POLITICAL FACE OF ELECTION BOARDS TO BE EQUALIZED

Formal action was taken by the county commissioners today in the adoption of a letter to be sent by personal delivery to 43 members of election boards in Multnomah county, stating, in effect, that their services will not be required at Tuesday's election.

In 43 precincts the election boards have been made up wholly of Republicans, and it is the purpose to place a Democrat in each of these boards, if such persons can be found available. For this reason the notice is personally served that the Republican member is removed, although it is explicitly stated that this is no reflection on the person so removed, but is done in compliance with the law which requires that more than one party shall be represented on election boards.

The board has provided, however, that in case any of the Republican members so removed fails to get his notice of removal and reports for duty, he shall be allowed the $3 allowed under the statutes for such service.

AUDITOR IS AUTHORIZED TO DRAW WARRANTS FOR OIL

By formal action of the county commissioners today the county auditor was authorized to issue to the Standard Oil company and Associated Oil companies county warrants for the payment of coupon books for gasoline and other automobile supplies furnished to Commissioner A. A. Muck, in accordance with the recent decision of the circuit court.

The court decision was to the effect that the materials secured by Muck had been used exclusively in the transaction of county business, but that such goods secured on coupon books furnished by the county and used by Commissioners Hoyt and Holman on their private cars when not engaged in official county business must be paid for by them individually.

At the time of the passage of the order regarding the Muck warrant, Commissioner Hoyt served verbal notice on the companies affected that he would resist payment on his own account until the decision of the supreme court is made. The commissioners recently voted to appeal the circuit court decision to the supreme court.

To Sell Crushed Rock

Through the agreement of the county commissioners today to sell to the United Contracting company 800 cubic yards of crushed rock now at Kelly Butte, there is prospect for the speedy completion of the lower Montgomery Drive. The work of placing the crushed rock on the roadway, the rolling of which was completed Friday, will begin Tuesday morning and will be carried forward continuously until completed.

Fruit Company Denies Guilt

Counsel for the Starr Fruit Products company entered a plea of not guilty in the federal court this morning to the grand jury indictment returned last Thursday charging violation of the Lever act. Trial was set for January 17, 1921.

Road Supervisors Confer

Supervisors of the six road districts of Multnomah county are in conference today with the board of county commissioners, for the purpose of discussing tentative budget appropriations for roads for the year of 1921. Commissioner Holman is back at his official duties after an absence of a week or more, caused by illness. He has had his tonsils removed.

Grand Jurors Drawn

A new grand jury for Multnomah county for November was drawn this morning, charged by Presiding Judge Tazwell at the afternoon session and will begin its inquisitorial duties Tuesday morning. Herman H. Jones is the foreman and the other members are: John Dahigren, Donald R. Munn, James L. Bitts, Samuel Singer and William Edmundson.

Divorce Mill

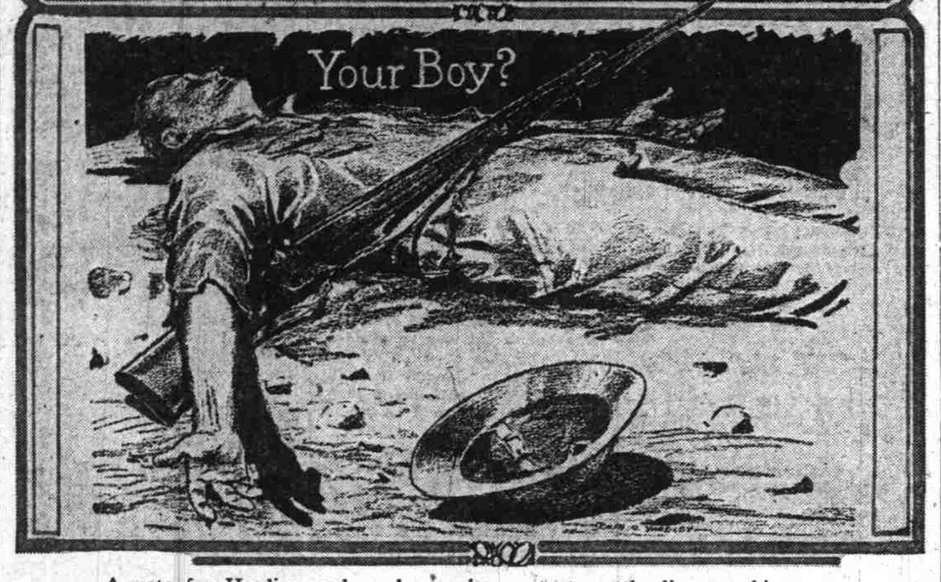
Divorce suits filed: Madalin Sandstrom against Arthur E. Sandstrom, desertion; William P. Hinderlong against Sarah Jane Hinderlong, desertion; Thomas M. Brown against Fay Brown, cruelty.

Moose to Give Returns

Election returns will be received at the clubrooms of the Moose lodge, Fourth and Taylor streets, Tuesday night, and will be announced at intervals during a dance.

A VOTE FOR PEACE OR WAR

A vote for Cox and the League of Nations is a vote to settle disputes this way.



A vote for Harding and no league is a vote to settle disputes this way.

MAIN FIGHT HINGES ABOUT SIX STATES

(Continued From Page One)

or convincing reasons. They do not believe that the Republican candidates have adequately appraised the value of the League of Nations, and are greatly encouraged by the apparent stimulus manifested by the rapid growth of sentiment favoring the league. They point out the division of the Republican party and the unmistakable trend of female thought to the support of it.

They assert that the Democratic campaign has been conducted on a higher intellectual and moral plane than that of the Republicans, which they declare has been dictated entirely by party expediency through appeals to groups of citizens harboring grievances generally illogical and unfair against the Democratic party.

Republican managers do not take the trouble to deny this charge, contenting themselves with the thought that the big thing is to win, regardless of method or the source of popular support.

The chief fight between the Republican and Democratic parties will be for the 85 electoral votes of six so-called "doubtful" states—Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri. In order to have any chance to overturn the indicated result of the presidential contest, the Democrats will have to win every one of these states, plus enough of the others to which they assert they have a chance, to supply 32 votes, which, added to the 149 safely Democratic states, will give them the decision.

PERSONAL ELEMENT

Republican managers declare that, barring a highly improbable and radical readjustment of voting thought, such a contingency is absolutely beyond the province of probability, but the Republican managers are not satisfied with surface indications affecting some of the states that they had won a month ago. The injection of the personal attack upon the ancestry of Senator Harding is admitted by them to have opened the way for the expression of prejudices which they conceded may affect his chances for carrying Ohio and Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and materially reduce his advantage in Illinois and Kansas.

They do not admit the possibility of the Democrats carrying either of these latter two states.

Republican managers' judgment is divided over the wisdom of publicly exploiting the propaganda directed against Senator Harding, to which I first called attention in a dispatch from Columbus two weeks ago.

METHOD DISAPPROVED

A large number of the Republican managers believe that the Ohio style of campaigning, which was responsible for the circulation of the report that one of Senator Harding's ancestors was of negro origin, should be absolutely ignored. Others assumed the contrary attitude. The latter seem to have had their way and to have moved in the most direct fashion to discredit the charge against him, the chief political importance of which was that it might affect him in the so-called border states, where race prejudices are very acute.

The Democratic national managers have not encouraged this style of campaigning and when the matter was repeatedly brought to their attention refused to assist in giving currency to it. Whether the slander urged against Senator Harding which has been met with prompt and positive denial will really hurt his chances of winning the presidency is problematical. It may cost him some votes in the border states, but the reaction in the North does not seem to justify the belief that it will do so in that section.

ANXIETY FELT

The Republican managers admit considerable anxiety over some of the senatorial candidates in California, Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada New Hampshire and Utah.

In each of these states there exists conditions that are not influenced by the contest over the presidency and which seem to hold out hope to Democratic candidates. The chief difference that marks the presidential and senatorial contest is that many thousands of voters who are arrayed against the Democratic administration for many causes and a few reasons are apparently favorable to the election of Democratic senators and candidates on state tickets.

One of the most important men in the Republican management told me today that "we will be satisfied if we hold our present majority in the senate." The majority is two.

Democrats' hope of electing their senatorial candidates in California Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Nevada, New York and Utah is based on much more substantial ground than their claims to the electoral votes of those states. Their reasons mainly have to do with resentments against the Republican senatorial candidates that do not apply to the presidential contest. The Democratic managers assert that they will elect at least 19 of the 33 candidates, which will be a gain of six, and carry a majority of four in the upper house.

If the survey conducted by both parties is confirmed by the results of balloting on Tuesday the independent vote of the country will be much smaller than was expected at the outset of the campaign. Democratic and Republican parties were inclined to acquiesce in the Socialist claim that Debs, the Socialist candidate for president, would poll in excess of 3,000,000 votes, or about 10 per cent of the total expected.

SOCIALISTS LOSE

Since that time the Socialist program seems to have lost some of its attractiveness and many of its adherents have aligned themselves with the Farmer-Labor ticket or to have been absorbed by the two major parties. Here in New York, where a Socialist vote of from 300,000 to 400,000 was expected, the present estimate is that it will fall below 200,000.

Christensen, the Farmer-Labor candidate for president, and Malone, the candidate for governor, are expected to receive a vote vastly more radical than the Socialist offering. Tammany leaders in New York admit that Malone will take some votes from them. One or two canvasses I have seen give Malone on a percentage basis as high as 80,000 votes in the state.

SEE CLOSE FIGHT

As for as the state contest is concerned Republican managers who are predicting 250,000 to 400,000 majority for Harding, admit that the fight between Smith and Miller will be close. They concede the probability of Smith rolling up a plurality of 250,000 in the greater city which some of them say will let him win by 30,000 to 50,000.

Miller's chances for winning would be greatly improved if his name were on the same ballot with Harding. As it is on a separate ballot Smith, who will poll pretty nearly the full Democratic vote of the state, is certain to receive much Republican support, mainly due to Miller's wavering on state issues and his flop on the wet and dry controversy.

Thompson, the Prohibition candidate who has been outlawed by Anderson, the Anti-Saloon league boss, to help Miller, is certain to pull a great many Republican votes in one or two of the city boroughs and several sections up the state. One or two canvasses, covering every town in the state, gave him as high as 100,000 votes, which Miller cannot afford to lose.

SMITH STRONGER THAN COX

The confidence of Democratic leaders in Smith's chances now amounts to a positive conviction that the Harding majority in the state will not exceed 250,000 and that Smith, who is held by them to be at least that much stronger than Cox, will win over Miller. The betting, which favored Miller 2 to 1 two days ago, slumped Saturday night to 8 to 5.

Tammany likewise is encouraged by the unmistakable improvement in Democratic chances generally to believe that all of its candidates for the supreme court of the First department, which takes in Manhattan and the Bronx, will pull through by substantial majorities.

There are nine of these places to be filled. Five of the 13 candidates for the nine places are assured of election because of their indorsement of both parties. These are Gierich, Ford, Guy, Platzell and Erlanger. The Democratic candidates who are not indorsed by the opposition are Martin McGoldrick, Burr and Swann. Republican candidates who failed to secure the Democratic indorsement are O'Mallory, Wassovergal, Davis and McMarsh. There are also 12 other candidates who are not supported by either party. Improved Democratic chances apparently justify the hopes of the supporters of Martin, Burr, McGoldrick and Swann that they and not their Republican competitors will be elected.

OREGON MUCH IN NEED OF CHAMBERLAIN

(Continued From Page One)

seniority impossible for a new man to possess or wield. He has the wide acquaintance and the broad influence, built upon twelve years of continuous and conspicuous service in the senate, reaching through the entire membership of the senate and house, through all the various and complex departments of government which no new man could have.

The business and political interests of Seattle and of Washington, the financial and political interests of California are asking the voters of Oregon to sacrifice Oregon's standing in the senate, not for Oregon's good, but for the advantage of Seattle, of San Francisco, of Washington and of California.

THIS IS REAL ISSUE

This is the real issue confronting the voters of the state: Shall Oregon be powerful in the senate or shall Washington and California interests have the upper hand there in opposition to Oregon?

Swift & Co. and all the influences of that dominant member of the Big Five meat packing combination want Chamberlain defeated and Stanfield elected.

Stanfield is a business associate of Swift & Co. He has not denied that fact. It is too well known wherever he has operated in a business way. He is a director in the Columbia Basin Wool Warehouse company, a stockholder in the Livestock State bank, both Swift & Co. concerns. He is a joint owner with Swift & Co. in these concerns.

Stanfield is deeply obligated to Swift & Co. interests for assistance given him in a business way. Swift & Co. assistance made him rich. Swift & Co. has befriended him. Swift & Co. wants him in the United States senate to befriend it.

HOME IN IDAHO

Stanfield's main business headquarters are in Idaho. He operates more in Idaho than in Oregon. For years, and until recently, his main offices have been in Weiser. He has used Oregon range, but he has conducted his business from Idaho. He has bought a home in Portland recently, but he spends most of his time in Idaho. He has more business and financial interest in Idaho than in Oregon.

Tomorrow the voters of Oregon will choose between Chamberlain and Stanfield as their representative in the United States senate.

When they go to the polls they will have balanced on the one hand the position, the power and the prestige of Senator Chamberlain—built up through 12 years of continuous service there—ready for the use of Oregon during the next six years when Oregon will need power, influence and prestige in Washington more than ever. On the other hand they will have Stanfield, whom Swift wants in the senate for selfish reasons, whom Washington and California business, financial and commercial interests want elected for selfish reasons.

The issue in the senatorial contest, therefore, is the best interests of Oregon versus the best interests of Swift, Washington and California. Chamberlain represents Oregon. Stanfield represents the rest.

NATIONAL CAPITAL SEES VALUE OF CHAMBERLAIN

Washington, Nov. 1.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—"If I lived in Oregon I would vote for Chamberlain."

These are expressions heard from day to day in Washington whenever the senatorship in Oregon is mentioned. It is expressed alike by men in official life, by newspaper men and by others in less intimate touch with public affairs, without regard to party. They are for Chamberlain, they say, not only because they like him, but because he deserves reelection, because he has rendered such great service to the nation, and because he can do so much more than a new man could do.

Westerners in particular feel this way about Chamberlain, because they know more fully what he has done for the West. They recall his historic speech in defense of popular government in Oregon when it was being assailed by reactionaries of both parties. They recall what he did for the restoration of the Oregon and California land grant, for the Alaskan railroad, for irrigation development and continued improvement of rivers and harbors.

RECORD IS REMARKABLE

Outside of this Western appeal is the great scope of his labor for the nation during the war in managing the successive measures for conduct of the war, in standing for the welfare of the soldier and the reform of courtsmartial proceedings, in taking over the fight for the food control bill, and in shaping the shipping act under which the American flag is to be kept on the seas.

This record speaks so strongly for itself that wonder is expressed that there should be any doubt of Oregon returning Chamberlain to the senate. But aside from this is the factor of personality, which counts so much for the success or failure of a senator.

By long years of service a senator can advance on the committees, but the extent of his influence depends in large measure upon his soundness of judgment, his balance in days of stress, and his friendships. With these factors, one senator "gets ahead" and can accomplish things where another fails. The affection with which Chamberlain is regarded by his colleagues has much to do with his success.

COMMITTEES POWERFUL

Another factor is that the senior senator from Oregon has gradually reached committee positions, carefully chosen and patiently earned, which enable him to give greatest service to the state because they touch Oregon at vital points. The commerce committee means shipping, rivers and harbors; public lands means the affairs of the national forests, parks and other reserves, water power, coal and oil and mineral lands, homestead questions and the public domain generally; territories means the government and development of Alaska. Both Oregon senators, realizing the importance to the state of the commerce and public lands committees, have secured places upon it—a place of vantage Oregon could not hold if Chamberlain were retired, because two senators from the same party from the same state cannot serve upon the same committee.

It is commonly said that if Oregon realized the value to Oregon of Chamberlain as a senator, there would be few votes against him, however worthy his opponent.

Hot Lunches Being Served at School

Freewater, Nov. 1.—Hot lunches are being served at the noon hour in the Freewater school by the domestic science class. Twenty meal tickets may be purchased for $1.

Football at Umapine between the Athena high and the Umapine high resulted in a defeat for Athena, 20 to 0.

MODIFIED LEAGUE HOOVER'S BEACON

Stanford University, Palo Alto, Cal., Nov. 1.—(U. P.)—"The constructive program is the thing that will interest the American people after the election," Herbert Hoover declared here today in a statement declaring that the Republican campaign on the League of Nations has had two phases—constructive and destructive.

Hoover's statement was issued to endorse Samuel Shortridge, Republican, for the United States senate from California, but he took occasion to analyze the Republican campaign.

"To repoen the treaty of Versailles for re-negotiation would bring renewed chaos to Europe and calamity upon us from it," Hoover declared. "The stability of the whole of Europe hangs upon the maintenance of the treaty and the economic situation in the United States depends on maintaining the stability and gradual recuperation of Europe's buying power.

"Therefore the logic of the situation drives this constructive program to the necessary modification of the present covenant and the ultimate ratification of the treaty with modification or amendments."

Hoover declared Harding has "stated that he will accept all that is good in the present covenant and that America will perform her full part in this matter."

"I believe the Republican party should be trusted with the full responsibility of carrying out its pledges," he concluded. "This cannot be done unless it shall dominate the legislative side of the government, as well as the administrative."

72 Members of One Family in Kansas Will Vote for Cox

Kansas City, Nov. 1.—(I. N. S.)—Mrs. Elizabeth Bulla of Albany, Mo., will lead 72 descendants to the polls tomorrow. Mrs. Bulla is 99 years old. She will vote for Governor Cox and declared each one of her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren will vote the same way.

One of her sons is Rev. Dr. Charles D. Bulla, general secretary of the Methodist general board of Nashville, Tenn.

TRIBUTE PAID TO ESTHER LOVEJOY

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need a forward-looking congress which will battle for the rights of the common people to prevent these war profits from being capitalized as a precedent.

"Multnomah county should send Esther Pohl Lovejoy to congress. She has shown by her whole life work that she will do battle in the cause of justice and that she will attack this problem of profiteering and render assistance to those progressive members of congress who have for several years been carrying on the battle. McArthur's creed toward those who labor could be summed up in these words, "He who toils is a commodity to be bought at a fodder wage and at the pleasure of the purchaser to be thrown upon the scrap heap."

"Esther Pohl Lovejoy is doing pioneer political work for the women voters of America," says Mrs. C. B. Simmons, prominent clubwoman, active social worker and ardent Republican.

"Women are now firmly established in the business field and have been prevented from entering the political field on account of age-old prejudices. Our business and moral standards, our home life and our schools cannot rise higher than the ideals held in the political field. Political ideals now need the humanizing influence of womankind.

"I know from my long acquaintance and work with Esther Pohl Lovejoy that by her tireless work, her high intelligence and her indomitable courage will be a power for good in congress. Her ability has been proven in countless ways. Her rapid rise from cash girl to a character of international renown shows that she has never stopped short of her goal."