

## VOTERS DISCUSS STATE MEASURES

The meeting held Tuesday, October 26 at the library for the purpose of discussing the measures that are to come before the voters next Tuesday was well attended and a great deal of interest was shown. Mrs. Fred Honey called the house to order and asked Judge Stapleton to take the chair and proceed with the discussion of the measures.

Judge Stapleton took up the first one as shown on the sample ballot. But just quoted the time old maxim. "One man can lead a horse to water but ten can not make him drink," even so it is with voting. You may force a voter to go to the polls but do you know if they voted? Voting is a sacred right and as such should be deemed a privilege and not a compulsion.

Extending the time of the legislature from 40 to 60 days was heartily recommended as the present session of 40 days was very inadequate for the necessary legislation of our growing state.

The "oleo" bill was left in question.

The single tax bill was discussed at some length but its merits were not to be found, although its demerits were many. To quote from the bill its purpose is to assess all taxes necessary for the maintenance of state, county, municipal and district government, upon the value of land itself irrespective of the improvements thereon or on it and to exempt all other property and rights and privileges from taxation, from July 1, 1921, to July 1, 1925; and thereafter to take the full rental value of the land, irrespective of improvements, as taxes, and no other taxes of any kind to be levied.

According to this bill, said Judge Stapleton, no personal property, mortgages, monies, notes, buildings or any kind of improvements would be taxed. After 1925 how would a man keep up the improvements? The man who sponsored this bill said that the ultimate aim of it was, state ownership of the land.

There is not a great deal of importance to bill No. 398 as this simply extends the duration of a few county offices from two to four years.

The importance of the port bill was explained by Judge Stapleton and many of the questions that had been in the anxious voter's mind were explained. This bill as explained will not cause the people outside of the port of Portland to pay any more taxes. But has been submitted to a popular vote because the port commissioners' position came to them by legislation. The purpose of this bill is to consolidate the two ports in Portland and give the port commission the power to open up a channel from the mouth of the Willamette river to Portland. The government has asked that a 32-foot channel be maintained. There is a 35-foot channel at the mouth of the Columbia and this will be maintained if the Willamette is kept open for commerce. Bill 310, 311 was explained by Attorney C. G. Schneider. If passed this would do away with all quarantine and any one afflicted with a contagious disease, no matter how loathsome, would be allowed to go wherever his inclinations suggested.

"Keep your money in the state" should be the slogan of every citizen of Oregon was plainly shown by the expression at this meeting, also every one seemed to favor giving the birds Malheur Lake for their home.

The measure on the Divided Session was considered as the best way of giving our legislators more time. The question was asked, "Should both bill on the legislature pass what then would we do?" Judge Stapleton said in his judgment the court would have to throw them both out for they were contradictory. He urged the passage of the state market commission as a protection to the producer.

## GRADE SCHOOL CIRCUS SHOWED MANY WONDERS

The circus at the grade school was a scream from the first to the last. Everyone was in a mirthful spirit and entered into the play of the children with high good humor. The program was interesting and amusing and a great deal of credit is due the children as well as teachers for the songs, drills, recitations, etc., which showed that a well planned system had been carried out.

The booths were well arranged, giving the appearance of a real circus with plenty of criers to let you know where the wonders of the world were to be found, and many of them were to be had for the enormous sum of five cents. The pies, candy, and popcorn were delicious and the cider was refreshing after the heat of the circus.

The sum of \$84.27 was taken in. Of this about \$60 will be clear profit. This goes to buy suits, and balls for the grade school athletic association.

## Small Farms.

Fifteen acres at Pleasant Home on railroad, rock road, all cleared, lays good. Modern 6-room plastered house, good barn, fine cellar, chicken house, orchard. Price \$5,250; \$2200 down.

Twenty acres close to Boring, Oregon. Eight acres in cultivation. Balance open land. Lays excellent. Fenced. Fair house, good barn, orchard. Price \$3200; \$1200 down. GEO. BEERS, Sandy, Ore.

Coal  
Order your coal now of Ekstrom Truck company. Phone 851.

Contractor and Builder  
Have located in Gresham and am ready to take any work in my line. Long experience. Work guaranteed. Let me bid on your work. Phone 327. L. J. Winter.



JAMES M. COX, OHIO

## BELIEVES MARSHAL SHOULD BE ELECTED

Gresham, Ore., Oct. 28, 1920.—Editor Outlook:—At the caucus recently held for nominating candidates for town officials, the question of the advisability of amending the town charter so that a marshal would be appointed by the mayor or council or both, and not be elected by the people of the town as is now the case, came up for discussion. After a sharp little tilt, the sentiment of those present decided that it would be well to pass it up to the voters to decide next Tuesday.

Those who proposed that such an amendment should be made, argued that neither the mayor nor the council had any power to remove an inefficient and undesirable marshal if elected by the voters, and such being the case they claimed a marshal could sit back, draw his salary, and let the town go to rack and ruin without anyone having authority to raise a word of protest. We do not believe these are the facts in the case.

It would be very strange, indeed, that so able an attorney as the late W. W. Cotton, who had this matter in hand, who drafted this charter, and saw it pass by the legislature, should overlook so important a matter. The fact is he did not, as the following excerpt from the town charter will show:

"On complaint being made, charging the marshal with malfeasance or nonfeasance in office, the council, by a unanimous vote without the concurrence of the mayor, or by a majority vote with the concurrence of the mayor, may, at any regular meeting, remove the marshal from office." \* \* \*

A number of years ago this matter was brought to Mr. Cotton's attention. The occasion that called for it was this:

A regularly elected marshal resigned. One was appointed to succeed him. The appointed marshal did not give satisfaction along certain lines—did not satisfy the mayor. Judge Cotton was consulted, and he cited them to the above quoted passage, saying that the council, or the mayor and council, had sufficient power to remove a marshal for cause.

Now what more power do these good people want? The fact is they do not need it. There is a determined persistence on the part of certain individuals to grasp power, and take it away from the people. It is undemocratic and unAmerican, and contrary to the principles upon which this government has been founded. If this can be made to work it will be but a short time until further advance to grasp more power will be made. We do not see that those marshals who have been appointed by the council have given any better satisfaction than those who have been elected by the people. It is a challenge, my dear voter, to your intelligence. And please remember the marshal is the only official who draws a salary. Do you wonder why it is desirable by some to have it made an appointive office? We urge every voter to think this matter over, and vote down this pernicious amendment.

## CITIZEN.

## STRAW BALLOT TAKEN AT UNION HIGH

October 27 a straw vote was taken at Union High school, regular sample ballots were used and the count showed, Harding 152, Cox 39, Debs 8, Stanfield 108, Chamberlain 106, Swensen 2, McArthur 127, Lovejoy 62, F. F. Johns 6.

Students of the high school are alive to the issues of the day and a great deal of interest was shown during the balloting. The idea originated in Leslie Webb's civic class and was carried through admirably.

## Improvement on the Sandy.

The county at last has awakened to the fact that the bank of the river below the upper bridge on the Sandy should be protected, and are hauling dirt and banking the edge of the road next to the river.

## The Book Wagon Again.

The book wagon will be continued for adults beginning next Monday. Stops will be made every Monday as follows:

Harriett 1-1:30, Lynch garage 2-2:30, Bellrose community house 3-3:30.

## Agent Wanted.

The American Central Life Insurance company want a local agent in Gresham. Experience unnecessary. Help given beginners. Write L. D. Pettyjohn, 719 Dekum Bldg., Portland, Oregon.—Adv.

## Need Your Suit Cleaned?

Have it French dry cleaned. Repairing neatly done. Tailoring for ladies and men. PETER LENARD, Tailor.

## HARDING REPUDIATED BY WETS; RECORD SHOWS HIM SAFE ON WET AND DRY

How do the presidential candidates stand on the prohibition question? This is a question of paramount importance to a large number of citizens who will cast their votes for one or other of them in the election next Tuesday. While it is true that the battleground of the wet and dry contest is the congressional districts, because prohibition is now a law enforcement issue, yet, after all, the President can wield tremendous influence in shaping legislation. His appointive power may also have some bearing.

Appropos to the subject comes the report of the special committee appointed by the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America soon after the national conventions, for the purpose of giving to the people of the country the public records and utterances on the prohibition issue of the candidates of the two leading parties.

This committee consisted of an equal number of republicans and democrats representing various sections of the country. Their report was submitted to both Senator Harding and Governor Cox before it was made public and neither of them filed any objections or corrections. The Anti-Saloon League endorses neither candidate but simply places before the public their record on this important question.

Following is a greatly condensed statement of the report of the special committee. The entire report is on file at the Outlook office.

## Record of Governor Cox.

He advocated the license provisions in the constitution of Ohio, adopted in 1912, and the license law enacted under it. In public debate he asserted his belief in license as the commonsense solution for the great moral question.

In 1918 Ohio voted in favor of an amendment to the state constitution which prohibited the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. Governor Cox urged the passage of laws for the enforcement of this amendment.

He signed the law enforcement code passed by the legislature and made the following statement as a part of the record: "The legislature has exceeded the authority granted in the prohibition amendment." Being requested to name any provisions in the code in excess of the constitutional power, he failed to do so.

In the Chicago Tribune of March 26, 1920, he is quoted as having made the following statement: "There is considerable agitation on the wet and dry issue. If there should be any reaction from the present situation I think it will go further than an amendment of the Volstead Act to permit light wines and beers."

In the general election held in Ohio in 1916 Mr. Cox was backed and sponsored by the Ohio Liquor League, which reported to the secretary of state that \$1200 had been spent for special delivery stamps, etc., and that "the purpose for which the sum was paid was in connection with the candidacy of Jas. M. Cox for governor of Ohio at the general election on the seventh day of November, 1916."

In a letter sent to its constituency by the Ohio Liquor League, the following statement appeared: "At Ashville, Ohio, on October 3, 1916, he (Cox) said: 'I favored the license law then and I favor it now and it ought to be in the hands of one who believes in it rather than in the hands of one who discredits the law.' \* \* \* Any man who sincerely believes that Prohibition is a bad thing for the state of Ohio should devote his time unceasingly from now until election night and persuade as many votes as possible \* \* \* for Cox.' \* \* \* Do not let us be charged with being guilty of ingratitude."

In a signed statement by Frank S. Evans, chief inspector and law enforcement officer of the liquor licensing board of the state of Ohio from 1913 to 1919, Mr. Evans asserted that the governor had the power to appoint the state licensing board; that the friends of law and order threatened to bring charges against the mayor of Cincinnati for failure to close saloons running without a license and that Governor Cox said he would remove the mayor and enforce the law even if he had to send the militia to Cincinnati. Mr. Evans, who was a democrat, held his office under Governor Cox, was retained in office by his successor, Governor Willis, a republican, and continued to hold his office when Willis was succeeded by Cox in 1916. Mr. Evans stated that under Governor Willis he was given a free hand in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law, but that under Governor Cox no similar effort was made. In 1918 Mr. Evans secured evidence in 70 cases against violators of the Sunday closing law in Cincinnati but that the state licensing board refused

to do anything with the cases, and that he never received any support from the board or from the governor in the prosecution of these cases.

With reference to the adoption of national prohibition Governor Cox is quoted in the public press as saying, "The spectacle of changing our character of government when two million American patriots were in Europe fighting for the preservation of the government itself, no man can justify."

## Record of Senator Harding.

In the United States Senate he introduced an amendment limiting the time for the ratification of the 18th amendment to six years and in a speech emphasized the following points: "This would eliminate the unending prohibition contest in the halls of congress." He said, "I am not a prohibitionist, I do claim to be a temperance man;" he expressed his unwillingness "to deny the settlement of this much mooted question by the popular will." He expressed his doubt of the effectiveness of a prohibition amendment, but he believed its submission was a sort of compromise between the contending forces and was willing to be counted a compromising agent.

On the District of Columbia prohibition bill he voted for the Underwood amendment providing for a referendum by the people, then voted against the bill. In explaining his vote on the floor of the senate he said he objected to being measured by the single yardstick of prohibition, but having the question to meet he did it in accordance with the platform of the party which honored him with the election to the position. He had promised in the campaign to carry out the expressed wish of the people of Ohio, and a considerable majority voted against prohibition. "I have a pledge to keep with my constituency," he said, "and when the final vote comes I shall vote against this bill."

He voted "nay" on the District of Columbia bone dry amendment; an amendment prohibiting the importation or withdrawal of distilled liquors from bond for beverage purposes; an amendment substituting "distilled" for "intoxicating" in the 18th Amendment; prohibition for the Philippines; and amendment to permit the distillation of liquors into alcohol for explosive and industrial purposes; an amendment prohibiting the use of any cereal, grain, sugar or syrup in the production of intoxicating liquor during the war.

He voted "Yea" on the following measures: the resolution to submit the National Prohibition Amendment; the amendment prohibiting the use of food materials in the manufacture of distilled liquors; an amendment to authorize the President to take over distilled liquors and pay the cost plus 10 per cent; an amendment providing that the 18th Amendment should not be enforced until congress had made provision for the ascertainment and payment of damages to the property employed in the manufacture of said liquors resulting from the enforcement of the 18th Amendment; a proposal that two amendments to the constitution be submitted giving the voters a choice between the phrases "distilled" and "intoxicating"; an amendment to limit the prohibition of the use of any cereal, grain, sugar or syrup in the production of intoxicating liquor during the war to "spirituous" rather than to "intoxicating" liquors; an amendment to permit the use of rum in the preparation of tobacco; the Volstead Act to enforce National Prohibition; the motion to pass the Volstead Act over the President's veto.

From Senator Harding's paper, The Marion Star, are quoted three editorials favoring the enforcement of local liquor laws and holding the law-breaking liquor vendors responsible, in a great measure, for dry majorities in local option elections in Ohio. Following the two great conventions, the Champion of Fair Play, national liquor journal, in its issue of July 10, 1920, makes the following statement: "Jelly Fish" Harding.

"Harding and Coolidge seem to be a pretty dry crowd if all that is said about them be true, and we think it is. 'Our old friend, Nic Dutle, for many years secretary of the Ohio Liquor League, writes us concerning Harding. He says: 'The Honorable 'Guene' Harding's record in Ohio has always been dry. While he was in the state legislature he voted for every dry measure that came before the General Assembly. 'When he ran for Governor we made a strong organized fight against him and Judson Harmon, our candidate, defeated him by a big majority (about 100,000). 'At one of our national conferences held in Washington during the time the question of making the city of



WARREN G. HARDING, OHIO

## CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR EXPRESSES OPINIONS

Gresham, Ore., Oct. 28, 1920.—Editor Outlook:—Referring to the matter of my petition nomination for mayor, and the acceptance thereof as an opposition candidate, I will state that the same was accepted of record at the eleventh hour; but I do not expect nor care to be elected. The only reasons for my preparing and circulating petitions for the nomination of Mr. Miller, Mr. Wonacott and myself were to avoid the nominating and electing of officers by illegal caucus, and to make certain that there be opposing candidates for the office as required by Ordinance No. 65 of the city ordinances.

Mr. Wonacott declined to file or accept his nomination by petition; and there seems to be only one person in the town who is willing to go to the slaughter for the purpose of preserving the legal phases of the election. Mr. Miller of the Bank of Gresham is taking no chance in the contest that he has with me as the only opposing candidate. If he had any doubt about his winning, I do not believe he would stay on the ticket. As it is, he will receive the support of every ward-healer, politician, bond broker, profiteer and their wives; and even that of the god of Israel, who unlike the All-Just Creator of the Universe, is the god of dollars and cents and a personification of silver and gold.

Gresham is not ready for such strict legal election of officers, nor even a legal administration of affairs, which it has not had since the days of Shattuck and Lindsey. The town is in the same boat with the nation at large, which is not even yet ready for peace, nor for the presidential nomination or election of a great humanity-helping business man like Governor Lowden of Illinois, who—lest we forget—carried a Gresham precinct, though it is the only thing he did carry, at the late primary election unpleasantness in Oregon. Regardless of who is elected president, the country is likely to remain on a war basis and under a league of nations controversy for four years to come. There may be nothing changed or settled except the question as to whether Wood Wilson is a greater man than Abe Lincoln or a worse citizen than Jef. Davis.

MILO C. KING.

## CHEVROLET SALESMAN BREAKS ALL RECORDS

John L. Bacon, sales manager of the Fields Motor Car company, in discussing the merits of the "1920" car says, "I drove 232 miles on two gallons." Palmquist, the "top man" was standing near hearing the statement also wishing to sing the praises of his car said, "Oh! that is nothing I went three weeks on a quart."

## Business Grows.

Raker & Son have added several new men to their force. Glen Fancher, a special tractor service man; Roy Burch, who was with Simmons Auto Co., Portland, will sell tractors, and Roy Bailey of Dayton, Oregon will sell cars.

Raker & Son's business is growing very fast, the past week showing the following sales: S. B. Hall, H. C. Wilson, Frank S. Iwamoto, Wm. Peterson, Fred Marshall and Fay Hudson purchased cars and Mountain View Floral Co., and Ward Stam tractors.

## A Good Dinner for 50 Cents.

The Ladies' Aid of the M. E. church will serve a hot dinner at the noon hour on election day at the Grange hall. A good square meal for 50 cents a plate.

Washington dry, the Ohio delegates, consisting of William Seekel, of Cleveland, ex-National President Louis Dinkenberger, of Cincinnati, and Chris Volk of Cleveland, and Nic Dutle, of Dayton, called on Congressman Harding, and he told us very plainly that if he had it within his power he would make the entire nation dry by one stroke of his pen, but so long as his constituency in Ohio did not vote for prohibition, he naturally would have to vote against making the city of Washington dry. It did not take him long to get into the band wagon after Ohio voted dry. He is dry all over. So much for Jelly Fish Harding."

A display of fine potatoes is to be seen in the window of the bank of Gresham. These potatoes are of the American Wonder variety and each one is worth a silver dollar. At least they mean that much to Roy Lasley as they were the blue ribbon potatoes at both the state and county fairs. East of Sandy is one of the leading potato districts of Oregon and it is not surprising that distinction came to one of the 13 club boys of that district. Lloyd Bramhall was third at the state fair. These boys entered for potato certification along with the Farm Bureau.

## WAR HERO ELICITS MUCH ENTHUSIASM

A large crowd greeted Colonel Whittlesey Wednesday evening and enjoyed to the fullest his short talk. The pleasing personality of the colonel was felt from the moment he stepped into the hall. Interest was restored and closest attention was given to him.

Col. Chas. Whittlesey spoke upon the League of Nations not from a partisan but from a moral standpoint. He said he had always voted as a republican. His friends were all republicans and had Mr. Harding advocated the League of Nations he would have supported him.

Colonel Whittlesey said in part as follows: "My own reason for supporting the league is my hatred of war. We fought together for a world peace then why should America reject it? When you see your friends suffer as we who went abroad have seen them suffer then you realize the awfulness of war. We believe in universal training; we think the woman does not deserve respect who says, 'I did not raise my boy to be a soldier.' Look at the present war. At the end of two years the Americans were using French artillery, French aeroplanes, French ammunition. If America can't in two years put this nation in a position of defense it shows us that we need training of the highest order. If they leave it to me I can show them how they can enforce peace. First, by an economic boycott of any nation that does not keep the peace. Let all the other nations withdraw their support. We know the league is not a finished product. Admitting there is some risk, even if there is some danger we ought to do what forty-three other nations have done. I had rather fight for righteousness and peace than do as some others are doing. Senator Harding talks of association of nations but he never talked about enforced boycott on anything yet. The league is something. It is a start in the right direction. If we do not try it all the nations of Europe can not do this alone. We as Americans can not do it alone. The articles of confederation were only a background of our constitution. I believe in this league not as a republican nor a democrat but an supporting Cox because he is supporting it. Harding is fighting behind the lines, has turned his back on the league. Harding won't say where he stands. This is a moral issue. It is the duty of an American to vote for the party that supports the league. If we do not support the league we are striking a blow in the face of the rest of the world. It is the duty of an American citizen to vote against the political party which makes capital out of hatred. In the east Harding is for the League of Nations and in the west against it.

In France there are 81,000 boys today. Are we going to be true to them? In closing I want to say I am supporting the league not as a republican, not as a democrat, but because of my hatred for war.

Colonel Whittlesey gave his honest convictions on this subject with malice to none. He plead a better world, a world free from hatred.

Colonel Whittlesey was loudly cheered at the close of his address.

## REPUBLICAN VOTER TO SUPPORT LOVEJOY

Next Tuesday we go to the polls, and with our ballots, indicate the kind of legislation we desire. Wet or dry congress, is one of the outstanding questions. The liquor interests in every state in the union are making the fight of their lives to elect men to congress who will vote to modify the Volstead law, which is the prohibition law enforcement act.

Congressman C. N. McArthur's congressional record is notoriously wet—voted against national prohibition amendment (the only adverse vote from the Pacific states); prohibition for the District of Columbia; war prohibition; anti-liquor advertising; the Volstead law, and many desirable features for the enforcement of the dry law, if the record is correct.

I am a republican, but not the kind that is willing to sacrifice the welfare of the children of today and the future, for political party ties.

The remedy for cleaning up, and forcing your political party to select clean business representatives, is to vote the other ticket.

Dr. Lovejoy, the democratic candidate for congress, is a woman nationally and internationally known, and well qualified to represent this district.

A large vote for Dr. Lovejoy would at least indicate to "Pat" that we want him to get off the payroll of the brewery.

Here is another opportunity for women to show their skill in home protection.

Pat Brewery, or Doc. Home, which? Let mother decide.

GEO. F. HONEY.

The Bank of Gresham pays 5 per cent interest on time deposits.—Adv.

## District Sunday School Convention.

The Sunday school convention to be held Sunday, October 31 at Pleasant Home will have for its morning speaker, Miss Georgia Parker who takes for her subject, "Mission in Primary Department." In the afternoon Ernest W. Peterson, president of Multnomah county Sunday school association, will discuss the "Need of Religious Education."

A great deal of business is to come before the meeting as well as the election of officers for the coming year. A basket dinner is to be served and all are urged to be there.

The school will convene at 11:15 at the Baptist church.

## Complete Election Returns

from the national, state, county and city will be received first hand at the Outlook office on Election Night. Returns will be bulletined promptly as received for the benefit of the public until 12 o'clock or later