

COX IS ACCORDED EVEN CHANCE BY DAVID LAWRENCE

By David Lawrence
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Chicago, July 13.—Many things may happen to-day and election day. But if the polls in the presidential contest were to be closed tomorrow, certain other things would surely happen, such as, for instance, the election of Warren G. Harding, Republican, as president of the United States.

But if the third party movement develops even the minimum strength expected of it, namely, the carrying of Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota, Governor James Cox of Ohio, Democrat, may be the happy beneficiary and president of the United States.

However insignificant the third party may appear to Eastern eyes, and however much it may be derided as socialist, ultra radical and Hearst made, the fact is it does menace Republican victory more than it does Democratic victory, for the Democrats who nominated Cox of Ohio deliberately forfeited the West and chose to make their battle ground in the East.

After canvassing numerous delegates at Chicago and San Francisco, asking them not to attempt to say definitely how their states were going, but merely what they believed their own chance to be, the writer deduced from both Democratic and Republican opinion, a table in which the electoral vote would seem to be tending in a direction something like this:

State	Cox	Hard	State	Cox	Hard
Alabama	12	10	Wisconsin	10	13
Arizona	3	10	Louisiana	10	10
California	13	6	Maine	6	6
Colorado	6	18	Maryland	10	10
Connecticut	5	12	Massachusetts	12	12
Delaware	3	10	Michigan	10	10
Florida	8	18	Minnesota	10	10
Georgia	14	18	Mississippi	10	10
Idaho	4	4	Missouri	18	18
Illinois	32	4	Montana	4	4
Indiana	15	3	Nebraska	10	10
Iowa	10	4	Nevada	4	4
Kansas	10	4	N. Hampshire	4	4
Kentucky	10	4	New Jersey	14	4
New York	36	3	New Mexico	4	4
N. Carolina	12	10	North Dakota	4	4
Ohio	24	38	Oklahoma	10	10
Oregon	3	3	Pennsylvania	20	20
Rhode Island	5	10	S. Carolina	8	8
South Dakota	3	12	Tennessee	10	10
Texas	20	12	Utah	4	4
Vermont	4	4	Virginia	12	12
Washington	4	4	West Virginia	4	4
Wyoming	4	4			
Totals	284	277			

Necessary to elect 288
In compiling the foregoing table no effort was made to consider any of the so-called doubtful states as certainties.

CONGRATULATIONS AND FLOWERS FOR GOVERNOR COX



Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, Democratic nominee for president, photographed in his office at Dayton, Ohio, reading some of the many telegrams of congratulation which poured in. Many sent flowers.

but Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, New Jersey, California and Montana were placed in the Democratic column because Governor Cox would, if the election were held tomorrow, be apt to have better than an even chance of carrying these states, either because of his wet inclinations or, as in Ohio, because of his record as governor.

Similarly, New York and the New England states, as well as Illinois and the majority of the Western states, are placed for the moment in the Republican

column because Senator Harding would appear to have better than an even chance of carrying them, either because of his tendency to derive support from the dry side of the argument in the Western states or the accumulated resentment against the Wilson administration which in Eastern states seems to be the paramount reason for wanting a change from Democratic to Republican rule.

WEST WANTS "DRY"
New York state has just such a pent-

up feeling, whilst the Tammany stamp on the Democratic presidential nominee will alienate thousands of women voters who dislike Tammany not merely for their own record in politics, but because of its alleged affinity with the liquor interests.

Even so, there is no question but that even supporters of MeAdoo believe Cox will make a better run in New York than MeAdoo could have done, though in the same breath they contend no Democrat can carry New York this year and that MeAdoo would have swept the West.

Those who nominated Cox privately confirm the impression that a wet candidate can hope for little out in the West and must make his fight in the Eastern states.

ADVANTAGE VERY SLIGHT
Even assuming that the prestige of Cox will overflow the borders of Ohio into Indiana and corral the labor vote there and the wet vote, and following which the organization of Tom Taggart, candidate for United States senator, can mobilize the ticket this year, few Democrats entertain the slightest idea that a Democratic candidate could carry Illinois. So, with Cox splitting the East and deriving little success from the West, the table above gives a generous scattering of states east of the Mississippi to the Ohio governor, which, together with California and Montana and the solid South, would not be sufficient to elect him, but would put Harding in the White House.

But Governor Cox's chances to be president of the United States are, nevertheless, even, for a change in only one or two states in the foregoing table would put him above 268 and bring Harding below the majority line.

THIRD PARTY'S EFFECT
Supposing, for example, the third party nominates La Follette, or anybody else pleasing to the Non-partisan league, the chances are better than even that they will split the Republican vote, which is the largest in the Northwest. And then the normal Democratic vote would probably exceed either half of the Republican strength, thus giving Minnesota or North Dakota or Wisconsin to Cox.

If Cox won Wisconsin, his total would be 267, and if he won only Minnesota, he would have 263, either of which totals would elect him president.

On the other hand, should the candidate of the third ticket carry Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota, it would mean a total of 30 electoral votes and the result might be to give neither Cox nor Harding a majority, and throw the whole thing into the house of representatives for decision. Unquestionably as things stand today, the contest is a close one and the third party movement, while insignificant in its effect upon the Eastern or Middle Western states, has potentialities for harm to the Republican presidential ticket in Wisconsin, North Dakota and Minnesota.

PROHIBITION BIG ISSUE
All the calculations are based on the assumption that Cox favors light wines and beer for home use only, as proposed by Tammany and the states which dictated the nomination of Cox. This is an assumption which, in the absence of refutation from Cox himself, will be of further use to party workers eager to corral the largest wet vote possible. Should Cox steer clear of the prohibition question and suddenly take the same position as Harding on it, there will be nothing especially to commend him to the voters of New Jersey or Indiana or Maryland, where the inclination is Republican, all other things being equal.

Governor Cox's chances of winning the big Eastern states rest entirely upon his views on prohibition, which, despite the omission of any special plank thereon from either the Republican or Democratic platforms, is likely to be more discussed by the voters than anything in the platforms. It is the biggest vote getting or vote losing issue in the campaign.

Amity Methodists Dedicate Church; Debt Is Wiped Out

Amity, Or., July 13.—The new \$12,000 Methodist church was dedicated

Sunday. In the morning Bishop William O. Shepard of Portland area spoke to an audience that filled the large auditorium, and at the close of the sermon he called for subscriptions to raise the indebtedness on the building, a little over \$5000, which was subscribed.

At noon a dinner was served in the community hall. In the afternoon Dr. Edward Earp of Drew Theological

seminary of New Jersey gave an address. The dedication took place in the evening, conducted by Bishop Shepard.

For those who read or do close work at night a combination eye shade and electric lamp to be worn on the forehead has been patented, the lamp being supplied with current from a socket through a cord.

GET THIS HEALTH HABIT:

Drink a glass of pure water as soon as you get out of bed; drink a small glass of pure orange juice just before you eat breakfast; for breakfast heat two **Shredded Wheat Biscuits** in the oven to restore their crispness and eat them with hot milk or cream. All the nutriment needed for a half day's work—the mind clear and alert, the liver and kidneys active, the stomach sweet and clean. Try it for six days and see how much better you feel.



For a Greater Oregon

Oregon's Transportation Facilities

The industrial and commercial development of Oregon is dependent upon adequate transportation facilities. And Oregon is fortunate in having waterways and valleys that give natural pathways for steam and electric lines.

An ever-increasing number of ocean-going vessels are entering Oregon's ports, the navigability of the Columbia and Willamette giving water transportation to over 100 miles of the interior of the state.

Railway mileage, according to the latest statistics, shows:

Steam lines	3967 miles
Electric lines	682 miles
Total	4649 miles

This total averages but 3.21 miles of trackage per 100 square miles of territory.

These steam lines include the only water level entrance to the Pacific Ocean that cuts through the various mountain ranges stretching from the Canadian line to Los Angeles. This line has its terminus at Portland and Astoria, and gives a big advantage to these two cities in the long haul of freight, by the fact that the rise in altitude from Portland east to Spokane averages only 5.34 feet per mile over the entire distance of 370 miles. Freight from the east practically coasts from the Inland Empire to the Sea.

The enormous increase in manufacturing and agricultural activities of Oregon, along with the large increase in exports and imports during the past two years, has taxed the present transportation facilities until immediate need for improvement is evident.

Important work has already been begun in the central section of the state, where a rectangle more than 200 miles square is almost entirely without railroad facilities at present. The proposed Oregon, California and Eastern Railroad (famously known as the "Strahorn Project") is designed to open this vast and rich territory by pushing south from Bend in the shape of an inverted "Y," connecting with the Southern Pacific at Klamath Falls and with the Nevada, California and Oregon Railway at Lakeview. It is also proposed to build this line east from Bend through Burns and Crane, connecting with the Union Pacific at the latter point.

During the Great War practically all railroad construction work was halted, the increased mileage in Oregon during 1919 amounting to only 61.3 miles, while the increase for 1918 amounted to only 8.4 miles—the lowest since the Civil War.

With the return of normal peace conditions, the great railroads will keep pace with the other development of the country. As Oregon is served by four great railway systems, an expansion in our transportation facilities may be expected in the future which will have a great bearing on the development of unopened territory, and prove vital to the industrial and commercial growth of the state.

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