WETNESS DITCHED IN NEW JERSEY AS CAMPAIGN ISSUE

By David Lawrence

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Trenton, N. J., Oct. 9.—New Jersey, which was confidently counted upon to cast its electoral vote for Cox because of his supposed friendliness to the wet side of the prohibition controversy, is today more Republican than Democratic, though the Democrats have at last begun to work effectively and may reduce what might otherwise have been an overwhelming majority.

As it is, the chances are that New Jersey will go Republican by 50,000. Majorities this year should be cut in half or doubled as the case may be on account of the woman vote, and while 50,000 is a normal Republican majority in New Jersey, the woman vote could easily bring it to 100,000.

STATE APPEARS DRY

New Jersey, it will be recalled, pressed the wet movement in the Democratic party. Governor Edwards carried the state two years ago with his statement that he would make Jersey "as wet as the Atlantic ocean," but times have changed since then. Witness the spectacle of the same Governor Edwards presiding this week at the Democratic convention where a wet plank offered for the state platform was rejected on the grounds of "expediency."

Woman suffrage is responsible for the tactics of the Democratic leaders. The women in the Democratic party forced a change. Moreover, the wet elements had been uncompromising foes of woman suffrage. With two such causes for dissatisfaction, it was essential from a political standpoint to forget the wet question and endeavor to muster the woman vote for the Democratic candidate on the League of Nations issue.

EDWARDS' EXPLANATION

Governor Edwards himself is quoted as having explained the situation thus:

"The platform of the Democratic party of New Jersey ignores the liquor question as a matter of policy. I didn't vote on the resolution because as presiding officer of the convention I was not called upon to do so. Those who opposed the resolution favoring a wet plank had a majority of five in the convention. As presiding officer of the convention I was not called upon to vote. Those who opposed the Nugent resolution had a majority on five in the convention. As presiding officer I gave them all and more than was coming to them. Ignoring the dry issue cannot be interpreted to mean that the party in New Jersey has undergone a change of heart. The majority simply believe it was good policy to leave such a plank out of the platform this year."

The same reporter who interviewed Governor Edwards asked him how he would have voted on the Nugent resolution had he been called upon to make a public expression before the convention.

"If I answer that question," he said, "I will be misconstrued by the public."

ISSUE IS IGNORED

Things have come to a pretty pass in the Democratic camp when the most ardent advocate of wetness is obliged to submerge his views. The Republican party itself hasn't gone on record as bone dry but simply pledges itself to enforce the law. The Anti-Saloon league would have been better satisfied with some pledge that the Volstead law wouldn't be weakened nationally or that the Republican party would enact state laws to enforce the eighteenth amendment.

However, the Nugent faction of the Democratic party has been conspicuously wet and the significant thing is that the platform in the state of all states which might have been expected to exude wetness does exactly what was done at the Democratic national convention at San Francisco—ignores the issue.

FACTIONS CATERED TO

Governor Cox did have a chance to repeat what Governor Edwards did two years ago—win New Jersey on a wet ligue by a narrow margin—but the enfranchisement of the women has made that impossible. The Democratic nominee who spoke the dry doctrine in Portland, Or., and began getting more and more arid on the prohibition question as he faced Western audiences, evidently must have been told about the ground swell in the East coming from the feminine voters.

But with New Jersey to sidetrack the wet questions, what are the other issues? The Democrats privately concede that the Republican press is more influential in the state and that it has said many things about the League of Nations which have appealed to the prejudices of the different elements in the electorate, for instance, the Irish have been alienated by talk of "a British league." The Germans have their own grievances against the administration that fought a successful war against Germany. The Italians have been stirred up, too. And many women voters cherish a grudge against the Nugent machine for its opposition to woman suffrage.

LEAGUE SUBMERGED

Put on top of that the undercurrent of restlessness which is prevalent in New Jersey as elsewhere in the country, consider, indeed, the discontent over the high cost of living and the irritations which are inevitable in a reconstruction period following a war of such magnitude as that through which America has passed, and your conclusion cannot but be that the Democrats have about as much chance to segregate the League of Nations to the exclusion of all else domestic as the proverbial snowball.

New Jersey isn't voting on the League of Nations. Home elements undoubtedly will vote pro and con, but fundamentally New Jersey is reverting to Republicanism, without much enthusiasm but as a matter of unemotional expediency.

Man Suffered Broken Back, but He Didn't Know It; He Dies

C. Lavagtto, 48, had a broken back but didn't know it, and today, after two days' suffering, died in the Good Samaritan hospital.

Lavagtto fell from a pile of lumber in the Southern Pacific car shops October 7. The fall was but eight feet. It was thought he was suffering only from bruises of the head and body.

At the hospital it was found his back had been broken. Death came at 2:45 o'clock this morning. He was a laborer.

ROBBIE TOO HEAVY, SO HIS TRAIN IS DELAYED

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to help the switch engine out of the extra growth and without 2 cars containing the Man-o-War of baseball we got along pretty good.

I and Hughey went to the dining car where Hughey ordered 2 eggs boiled 4 minutes railroad time, and I had a breakfast that a person wouldn't even dast to hint at in a heavily mortgaged home. Our campions at the table was the Brooklyn delegation fans, and his interrpeter. At Westfield we bought a Cleveland paper that had a picture of Geo. Burns, and it said under it, "The man who made the feature catch of the serious when he raced to the 1st base stand in Brooklyn Thursday and reached over into the crowd and grabbed a foul ball, with one fin." The picture was a picture of Geo. Burns, left fielder for the Giants. Some catch Geo.

MUCH EXTRA TROUBLE

The paper and the other Cleveland papers is full of stuff about the team witch they call the Tribe, which is a nickname for the Indians. We ain't been able to find out what tribe these Indians belongs to but in the last 2 games they looked like one of the lost tribes.

Nobody however is discouraged with the way the serious has went so far, especially the Brooklyn club. Heap Big Chief Speaker of the Tribe expects his warriors to start hitting again today on the grounds where they piled up most of their .302 batting average this summer, and when the Cleveland boys is hitting they generally always scores more runs than vice versa. The Cleveland clubs trainer is the only one in the bunch that looks down in the mouth. He is sore because he went to the trouble of having the bats sent clear to Brooklyn where they wasn't used.

ACES OUT OF STYLE

It is 7 yrs. since I was to Cleveland before and the last time I left I kissed the Union station goodbye with a tear in my eye, expecting to no see her no more, but outside of being a little grayer and a few more wrinkels she is the same old Union station, always ready and willing to give the incoming traveler a hearty laugh.

Our taxi man ast us where the Brooklyn ball club was and we told him they was on the other section, and the man says he hoped they would have sense enough not to take a non union taxi or they was lible to get hurt. Well I and Bobby took a union taxi and we was lible to get hurt all the way to the hotel, and in the next time I go riding it will be in a taxi scab.

Ollie Chill, witch makes Cleveland his home, was on hand to give us a Ollie reception. You thought I was going to say Chill reception but I crossed you like I was a umpire myself. The fact that Ollie and Billy Evans both makes this their home solves the mistery of what Umpires do in the winter time. They live in Cleveland or Yonkers or Chicago, or Syracuse.

The papers predicts that both Robbie and Spoke will use their pitching aces in today's game, but that don't mean nothing to me. Aces is getting as common in the public prints as master minds and if they keep on cheapening aces soon a man holds three of them before the draw will throw his cards in the ash can and say, "Did you ever see anybody hold such rotted hands?"

IRISH AIDED SUBMARINE WARFARE, SAYS GEORGE

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existed. If it is war then it must be war on both sides. Are the policemen to be shot in the back without defending themselves?"

The premier continuel:

"Since convictions were impossible in the courts, it is no wonder that other policemen arriving on the scene after killings shot the murderers. Thus it came about that they were called 'reprisals.' The police concluded that the time had arrived to defend themselves."

AUDIENCE CHEERS

The premier's references to reprisal attacks were greeted with cheers by his audience.

Premier Lloyd George said that E. De Valera (president of the Irish republic) would not look at Viscount Grey's proposals. He continued:

"Dominion rule for Ireland is impossible. It would mean that Ireland could have submarines and mines and could conscript an army of 500,000 men commanded by Griffith (Arthur Griffith, acting president of the Irish republic), against 100,000 men in the British army. Such a contingency would mean conscription here."

ASKS FAIR TREATMENT

The premier pleaded for fair treatment for the men on duty in Ireland. He again attacked the "system of terrorism" which, he said, "was blocking the collection of evidence against murderers."

"We think our course is one for peace at home and abroad, and the return of prosperity in Britain," said the premier in conclusion.

This was the second speech on the Irish situation the premier had delivered in two days, the first being at Llandudno yesterday. He explained that he is making clear his official position prior to the opening of parliament October 19.

HISTORY OF SINKINGS

Germany's ruthless submarine campaign against allied shipping, but especially British shipping, centered in Irish waters. During the early days of the U-boat warware, German submarines circled Ireland. The Lusitania was sunk within sight of the south coast of Ireland, near Queenstown. The Audacious, the greatest warship of the British navy, which German submarines were able to attack, was torpedoed in the Irish sea between the east coast of Ireland and Wales.

Following the initial terrific assaults of German submarines against British shipping, the British admiralty effectually blockaded North channel and St. Georges channel with barriers protecting the waters between the Irish coast and the Welsh, English and Scotch coasts. At the time of the arrest of Sir Roger Casement in Ireland it was rumored that a German submarine had landed at some point on the Irish o—

OLE HANSON CUTS WIDE SWATH WITH STAID BRITISHERS

(By United News)

London, Oct. 9.—Ole Hanson, who became widely known as an anti-Bolshevism battler during his term as mayor of Seattle, can't make up his mind whether or not he should take on Lenin and Trotzky for a few rounds.

He is now in England, studying, he says, the general industrial situation, and will include continental Europe in his survey. As for Russia—well, he doesn't know yet. He wirelessed Lenin in characteristic style as follows:

"Want to come to Russia if you're not too afraid of the truth to grant me permission."

GETS ANSWER QUICKLY

To which Friday he received reply quickly, in fact so abruptly as to cause him to give pause.

"Come on," was the wirelessed reply signed, "Trotzky."

The signature is what disturbed Ole. He says he would go if Lenin had answered his message with an invitation, but Trotzky—he is afraid Trotzky's "word is unreliable." He suspects that he might be subjected to a Russian version of the "double cross."

So Ole says he probably will defer his Russian trip until he has visited other continental countries and has had an opportunity to further page Mr. Lenin.

ENGLAND ENJOYS OLE

Hanson is proving a great diversion for the staid Britishers. He goes at them rough shod and is getting away with it. His favorite course, when calling upon dignitaries, is to use variations with the footmen or doormen, of the following:

"I, Ole Hanson, want to see the chief."

"Bolshevism," he said, in an interview with the United News, "is in its swaddling clothes in England. The guilds and the Socialists are gaining. Political action is falling into disrepute."

INDIANS WIN; SCORE, 5 TO 1; SERIES EVEN

(Continued From Page One)

strike two. Olson out, Gardner to W. Johnston. It was an easy roller down the third base line. J. Johnston up. Ball one. Ball two. J. Johnston out, Sewell to W. Johnston, on a close play. Griffith up. Foul, strike one. Ball one. Ball two. Strike two, swung. Foul. Foul. Ball three. Griffith popped to Gardner. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Coveleskie uncorked his spitball right at the start and worked a beautiful inning. A bedlam of voices, horns and hand-clapping burst from the stands when he set down the first three Brooklyn batters.

Cleveland—Jamieson up. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one, called. Jamieson lined to Cadore. It was a terrific smash. Wamby up. Strike one, called. Ball one. Ball two. Ball three. Strike two, called. Ball four. Wamby walked and the crowd came up with a roar. Speaker up. Ball one. Ball two. Foul, strike one. Foul, strike two. Speaker singled to center, sending Wamby to second. It was a hard drive across the second bag. E. Smith singled to center, scoring Wamby and sending Speaker to third. Smith went to second when Myers threw to third in an effort to catch Speaker. Gardner up. Gardner filed to Myers, and Speaker scored after the catch. W. Johnston up. Strike one, called. Strike two, swung. W. Johnston fanned. Two runs, two hits, no errors.

The Indians had the big first inning and hit the ball hard. Cadore had lots of smoke, but his curves did not seem to be breaking. Mammaux went to the bull pen to warm up.

SECOND INNING

Brooklyn — Wheat up. Strike one, called. Wheat filed to Jamieson. It was an easy chance. Myers up. Strike one, called. Foul, strike two. Myers filed to E. Smith, close to the stand in right center. Konetchy up. Konetchy out, Wamby to W. Johnston. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Coveleskie worked like a machine. His spitter was breaking wickedly and his control was perfect.

Cleveland—Sewell up. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one, called. Sewell singled to right, off the right field wall. Griffith played the ball beautifully and cut off an apparent double. O'Neill up. O'Neill hit through Johnston, sending Sewell to second. O'Neill was credited with a single. Mammaux now pitching for Brooklyn. This was enough for Leon Cadore. Coveleskie up. The stands were in an uproar of glee. Strike one, called. Foul, strike two. He attempted to bunt. Coveleskie fanned. The last one was called. Jamieson up. Ball one. Foul, strike one. Jamieson lined to Myers, who doubled Sewell off second. Myers to Olson to Kilduff. Myers' catch was a beautiful one and he made a spectacular throw while running at full tilt. Olson scooped the ball and tossed to Kilduff. No runs, two hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING

Brooklyn—Kilduff up. Foul, strike one. Foul, strike two. Kilduff fanned, swinging widely at the third one. Miller up. Foul, strike one. Ball one. Strike two, swung. Miller out, Coveleskie to W. Johnston, on a pretty fielding play by the pitcher. Mammaux up. Strike one, called. Strike two, called. Ball one. Mammaux fanned. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Coveleskie was pitching magnificently. He was using a spitball constantly. Kilduff, Miller and Mammaux were helpless before him.

Cleveland—Wamby up. Wamby singled to right, dropping a looping fly back of the infield. Speaker up. Strike one, called. Foul, strike two. Marquard went out to warm up. Foul. Speaker singled to center, sending Wamby to third. Speaker took second when Myers threw to third trying to head off Wamby. Marquard now pitching for Brooklyn. Burns batting for E. Smith. Burns up. Ball one. Ball two. Ball three. Strike one, called. Burns singled to left, scoring Wamby and Speaker, and went to second when Wheat fumbled the drive. An error for Wheat. Gardner up. Strike one, called. Strike two, called. Ball one. Gardner fanned. The last one was called. Wood batting for W. Johnston. Wood up. Strike one, called. Ball one. Ball two. Wood filed to Myers. Sewell up. Strike one, called. Sewell singled to Konetchy, who was unable to get to first in time with the ball. Burns went to third on the play. O'Neill up. Ball one. Ball two. Ball three. Ball four. O'Neill walked, purposely, filling the bags. Coveleskie up. Strike one, called. Coveleskie forced O'Neill on a roller to Kilduff, who touched second. Two runs, four hits, one error.

The Indians went on a batting spree in the third inning and crowned the offerings of Mammaux and Marquard all over the lot.

FOURTH INNING

Burns playing first base and Wood right field for Cleveland.

Brooklyn—Olson up. Foul, strike. Olson filed to Speaker. J. Johnston up. Foul, strike one. J. Johnston singled to left for the first hit off Coveleskie. It was a solid drive. Griffith up. Foul, strike one. Griffith doubled to right center, scoring J. Johnston. It was a tremendous crack and only the short fence prevented it from going for a triple. Wheat up. Wheat lined to Speaker and Griffith took third after the catch. Tris went far back to take another terrific clout. Myers up. Strike one, called. Myers out, Sewell to Burns. One run, two hits, no errors.

The Robins broke out with a real offensive in the fourth inning and were able to find Coveleskie for the first time. Johnston, Griffith and Wheat hit him for tremendous drives, but Speaker's fine catch prevented further scoring.

Cleveland—Evans batting for Jamieson. Evans up. Ball one. Strike one, called. Ball two. Ball three. Strike two, called. Evans lined to Myers, who made a miraculous catch at his shoestrings, rolling over and over and coming up with the ball. Wamby up. Wamby out, Marquard to Konetchy. It was Koney's first putout, though three innings had been played. Speaker up. Ball one. Strike out, swung. Ball two. Speaker out, Kilduff to Konetchy. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Marquard was pitching nicely and the Cleveland fans gave him a hand as he went to the dugout. Myers received a real ovation when he trotted in.

FIFTH INNING

Brooklyn—Evans playing left field for Cleveland. Konetchy up. Strike one, called. Strike two, swung. Ball one. Ball two. Ball three. Konetchy walked. Kilduff up. Strike one, swung. Ball one. Foul, strike two. Kilduff fanned. Miller up. Strike one, strike two. Miller hit into a double play, Sewell to Wamby, to Burns. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Coveleskie had calmed down after the bombardment of the previous inning and had his spitter working in fine shape.

Cleveland—Burns up. Strike one, swung. Foul, strike two. Ball one. Ball two. Burns fanned, swinging at the last one. Gardner up. Strike one, swung. Strike two, called. Gardner filed to Myers, who made a jumping catch against the center field stands. Wood up. Strike one, swung. Strike two, called. Ball one. Wood out, Olson to Konetchy. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Konetchy made a pretty pickup of Olson's low throw for the third out. Rube appeared in fine form and was mixing them nicely on the Indian batters.

SIXTH INNING

Brooklyn—Lamar batting for Marquard. Lamar up. Lamar out, Sewell to Burns, on an easy chance. Olson up. Olson singled to left. J. Johnston up. Foul, strike one. J. Johnston forced Olson at second, Sewell to Wamby, and was safe at first, when Wamby's throw to complete a double play got by Burns, an error to Burns. Griffith up. Ball one. Griffith safe at first when Wamby dropped Sewell's toss attempting to force J. Johnston at second, an error charged to Sewell for poor throw. J. Johnston tried for third on the muff and was out, Wamby to Gardner. No runs, one hit, two errors.

Cleveland—Pfeffer pitching for Brooklyn. Sewell up. Strike one, ball one. Foul, strike two. Ball two. Sewell popped to J. Johnston. O'Neill up. Foul, strike one. Ball one. Strike two, swung. O'Neill fanned, swinging hard. Coveleskie up. Strike one, swung. Ball one. Strike two, called. Ball two. Coveleskie singled to center, Kilduff making a game try for the ball. Evans up. Strike one, called. Ball one. Coveleskie went to second on a wild pitch. Ball two. Evans singled to right, sending Coveleskie to third. Wamby up. Strike one, called. Wamby singled infield, scoring Coveleskie, and sending Evans to second. Olson made a play on Evans at second, but too late. Speaker up. Ball one. Foul, strike one. Ball two. Foul, strike two. Ball three. Foul. Speaker fouled to Miller. One run, three hits, no errors.

The Indian batsmen had another big inning when Pfeffer weakened after two down and Speaker had a chance to cash in another run, but Miller made a pretty catch of his high foul, against the stand.

SEVENTH INNING

Brooklyn — Wheat up. Strike one, swung. Wheat out, Gardner to Burns, on a high bounding chance. Myers up. Strike one, called. Strike two, swung. Myers fanned, swinging weakly at a wicked spitter. Konetchy up. Ball one. Ball two. O'Neill kicked hard on the decision, and Speaker ran in to the plate from center to join in the argument with the umpire. Speaker pounded his hands on his hips and protested loudly. Dineen replied in kind and their heads bobbed as they argued nose to nose. Konetchy made a half swing at the ball which Dineen called a ball. Then he refused to change his decision, and Speaker walked back to the outfield, shaking his head. Strike one, called. Strike two, swung. Ball three. Konetchy flied to Speaker. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Coveleskie's spitter was still just as good as it was at the start and he gave no signs of weakening. The big crowd took the customary seventh inning stretch.

Cleveland—Burns up. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one, called. Strike two, called. Ball three. Burns walked. Gardner up. Dineen called for the ball and looked it over and substituted another. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one, swung. Foul, strike two. Ball three. Gardner singled to right, sending Burns to third. Wood up. Strike one, called. Gardner went to second on a passed ball, but Burns did not advance. Ball one. With the count one and one on Wood, Graney was sent in to hit for him. Graney now batting for Wood. Graney up. Graney hit to Kilduff, who threw to Miller. Miller ran Burns back to third, to which base Gardner had advanced. Miller tagged Gardner out as he stood on the bag. Graney went to second on the play. Sewell up. Sewell popped to Olson. O'Neill up. Ball one. Ball two. Ball three. O'Neill was purposely passed, filling the bases. Coveleskie up. Ball one. Ball two. Coveleskie filed to Griffith. No runs, one hit, no errors.

An Indian rally was brokn up by poor base running when Gardner and Burns got mixed up at third.

EIGHTH INNING

Brooklyn—Graney playing right field for Cleveland. Kilduff up. Kilduff lined a single to center. Miller up. Four, strike one. Ball one. Miller hit into double play. Gardner to Wamby to Burns. It was a very pretty piece of fielding. Pfeffer up. Strike one, called. Strike two, swung. Call one. Pfeffer out, Coveleskie to Burns. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Coveleskie made a beautiful play on Pfeffer which Burns completed by digging a low hurried throw out of the dirt.

Cleveland—Evans up. Ball one. Foul, strike one. Foul, strike two. Evans out, Kilduff to Konetchy. Wamby up. Ball one. Ball two. Foul, strike one. Foul, strike two. Foul. Wamby filed to Myers in short center. Speaker up. Ball one. Ball two. Strike one, called. Speaker out. Kilduff to Konetchy. No runs, no hits, no errors.

NINTH INNING

Brooklyn — Olson up. Strike one. Strike two, called. Ball one. Olson out, Wamby to Burns. J. Johnston up. Foul, strike one. J. Johnston singled off Coveleskie's shins. Neis running for J. Johnston. Griffith up. Ball one. Griffith forced Neis, Wamby to Sewell. Wheat up. Wheat forced Griffith, Sewell to Wamby. oN runs, one hit, no errors.

State of Vera Cruz Is Rocked by Quake

Mexico City, Oct. 9.—(U. P.)—An earthquake in the state of Vera Cruz yesterday rocked the country for miles and damaged a number of villages, according to fragmentary reports received here today. Communication with the affected district was interrupted.

Dancers Pay by Weight; 77,556 Pounds Attend

Centralia, Wash., Oct. 9.—Seventy-seven thousand five hundred and fifty-six pounds of humanity paid admission to a barn dance given by Centralia lodge No. 1683, B. P. O. E. Each person entering the hall was assessed half a cent per pound and 536 persons attended. Prizes were awarded the "fats" and the "leans."

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY ARE FOUND FOR COX

By Louis Seibold

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Louisville, Ky., Oct. 8.—In opening his campaign to carry the doubtful border states for the Democratic party, Governor Cox did so with the full realization of the vital importance of Kentucky. His appreciation of this fact explains his annual activities in the Blue Grass state during the last two days. In that time he has addressed more than a score of audiences ranging from 200 to 5000 in number, winding up here at Louisville tonight.

He also found time to slip over the border into Tennessee, which the Republican managers described as doubtful, to make a speech at Nashville, the capital. The receptions given the Democratic candidate, both in Kentucky and Tennessee, have been wholly flattering to him in a personal sense. The actual value of his appeal to popular support is naturally a matter of dispute between the managers of the rival state organizations. Making allowances for the obviously extravagant claims of both sides, the Democratic candidate is sure of getting the electoral votes of Tennessee to his string and has a shade the best of the contest for the 13 electoral votes of Kentucky. He is personally convinced that majority popular sentiment in the two states is favorable to the League of Nations, over which there is now a distinct line of cleavage by reason of Senator Harding's positive declaration at Des Moines yesterday, that he is opposed to the project in any form. The Democratic candidate is inclined to accept the pronouncement of his competitor as final and is seemingly content to fight out the issue on that line.

"AT LAST," SAYS COX

"At last," he told me today while his train was journeying from Paducah to Louisville, "we have the issue squarely before us and the result will constitute a popular referendum on the league issue. I believe that the majority of the voters will approve the project that commits the United States to perform its duty to civilization. I hope Senator Harding does not again change his mind."

Mr. Harding is scheduled to make at least one speech in Tennessee. Back of the decision of his manager to send him there is the conviction warranted by many new angles of the contest. That is that the electoral vote of that state may be won if sufficient money and labor are developed to it. Governor Roberts and the Democratic managers of Tennessee, while admitting "cross currents" in the situation that tend to encourage Republicans, assert that there is only a very remote chance of Tennessee breaking its record and flopping into the Republican column.

NEGRO WOMEN FACTORS

The nineteenth amendment has enveloped a new agency of uncertainty in the state and inspired an atmosphere alien to Democratic understanding. To what extent the participation of women of the colored race will be permitted to participate in the contest next month will be determined on October 11, when voters will qualify for the exercise of the franchise. In Eastern Tennessee, which embraces the two Republican congressional mountain districts, the fullest opportunity will be given this new type of voters to enjoy their newly acquired privilege.

In the middle and western sections there is certain to intervene local laws and customs which will not only make it difficult for colored women to vote, but are certain to provoke disorders of a character that have up to date been suppressed. The nineteenth amendment is also likely to cause trouble for the Democratic party in other respects.

This is due to the resentment of a great many of the male voters caused by the ratification of the suffrage amendment.

Republican managers assert that a great many thousand Democratic voters will come over to them this year to instance their disapproval of the Democratic legislature in ratifying the amendment.

LABOR ANTAGONISTIC

Governor Roberts, who is a candidate to succeed himself, seems also to have aroused considerable opposition in labor circles, circumstances that the Republicans have not been slow to seize upon. Mr. Roberts is opposed by Alf Taylor, who comes from the mountain regions and whose brother Bob, once won the governorship by his skill with the fiddle. The Republicans are making a determined effort, apparently adequately financed, to win the state for Taylor and at least one, and perhaps two, members of congress, to their string and, if possible, the electoral vote for Mr. Harding.

I talked with a Democrat in Nashville last night who admitted the existence of reason for the Republican confidence regarding the state and congressional ticket. In Kentucky the Democratic chance has unmistakably improved by the campaign conducted by Governor Cox. He is well known in that state, is personally very popular, and his influence will undoubtedly prove of substantial benefit in the contest which Senator Beckham is conducting against Richard P. Ernst, with the full backing of the Bert machine. The two outstanding features of the Republican effort to duplicate the 40,000 plurality by which Governor Morrow won last year are the elaborate and systematic organizations of every county and the increasing activities of the leaders among the colored voters.

DEMOCRATS ARE ALERT

The Democrats, however, appear to be much more alert than they are in a majority of other states and apparently able to make a dollar go further than the five that the Republicans seem able to spend. From all indications there will probably be a very large increase in the vote of both parties in the state. The Democrats will benefit through the newly awakened interest among lethargic white male voters and the great bulk of the new white women vote. For the first time in the political history of the communities, the Democratic vote has outstripped the opposition in Paducah, Mayfield, Richmond and other towns. The registration completed to date at Louisville more than balances the Democratic showing. This is explained by the large percentage of colored voters in the Kentucky metropolis. The bulk of the colored vote is centered in the tobacco sections and in some instances exceeds the white by 3 to 1. Democratic managers report a comforting interest among the white women voters in the rural communities where registration is not systematized. The most reliable information to be obtained regarding the probable increase in the popular vote of the state is that the Democratic showing is likely to exceed 50,000. The Republican managers naturally claim the Harding vote will be 25,000 more.

LEAGUE HIS MAIN ISSUE

In his efforts to win Kentucky, Governor Cox has thrown the full power of his expression into his advocacy of the League of Nations. He has also touched on the race issue in such a way as to indicate his desire to have the support of all the white voters in Tennessee and the Bluegrass state in order to permit them to perpetuate their control of the problem. In one Kentucky town yesterday he was introduced by a local chairman as the "white hope of the Southern woman voter"; at another he was interrupted to ask if the League of Nations will not permit the negro vote, an inquiry that brought a muttered protest from a group of colored men and women on the outskirts of the crowd.

The Democratic candidate had further emphasized the importance of the League of Nations to the material welfare of the South.

He told gatherings of Nashville business men last night that if he were elected the League of Nations would be ratified and the excess profits tax would be abandoned. Both Democratic and Republican managers of Tennessee and Kentucky agree that the tendency toward radicalism in the large cities in the East and in the agricultural sections of the Northwest is not reflected in the attitude of state voters of either party. Socialism has apparently made but little progress in these two states and there is only a mild interest manifested by agriculturalists in the farmer-labor movement.

CHAMBERLAIN TO AID PORT PROJECT

(Continued From Page One.)

the people of the Yaquia bay district had again petitioned congress for an appropriation for the construction of the two jetties and had been turned down he had sought for and secured a rehearing, and that this had resulted in the making of an appropriation in 1916 for a survey of the bar and bay. From this survey had come the present arrangement by which the government had agreed to finish the jetty work contingent upon the port district providing half of the estimated cost of $418,000.

"As governor of the state," the senator said, "I always had a keen interest in the development of the harbors and water commerce of the state. I was not interested in any one harbor alone but in all, for the development of all is necessary to the development of the state.

"The development of the harbors of the Pacific coast is not a local issue. More and more this coast must turn to the water for the transportation not only of those things which it produces but for those things which it needs to buy from other sections of this country and from the markets of the world."

"I have always thought," the senator said, "that the federal government was imposing a hardship upon the small harbors and the small communities of the West by asking that they put up dollar for dollar with the government in necessary improvements. It is to the government's interest as much as it is to the interest of these communities that these harbors be improved and that commerce be developed. And," he continued, turning to the situation confronting the Port of Newport, "the government has not put up its part here. If it does not I promise you here and now that something will hear something when congress meets again in December. I will undertake then to see that the government does its part and not only puts up the $418,000 which it promised but that it completes its contract without requiring the Port of Newport to put up the additional $295,000, or any sum in excess of the $418,000 which it contracted to do. Congress ought not to ask or expect Oregon to do more than it has already done in these harbor improvements, for it has done its full share, up to the limit of the taxing power of the people of the various districts."

WATER IS EQUALIZER

The senator contended that the commerce tributary not only to Yaquina bay, but to all of the harbors of the state, ought to flow through these harbors to the open sea. Water commerce is the equalizer of freight rates, he contended, and he pointed to the history of the Portage road on the Columbia as a demonstration of that fact. He told how, when he was attorney general of the state, he had condemned the right of way for the road around Cascade Locks, and that this had resulted in the construction of the locks there by the government. He also told how, while he was governor, the state had appropriated money for the construction of the Portage road, and how the completion of that road had resulted in an immediate reduction of freight rates by the O. R. & N., which in one season had saved to the producers of Eastern Oregon more than the cost of the road.

The senator discussed the relation of highway construction to lowered transportation costs and the relief of transportation congestion upon the railways of the country, and contended that the construction of the Roosevelt highway, which he said was bound to come, would go far towards opening the entire coast district to the markets of the state.

The senator left for Dallas, where he will attend the Polk county fair on Saturday, returning to his home in Portland Sunday.

PARSONS RIDDLES HARDING'S STAND

(Continued From Page One.)

solution which would come nearest to satisfying American aspirations and is substantially what will be worked out by the election of Cox.

COURT NOT SUFFICIENT

An international court is not sufficient. It would not have stopped the great war. One nation cannot prevent war. The nations must unite. Most of them have.

To insist that the 28 who have now joined the league forsake it and go into an association of nations, which is to be designated along American lines when Harding discovers what these are, is no way to promote friendly relations between them and us.

The issue is not between the league as Wilson brought it and the league with reservations. The situation in the senate is such that the treaty cannot be ratified in the form in which Wilson brought it. There will be reservations such as will relieve America of obligations, even moral, under Article X, and will render congress wholly free to declare war or not in any given case.

IN OR OUT IS ISSUE

The issue to the American voter is between going into league with reservations and not going into it at all. Harding is and will be for not going into it at all. The only likelihood that the United States will, under Harding, enter the league is that he will find it impossible to erect an association of nations or a new league and so will have to crawl into this one.

HARDING IS CIPHER

In politics the man who is ignorant or a straddler or a sentimentalist (by which I mean a man who is unctuous in talk, but a cipher in action, compromises only one way and that is the way of those who know what they want and are determined to have it. Harding's delay and fatuity will result in the scrapping of the league, if America's abstaining from it can scrap it, for he will be, willing to sacrifice the league, even the world court as part of it, to the comfort of harmony.

COX AGGRESSIVE, POSITIVE

The cause, the greatest in our day, calls for the aggressive, positive leadership of Cox, not the self-confessed ignorance of Harding.

No straddler can lead a cause.

But before the war I was for a League of Nations. My experiences during the war, which, as you know, were at fairly close range, strengthened this conviction and created in me an intense desire to do what I could to prevent future war and, therefore, since the war I have been for the League of Nations.

MONSTROUSLY IMMORAL

"To me it is monstrously immoral not to go into the league at all and to let slip this one opportunity to join in a great effort to prevent future war.

"I shall vote, therefore, for Cox as the certain way to have the United States join the league and do her full share to preserve the peace of the world by reservations making it clear that it is only the congress that has the right untrammeled to commit us to war.

"Yours truly,

"HERBERT PARSONS."

Baker Scores Lodge In His Home Town

(By United News)

Boston, Oct. 9.—A vigorous defense of the League of Nations covenant and the part of President Wilson in shaping it was made here Friday night by Secretary of War Baker, who is in New England campaigning for the Democratic ticket. Baker, speaking in Senator Henry Cabot Lodge's bailiwick, boldly charged the chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs with inconsistency in his attitude toward the league.

Jefferson Club Meeting

The Jefferson club will meet at Central library Monday evening at 8 o'clock to discuss the issues of the present campaign. Colonel Robert A. Miller and John A. Jeffrey will be among the speakers of the evening. The meeting is open to the public.

HARDING FINDS ARTICLE 10 OF LEAGUE SINISTER

(By United News)

Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—Article X of the League of Nations is the most sinister and dangerous proposition ever presented to the American people, Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican presidential candidate, declared in a speech here Friday night.

America, he said, will never countenance the cynical doctrine that a treaty is a scrap of paper and for congress to refuse to carry out the obligations of Article X after America had entered the league would, he asserted, be a shocking betrayal of every other member.

The difficulties and "tragic consequences" which membership in the league would invoke should be considered before we sign, not afterwards, Harding warned.

Senator Harding's speech here followed up an extemporaneous attack on the League of Nations at St. Joseph in the afternoon.

The speech here was in reply to President Wilson's statement, issued last Monday in favor of adopting the league and arguing that nothing in the league covenant interferes with the right of congress to declare war or to refuse to declare war.

"It is true that the constitution invests congress with the sole power to declare war," Harding said, "but if war shall become necessary in order to fulfill this or any other treaty provision, congress must either declare war or repudiate the obligation. This obligation assumed by the signatories to the covenant is absolute and unqualified whenever certain specific circumstances arise. No matter how much we might regret it, we would have to keep our promise or sneak out of it. The choice would be between war and dishonor.

"The national honor will be pledged as it is pledged to the performance of every treaty. America will never countenance the cynical doctrine that a treaty is a mere 'scrap of paper.' For congress to refuse, in case of necessity, to carry the obligation into effect would be a gross and shocking betrayal of every other member of the league.

"I confess to a feeling rather stronger than impatience at the attitude of one who concerns himself not with the question whether we ought to assume an obligation which may require a resort to war to fulfill it, but with the question whether, under our constitutional system, such a drastic fulfillment may be avoided by the refusal of congress to provide means for carrying it into effect.

"Poland was invaded by Russia, her territorial integrity therefore was violated by external aggression, and the precise case contemplated by Article X was presented to Great Britain.

"But England did not furnish aid to Poland because a large body of her people opposed it. I, for one, would look with no satisfaction upon similar actions by my countrymen if we were a party to the league. If we promise, we must keep faith. The difficulty, the hardship, the tragic consequences are all matters to be considered before we sign, not afterwards."

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Chicken Pie	20c	Macaroni and Cheese	5c, 10c
Veal Stew	15c	Soup	5c, 10c
Baked Beans	10c	Corned Beef Hash	15c
Fish	20c	Pot Roast of Beef	25c
Pastries	5c, 10c, 15c	Pork