would not give a nickel for any of them," she asserted, adding that she intends to save her money. She says she is happy in her second marriage and does not thank "the present" Mrs. Thompson for butting in.

SURGEONS ON DEFENSIVE

Research by Experiment on Ani-
mals Held Justified.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—A resolution recording the emphatic opinion of the American College of Surgeons "that modern progress in medicine and surgery is due very largely to research by experiments on animals" was adopted at the annual meeting of the conference last night. The resolution asserting that "new operations and new methods of treatment of the greatest value to man and to animals have been revived and perfected by this means," continues:

"Humane rulings governing animal experimentation, which have been in force for years, are observed in the laboratories of all the medical schools and medical research institutes in the United States."

"Diseases of animals which have heretofore caused sickness, suffering and death to millions of animals have already in large part been conquered."

"By this means the food supply of a famishing world has been enormously increased."

"To prohibit such experiments as proposed in California and Colorado would seem cruelty both to men and animals."

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Vote X 59. Dan Kellaher for city commissioner.—Adv.

MELTON'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED TO WED

Under-Secretary Gilbert Is
Happy Man.

SANCTION YET TO COME

Treasury Official Wins Quick
Promotion as Expert of In-
ternational Finance.

BY JANE COMPTON.
(Copyright, 1922, by The Oregonian.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—

(Special.)—Behind the reported engagement of pretty 20-year-old Ailsa Mellon, daughter of the secretary of the treasury, to S. Parker Gilbert, Jr., under-secretary of the treasury, 39, and poor but proud, lies the prettiest little romance that Washington has hugged to its heart in a decade of doleful years.

The official sanction of the match has not yet been given by Papa Mellon, for he wants his daughter to continue to reside over his cabinet household for the next two years, and, anyway, he believes she is too young to wed just now. But all circles of Washington society have accepted the engagement as a fact.

Frequent Visits Made.
There was many a knowing wink of the eye during the past summer when Under-Secretary Gilbert found it necessary so often to pass the week end at the Mellon summer home at Pride's Crossing, in the most exclusive section of the famous North Shore of Massachusetts.

It was admitted that matters of great import were pending at the treasury. It has been no mean task to handle the finances of the nation since the days of the war, but it always there was a twinkle in the eye of the young wizard of national finance as he boarded the Federal express for Boston, and it always there was a tell-tale smile on the face of the under-secretary as he returned to work in the grim and gray of treasury building at the far end of the avenue.

Political Tempests Rage.
Political tempests have beat down about the head of the young lover of the treasury, but he has not cared at all. The political head hunters have beat upon the doors of his office with axes whetted for the sacrifice. Petitions have been sent to President Harding demanding the dismissal of the under-secretary and the appointment of a "deserving republican" in his place.

Mr. Gilbert, it may be explained, has had the unhappy experience of being a holdover, not a leftover, from the Wilson administration.

Gilbert Smart Man.
Mr. Mellon found him in the treasury drawing a modest salary and wearing a modest mien when he came to head the financial branch of the government. The famous Pittsburgh banker, said to possess the second greatest fortune in all America, may be said to know finance and financial genius as well as any man in the country.

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Quick Promotion Won.
The young man naturally inquired into the story of the young man and particularly his history in the treasury department. He found that he had been in the treasury since 1918, as an expert on international loans, and that he had won quick promotion to his present position.

Mr. Gilbert confirmed. Their chagrin knew no bounds when President Harding sent in the name of S. Parker Gilbert for the new post. The senators hemmed and hawed and backed and filed out but they confirmed Mr. Gilbert.

The politicians drew up a list of undeserving democrats who remained in office a year after President Harding had been inaugurated. On the top of the list was young Gilbert. His friends protested. They said during the eight or nine years he had been able to vote he always had been a republican. He was easily shown by the record in his home state of New Jersey. But so important to Mr. Gilbert became the matter of his politics that the new "Who's Who" print beneath his name in large type the word "republican."

The association of the secretary, 37, and his lieutenant, aged 30, until the 12th of the month, ripened rapidly to a friendship which extended out of office hours.

Maybe Paw Saw Romance.
In the home of the secretary in Massachusetts, presided the secretary's daughter, a slim princess of wealth and social position. The admiration of the father for his young assistant was not lost upon the daughter. Gilbert often dropped in for a cup of tea. Miss Ailsa presided of course. Maybe Paw Mellon saw the budding of the romance, maybe not; but Washington agrees he could not have viewed it with dispassion. Young Gilbert has for four years been one of the most eligible young men in the government service.

And now this stalwart young man is to marry one of the richest heiresses in all the world—eventually to become the manager of an estate for which his treasury training has become none too wide or too important. Ailsa has been a great favorite in the diplomatic set and Washington gossip has supposed she would marry a title. Instead she is to wed the young government official whose real title was bestowed upon him by her father when he characterized the under-secretary as a "very bright young man, very bright."

Road's Value Is Raised.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—A tentative valuation of \$2,521,234 was fixed today by the interstate commerce commission upon the property of the Washington, Idaho & Montana railroad. The company itself valued its assets at \$2,507,000 on its corporate balance sheet.

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ARMIES MOVE ON FUKIEN

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Military Governor Leaves for
Shanghai; Warriors Fly
Banners of Pekin.

AMOY, China, Oct. 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Two armies flying the banners of the Pekin government are converging on the province of Fukien, where the local government recently was upset by a revolution said to have been engineered by a combination of adherents of Sun Yat-sen, deposed president of South China; supporters of Chang Tiao-lin, war lord of Manchuria, and remnants of the old military clique known as the Anfu club.

One force, 20,000 strong, sent by Chen Chiung-shan, the military governor of Fukien, who, it is openly charged, attempted to run with the hares and hunt with the hounds, and lost his office in so doing, left for Shanghai yesterday on a gunboat attached to the Pekin government squadron commanded by Admiral Sah Chen-Ping.

Hau Shu-Cheng, or "Little Hau," avowed militarist, who played a prominent part in the revolution, held a conference yesterday with Wang Yung-Chuan, personal representative of Sun Yat-sen and other southern leaders, at which it was decided that Hau and Wang should retire from the limelight in favor of Hsu Tsung-Chih, another revolutionary leader, generally known as the "trouble-maker of Kwangtung."

It is understood that Hsu Tsung-Chih in turn will retire when the assembly of Fukien elects a civil governor to take the reins of office.

Added to the political and military troubles of Fukien province is a financial problem, created by the recent failure of the Fukien bank, an institution that had the active support of the deposed tuchun, Li Hao-Chi.

Li Hao-Chi, the bank's treasurer is being held prisoner by the navy pending an investigation and adjustment of its affairs.

Rumania Changing Policy.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Intention of the Rumanian government soon to adopt a more liberal policy toward foreign undertakings and particularly with respect to development of the country's oil fields, was reported in official cables today to the commerce department.

Kelso Bank in Federal Reserve.
THE OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The Cowitz Valley bank, Kelso, Wash., has been admitted to the federal reserve system, the controller of the currency announced today.

Impressions that the Persian "Caravan" has left—

One lady who came to help her neighbor select some of our "Caravan" rugs expressed great regret that she had paid such high prices for ordinary rugs—when she could have owned some of these real art treasures from the Orient.

Another lady who bought several small "Caravan" rugs of proper size for her hall, said that the rich colors and color harmony—con-

sidering her adjacent rooms—have made her and her two daughters very happy. Before buying she felt rather "blue" with her plain gray carpet in the living room, which did not possess the needed richness to support her lovely furniture and hangings. When leaving she asked us if we could not help her dispose of her large, plain, gray rug so that she can get an Oriental in place of it. We told her we would do so.

A previous customer in Laurelhurst who is making a change in her home which requires new sizes in Oriental rugs, was surprised to learn that we will allow full credit on several of her used Orientals (less a moderate charge for cleaning the used rugs) in exchange for new pieces.

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