DR. LOVEJOY IS CONGRESSIONAL CHOICE OF DRYS

Nomination Formally Conferred at Prohibition Party Meeting Held Saturday Night at Library

The rejuvenated Prohibition party formally nominated Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy for congressman at a meeting at which 13 members were present at Central Library Saturday night.

D. Leigh Colvin, vice presidential nominee of the Prohibition party, will be in Portland next Saturday and Sunday and again the following Tuesday, Mrs. Ada Wallace Unruh announced, adding that while she thought it well for him to meet the committee, she had no time nor energy to devote to arrangement for a public meeting.

AMOS MADE CHAIRMAN

William F. Amos was appointed chairman of a committee with E. T. Johnson, who presided at the meeting and Mrs. Sommerfelt of Lents as other members, to arrange for a public gathering. Chairman Amos expressed himself frankly opposed to attempting to hold a public meeting, predicting it would be a failure and that it would be better to have no meeting at all then to have one with nobody there.

Mrs. Unruh upbraided Amos for his pessimism and suggested that the meeting either be adjourned or that the press representatives be asked to leave. Johnson opposed either alternative and said they should thresh out the matter.

DEMOCRATS ATTACKED

It was pointed out that the Democratic party had successfully staged a public meeting for its vice presidential nominee, but Amos declared that "liquor" had furnished all the money. Mrs. Louise Palmer Weber objected to reflections cast upon the Democratic party.

Mrs. Unruh declared she did not believe the Prohibitionists would elect either a president or vice-president, but they should devote all their attention locally to working for Dr. Lovejoy.

The meeting adjourned with instructions to the committee to do what it could toward arranging a reception for Colvin. He will spend Saturday and Sunday in Portland, Monday in Seattle and return again to Portland on Tuesday.

Amos announced after the meeting that efforts would be made to have a meeting in library hall, Central library, either Saturday night or Sunday afternoon. Plans for this must wait until Tuesday when some arrangements will be made with the library management.

"Inasmuch as both old party candidates are considered more or less 'wet,' we expect Colvin will take impartial shots at each," Amos said.

W. C. HAWLEY IS INDORSED BY PROHIBITION PARTY

Salem, Sept. 4.—W. C. Hawley, Republican nominee for congress from the first Oregon district, was indorsed as the Prohibition party's choice at a convention of the party here Friday afternoon. Steps were taken to keep the party organization alive in the first district. By filing a petition bearing 2723 signatures of voters of the third congressional district the party organization of that district was revived.

INDUSTRIAL LABOR YARTY ENTERS OREGON CAMPAIGN

Salem, Sept. 4.—Oregon's new Industrial Labor party was formally launched Friday evening when certificates of nomination and acceptance were filed with the secretary of state's office by the party's candidates for national and state offices. The party's ticket is as follows: For president, W. W. Cox of St. Louis; vice president, August Gilhaus, New York city; United States senator, C. H. Svenson of Astoria; secretary of state, Upton A. Upton, Estacada; congressman, third district, F. T. Johns, Portland; presidential electors, Felix J. Carlson, Anders D. Borglund, John Olson and Charles Bearman, Portland, and Nels H. Loff of Newberg.

N. Y. STRAW VOTE KEEPS COX IN LEAD

(Continued From Page One.)

portance of the various issues of the campaign in this territory may fairly be drawn, as follows:

That the overshadowing issue of the campaign is the League of Nations.

That the prohibition question is a minor issue.

COX STRENGTH GROWS

Summary table of three polls:

Cox	239
Harding	191
Debs	11
Undecided	48
Total	489
Democrats	156
Republicans	113
Socialists	3
Undeclared and Independent	217
Total	489
Democrats for Cox	126
Democrats for Harding	18
Democrats for Debs	4
Republicans for Harding	99
Republicans for Cox	10
Republicans for Debs	1
Socialists for Debs	3
Undeclared and Independents for Cox	102
Undeclared and Independents for Harding	71
Undeclared and Independents for Debs	4
Undecided	40
Total	207
League of Nations, yes	89
League of Nations, no	48
Prohibition, yes	3
Prohibition, no	7

That the cost of living issue is uppermost in the minds of a large body of newly enfranchised women.

That the traffic issue will cut a small figure in the campaign, the women being not at all interested in it.

A feature of these polls is the large number of voters, both men and women, who are undecided as to whom they will vote for. The number as especially large among women, but among men, too, the number is unusual. They comprise, in the main, a great body of independent voters who are anxious to do the best thing for the country and are waiting to see how the campaign progresses before they make up their minds. They are a body of citizens, for instance, to whom "slush funds" for campaign purposes, are extremely objectionable, and if such funds could be proved against either party it would probably cause a large number of them to vote against that party.

MANY INDEPENDENT

This attitude of independence is especially noticeable among the newly franchised women. Many of them, of course, will vote the straight party tickets that the men members of the families do. But despite this reservation there is a distinct attitude of independence among women that bodes ill for party "machines." Most of them evince the utmost consciousness of the responsibility so lately placed on their shoulders. The fact that so many of them desire to study the issues of the campaign before expressing an opinion indicates a desire to perform their duty at the ballot box in a creditable manner.

LEAGUE GROWS IN FAVOR

The League of Nations continues to be uppermost in the minds of an important body of the electorate as shown by the representative opinion of the poll. The poll today maintains the same ratio of those for and against the league as the previous polls did—that is, nearly two influenced in favor of the league to every one influenced against it. In today's poll 33 out of 202 voters were emphatic in stating that they were voting for Governor Cox because he favored the League, while 17 out of 202 will vote for Senator Harding because he opposes it. Out of the 489 voters in the three polls, 89 line up with Governor Cox on the league and 48 against him on that issue.

Of the 489 voters in the three polls, the percentage influenced in favor of the league is 18.2 percent, and against it 9.8 per cent. How this relative standing has been maintained for three weeks is illustrated by a comparison of the percentage figures for the three polls:

First poll (men)—For league 20.9 per cent; against league 10.7 per cent.

Second poll (women)—For league 18.3 per cent; against league 10.7 per cent.

Third poll (women)—For league 17.3 per cent; against league 10.6 per cent.

Two polls of women—For league 17.3 per cent; against league 8.4 per cent.

MEN STRONG FOR LEAGUE

These percentage figures are important mainly as showing that the support for and opposition to the league draw their strength about equally from both men and women. There has been an impression in some circles that the strength of the league lies mostly with the women. But, so far, these polls indicate otherwise.

The comparative unimportance of the prohibition issue in this section will come as a genuine surprise to many persons. All persons whose opinion was sought were asked to state the reasons for their preference. Yet, out of 489 representative men and women, only 10 are influenced either one way or the other by prohibition. Of these 10, three are in favor of prohibition and are influenced to Harding, while the seven who are opposed to it will vote for Cox.

DRY ISSUE DEAD

There are several explanations for this situation, but the most plausible is that the people have become accustomed to thinking in "dry" terminology and no longer consider prohibition an issue at all. Now that the eighteenth amendment is on the statute books, most people are inclined to turn their attention to other and more pressing matters. This is probably the correct analysis of the situation in the metropolitan district, but there are indications that this condition may not hold true in the smaller cities and in rural communities. That issue may develop into a big surprise as the campaign progresses.

COSTS ATTRACT WOMEN

With a large group of women, notably the housewives, who have to lie awake at night to think up plans to make both ends meet, the important issue is the high cost of living. Some of them announce their intention of voting for Mr. Harding in the hopes that he will be able to remedy that condition, but most of them will wait to see what happens. One thing is apparent—that they will vote for the candidate whom they think most likely to make prices come down from their present altitudinous heights.

Despite an active propaganda by interested organizations, the tariff seems to arouse little enthusiasm. The men are for the most part thinking of other matters, and the women do not understand it. With wages higher than ever before, the average workman at present is worrying little about the "pauper labor" of Europe.

PERCENTAGE GIVEN

Not because they are intended to give an indication of the relative strength of the nominees—for it is yet too early to attempt such a calculation—but merely because they are interesting for purposes of comparison, the percentage figures for the polls so far taken are here given:

For the three polls the figures are:

Cox	.468
Harding	.330
Debs	.044
Undecided	.098
Total	1000

For the first poll (men) they are:

Cox	.490
Harding	.418
Debbs	.024
Undecided	.062
Total	1000

For the second poll (women):

Cox	.456
Harding	.373
Debs	.045
Undecided	.126
Total	1000

For today's poll (women):

Cox	.510
Harding	.386
Debs	.005
Undecided	.099
Total	1000

For the two polls of women:

Cox	.486
Harding	.340
Debs	.022
Undecided	.111
Total	1000

WOMEN DIVIDE VOTES

The important deduction to be drawn from the foregoing tables is that women are no more inclined to vote "en bloc" than are men. They usually divide on issues in approximately the same proportion as the men do. This was indicated by the polls taken in New York in 1918, when the women voted for governor for the first time, and was again indicated last fall in the municipal election of New York city.

A comparison of the poll in which men only voted with the percentage table for the polls of women only will illustrate the point. The same relative ratio prevails between men and women, with the difference that the undecided group among the women is nearly twice as large as the men, that group among the men being only 6.2 per cent, while among the women it is 11.1 per cent. That, however, is to be expected, inasmuch as the men, being more accustomed to the ballot, are more ready to make a decision on such matters quickly.

The vote in the poll today is distributed as follows: Manhattan, 14; The Bronx, 23; Brooklyn, 27; Queens, 16; Richmond, 9; Yonkers, 30; Hoboken, 33; Jersey City, 40; Newark, 9; The Oranges, 1.

It's Money to You!

Lots and lots of people are using The Journal's Classified columns today. Most of these want something that you have to sell—a good many have something to sell that you want to buy. Read these columns today. These little "Wants" of the people are highly interesting.

If you don't find what you want to buy or sell a small "Want" ad inserted in The Journal—say about 12 words—at a cost of only 24 cents—might possibly buy or sell that something for you.

GRAIN MARKETING REPRESENTATIVES HERE FOR INQUIRY

National Farm Bureau Committee Arrives to Investigate Cooperative Organizations in State.

Representing more than 1,300,000 farmers, six members of the grain marketing committee of the National Farm Bureau Federation arrived in Portland late Saturday night to spend a few days in Oregon investigating the farmers' cooperative marketing organizations of this state.

In the party are W. G. Eckhardt, chief of the grain agricultural division of the Illinois Farm Bureau federation; J. G. Brown, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau federation; Herman Steen, editor of the Prairie Farmer; Harry G. Beale, treasurer of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation; E. G. Nourse, professor of agricultural economics of Illinois Agricultural college, and P. R. Bausman, county agent of Indiana.

The committee was recently appointed by President J. R. Howard of the National Farm Bureau federation to develop plans for the organization of a national wheat growers marketing association, which is to include wheat growers from every state in the Union. At a meeting recently held in Chicago, Aaron Sapiro, San Francisco attorney, was invited to present a plan for organization of the huge wheat association, and the visit of the committee subsequently appointed to investigate the feasibility of Sapiro's plan is now inspecting and conferring with the heads of the various associations in Oregon, California and Washington who have adopted the term contract advocated by Sapiro.

In the party which will confer with the delegates are N. C. Maris, director of extension of Oregon Agricultural college; R. Hector McPherson of the United States bureau of markets at Oregon Agricultural college, Joseph Passonneau of the department of markets of the Washington State college, R. C. Paulus, general manager of the Oregon Growers Cooperative association; U. L. Upson of the Oregon Poultry Producers association, Alma D. Katz of the Dairymen's league, and C. E. Spence, master of the State grange. Conferences will be held during Sunday and Monday.

J. F. Langner of The Oregon Journal, prominently identified with the cooperative movement among farmers on the Pacific coast, has charge of the party and its arrangements during its visit to Oregon.

HARDING AND ROOT DIFFER AS TO LEAGUE

(Continued From Page One)

But beyond that is wholly inseparable from it. The two are intertwined and interdependent to such a degree that neither could function properly without the other."

The permanent court, in the first place, owes its origin to the covenant of the league. It was because of Article 14 of the covenant, because of nomination by the council of the league and through the extraordinary preparatory work of the secretary of the league, that the commission of jurists was able to meet at The Hague and carry out its work so effectively. Had it not been for the league, the best that could have been hoped for would have been that some government of its own initiative might have called such a group of men together, but these men would have met with very little authority; would have been the mere representatives of chosen governments rather than of a world organization; would have been aided by practically no preliminary work and would have had such an inadequate staff as a single government could give. This, however, is the mechanical side.

SPIRIT DRAWN FROM LEAGUE

"Vitally more important is what may be called the spirit of the court. That spirit has been drawn entirely from the League of Nations and will, in the future, receive its greatest strength from the league. Consider, first, the vastly intricate problem of the method of selecting say, a dozen judges, to sit as a permanent court dealing with the interests of 50 nations. This problem hitherto has been utterly unsolved. Upon its many difficulties the second Hague conference in 1907 went to disaster. No way has, up till now, been found of solving the conflict of interest between the big powers who claimed the right always to have a representative in court and the little powers who refused to recognize any system of selection destroying the theory of the equality of sovereign states. The existence of the league solved this problem immediately. Already in the organization of the league itself a distinction had been made between the big powers who sit on the council by rotation and who form the assembly of the league. Around this scheme it was possible to weave a system of joint selection of judges by the council which gave the big powers reasonable assurance of constant representation on the court without, at the same time, forcing the little powers o recognize the representation as a matter of right. This solution, it should be noted, was proposed and put through by Elihu Root.

"The constitution of the court, therefore, will depend entirely upon the existence of the rest of the league. If there were no league there would be no method of selection of judges and consequently the world would be in exactly the same state as in 1907 when The Hague conference created a full court project without being able to agree on the method of securing its personnel. From this viewpoint it follows that a nation not a member of the League of Nations could not take part in the selection of the judges of this court, for it would be represented on neither the assembly nor the council of the league.

LEAGUE MORE ESSENTIAL

"But if the court is essential to the league, the league is a thousand times more essential to the court. It is through the league that the field of international agreements is going to be enlarged. The league already has functioning bodies for the creation of international understandings in international labor, health, transportation, disarmament, financial, etc. While every one of the agreements arrived at in international conference under the auspices of the league must be approved by the individual governments before becoming effective for those governments, nevertheless, the existence of a constant machinery of conference assures the development of a whole vast series of new agreements between the nations.

LEAGUE COULD BOYCOTT

"Indeed, the assembly, the council and the various permanent commissions of the league are essential to the laying down of understandings for the court to interpret and administer as the senate and the house in the United States are essential for the laying down of agreements for the supreme court to interpret. The league may never attempt to enforce any of the decisions of the court any more than the government of the United States has attempted to enforce any of the decisions of the court as between the states of the Union, but the league will always be a very powerful force behind the court of international justice, supporting it by the mere prestige of its presence and in the final analysis by the knowledge of every state within the league that the league may at any time use its power of economic boycott against a nation violating the covenant. The court is able to handle only questions of pure law. It is not empowered to handle mediation, arbitration or good offices, which functions are entrusted to the council of the league.

COURT NEEDS COUNCIL

"In other words, the settlement of a mere question of law might still leave untouched the more basic political questions involved, and such questions are wholly beyond the competence of the court. The court, therefore, will need the council as an essential corrolary in the cases which it may itself be unable to handle.

"This argument, it may perhaps be stated, has made a deep impression upon Mr. Root. He was much pleased that the council did not itself endeavor to settle the legal points in the dispute about the Aland island between Sweden and Finland, but instead referred it to a committee of jurists. He also admits that the decision of that committee of jurists on legal points involved may still leave some action necessary and recognizes a wholly legitimate field of activity for the political branch of the league."

The foregoing analysis, made upon the spot, by persons not a part of America's political controversy, gives some inkling, however, of what Elihu Root's difficulties will be in reconciling some recent Republican utterances, with his own experience abroad.

Petition Is Seeking Fill for Old Bridge On Borthwick Street

Property owners of the vicinity of Borthwick and Fargo streets are attempting to secure a petition asking the city to construct a permanent fill in the gulch now spanned by the Bortwick street wooden bridge just north of Fargo street.

The bridge was closed to traffic several months ago, and bents at each end were removed as the structure was considered to be dangerous. The bridge has been built for many years. Appealing to the city for relief the property owners were told they would have to pay for the improvement by assessment, as it will be of local benefit, and plans for an assessment district were at once started.

A street fill to take the place of the bridge will cost, according to estimates furnished by the city engineer's office, about $12,000.

Crushed by Brother's Engine

Marshalltown, Iowa, Sept. 4.—(U. P.)—Walter Sims, firemen on a Minneapolis and St. Louis freight train, today saw his brother, Jesse Q. Sims, a teamster, crushed to death beneath the wheels of his train. Sims attempted to board the engine to see his brother when he fell beneath the wheels. He died almost instantly.

Committee Dodges Duty Fish Controversy Thrives

By Ralph Watson

People generally, those who have followed the development of the fish and game commission imbroglio through the years, deprecate the recent action of the special legislative commission in refusing to delve into the causes for the squabble and to do what it could to settle the matter once for all.

Members of the legislature, actual and prospective, who see before them a session smeared with fish from organization to final adjournment, are uneasy at the outlook and not pleased that the committee appointed to throw the light of its investigation upon the troublesome mess refuses to function in the interest of legislative expediency and the public good.

COMMITTEE CRITICISED

All who know the situation, who have any interest in its seriousness and who desire unimpeded legislation at the coming session of 1920 believe that the committee did not move for the public good when it voted to adjourn without action; that it stands across the path of popular interest so long as it maintains the position it has taken.

All those who, close up, have watched the fish and game commission function through the years gone by know that it has grown and developed primarily into a political organization, and secondarily, almost incidentally, into a subordinate arm of the state government charged with the duty of administering the fish and game laws of the state. They sense that it has grown more potent in the propagation of politicians than of fish; more active in the protection of political interest than of game.

For years the work has gone forward systematically, the tentacles of political power have been stretched farther out, the forces of domination have been systematized and perfected, until now the voice of the commission's desire is powerful in the halls which created it and its touch reaches on beyond into local activities and municipal projects.

GRAVE CHARGES MADE

Grave charges have been made against the administration of the commission's affairs as conducted by the commissioners who compose the body. People recognize that these are either true or false; that, if true, there should be a readjustment in the public interest; that, if false, it is due the members of the commission that vindication be given them. That much is due to those who have filed the charges and have been cut off from their day in court, to the commissioners who are accused, to the general public which is vitally interested in the fair administration of all laws and all departments supported by public funds, and to the coming legislature which will have the problem to solve in the public interest.

CONTROVERSY NOT ENDED

The fish and game controversy has not been ended by the refusal of the joint legislative committee to function as the legislature intended it should. Everybody realizes that it cannot be ended until either the charges lodged against the administration of the commission's affairs have been disproved and the commission vindicated of wrongdoing, or proved and the commission convicted. Representative Bean knows this now, just as he did when he told the legislature of 1920 that the reorganization bill was an emergency measure framed to meet the conditions growing out of the quarrel between the governor and the fish and game commission, intended as a vindication of the old commission and as a measure which could be remedied at the next session. Senator Norblad knows that the same differences exist now that existed in January last. Representative Cross knows, or ought to know, that nothing but a full investigation of all the charges and counter-charges growing out of the quarrel, nothing but a fair and impartial hearing and public finding going completely into the merits and demerits of the case, will ever clear the atmosphere and pave the way for a sane, harmonious and unimpeded administration of the fish and game department.

OFFICIAL DUTY SHUNNED

It is publicly recognized and understood that the joint investigating committee, of which Representative Bean is the chairman, Representatives Cross and Hare and Senators Norblad and Lachmund are members, was appointed by formal legislative authority and given formal legislative command to make full inquiry into the facts and the allegations surrounding the fish and game commission.

It is publicly understood that they were charged with the official duty, not to vindicate the commission, nor to convict it; not to support the charges made, nor to disprove them, but to determine the merits of the controversy for the best interest of the public generally, the taxpayers of Oregon and the state government. For them not to function, to refuse to do what they were appointed to do, to sweep their appointed task aside by final adjournment without effort or inquiry, is for them to forswear their duty and to betray their trust to the legislature which appointed them and to the people whose agents and servants they are supposed to be.

Walla Walla Plans Warm Welcome for Cox September 10

Walla Walla, Wash., Sept. 4.—"When Governor James M. Cox, Democratic candidate for presidential honors, visits this city September 10 he will receive one of the most enthusiastic receptions ever accorded an aspirant for political honors here." This statement was made by Chairman W. A. White of the committee on arrangements for the entertainment of Governor Cox while in the city.

This will be the first time a presidential candidate has ever visited Walla Walla and Democrats here are planning to make it a gala event.

Because no one of the public meeting places in the city will take care of the crowds expected arrangements have been made for two overflow meetings, one at the Liberty theatre and one at the Mercy theatre, following the first address at the high school auditorium. These houses will accommodate from 1100 to 1600 people each.

Governor Cox, according to the present schedule, will be in the city three hours, from 7 until 10 o'clock in the evening and from here he will leave on his special train for Bellingham, making no stops on the way.

Concerning the attitude toward Governor Cox here Chairman White says: "Governor Cox is popular here partly for his League of Nations stand, partly for his outspoken fearlessness on every question and partly because of the gloom that the nomination of Harding cast over Republicans.

"Mr. Harding's views on dollar wheat and the farmers' loan bank do not in my opinion strike a responsive chord in this section."

Kills Boy in Watermelon Patch

Turlock, Cal., Sept. 4.—(U. P.)—Whether Louis Cooper, aged 16 years, who was killed here today, shot himself accidentally or was shot by another boy standing guard over a watermelon patch, was an unanswered question tonight. Young Cooper was found dead in the melon patch, two charges of shot from a shotgun having entered his body.

DANCING TAUGHT

ALL NEW STEPS AND POPULAR DANCES TAUGHT in 8 3-HOUR LESSONS—Ladies $3, Gentlemen $5. De Roney's beautiful academy, 23d and Washington. Beginners' class starts Monday and Thursday evenings. Advanced class Tuesday evening 8 to 11:30. Plenty of desirable partners and practice—no embarrassment. Separate step room and extra teachers for backward pupils. My latest book describing all dances, etiquet, etc., free. You can never learn dancing by taking private lessons from inferior teachers or in short class lessons with no partners to practice with. Our classes are large and select. The social feature alone is worth double the price. Join a real school, meet refined people, learn from America's most graceful dancers and successful instructors. If you desire the most simple ball room dance or most beautiful stage or exhibition dance call at once. Normal instructions for teachers. Phone Main 7656. Private lessons all hours.

When the "Golden Rule" Prevails

Joy Is Unconfined!

May the time be not far distant when all discord, unrest and turmoil between "labor and capital" will have passed—at Edwards harmony must and does prevail; all dictatorial attitude is taboo.

Workers' appreciation of the square-deal policy is expressed not in words, but in deeds. A direct example of organization harmony (contented workers), is shown clearly by the quality of ser ice rendered.

With all working together like a large family, waste and breakage are eliminated; efficiency and service are increased. Naturally, expenses are decreased and labor shares the fruit.

Organization efficiency bonuses are paid by Edwards every three months. You will no doubt be interested in knowing that this store employs 44 people.

The average earnings for each during the first six months of this year were:

Men, $7.36 Per Day
Women, $4.20 Per Day

A Good Place To Trade
Edwards Furniture—5th & Oak
Easy Terms—No Interest

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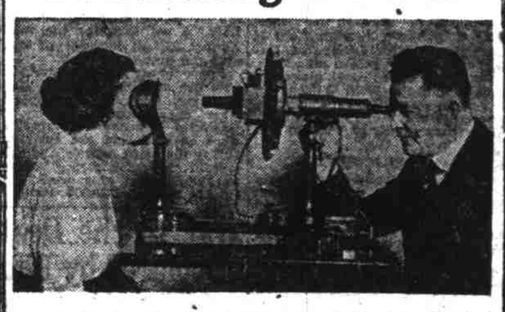
Seeing Power Is Producing Power



Our Ophthalmometer is one of the most scientific eye-testing instruments in the world. With it we can detect error of vision instantly.

In order to be a producer one must function efficiently in every faculty. In these days of hard eye work the help of good glasses is necessary to a large majority between school age and the meridian of life. The person over 50 who can do without glasses very probably has never done the work most people want to accomplish.

Eyesight Specialist

Thompson service is not a half-hearted service—we go all the way. We start by giving your eyes the most thorough and scientific examination possible. Then, after we have consulted your wishes in the matter of style we proceed to turn out a complete pair of glasses made to the measure of your needs and requirements. This individual service is what makes the Thompson Optical Institute the standard for all comparisons in eyeglass service.

We Offer You Complete Service

Complete lens-grinding factory on premises.

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Portland's Largest, Most Modern, Best Equipped, Exclusive Optical Establishment

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