

HERALD POLLS SHOW WILSON LEADS IN NATION

Drift Towards President Continues Unabated—Middle West for President—Normally Republican States Swinging Toward President—Silent Vote for Wilson.

The New York Herald poll, published October 29, gives President Wilson the lead in the popular ballot being conducted over the United States by the Herald and associated newspapers, giving the president 331 electoral votes.

The following is taken from the copyrighted summary published by the Evening Journal-Transcript, one of the papers co-operating with the Herald, and printing the full poll. The Sunday Herald has not been received here, but both papers publish the same figures:

"President Wilson has much the best of it as the final week of the campaign opens, and unless there is a radical change in sentiment of voters in the next few days there seems little or no doubt of his re-election.

Drift Towards Wilson. "Republicans everywhere—that is, the campaign managers and the ardent partisans are claiming that there has come a change in the drift—that it is no longer flowing in the direction of the president. There is nothing to indicate that there is any diminution whatever in the drift toward President Wilson.

The straw ballots put President Wilson ahead in the popular vote for the first time since the collection was inaugurated. Had the California vote been out down to its proper proportion last week it is true he would have been ahead of that time.

The sixth week of the presidential poll makes these facts stand out in bold relief: President Wilson is getting a steadily increasing percentage of Roosevelt supporters of four years ago.

Sweeping Middle West. The straw ballots indicate the possibility of the president sweeping the middle west. Ohio, Wisconsin and Nebraska, normally republican, seem certain for him.

Tremendous gains make it easily possible for him to carry Michigan, Minnesota, Montana and Washington.

These gains of Mr. Wilson have added several normally republican states to the doubtful column.

The women's vote seems likely to give Illinois to the president, despite the fact the male voters will give a reduced plurality for the republican nominee.

There is no indication that labor is not standing as solidly for the president as at first, and neither is there any indication that the tide for the president, which set in from the western farmers, has stopped.

President Wilson will be the gainer from the silent vote, but it is not yet apparent what figure it will ent.

Herald's Predictions. The following are conceded by the Herald as the certain Wilson states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin—total, 248.

The following are given as sure for Hughes: California, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming—total, 167.

The following are classed as doubtful: Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Washington—total, 117.

Of these doubtful states, the Herald poll shows the president leading in Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, New York and Washington.

Of the states given the republicans by the Herald, the poll shows the president leading in Minnesota, Montana, and tied in South Dakota and Wyoming.

All told, the poll gives Wilson 331 electoral votes, with 266 necessary to elect.

Groceries. When you think you are charged too much for groceries, why not get prices at Fouts Grocery Co.? We have no bookkeeping. No delivery bills to pay, no high rent, no bad accounts to collect from you. Only two classes of people can afford to run an account. One can so much money they don't miss a few extra dollars. The other never pays.

BUSINESS MEN ASK HUGHES TO STATE POSITION

(Continued From Page One).

the war. Even the most experienced leaders of business and finance in your own party admit this.

"As against these conditions we need, and we feel we have right, to know what you are for. What will you do to conserve and further advance the legitimate business interests of the country? What will you ask congress to substitute for the constructive legislation that has been passed by the Wilson administration?"

Insist on Definite Answers. "You are reported in the daily newspapers as declaring in your recent speech in Milwaukee, that the whole Democratic legislative accomplishment must be wiped out of the books for the good of the country. In view of that statement, we insist that definite answers be given to the following questions:

"First—Would you repeal the federal reserve act, with its insurance against panic and the facilities it has given us for making credit accessible to the deserving smaller business man, as it hitherto has been available to the largest business men?"

Second—Would you repeal the Underwood tariff law, with its income tax, and abolish the non-partisan tariff commission? Would you restore the system of tariff tinkering and political trading, which has always caused business disturbance and invited European retaliation, or would you await the public presentation of the facts by the new tariff commission as a basis for scientific changes whenever changes may be necessary because of new conditions?"

Federal Trade Commission. "Third—would you discontinue the federal trade commission, which is helping us to establish just relations between business and government and adding the development of thousands of smaller enterprises by giving them practical information of the highest value? Would you go back to the old condition under which a single commissioner of corporations, a political appointee changing with each administration, would again be entrusted with the enormous power of regulating the entire business of the country?"

Fourth—Would you repeal the rural credits law, which for the first time has made proper credit as free to the American farmer as it has been to the business man and has put him on a business footing and given to our agriculture the stability to ensure its further development as the necessary basis of domestic prosperity?"

The Child Labor Law. "Fifth—Would you repeal the child labor law, which for the first time nationally protects helpless childhood and establishes some equality of working conditions between competing manufacturers of different states and at the same time makes for efficiency and progress in our relations with our employes?"

Sixth—Would you repeal the federal shipping bill, which lays the foundation of a real merchant marine, of value to farmer and business man alike, and gives the nation ships, which can be used in times of war as auxiliaries to our navy, for lack of which the navy is now seriously handicapped?"

Adamson Law Prevented Strike. "Seventh—Would you repeal the law providing for an honest test of the eight-hour law on railroads? The transportation companies being convinced that a strike was inevitable, as proven by their embargo on freight, would you have permitted the precipitation of that strike, with its millions of daily losses to business and its burden of human suffering, rather than favor the passage of the law enacted?"

Eighth—Would you intervene in

the war. Even the most experienced leaders of business and finance in your own party admit this.

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Mexico, destroy the confidence of our Pan-American neighbors in the honesty of our intentions, and by making war on that republic justify a menacing hatred of American enterprises for generations to come?

Threat of Mailed Fist. "Ninth—Finally, would you substitute the threat of the mailed fist, with the terrible proof of what it has brought to Europe, for the process of diplomacy, which have kept for us peace with honor?"

The letter is signed by the following: George F. Johnson, of Binghamton, N. Y., president of the Endicott-Johnson company, largest shoe manufacturers in the world.

Charles R. Crane, former president of the Crane company, Chicago.

Edward A. Filene, president of the William Filene's Sons company, dry goods, Boston.

W. L. Saunders, chairman board of directors, Ingersoll-Rand company, and director of the American International corporation.

Charles H. Ingersoll, of Robert H. Ingersoll & Bro., watch manufacturers, New York.

Calvin Tompkins, formerly dock commissioner of New York.

Jesse Isidor Straus, of R. H. Macy & Co., dry goods, New York.

Charles H. Jones, president of the Commonwealth Shoe & Leather company, Boston.

John H. Fahey, publisher, Worcester, Mass., Evening Post.

Isidor Jacobs, president of the California Canneries company, San Francisco.

Thomas H. Ince, president of the Triangle Film corporation, Los Angeles.

Welding Ring, of Mailler & Que-reau, dry goods, New York.

Humphrey O'Sullivan, of O'Sullivan Rubber Heels, Lowell, Mass.

W. A. Julian, president of the Julian-Kokonge company, shoes, Cincinnati.

Frederick F. Ingram, F. P. Ingram company, perfumers, Detroit.

H. B. Endicott, of Endicott-Johnson company, shoes, Binghamton, N. Y.

Rolla Wells, former mayor of St. Louis.

William Solomon, banker, New York.

Julian S. Carr, banker, Durham, N. C.

C. D. Halsell, of the C. D. Halsell company, wholesale grocer, Oklahoma City.

H. L. Nunn, president of Nunn & Bush, shoe manufacturers, Milwaukee.

B. F. Nelson, president B. F. Nelson company, Minneapolis.

Deafness Cause Pioneer Suicide. ELLENSBURG, Wash., Nov. 3.—Frank Martin, a pioneer merchant of Ellensburg and formerly postmaster at Cleelum for eight years, committed suicide tonight at his home here by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. He had been dependent for more than a month because of growing deafness.

Choice of fat young steers. Public Market, Booth 11, Saturday.

HUGHES' RECORD AS GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK STATE

(Continued From Page One.)

after thousands had been squandered, it came to light that the proposed prison site was bog and quicksand.

Four long years during which disease and insanity ravaged Sing Sing, yet not one helpful law, not a step toward prison reform, and the only effort for a new Sing Sing made fruitless by aimlessness and graft. This was Failure No. 5.

Aided the Railroads. Spurred to action by the increasing number of railroad disasters, due to inadequate crews, the legislature passed a full crew bill. Governor Hughes vetoed it. This was Failure No. 6.

For years the people of the City of New York had been making a fight for a 5-cent fare to Coney Island. The happiness of thousands hung upon the victory, for nickels are of prime importance in the lives of those tenement dwellers to whom Coney Island appeals. By some amazing trick of fortune the bill managed to get through the gauntlet of the bosses and went to Governor Hughes for his signature. He vetoed it. This was Failure No. 7.

All through the west states were forcing 2-cent passenger fare bills through their legislatures. New York awakened. A 2-cent-a-mile passenger rate measure was introduced at Albany, public sentiment jammed it through, and again Governor Hughes came to the rescue of the corporations. He vetoed it. This was Failure No. 8.

Sex Favoritism. One of the best and most satisfactory laws on the statute books of New York today is the equal pay for equal work measure, expressing, as it does, the obvious truth that when women do the same labor as men they shall receive the same wage. This bill was first pressed to successful passage during the administration of Governor Hughes. It went to him for his signature, and he returned it with this comment:

"It is proposed by legislative enactment to establish the proposition that for the work of a given position women shall receive equal pay with men. It is for this principle that the supporters of the bill contend, and not for mere increased pay. I cannot approve this bill." And because the principle offended him, he vetoed it. This was Failure No. 9.

Opposed Income Tax. The income tax law is now in successful operation under President Wilson, and not a man in public life today dares to quarrel with it. At the time that the New York legislature, boss-controlled though it was, favored the ratification of the income tax constitutional amendment,

Governor Hughes sent in a message urging its defeat. This was Failure No. 10.

It was while Mr. Hughes sat in the governor's chair that pensions for aged teachers came to the front as a decent and progressive idea. A teachers' retirement pension bill was passed, but again it was a principle that Governor Hughes could not approve, and he vetoed it. This was Failure No. 11.

The state highways department was organized under Governor Hughes with a \$50,000,000 bond issue behind it. Politicians were appointed, not roadbuilders, there was waste and scandal, and the average life of a highway was three and a half years, instead of the fifty that had been promised. This was Failure No. 12.

Extravagant Administration. He promised economy. His administration was so extravagant that it wiped out a surplus of \$16,000,000. The cost of operating state departments increased \$10,000,000, and the cost of conducting the executive department went up \$20,000,000, all without visible return to taxpayers. This was Failure No. 13.

He promised financial reform. His blunder with regard to the state sinking fund locked up \$30,000,000, a foolish and unnecessary hoarding that has worked loss, confusion and debt. This was Failure No. 14.

He promised civil service reform. During his four years he ordered 218 civil service examinations, as against 182 in the four years of Governor Odell, and not content with this, procured 345 "special exemptions" that gave appointments to henchmen without competitive examination.

Named Many Uplifts. As a matter of fact, he named more mediocre and unfit and misfits than any other governor. Not a single appointee stood out except when called before the bar of public opinion to answer charges. Whipple, his forest, fish and game commissioner, and Bell, counsel for the commission, were forced to resign as the result of newspaper exposure. This was Failure No. 15.

With regard to public utilities, all that Governor Hughes had to do was to copy the laws that passed in Missouri and Wisconsin, both accepted models. Instead of this, he stood for an act that excluded telegraph and telephone companies from the control of the public service commission, and was forced to admit at a later date that the bill was "unsatisfactory." The men that he named to the New York city commission were notoriously identified with corporation interests, and it was under their administration that the plans were laid for the later subway scandal.

Only One Victory. For chairman of the up-state public service commission he named Frank W. Stevens, a railroad attorney, who served the corporations so well that he was given a \$30,000 a year position by the New York Central at the expiration of his term. This was Failure No. 16.

As a matter of fact, the one vic-

tory gained by Governor Hughes was in connection with the race track bill. It took another of his frequent extraordinary sessions of the legislature, but he did manage to get the law.

REVOLT SWEEPS OVER GRECIAN TERRITORY

ATHENS, via London, Nov. 3.—King Constantine issued orders this morning for the royalist troops to prevent the advance of the revolutionist forces at all costs. One hundred and fifty loyal troops had previously evacuated Katerina before 600 insurgents armed with machine guns, withdrawing to Larissa to join reinforcements. The evacuation of Katerina is confirmed by the general staff.

OVER \$2,000,000 SPENT

(Continued From Page One.)

Cortlandt, New York; P. J. Ryan, Chicago, \$3000, William Solomon, Martin Vogel, New York; George Brennan, Chicago, \$2500, Frederick Hoff, New York; Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma, \$2000, William R. Rust, Tacoma; C. L. Morgenstau, New York; W. A. Curtis, Chicago.

Among the \$1000 contributors were Adolph G. Miller and Daniel C. Roper of Washington, D. C.; William C. Osborn, John S. Morgenstau, E. J. Lynch, Gordon Auchincloss, Herman Bernstein, Thomas B. Lowe of New York; T. H. Given, Pittsburg; Senator Willard Saulsbury, Delaware; Sam Lazarus, St. Louis; Louis Bamberger, Newark, N. J.; W. O. Burr and A. D. Dunham, Hartford, Conn.; J. J. Hughes, Council Bluffs, Ia.; J. B. Dooling, Alva, Okla.; Lynn H. Dinkins, New Orleans, and Arthur Peter of Maryland.

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GIRLS! DRAW A MOIST CLOTH THROUGH HAIR, DOUBLE ITS BEAUTY

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Immediate?—Yes! Certain—that is the joy of it. Your hair becomes light, wavy, fluffy, abundant and appears as soft, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a Danderine hair cleanse. Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or excessive oil, and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair. A delightful surprise awaits those whose hair has been neglected or is scraggy, faded, dry, brittle or thin. Besides beautifying the hair, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair, but what will please you most will be after a few week's use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty soft hair, and lots of it surely get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and just try it.—Adv.

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To Whom It May Concern: I am free from rheumatism. You can be the same by taking treatments from Gim Chung, the herb doctor. My rheumatism was so bad that it made me so weak that I could scarcely get up when I was down and the pain I suffered one could hardly know unless one had the same disease. I was truly dissatisfied and disgusted with life in my condition and trying to live. Now to my friends that care to be cured and would like to be free, try the herb doctor. He can certainly relieve in a very short time. Very truly yours, MRS. M. L. KOLE.

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Last Big Wilson Rally PAGE THEATRE Tonight, 8 o'Clock Sharp COME EARLY AND GET A GOOD SEAT MRS. L. J. ALMING former State Supt. of Public Instruction of North Dakota, and the first woman elected to a state office in the United States, will address the women voters. PORTER J. NEFF and E. E. KELLY will discuss the National issues and reply to republican arguments. Will also answer the Morning Sun's questions. MISS BRYAN will sing "Who's the Man," composed by J. V. McPhee of Medford, music by Fred Alton Haight. COME OUT AND HEAR THE FUN