FOR FIRST TIME IN HISTORY OF THE NATION VOTERS WILL CHOOSE DIRECTLY ONE THIRD OF MEMBERSHIP OF UNITED STATES SENATE

Nation-Wide Campaign Nears Close, the Chief Issue of Which Has Been Indorsement of Wilson Administration for Which President Has Assumed Responsibility.

PROHIBITION IS ISSUE IN SIX STATES OF THE UNION

Ohio, Colorado, California, Oregon, Missouri and Washington All Will Vote on Liquor Question; Suffrage an Issue in Seven States.

By John Edwin Nevin.
(United Press Leased Wire.)

New York, Oct. 31.—For the first time in the history of the United States the voters Tuesday will directly select one-third of the membership of the United States senate. In consequence added interest is felt in the outcome. In addition to the senators an entire new house of representatives is to be elected. While the European war has interfered to a great extent with the general interest, the last week of the campaign witnessed an old-fashioned revival of spirit. Present indications are that nearly a normal vote will be cast.

In addition to the national feature of the campaign there are many bitter state contests. In six states—Ohio, California, Missouri, Washington and Oregon—the voters will pass upon the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Women's suffrage is a distinct factor in seven states. In Ohio, Nebraska, Montana and Nevada the women feel certain they will win. In North and South Dakota and in Missouri, the other states where constitutional amendments will be voted on, they frankly admit that they will probably be defeated.

The states which will elect United States senators are Kentucky, where a selection is to be made to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Bradley; Alabama, where the seat of the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston will be filled, and Georgia, where the successor of the late Senator A. O. Bacon will be chosen, and the following, where senators for the full term of six years will be named: Oregon, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Oklahoma, Nevada, North Carolina, Indiana, South Carolina, Georgia, Maryland, Arizona, Missouri, Colorado, Louisiana, where the incumbents now are Democrats; Idaho, Connecticut, Kansas, Ohio, South Dakota, Iowa, Vermont, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Washington, Pennsylvania, California, New York, Illinois, Utah and Wisconsin, where Republicans now hold the togs.

Root Will Retire.

In this connection several well-known figures in the national political world have retired and are not candidates to succeed themselves. Topping the list is Elihu Root of New York, who after many years of public leadership refused to submit his candidacy to the electorate because he has steadfastly opposed direct election of United States senators. Senator Root has declared that he believes he has earned the right to retire and enjoy his books and his friends, and he steadfastly refused all the persuasion of his party leaders to be a candidate. "Uncle Ike" Stephenson of Wisconsin is another "elder statesman" who declined to run again. He declared himself satisfied with his present honors and was willing to make way for someone else. Theodore H. Burton of Ohio, leader of the conservative wing of the Republicans in the senate, refused to be a party to a primary fight and also goes into retirement, as does George C. Perkins of California. Senator Coe I. Crawford of North Dakota and Senator Joseph L. Bristow of Kansas enjoy the distinction of having been defeated for renomination at the primaries. Representative Charles H. Burke beat out Crawford, while former Senator Charles Curtis won the nomination from Bristow.

The issue, so far as national affairs are concerned, has been clear cut. President Wilson, in writing a blanket letter of indorsement for the Democratic representatives, characterized their work as "progressive," and he assumed the responsibility for all of the legislation enacted by them. The Republicans generally accepted this issue, and the tariff was again one of the chief factors on the stump.

Both sides are confident. Democratic congressional headquarters admits that it expects to lose a few members of the house. The party leaders will not be sorry, as the unwieldy majority has been a source of real trouble to them. But they deny the Republican claim that their control of either the senate or the house is in jeopardy. Incidentally, Oscar W. Underwood, the Democratic house leader, will be elevated to the seatorship in Alabama, the fight there having been fought out at the primaries, where he decisively defeated Captain Richmond P. Hobson.

Ambassador Gerard Seeks Togs.

The general situation presents some very interesting contests. In New York state Ambassador James W. Gerard is the Democratic candidate for senator, and has taken absolutely no part in the campaign, being too busy in Berlin. He is opposed by James W. Wadsworth on the Republican ticket and Bainbridge Colby on the Progressive. The state fight here is also very spirited. Governor Martin H. Glynn and District Attorney Whitman are fighting it out on the Democratic and Republican tickets, but the Progressives, who have named Frederick Davenport, and the Prohibitionists, whose candidate is William Sulzer, who was impeached and removed from office, are a distinct factor. Sulzer has made a house to house campaign upstate and it is admitted will poll a large vote, which may have a distinct bearing on the outcome.

In Pennsylvania Boise Penrose is being opposed for reelection by Representative Mitchell Palmer, with the backing of President Wilson, and Gifford Pinchot, backed by former President Roosevelt. The tariff has been the main issue, and the three candidates have stumped the entire state night and day for more than a month. Interest in the senatorial situation has overshadowed the fight for state offices, but that also has been of a peculiarly bitter character. Local opinion is cutting a slight figure because the gubernatorial candidates are pledged to it as well as on record as favoring women's suffrage.

Ohio also presents a very interesting situation. The prohibition issue there seems to have dwarfed the interest in the election of senator, representatives and the state ticket. The voters will pass upon absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor and also upon an amendment repealing the Rose county local option law and the interest is intense. The suffrage question has been hard fought and the women are keeping up the struggle for the right to vote until the polls actually close. The fight for the United States senatorship here is between Warren G. Harding, Republican; Attorney General Timothy S. Hogan, Democrat, and A. L. Garford, Progressive. Governor Cox is a candidate for reelection, opposed by Representative Frank B. Willis, Republican, and James R. Garfield, Progressive.

According to most of the reports from Indiana there is unusual lack of interest among the voters over the outcome. Senator Benjamin F. Shively is opposed by former Senator Beveridge and by Hugh T. Miller, Republican. The efforts of the leaders of the various parties to stir up the voters have failed and it is admitted that the vote will fall below normal.

Bitter Campaign in Illinois.

In Illinois a genuine "Kilkenny cat" fight is in progress. Here the senatorship is the big issue, overshadowing everything else. Roger C. Sullivan, for some years the Democratic "boss" of Illinois, whose defection from Champ Clark at Baltimore started the slump for President Wilson that made the latter's nomination possible, won the Democratic nomination at the primaries. This, too, despite the open opposition of Secretary of State Bryan. Sullivan is being fought tooth and nail for election by Lawrence Y. Sherman, the present senator, and Raymond Robins, the Progressive candidate. In the eighteenth congressional district "Uncle Joe" Cannon is a candidate for come-back honors, and in the adjoining nineteenth William B. McKinley is also trying to get his old seat back.

In Iowa the struggle is a determined one. Senator Albert B. Cummins is opposed for reelection by Representative Maurice Connolly, Democrat, and Casper Schenk of Des Moines, Progressive. The Democrats are hopeful that the split in the Republican ranks will help them, and they are also making a determined effort to land a governor. The gubernatorial candidates are George W. Clarke, Republican; John T. Hamilton, Democrat, and George C. White, Progressive.

Election and fighting are synonyms in Kansas, and this year is no exception. (Senator Bristow was bowled out at the primaries by former Senator Curtis, but the latter has no certainty of election. Red headed Victor Murdock, running on the Progressive ticket, has been working night and day for the toga. His efforts have been ably seconded by the Democratic candidate, George A. Neeley, who insists that he alone is certain of election. The results will be very close. Here are also first class fighting men running for governor. Henry J. Allen, who fought desperately for Colonel Roosevelt at the Chicago Republican convention, is the Progressive candidate; Arthur Capper, a man's size fighter, is the Republican, and George H. Hodges, likewise of national fame as a scrapper, is the Democratic candidate. Incidentally, Kansas may have the distinction of furnishing a woman representative candidate in the sixth district. She has made such a wonderful canvass that her friends are confident that she will be elected.

In Missouri Senator William J. Stone is a candidate for reelection. He is opposed by Thomas J. Akins, Republican, and Arthur N. Sager, Progressive. There is intense interest in the women's suffrage amendment, many of the leading advocates of equal rights, headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, having stumped the state for the "cause." There is also a prohibition fight on a constitutional amendment which would make the counties units in liquor elections, which would do away with cities voting wet in counties which are dry.

In Colorado the coal strike is entering very greatly into the fight. Senator Thomas was attacked for his attitude on the sugar section of the Underwood tariff law, but he has had the advantage of a strong indorsement by President Wilson. The fight seems to be chiefly between the Democrats and the Progressives, with the outcome in doubt.

The situation in Idaho has been complicated by the arrest of State Treasurer O. V. Allen on an allegation of having embezzled $70,000 from the state. The Democrats have used this allegation as a campaign argument, and former Governor James H. Hawley, who is opposing Senator Brady, the present incumbent, claims that he is certain to be elected.

On the Pacific Coast.

On the Pacific coast the fights in California, Oregon and Washington are all interesting and bitter. The women voters will cut a decided figure in the result there. In California the existence of the native wine industry hinges on the outcome of the voting on the prohibition amendment. The interest in this fight is intense. Both the wets and drys have sent the best of their orators into the state and they have not overlooked a single hamlet. Governor Johnson is being opposed for reelection by Captain John D. Fredericks of Los Angeles, Republican, who came into fame as the prosecutor of the McNamaras, and by John B. Curtin, Democrat. For the senatorship the fight is between Francis J. Heney, the Progressive candidate; Representative J. R. Knowland, the Republican candidate, and James D. Phelan, the Democratic candidate.

In Oregon Senator George E. Chamberlain, the Democratic senatorial incumbent, is opposed by William Hanley, the Progressive, and R. A. Booth, Republican. The fight for the governorship, however, overshadows the senatorial contest. There are six candidates—F. M. Gill, Progressive; Will E. Purdy, non-partisan; C. J. Smith, Democrat; W. S. U'Ren, independent; W. J. Smith, Socialist, and James Withycombe, Republican. U'Ren, incidentally, is the author of the initiative, referendum and recall in the United States. In addition to the prohibition issue the voters will pass upon the abolition of the death penalty in capital cases, abolishing the state senate, making a universal working day of eight hours and 25 other special measures.

In Washington the big fight has been on the prohibition amendment, with both sides arguing its merits. In the senatorial contest Senator Wesley L. Jones has been bitterly opposed by Ole Hanson, the Progressive, and W. W. Black, Democrat. The attitude of Senator Jones in the trials of Senator William Lorimer, for whose exoneration he voted, has entered largely into the fight here.

These are the most spectacular of the fights. In the other states the interest is keen, but for the most part they are hardly of as much national interest as in those mentioned above.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH.
(Announced by Bordeaux War Office.)

Coat of Arms of France.

"Latest reports from the front contain nothing of importance to announce. At the center we have advanced in the region north of Souain. Everywhere else we are maintaining our positions."

GERMAN.
(From Army Headquarters at Berlin.)

German Coat of Arms.

"Yesterday our army in Belgium occupied the towns of Capelle, Bons and Bixachote in their advance upon Ypres. Also they made progress by attacks on Zandsoordes, Hollbeke and Wanbeke. They captured Commines, to the east of Hoissons. The enemy has been dispatched from so well protected positions, north of Vailly, where the German lines are formed.

"Later official dispatches from Constantinople state the Turkish fleet sank two Russian vessels, with no Turkish losses."

"The attack on Ypres is progressing favorably," the statement declares. "To the south we are gaining ground. The enemy has been driven across the River Aisne, and has suffered heavy losses. Our forces captured 1000 prisoners and two machine guns.

"The issue in Poland is still undecided. The Russians are slowly pursuing our forces, which continue to fall back in good order."

BRITISH.
(Given out by the Official Press Bureau at London.)

British Coat of Arms.

"During the afternoon, in an attack on Vailly, the allies drove back the enemy, inflicting heavy losses and capturing 1000 prisoners and two machine guns.

"In the forest of Argonne, to the west of Verdun and to the north of Toul, the Germans attacked fiercely, but were driven off with heavy losses.

"No definite decision has yet been reached in the northeastern theatre of war. West of Warsaw the Russians are gaining slowly but surely."

AUSTRIAN.
(Wireless from Count Berchtold to Ambassador Dumba.)

Austrian Coat of Arms.

"Strong Russian forces having crossed the lower San were repulsed after stubborn fighting.

"Our artillery blew up a Russian ammunition depot near Starysambor.

"All hostile attacks on the heights west of Starysambor have been repulsed.

"In the district northeast of Turka our troops carried several important heights which the enemy evacuated in retreat. Many prisoners were taken in these engagements.

"The total number of our war prisoners on October 23 was 648 officers and 73,169 men, not counting the numerous prisoners in both war theatres not already brought into the interior of this monarchy."

DR. C. J. SMITH WINS FRIENDS AT ASTORIA

(Continued from Page One.)

when he spoke of the statement made by his opponent that harmony was desired between the executive and legislative departments. He showed that if Governor West and former Governor Chamberlain had conceded to the wishes of the legislature, over $9,000,000 more would have been spent for needless appropriations.

"The executive of the state should not attempt to harmonize with the legislature," said he, "it would not be justice to the people. The governor is a good balance wheel on the lawmaking branch. I will say that if elected I will be agreeable to the legislature as far as I can and be square with the people. When the legislature exceeds its limit in proposing appropriations I will certainly oppose it."

In speaking of the labor situation, Dr. Smith said that he is opposed to the introducing of foreign labor where it would be a detriment to the poor man. He expressed himself as being opposed to the immigration of the Hindu, Chinese and Japanese laborers.

The speaker was heartily applauded at the close of his talk and hundreds flocked to the stage to shade his hand.

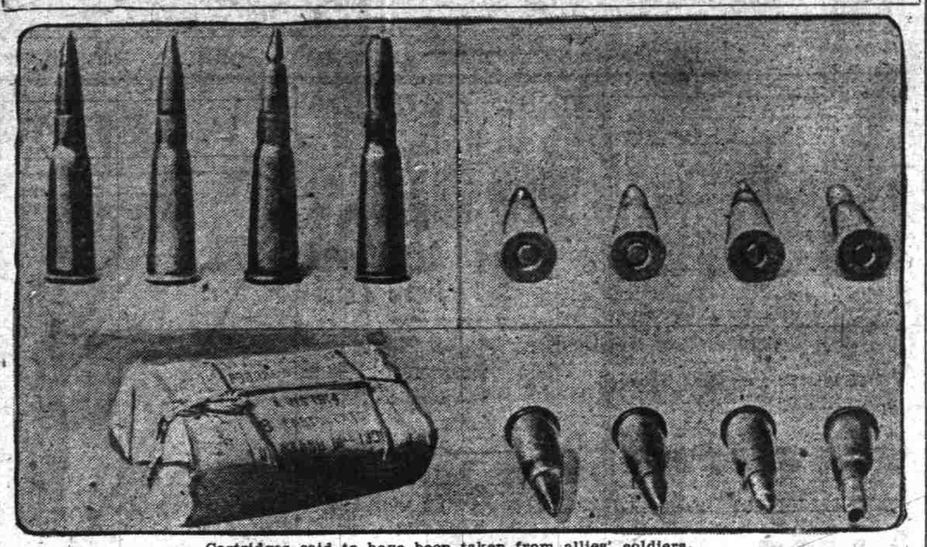
UMATILLA GRAIN SOLD $1

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 31.—At one dollar a bushel, most of the farmers who have been holding their grain sold yesterday and today, approximately 150,000 bushels changing hands. This activity almost cleans up the 1914 crop of Umatilla county.

Books for Clackamas.

Oregon City, Or., Oct. 31.—Several boxes of new books for the public schools of Clackamas county arrived in this city today. They were consigned to County School Superintendent Calavan who will distribute them, prorata, to the different districts. This shipment is in comformity with the law which allows each school district books to the amount of 10 cents per school child in the district each year.

GERMANS ASSERT ENGLISH AND FRENCH TROOPS ARE USING DUMDUM BULLETS



Cartridges said to have been taken from allies' soldiers.

M. Hirschberger, of Portland, has received from his daughter, who is studying music in Dortmund, Germany, a postcard, illustrating the "dumdum" bullets which the Germans allege are being used by the French and English.

This type of bullet, which is pointed with soft metal, usually copper, spreads out when it strikes an object, and, if this object is a man, it bores through with frightful mangling effect. Use of the dumdum was barred at a war conference at The Hague.

Hundreds of bullets, said to have been picked up on the battlefields by Germans, are being used to rouse sentiment against the allies, Miss Hirschberger writes, and photographs of them are put upon postcards for general distribution.

Miss Hirschberger intimates that there is little excitement over the war in Dortmund, for a season of opera is being held there with great artistic success.

WAR MOVES EXPLAINED BY J. W. T. MASON

Former London Correspondent for the United Press.

New York, Oct. 31.—The bombardment of Russian ports on the Black sea coast by Turkish warships is the dominant event of the week. If not repudiated at Constantinople to the satisfaction of Russia, this action of the Ottoman navy may lead to complications second only to the rivalries that began the Pan-European war.

The opportunity has now come for realizing the Slav's age-long ambition to seize Constantinople and secure an outlet to the sea, blocked neither by winter ice nor a foreign coast line. It is undoubtedly expected in Berlin to cause an important change in Russia's strategy. If Russia had no important interests to further by adopting strong retaliatory measures against Turkey, there would be no difficulty in holding the Mahometans at bay with a small force. In this case, there need be no change of importance in Russia's offensive movement against Austria-Hungary.

Germans Would Save Berlin.

But as facts are, Russia can gain enormously by subduing Turkey. A serious campaign against the Turks, however, will require Russia to divert a large part of her army that had been designated for the march to Berlin. This is where Germany expects to gain an initial advantage, to be followed up by creating possible discord among the allies in the peace conference, when, if there should be an allied victory, Turkey's fate must be decided. German diplomacy has succeeded in putting the supreme temptation before Russia. Whether the Slav will remain wholly true to the allied interests, or whether self-interest will step in, remains the momentous question of the immediate future.

Germany has failed to carry forward her offensive in western Belgium during the week. The dominant German military maxim to be always doing something, has been well emphasized in the coastal assault, but without result. This route to Paris, which was planned originally by Frederick the Great, to proceed via Dunkirk and Abbeyville, seems to have been closed to his twentieth century successor.

German Attack Fails.

The allies have held their own in Flanders and northern France throughout the week. That they have been unable to carry out a counter-offensive is not as serious as is the failure of the Germans to resume the initiative. The German campaign, when enemies appear on both flanks, has been explained by German writers, from Bernhardi down, to require that one enemy be crushed before the other has developed his maximum strength. For the second time, the western enemy has resisted the crushing process, and it is doubtful whether a third attempt as powerful as either of the two others is now possible. Certainly the battle of Flanders did not have the strength behind it of the first assault, directed against Paris.

Germany has admitted, in the course of the week, that a retreat has been necessary in Poland. Nevertheless, there have been intimations from Petrograd as the week ended, that the German retirement had been checked and a new offensive, apparently, was being planned by General von Hindenberg. The future strategy of Germany in Poland, however, without doubt, is now awaiting Russia's response to the Turkish temptation.

Former Portlander Dies at Pendleton

Pendleton, Or., Oct. 31.—Jacob Hohbach, a well known Pendleton business man, died this morning at 10 o'clock after a brief illness. He was 47 years old and was a native of Portland, to which city the body will be taken for interment. Mr. Hohbach came here seven years ago, and has since been engaged in the bakery business. His brother, Otto Hohbach, is in the same business here. He is survived by his widow.

Dickson Will Resign.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 31.—O. L. Dickson, for the past three years president of the White Pass & Yukon route, the pioneer transportation company of Alaska, and one which now controls the Northen Navigation and Northern Commercial companies, tonight announced his intention of resigning at the end of this year. He refused to make public his plans for the future.

HALLOWEEN NOISE MAKES NIGHT RING; SPOOKS DART ABOUT

Twenty-three Arrests Made as Result of Too Much Merrymaking by Some.

BOYS PLAY MANY PRANKS

Youths Have Uproarious Time, and Frequently at the Expense of the Other Fellow.

Shrill-voiced spooks, clad in bizarre raiment, fairly swept all Portland last night, the hours of their most extensive appearance being from 7 to 9:30 o'clock. Halloween it was, and noise and mischief were widespread. More than 100 reports of various disorders came in from badgered householders. Twenty-two arrests were made, with formal charges of "disorderly conduct" figuring in most.

Two boys, 12 years old, top the list. These boys were taken to the station by Patrolman Hennessy for stealing small articles from a store. In their pockets were found knives, [illegible] bands, tops, harmonicas and other articles.

A man at 687 Wasco street telephoned the police that boys rang his doorbell. Upon responding he found a speckled rooster on his veranda. He did not know what to do with the fowl, but was told an officer would call for it.

At 211 West Park street, boys pushed over a large wood pile. Several windows were broken in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and Raleigh streets.

At 286 East Hoyt street, boys entered the house and ransacked it during the absence of the tenant, M. L. Knaggs.

Paul Cardova, 18 years old, was found at East Twelfth and Oak streets by Patrolman E. Adams. Cardova was wearing a woman's dress and making things lively in that vicinity. He was booked for disorderly conduct for pulling the trolley from a street car.

About 9:30 o'clock, the calls from irate residents began to cease, and by 10 o'clock, most of the Halloween pranks were over. In general, the boys were more noisy than last year, but less given to bad acts.

You can't afford to lose happiness—it's the most valuable thing in the world! Every day you neglect making the home beautiful with the new Furniture and Rugs it requires is a day of lost comfort and contentment. If the world OWES YOU A LIVING, as the saying goes, it also OWES YOU A HAPPY, WORTH-LIVING-IN HOME. It's coming to you—you ought to have it! And "I HAVEN'T THE MONEY" is no excuse, so long as you have Edwards' big, liberal store to help you on your own terms!

Make your home comfortable and attractive and save in cash on the good Furniture described here.

Two Rooms, Completely Furnished—$8.50 Cash and $2.00 Per Week
Total Price, Including Rugs, $85.00

THE LIVING ROOM

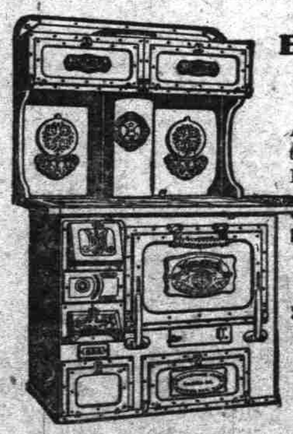
We have put every penny of value into it possible to give. There are more pieces and better articles in it than in any other outfit at anything like the price in the city. A living room complete to step into at

$45.25
$4.50 cash, $1 per week

The Dining Room Set $39.75

You will see in this outfit as in every other outfit at Edwards' why it pays to trade with the original outfit store. Other stores would possibly like to give you equal value, but they cannot afford to, simply because our rental and selling expense is far less. Price on dining set

$4.00 cash, $1 per week



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Your home deserves the best Heater made. Save one-third your fuel.

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or just about what you will save on fuel will deliver this **BASE-BURNER** Combination **Wood or Coal** Heater to your home.

Without any question here is the greatest heater on the market today. Is fitted with a combination duplex grates and burns either wood, coal or brickets. Has hot blast, cast end linings and double construction bottom which forces heat down, making a regular base burner which warms the floor, positively giving more heat with the same amount of fuel than any other heater known.

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