

The Oregonian

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Portland, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1912.

THE REAL PARTY OF PROGRESS.

Progressive consists in deeds, not words. That, tried by this test, President Taft's Administration is progressive was amply demonstrated in a recent issue of the Oregonian.

Secretary Knox's view of its work at the Army. One of Taft's chief merits is what Knox well describes as his "scientific statesmanship, his thorough, effective and noiseless work."

Because his work is noiseless, it is none the less, but rather more, scientific, thorough and effective. Yet its noiselessness is freedom from loud exploitation and from grandstand plays have deprived him of much of the credit which is his just due.

Secretary Knox disposed of a vast volume of clamorous invective against the Republican party in a single paragraph when he said: "No honest man differs from another as to such moral issues as honesty in public life, rebuke of bossism, equality of opportunity, representation of all elements of the population, and conscientiousness in the use of public funds."

To assume that all who measure up to this standard of honesty are gathered into the new Progressive party is to assume that all Republicans and all Democrats are dishonest. Were that the case, we must despair of the republic.

But the mere plain statement of the logical conclusion from the charges of "yellowness" which are being hurled at the Republican party shows them to be preposterous and carries with it their refutation.

When we consider that some degree of corruption and indifference to the public good is inevitable in a party which enjoys a long lease of power, much of the time, without effective opposition, the wonder is that no stronger ground exists for the charge that the Republican party is boss-ridden and irresponsible.

For 1881 to 1885 that party controlled the Administration. Again from 1897 to the present time it has ruled the Nation, and until 1910 controlled both branches of Congress.

To deny that the Republican party has been progressive in the last fifty-one years any progressive legislation was passed or the executive power was exercised in a progressive spirit.

With Japan. Commerce, being the best guaranty of peace, close trade relations will strengthen the bond of amity between the two nations. The completion of the Panama Canal will open the way to Japan for increased trade with the Southern states, and she will buy ever increasing quantities of timber and foodstuffs from the Pacific Northwest.

NAVAL FORCE AND PEACE.

Those who see in the great American fleet now assembled in New York harbor the epitomized expression of a readjustment of their point of view. While it suggests tremendous armed force and hints at all the horrors of warfare, that same fleet necessarily is a tremendous agent for peace.

It is prepared for war if that is the purpose of conquest, but to uphold the National honor, to preserve the National identity, if need be. Construction of such a fleet has been forced upon us by the necessity of adjustment to conditions of civilization throughout the world.

So the great, shining metal hulks with their brilliant guns savor of continued peace rather than of early war. In the fact that we have assembled the second largest fleet ever brought together in the history of the world, we should feel only added security and National pride.

DANGEROUS TENDENCIES.

Late statistics on the subject of homicides in the United States are particularly timely and important at this time, for since we have grown so nice and kind towards murderers, the effect of this tenderness on the gentle art of wantonly abstracting human life should arouse more than passing interest.

Has our solicitation for the welfare of the murderer served to decrease the volume of his gory traffic? Has our broadened humanitarianism made life more secure, except for perpetrators of bloody deeds? In countries where the harsh hand of the law falls relentlessly upon the murderer is crime being done more vigorously than ever before?

Alas for all our tenderness. The cold, unimaginative, unsympathetic figures show that it is as fragrance on the desert's air. Yes, even worse, for murder is on the increase. Not in England, where the rate averaged 2.6 in 1910, but in this country it is still measured out in certain portions, but in the United States, where we are learning to pet and pamper our murderers.

Authoritative figures are now available for last year and they reveal the unpleasant fact that Russia alone leads us in homicidal tendencies. England and Wales manage to get along with a homicide rate of 0.9 per 100,000 yearly. Last year we piled up a homicide total of 6.5 per 100,000.

Of the American cities, Newark, N. J., has the smallest rate, 1.7, while Memphis has the promising total of 33.4. Brooklyn shows 2.4, while New York, Manhattan and the Bronx record more than double itself, reaching to the considerable total of 6.8. Chicago murderers keep their city well up towards the front with a rate of 9.1, while San Francisco is accredited with 10.4.

It is in the South that the homicide rate shows its most grotesque and other cities about the same. Grouping thirty cities of North and South together, the rate is found to be 3.3 for 1911. Which affords us a shock when we take the same thirty cities during the ten preceding years and find that the rate averaged only 6.8.

Plainly we are getting ahead in the matter of murder. As tenderness continues to replace reason and justice we shall expect to see this gruesome industry develop. Perhaps when next we check up on the figures our one worthy competitor, Russia, will have been left behind.

GOLD AND RACE SUICIDE.

According to mining experts like John Hays Hammond, the rate of the world's gold production is not likely to diminish for the next ten years, if it ever does. Vague hints are thrown out that it may even increase.

Geologists have laid down rules for the discovery of gold deposits, but recent reports indicate that they are not great authority. "Gold exists wherever you find it," and that may, apparently, be almost anywhere.

It is interesting to speculate upon the financial effect of an increase in the effective gold supply of the world. There can be no question that the new mines opened in the last twenty-five years have caused the prices of commodities to rise.

Other factors have also played a part in making the cost of living high, but the carrying of gold supply cannot be overlooked. With a perfect financial system it would not make any difference to the consumer whether prices rose or fell.

Wages and salaries would keep exact pace with the market and family life would not be disturbed. But as matters are arranged prices fluctuate without reference to incomes, so that living grows more and more difficult.

The increasing gold supply has therefore contributed more or less to depress family life in the United States and many other countries. The remedy for what is often called "race suicide," should the increase become still more rapid in the future the consequences, from a social point of view, might be serious unless some method could be devised to make family incomes rise step for step with the cost of commodities.

HOW VIOLENCE IS BRED. The statement made by the Oregonian, to which Mr. Butts objects in his letter today, was founded on the observations of a well-known man who is accredited in favor of true Socialism, who was present at the Warren meeting and who left the auditorium in disgust over the levity with which the news of the attempt on Roosevelt's life was received by those around him.

The Oregonian does not assert or suppose that all Socialists are murderers. There are two types of Socialists—perhaps three of the class that owe their convictions to study of the writings and teachings of the intelligent leaders of the movement.

It is they who condemn violence, not only in speech, but in deed, and who first made the punishment of those who are attracted to Socialism by the appeals to prejudice, envy, hatred and malice, voiced by ordinary street orators. It is they who snicker at murder. The third, we suspect, consists of those who are Socialists for the money they can make from the weak and ignorant.

It is they who are the most dangerous of the weak and ignorant. They do not believe in the right to life, but only in the right to money. They are the ones who are the most dangerous of the weak and ignorant. They do not believe in the right to life, but only in the right to money.

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those Socialists whose vituperations shock intelligence and decent thought. If the Warren audience had arisen as one man and hurrahed over the news of the attack on Roosevelt, that act would have been no worse, from a moral standpoint, than the laudation which Mr. Butts admits was given the writers of the infamous screed that assailed the Progressive candidate.

If Mr. Butts' observations were sustained by the facts it would avail him little to cleanse one hand of his fellows while the other still dabbled in mire. Federal control of railroads is now to be extended to the sanitation of passenger cars. The public health service has been directed "to examine into and report upon the conditions of railway coaches, chair cars, baggage cars and the various sections of steamships to which passengers are admitted."

The service believes that public health is menaced by the movement on cars of persons afflicted with tuberculosis and other contagious diseases. The health department, in cooperation of the Interstate Commerce Commission and State Boards of Health in regulating this traffic. The outcome of this investigation may be to subject railroad passengers to health inspection before they board trains and the carrying of the afflicted on hospital ambulance cars, where they will be isolated from healthy passengers.

That would be another step in the movement to counteract the decreasing birth rate by keeping alive and healthy as long as possible those persons who are born. The comparative speed with which a jury was obtained to try Becker in New York and the firmness with which Judge Goff brushed aside the time-honored objections of lawyers to good talesmen, mark a change for the better in court procedure.

The character mentioned rests largely in the hands of the judges. If they would give lawyers clearly to understand that they, not the lawyers, are running the courts, dilatory tactics, absurd technicalities and abusive wrangles would soon be abandoned by attorneys and business would be greatly expedited.

The Tripoli war has done a great deal to heal factional wounds in Italy and make its people solidly united for national advancement. It is said that old religious quarrels have been forgotten, while the social radicals have almost ceased to disturb the government. Italy now stands on a level with the advanced European powers.

Austria, her ancient foe, still menaces her welfare on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, but it is reasonable to believe that Italy, with the effective fleet and army now developed, will not submit to much injustice.

President Taft regards with favor a suggestion that the forts of the Panama Canal be named after the heroes of American independence, but Hamilton Foley proposes that, in courtesy to the Latin-American republics, we name the forts after the men who won their independence, reserving only the locks and beacon lights to perpetuate the memory of our great hero.

The "continuation schools" of Boston and Cincinnati have proved to be a powerful agency for practical good. In these schools young people of the country maturely continue their academic studies in connection with actual practice in machine shops and business houses. So many hours a day are spent in study, and so many in shop work. The effect is praiseworthy in every way and the plan is likely to be followed in cities where new educational ideas are welcome.

Jacob Hooley was one of the old-time policemen, dignified, courteous and proud of his position. He was an ideal traffic officer, with remarkable knowledge of the city, and was never happier than when directing the stranger or the weak and ignorant. He was one of those who were the most respected of the city.

By holding Cameron for ransom, the Mexican rebel leader Salazar shows that in his country rebels differ from brigands only in the name. He has the claim belligerent rights, though they are no more entitled to such rights than the Wyoming convicts who are being hunted down.

With 123 war vessels in line, we can afford to be exacting, but let us be proud of our navy, but let us be exacting. We must remember that other nations are building battleships faster than we and that some of our ships which make a brave show on review are fast going out of date.

Stars and Star-Makers

What promises to be an event of importance in Alcazar Theater annals, down in San Francisco, is the engagement of two stock stars, Maude Fay and her husband, James Durkin. They began their stay last Monday evening in "The Eastward Way," which has played in every city of size in the United States save Portland.

Last year Frances Starr came to the Pacific Coast but played only in California. Ethel Barrymore is headlining the Orpheum in San Francisco in "Barrie's" play, "The Twelve-Pound Look." She plays there the rest of this week and then goes back to New York to create a role in a new play by Hadson Chambers. The author is to come over from London to put the finishing touches on the play.

Miss Barrymore's role will be altogether different from that of a woman artist who has suffered and who has made others suffer in her climb to success. Dorothy Davis-Allen, a Portland actress who is remembered as second woman with the Robert Athon stock and earlier Lyric stock companies, is second woman at the National Theater, "The Home of Melodrama," as it is advertised in San Francisco.

Grace Reals, a former Baker leading woman, has the big feminine role "The Master of the House" with Malcolm Williams playing opposite. Frances Ring, sister to Blanch, is the new leading woman at the Belasco Theater in Los Angeles. Paul Armstrong, the playwright, has arrived in Los Angeles to commence rehearsals for a new play which is to be produced at the Majestic Theater.

Thurston Hall is leading man at the Winniebeck Stock Theater in the Canadian city of that name. Apparently it is a play of fate or good fortune, "The Heat to the Hoar," at the Baker this week. The leading man, Alice Fletcher, has a role that makes little demand of her at a time when she is suffering from a serious throat trouble and must undergo a long and painful operation, not, however, interfere with her work.

Frank Morrell, singing minstrel at the Orpheum, has a Portland history that extends back as far as 1893. In that year he appeared at the Marquam Grand with the Haverly Minstrels, with which he was connected for three years. Later he played a Portland engagement with the Burke Bros., whose production was called "Irish Aristocracy." Still later he visited Portland with the Primrose and West Minstrels. At the time of the Lewis and Clark Fair, Morrell played at the old Baker Theater for two months. Morrell and Deely Company presenting a general minstrel show for that period.

Morrell's last appearance in Portland as minstrel was "The Original Boy Soprano" with Billy Emerson. He about the sixteenth "original" I've taken note of. Robert Hildreth, protean actor presenting "A Four-Leaf Clover" at the Empress, teaches Portland for his rise in theaterdom. He held a minor part with the Keating and Deely Company at the old Lyric here three years ago and was called upon to replace Oral Humphries, the leading man, and was given other parts. Hildreth played the principal role for "A Broken Heart," and two overtures were played to give him all the time possible. He went through the part "Let's get on the job," "The Boat Flood" kept him as their leading man for six months. He appeared in "A Broken Heart" for a year and later in the play "The Night Before Christmas." Then he went East and won a vaudeville contract.

Having changed his mind and cancelled all the dollar shows originally booked for the Empress, the customary "The Little Theater" has opened in stock. Bailey & Mitchell are the leasees of the theater and the proprietors and managers of the new organization. The little theater is managed by Mrs. Claire Sinclair, second woman with Catharine Coultiss this summer at the Heilig, is of the Seattle company. So is John C. Livingston, Miss Sinclair's partner. So also is Marie Baker, last season character woman with the Baker stock here.

Sidney Ayres, with his leading woman, Rhea Mitchell, plays here at the Orpheum in Mr. Ayers' own sketch, "A Call for the Will." Mary Edgett, at the Baker, had to be a French maid this week. But she didn't let a drop of water on her apron. She wore a handkerchief size white apron and cap with streamers. She hunted up a French teacher and learned her entire role in that language. She has the same English with French interpolations and has the satisfaction of knowing what she's saying even if the audience does not.

A Portland personal friend and admirer of Julian Eltinge, who comes to the Heilig next week, gives a thumbnail sketch of the famous man, scarcely over 25 years of age; tall, broad-shouldered and athletic in appearance. His features are clear cut and handsome. His expression is that of a young man, but sympathetic. Eltinge's hair is dark brown, his eyes a deep blue and his natural speaking voice, through long stage training, is clear, strong and musical. The person fortunate enough to know the actor intimately speak of his friendship as a thing to be highly valued. His even temper, warm personality and many characteristics win the respect and admiration of everyone with whom he comes in contact. He might be epitomized as a "prince of good fellows."

"Officer 666," Cohan & Harris' latest success, announced for the Heilig Theater next week, recalls the sensational theft of hour glasses of Devonshire painting from the art galleries of the Agnews of London in 1876, by William Kelly. The stealing man, who was furnished Mr. MacHugh, the author of the comedy, his main theme, and right ardently has made the most of it. The stealing man, the rare case, was the aristocratic thief in "Officer 666," furnished the surprising situation of the play.

Oliver D. Bailey, who opened a season of stock at the Seattle Theater, Seattle, October 13, has selected the following actors, most of whom are known to Portland theater patrons: Dwight McCall, leader; Viola Leach for roles; Marie Baker, characters; Claire Sinclair, second business; Nisble Howard, soubrette; Mable Darragh, general business; John C. Livingston, general business; James Guy Usher, juvenile; Will Cross, comedian; Ray Collins, J. McQuate and Frederick Hart, stock; Arthur Cunningham, the opening bill will be "Saviour Nell." Now for the pigskin.

SNICKERS AT SOCIALIST MEETING

Writer Did Not Hear Them When News Was First Announced. PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)—I cannot believe that the Oregonian would deliberately mistake the facts editorially regarding an important matter, independent of the fact that there are nearly 7000 witnesses as to the facts. I can only conclude that it has been imposed on by some one not accustomed to reportorial work and whose bias swayed his judgment.

The writer says: "Last Monday night a telegram saying that Roosevelt had been shot was read to a big Portland audience by a Socialist who was making a speech. The news was received with snickers." I am a newspaper man. I was seated at the press table. I have my notes of the meeting. A check is what actually happened.

Warren, who is the editor of a Socialist paper that boasts of 3,700 paid subscribers, is justly entitled to a speech that had teemed throughout with good humor and brought many a laugh from his audience. He read a copy of the Evening Telegram, special edition, together with a note. Mr. Warren reading from the newspaper said: "Colonel Roosevelt will stop the reading of the Milwaukee weekly on his way to make a speech."

A murmur of surprise and horror swept through the crowd, for no one condemns violence more than the Socialists. It is a frequent saying among them that "every attempted assassination of a captain of industry or public utility is the triumph of at least a decade." Warren continued: "The paper states he was shot by a man named Schrank of New York." He paused a moment and then said: "If this is really true I wish to say, speaking as a citizen, that I have no objection to any man who has made others suffer in her climb to success."

A burst of applause greeted this statement. Warren noted to lay aside the newspaper when the usher called out: "Read the note I handed you." Warren did so. It read: "The Evening Telegram states that Roosevelt was shot by a man named Schrank of New York." Warren then said: "The Socialists with the attempted display of passion during the entire evening." "These people," he exclaimed, "have been guilty of no crime. He has been a man who has made others suffer. They are taking advantage of the public's well-known inclination to startle the hearing."

After the meeting adjourned the rumor came floating back from the crowd that Roosevelt had been shot by a 32-caliber bullet, by a man who came all the way from New York, to do the job in a Socialist city, and that the Socialists were so little concerned that they were not waiting to have the wound dressed.

After hearing this there was much contempt expressed for the kind of campaigning that would stoop to such methods to win votes, but I heard the same kind of talk at the meeting. When returning home and it was expressed by people who, I am sure, were not at the Warren meeting and who were presumably not Socialists. Mr. Warren introduced the man who is alleged to have signed the attack on Mr. Roosevelt that was printed and circulated here during the meeting. He admitted he signed the paper to roll up \$100,000 for their defense. He said that in their attack the right of free speech was at stake. He said that the Socialists who signed the circular was not scurrilous. "In fact," he said, laughing, "one cannot tell the truth about the capitalists and Socialists without becoming scurrilous."

Whatever of obloquy there may be connected with the Roosevelt circular must in measure be attributed to the fact that he championed the circular's right to publish it independent of its truth or falsity, but in the interest of candor, justice, fair play and the credit of the Oregonian, I should correct the impression that Warren and his associates were in sympathy with assassination and bloodshed. It is not true that Mr. Warren introduced the level of that circular which it has characterized as "foul and malignant." WILLIAM BUTTS.

The foregoing letter is replied to in another column. In respect to the printed bulletin it is stated that the bulletin was not the work of the Oregonian. It came over the wires stated that Roosevelt was reported to have been shot by a Socialist. The more lengthy bulletin that followed stated the assailant was "said by some to be a Socialist." These telegrams were omitted from the published reports because later dispatches indicated their inaccuracy.

GOOD COMPANY FOR THE UNHAPPY Many Literary Lights Had Sad Marriages. PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's symposium, wherein the women tell of their attitudes toward and experience in matrimony, suggests a few other, and more famous men at that. Marital troubles seem widespread. Lately I have been reading in the Dictionary of Notions, written by Macmillan, a very interesting work, in our public library. If those women who have avowed an unhappy experience in their marriages, I think they will look over the following list of eminent literary names, they will discover that they really belong to very distinguished company.

Shakespeare: Unhappily married to a woman much his senior, and with a "Dark Lady" of the Sonnets, who encouraged but did not love him. John Milton: Unhappily married to a woman who was his stepmother. William Pitt: Unhappily married to a woman who was his stepmother. William Pitt: Unhappily married to a woman who was his stepmother.

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Revolution a la Carte

Soldier of fortune, forth he went, To seek adventure far away, And met a moving-picture man, Who said: "I have a scheme for thee. 'Pray tell me, where's the seat of war?' The stranger gave his belt a hitch, For 'that's the place I'm looking for,' Gazed at him long, and quivered: 'Which?'"

"Soldier of fortune is my game," The traveler began again; "I've a few dollars in my pocket, and I'll fight for thee." He told that moving-picture man, "Where is the seat of war today? For I would thither send my way." The stranger gazed upon the soldier, And musedly queried: "Well, which one?"

"Over behind yon stack of wood, There sits a sound of Zapatista's." The moving-picture man went on, "You might add your name to their lists. Or, if it is not to your taste, If you find yon chicken coop chased, I'll show you the seat of the band. Has some supporters near at hand."

"Or seek yon box car o'er the way— I'd swear almost, an hour ago, Madero's army entered there. You'll hear it snoring, soft and low, When the sista's o'er, you may. If you desire, join them and play The game of war, and be a hero Under the banner of Madero."

"Step down the road a furlong on And make a strong rebellious cry as These eight dark fellows ramble by. And you may join the band of Diaz For I am told he's a bit of a hero. Will by his nephew be fought through, If other armies do not please, You might ally yourself with these."

And 'ere the moving-picture man Shouldered his camera to go, "Go help yourself, good friend," he said. "They be others I don't know, The seat of war? Where'er you're at In Mexico, sit—it is that. 'Most anywhere is good to start, 'We've revolutions a la carte."

Half a Century Ago From The Oregonian of October 17, 1862. Legislative proceedings—House: Bill to raise and kill widows: read this time and lost. Bill to organize militia: read third time. Mr. Mallory reported back to the House the resolution to memorialize Congress to exclude from the country by treaty with China and recommended its adoption; report adopted.

Chicago, Oct. 9.—In the rebel House of Representatives resolutions for the appointment of a joint committee to address the people of California, Oregon and the various territories west of the Rocky Mountains on the expediency of establishing a league, offensive and defensive, between such states and territories and Confederate States were referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Portress Monroe, Oct. 7.—The Richmond Examiner says: Congress has serious business on hand at present, the subject being the finance and credit bill. The bill provides that every citizen shall give the government one-fifth of his gross income and receive in acknowledgment 8 per cent bond.

Hon. B. F. Harding, United States Senator-elect, arrived in this city last evening from Salem. NO CAUSE TO DESERT THE PARTY Primary Supporter of Bourne Stands With Taft and Selling. COOKVILLE, Ore., Oct. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Why should a Republican fail to support his ticket in this Presidential election? The Republican party has not changed. Its principles are the same today, modified slightly by changing conditions, as they were in the beginning. Then why change to some other party, to other principles, some untried, some unproven, some untried?

What is it the voters want? Do they want prosperous conditions to prevail throughout the Nation, or do they want another period of depression? We hardly emerge from one depression, or the effects thereof, until another one is upon us. Others in far-distant sections of the states doubtless desire the tariff taken from wool, but would that tariff affect Oregon? No, it would not. Others in far-distant sections of the states doubtless desire the tariff taken from wool, but would that tariff affect Oregon? No, it would not.

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