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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, NOV., 24, 1914.

THE HOLY WAR.

The Holy War which Turkey has proclaimed is not likely to prove very destructive to her enemies or very holy. The spirit of the modern world has to a certain extent penetrated even into Turkey and the Orient, and in face of that spirit with its sneering doubts, its cynicism and its contempt for superstition it has become extremely difficult to enlist the 300,000,000 followers of Mohammed in a war which does not concern the greater part of them.

The holy wars which Mohammedans have fought in the past with relentless ardor and united ranks have been for the propagation of the faith. They have been inspired by the loftiest religious zeal and led by devoted followers of the Prophet. This one is to be fought, not for the doctrines of the Koran, but to bolster up German and Austrian power. It is officered, not by burning disciples of the faith, but by Christian Germans.

Under these unpromising conditions the holy war seems a trifle difficult to get started and we may permit ourselves to believe that even if it should be started it would soon flicker out. Orientals of the modern Mohammedan type are not particularly persevering in the enterprises which concern them most dearly. We can hardly expect to see them fight long and bitterly for other people's benefit. The fact that a man is a Mohammedan does not necessarily imply that any beribboned militarist who happens along can make a fool of him.

Another difficulty in the way of the holy war is the dislike of the Turk throughout the Moslem world. The Arabs are usually in open revolt against him and will be likely to take advantage of his present involvement to capture Mecca and other points in the Arabian peninsula. The Mohammedans of Hindostan pay fealty to the Shah of Persia instead of the Turk. In fact, there is no common head of the Mohammedan world today who can in any proper sense issue the call to a holy war.

The call of the Turk, partial and comparatively ineffective as it must be in any case, is still further paralyzed by warnings and exceptions. The faithful must do nothing against the infidel Italians in Tripoli. They must spare their old foes, the Austrians. They must submit to the German drillmaster. It is not the blazing zeal of religion that is to fire their souls, but the dry orders of the Teutonic manual of arms. We should not expect a holy war thus guided to kindle any great conflagration in the Mohammedan world. No doubt it may make some trouble for the French in Morocco and for the British in Egypt. India is not likely to be disturbed, and, by express orders from Constantinople, Italy is not to suffer.

Very likely the holy war will flatten out entirely before a great while. Meanwhile the Mohammedan faith, which is still alive and aggressive in Central Africa, will go on winning its legitimate victories regardless alike of the Kaiser's interests and the stupid commands of the Sultan.

WHY THE THIRD PARTY FAILED.

Amos Pinchot now admits what all keen, cool political observers foresaw from the birth of the Progressive party—that it contained within itself conflicting elements which would bring about its destruction.

There were the radicals, who saw in the unrest among the advanced wings of both old parties an opportunity to form a new liberal party after the manner of those in Europe. There were the disgruntled trust magnates, who wished to get back at Mr. Taft for prosecuting them. There were the idolatrous admirers of Colonel Roosevelt, who were ready to follow wherever he led. Finally, there was the Colonel himself, whose egotism had been mortally offended, whose ambition was unbounded and who believed he could perform the impossible feat of keeping the two first-named elements united in one party, though contending for diametrically opposed policies.

Of course the Perkins faction, having put up the money, insisted on getting something for it, and, as too often happens when money and ideas conflict, money got control. The men of ideas then got out of the party and left money the shell. When Mr. Roosevelt openly allied himself with the money crowd, hosts of his worshipers became disillusionized and deserted, for they had believed he was devoted to the radical idea.

There is no room in this country for a conservative and a liberal party after the European model, for the simple reason that a frankly conservative party could get no following of any consequence. The conflict in this country is between the National ideal and the more or less disguised separatist or sectional ideal, between individual opportunity of free play and the more or less disguised socialism which cramps the individual's activity and puts him in grandmotherly leading strings.

Within the party championing each of these ideals there always have been and always will be two factions—conservative and progressive. When one gets too much of its own way the other temporarily secedes to the other party or forms a third party, but the factions always come together again. This is what happened with the Republican party in 1912. The seceders are now coming back. After their return the conservative element will have less of its own way than it formerly had and the progressive element will hold sway until it overplays its hand. Then in some way or other, as to the general facts, history will repeat itself.

AFTER SEVEN MONTHS.

With flying flags and beating drums, seven months ago President Wilson dispatched American troops and an American fleet to Mexico. We had been insulted and Huerta was to be forced to salute. The American forces captured Vera Cruz and occupied it; and then there was intervention, and we wriggled out of the consequences of a war which we began. Now we withdraw wholly from armed participation in Mexican affairs.

Huerta has not saluted, and we leave Mexico worse off than when we took offense at a trifling incident, after ignoring wholly all other serious considerations.

Nothing has been accomplished by our brass-band advance upon Mexico and our inglorious retirement, except to notify all factions that they can kill, ravish, pillage, burn, devastate and rob until the last dollar is stolen and the last man, woman and child are dead.

Now Villa advances upon Mexico City. He is the man of the hour. Huerta has slain one man, but Villa his thousands. We don't like murder in retail; but your wholesale murderer we encourage and will doubtless "recognize," when the time comes.

Vive Villa!

WHAT ABOUT SCHOOL TAX LEVY?

Undoubtedly it will be desirable to have a trades school and undoubtedly the merits of the demand of the Hawthorne district for new grounds and a new school building are strong; but the greatest need of the taxpayers now is lower taxes.

School Director Sommer says the public schools can be maintained for the ensuing year on a levy of 4.8 mills and their efficiency will not in any way be impaired. He is not in agreement with a majority of the Board, which recommends 5 mills. A levy of 5 mills will not only be sufficient for maintenance, but will permit of certain improvements and extensions, including the trades school plan.

Do the people of Portland think this is the time to embark on the trades school project? If so, let them turn out to the annual taxpayers' meeting tonight and vote a 5-mill levy. If not, let them approve the 4.8-mill levy. Doubtless the Board will find a way during the year to take care of the pressing requirements of the Hawthorne district.

The schools of Portland cost now five times what they cost ten years ago. It is a tremendous increase. It has been made inevitable, doubtless, by the demands of school patrons for enlarged service and better equipment. But it is time now to devise ways and means by which the public schools shall cost less, rather than more.

If the taxpayers of Portland remain away from the annual meeting tonight, and find that interested and enthusiastic promoters of certain school enterprises have attended and have raised the levy, they will have themselves to blame for the result.

MONEY GRUDGED TO SAVE LIFE.

Congress has millions to vote for worthless river and harbor improvements, for public buildings in villages, for useless Army posts and Navy yards, but it grudges money for coast surveys which would inform ship captains of hidden dangers. For that purpose last year it voted only $170,000 and compelled the Coast and Geodetic Survey to continue its work with three obsolete vessels, which can make only eight knots of speed in smooth water and are unsafe in the open sea. These vessels range in age from thirty-eight to fifty-nine years. They have no modern appliances for their work, nor adequate accommodations for their crews.

There is most urgent need of surveys along the Alaska Coast, for that coast is infested with hidden rocks and reefs. The only notice a ship has of the existence of the majority of these perils comes when a sharp-pointed rock stabs her hull or when she runs on a hidden reef. The information is usually gained at the cost of the lives of all on board, to say nothing of ship and cargo. Since the great discoveries of gold in Alaska and Yukon Territory, probably a score of vessels and hundreds of lives have been lost in this manner in Alaskan waters.

When we have these facts in mind, —and they are notorious to every dweller on the Pacific Coast—Secretary Redfield seems to have expressed them mildly when he said in his annual report:

"The attitude of the Government toward the Coast and Geodetic Survey has been like that of a wealthy and prosperous man refusing to give his children the necessaries of life."

He might, without exaggeration, have said that Congress is constructively guilty of manslaughter every time a life is lost by shipwreck on the hidden perils of the Alaskan Coast.

A MONUMENT TO SPAULDING.

The Presbyterian churches of the Pacific Northwest have undertaken the worthy project of erecting a monument to H. H. Spaulding, the friend and co-worker of Dr. Marcus Whitman. Kamiah, Idaho, is to be the site of the memorial, since it was there that Spaulding chiefly labored. Both the missionary and his devoted wife lie buried there. To raise funds for the monument a freewill offering will be taken in the Presbyterian churches on Sunday, November 29. The proceeds should be large, for the proposed monument will commemorate a historical event of the first importance. Marcus Whitman entered the missionary field at Walla Walla in response to a call from the Indians themselves. The work was far more promising at that point than in the Willamette Valley because the natives were superior in mind and body, while they had already shown a favorable feeling toward Christianity. The Indians with whom Jason Lee and his fellow-workers had to deal at Salem were a miserable stock and the missionaries were perfectly justified in giving them up as hopeless after a few years.

Whitman and Spaulding never had adequate resources for their work. Their funds were scanty and their equipment poor. Still they labored faithfully and at first with encouraging success. The natives heard their message gladly and some were converted. Industries were established, such as a mill and various shops, and irrigation works were begun. There is no doubt whatever that if things had continued as they began Whitman would have laid the foundations of a great mission station in the Inland Empire.

But his lack of means contributed to lose him the respect of the natives, who, like children, are greatly impressed by outward show. He made a heroic journey to the East in quest of aid, but without result. Many other causes conspired to diminish his influence and stir up discord among the Indians. Dissension deepened to hostility and the end of it all was the terrible Whitman massacre which blackens the early pages of Oregon history.

But faithful work should never be forgotten, and both Whitman and his associates should be adequately commemorated by the churches for which they labored.

LOOKING ON TO 1916.

The Chicago Evening Post, an enthusiastic flag-bearer for the recent Progressive party, with an eye to the future, has prepared and offers the following list of Republican "Presidential possibilities":

New York—Charles E. Hughes, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court; Governor-Elect Whitman, George B. Cortelyou.
Ohio—Theodore E. Burton, Myron T. Herrick, Governor-Elect Willis and Senator-Elect Harding.
Illinois—James R. Mann, Republican leader of the House.
Missouri—Former Governor Herbert S. Hadley.
Indiana—Charles W. Fairbanks, former Vice-President.
Iowa—Albert B. Cummins.
Michigan—Senator William Alden Smith.
Idaho—William E. Borah.
Pennsylvania—Governor Brumbaugh.

Evidently the Post does not consider William Howard Taft a "Presidential possibility" and it seems to have no idea that ex-President Roosevelt has any following whatever among Republicans. Mr. Roosevelt has recently described himself as the "privatest of private citizens." He knows. Mr. Taft is wise enough to understand that 1916 is not to be his year of resurrection.

There are great names in the Post's list, not the least of which is Justice Hughes'.

FORCE TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

A communication which The Oregonian publishes in another column furnishes additional evidence that extreme pacificists refuse to recognize the oft-proved fact that the only real guaranty of peace is not treaties, but the force behind treaties. There are two types of peace advocates. The one maintains that we should rely solely on treaties and should not arm for their maintenance and for our defense. The other maintains that a treaty's chief strength consists in the physical force available for its enforcement, and that a nation's best defense is its preparedness to resist wrong and aggression. The former type of men assumes that no nation, having signed a treaty, will violate it. The latter insist that a treaty is no stronger than the physical force behind it.

The present war incontestably proves the former type of men to be hopelessly wrong and the latter type to be incontestably right. Had treaties been held sacred, the present war and the two Balkan wars of which it is the climax would not have been begun. They were violated because the offending nations believed they could be violated with impunity. Had all the other nations which signed them notified the offender that they would unite in war against it as punishment for the offense, and had they made it plain that they meant business, the offense would not have been committed or full amends would have been made.

Practically all the great nations of the world were parties to the Hague peace treaties. In defiance of those treaties a neutral state has been invaded, undefended towns have been bombarded from land and air, hostages have been taken and shot, forced levies exacted, houses destroyed and pillaged, the Red Cross used as a cover for hostilities, the Red Cross fired on when legitimately used, mines scattered at sea to the peril and destruction of neutral ships. Each group of combatants has been accused by the other of these crimes. Not one of the many neutral nations which were parties to the Hague treaties has protested against their flagrant violation, much less even hinted at a resort to force for their maintenance.

The belligerent nations knew this would be so, therefore they have regarded the treaties as worthless scraps of paper. Had they been informed at the outbreak of war by the United States and all the neutral nations of Europe and America which signed those treaties that the belligerent nation which was guilty of the first violation would have to face the united armies and navies of all these neutrals, there would have been few violations and the guilty individuals would probably have been punished by their own governments. Provided the neutral nations which made this threat had been equipped with armies and navies adequate to make it good and had acted in thorough unison, the threat would have been sufficient and the armies and navies would not have been called into action.

A parallel can be found in the history of the West. When the outlaws of pioneer days in California and Montana terrorized the country and there was no law to restrain them, those citizens who wished to make life and property secure did not invite the outlaws into conference and ask them to sign an agreement to mend their ways. The good citizens knew well that, if made, such an agreement would not be observed. They captured and hanged or shot the outlaws, then established courts, and behind those courts they put the physical power of sheriffs, police and militia.

There are outlaws among nations as there are among men, but there is no law to restrain them because the treaties which are presumed to constitute international law have no sheriff, police or militia to back them up. The West has become peaceful and law-abiding because force has been put behind the law. The world can be made peaceful and law-abiding in the same way, and in no other. Until law was established in the West, every good citizen carried a gun for defense because every bad citizen carried a gun for attack. Until law is established among nations, every peaceful nation must be armed for defense because every outlaw nation is armed. When the nations unite in creating an international code of law, with a court to administer it, and when they league together for the enforcement of the decrees of that court by the combined might of their armies and navies, each nation can safely reduce its armed force to the proportions sufficient to furnish its quota of an international police, just as the good citizens of the West have generally laid aside their guns and left the preservation of peace to police and sheriffs. The Oregonian would speed the day when disarmament is thus made compatible with safety. Militarism for glory or conquest it despises as strongly as do the most ardent peace advocates.

The assumption that the arming of a nation is an irresistible temptation to use the army in war is not warranted by the facts. Not only the European nations which are at war, but those which remain neutral, are armed. They keep the peace because in almost every instance their governments are under popular control. This is true of Italy, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Great Britain was drawn into the war because it was inadequately armed and because, knowing this, it made such strenuous efforts for peace as to mislead Germany into giving a provocation which could not honorably be ignored. Had Great Britain been as well prepared to fight on land as on sea, this provocation would probably not have been given and the war might have been avoided.

Late statistics show that the number of paupers in the United States is decreasing in proportion to the population. This would indicate a healthy tendency in the distribution of wealth. The average citizen of the United States is worth $1400, but of course there are thousands above that figure and far too many below it. The happy medium is the true goal and we seem to be approaching it.

Dr. Bode of the Berlin Museum is not tempted by the opportunities of war to favor spoliation of art treasures. He says each nation ought to keep its own art creations. This conveys a lesson to American millionaires as well as to conquering armies. Let our plutocrats encourage art at home instead of plundering European collections.

The Chileans are a spunky nation, almost as alert and active as the Japanese. We doubt if it was wise in the German naval officers to offend them. To be sure the need was pressing for a naval base, but it still pays, even in modern war, to pay some respect to national susceptibilities.

No doubt Wilson and Bryan breathe easier now that the American troops are homeward bound. A peace-at-any-price policy is a difficult one to maintain in a cold, hard, commonplace world where there are armies and actual conditions ever on hand to flout pretty theories.

The new statue of Lincoln in Parliament Square, London, is to be a replica of the St. Gaudens statue in Chicago which is said to be one of the artist's finest works. The London monument to our great President will commemorate the Century of Peace.

Civilization owes as much to the small nations as to the big ones. All Greece was hardly as large as an American state, but our debt to it is incalculable. Switzerland, Florence, Holland, Venice, what would history be without their contributions?

Judge McGinn's hope of a United States of Europe, with Ireland as a prominent division, merits a prediction. The State of Erin will furnish the leaders, and, by the same token, all being natural-born politicians, they will run the nation.

Abandonment of Mexico means that the $10,000,000 has been thrown away. That is one-tenth of the necessary war tax, and material for a plank of a 1916 platform.

Governor West's proclamation neglects to mention one of the principal things Oregon has to be thankful for this year. Still he hints at the mystery in his signature.

The loafer who rather would panhandle and live on 5-cent meals than cut cordwood is to be commended for being candid, but needs the boot of the "flatfoot."

It is estimated that an ample Thanksgiving day repast may be purchased for $2.50 this year. That is, of course, if you have the $2.50.

It cost more than a score of lives and $10,000,000 to make the puerile Vera Cruz bluff. What has resulted that justified the sacrifice?

The German fleet is again reported to be ready to go forth and fight. If that report persists we shall keep it in stereotyped form.

Russia can stop fighting long enough to use harsh measures with revolutionists. This is not a time to coddle treason.

Two days to Thanksgiving. Are you investigating in your neighborhood or are you letting the Muts do all the work?

Really, now, is not the Kaiser playing horse with England when he speaks of eating Christmas dinner in London?

The big battle now raging in Russian Poland will be written in large type on the pages of history.

The American flag was hauled down at Vera Cruz. And without having been saluted, either.

It is claimed the Germans have a gun that carries thirty miles. All of which we believe—not.

Mexico and Colorado will be on a par when the Federal troops are withdrawn.

If you want to be sure of a great Thanksgiving dinner, get in jail tomorrow.

Some of those Petrograd dispatches read like a joke in the Monday Crawfish.

How long will it be before American troops have to return to Mexico?

A Japanese army of half a million will try to jiu-jitsu the Kaiser.

Every hairless dog in Mexico will yelp at the departing Gringo.

Now the British airmen are giving the Germans a scare.

Watch poor old Mexico beat on the rocks from now on.

The day of turkey and pigskin approaches swiftly.

Somebody is lying—either in Berlin or Petrograd.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, Nov. 22, 1864.

The case of the State of Oregon versus Madison Bledsoe, on a charge of murder, came up in the Circuit Court yesterday. E. W. Hodgkinson, District Attorney, and George H. Williams appeared for the prosecution of J. H. Mitchell, L. F. Mosher and J. F. McCoy appeared for the defendant. The following jurors were chosen: Andrew Tullen, Lot Ellis, William Birch, Nathan Robinson, J. Hileman, Martin Gillihan, J. D. Dickenson, John Terwilliger, William Love, Stephen Roberts, Washington Allen and E. Askern. Five witnesses were examined and the case will be continued today.

A. Seeley, who lives three miles out of this city, this year raised two potatoes, of the Blue Kidney and Red varieties, which, together, weigh four pounds.

After a jury had been obtained for the Bledsoe trial yesterday, Judge Shattuck discharged the rest of the jurors till Friday.

A Medical Institute is shortly to be established in this city, as a branch under the charter of Pacific University. It is understood that they will erect a fine edifice as a meeting hall.

Boston, Nov. 19.—A "Wear Your Last Winter's Overcoat" movement has been organized in this city. Sixty to $100 is the present price of the garments there.

Salem, Nov. 21.—The Congregational Society of Salem today gave a part donation party for their pastor, Rev. O. Dickinson. They collected $150 in money, and $200 in gifts.

The steamer Wilson G. Hunt was detained a short time on her usual round yesterday, owing to the prevalence of high winds on the Columbia.

ARMAMENT AS PEACE GUARANTY

It Is Declared Futile For Purpose and Sure Cause of War.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., Nov. 21.—(To the Editor.)—I regret the stand taken by The Oregonian on the United States preparing for war. When the European struggle broke out the futility of armaments as peace guarantees was repeatedly emphasized. We thought the armament fiends completely routed, blown up, as it were. But we were mistaken. Out of the turmoil these militarists arise more potent than ever. "If England had been as well prepared for war as Germany there would now be no war." Indeed! When the purchase of the Idaho and Mississippi by the Greeks postponed the strained relations of their country and the Turks, the Scientific American, which publication firmly and persistently pleads for a big navy, declared another instance showed that a more powerful navy was a guaranty of peace! Forsooth! These militarists cannot see, or will not, that increase of armaments to outmatch a rival does but incite that rival to outmatch him. And so the struggle goes on until, like a child's building of blocks, it must succumb under its own top-heaviness, for war preparations are not self-supporting nor producers. And I for one, though I hate war, am not entirely sorry to see the war, if it do but stop this mad race.

The Oregonian had a splendid article about two weeks ago in a Sunday supplement entitled, "How a Strong Defense Invites Attack, or the Psychology of War." Peace between nations must be founded on the golden rule and the United States might as well set the lead as any. Had Germany voluntarily surrendered French-speaking Alsace-Lorraine some years back, when the nations met at The Hague and peace was in the air, France today would be lauding Germany to the skies. This way universal peace lies, not by following in the footsteps of war-crazed Europe.

NELS LUNSTRUM.

WAR NEWS ADMIRABLY HANDLED.

Subscriber Appreciates Daily Summary and Fairness of Editorials.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23.—(To the Editor.)—Perhaps it would not be out of place at this time to show my appreciation of the excellent way in which The Oregonian has furnished news of the European war. The editorials have been so well written, clear and unbiased that, in my opinion, no one could take offense. I also wish to thank The Oregonian for the column devoted to "War Moves." In that column you explain in a concise and interesting way the latest news and bring together all the important events, so that one can understand very easily how the war is progressing from day to day.

The absence of glaring headlines shows an earnest desire to remain calm and thoughtful and not unduly excite the people.

I believe The Oregonian compares more favorably in its general appearance, in the artistic way in which the headlines are arranged, in the paper and the printing, than many of the newspapers I have seen from New York, Washington and the Old Country.

ROBERT S. BEATON.
393 Jackson Street.

Society Grateful to Colonel Hofer.

PORTLAND, Nov. 21.—(To the Editor.)—Referring to a special from Monmouth, in which Colonel E. Hofer, of Salem, is charged with "Open and flagrant work in the interest of the saloon in the recent campaign against prohibition," I wish to make the following statement of fact:

As campaign secretary for the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church, I invited Colonel Hofer to participate in a joint debate with Dr. Clarence True Wilson, our National Secretary. These gentlemen conducted a similar debate in 1910, and these discussions were appreciated by both sides. When Dr. Wilson was called East these debates were continued with representatives of our society taking Dr. Wilson's place. When Colonel Hofer accepted our invitation to debate this question we regarded it as a favor to our cause and to the Methodist Temperance Society, as we consider him the ablest man in the field helping to create public interest in the campaign.

M. C. REED.

Editorial Is Appreciated.

PORTLAND, Nov. 23.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to express my gratitude to you for the editorial, "Old Freedom Set at Naught," in The Oregonian Sunday, Nov. 22. That article, if published in every newspaper of the status of The Oregonian in the United States, without a single qualification—with the possible exception of capitalizing the word "negro"—would do more for humanity and the cause of democracy than a billion dollars spent in well-meaning philanthropy and the victories on a thousand battlefields.

The moral courage shown in giving the slap in the face to a well-established public sentiment overwhelms me with gratification and renews my faith in our representative citizens.

L. B. STEWART.
No. 839 Tibbetts St.

Word Is Pronounced.

HALSEY, Or., Nov. 22.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly give the correct pronunciation of the word "wounded," meaning "injured." If there is more than one, kindly give preference.

A READER.

The pronunciation "woonded" decidedly prevails in the best current usage, but "wounded," pronouncing the "ou" as in "out" is permissible.

"SWAN SONG" BY AMOS PINCHOT.

He Admits And Explains Failure of the Progressive Party.

Amos Pinchot has written for the magazine "The Masses," an article entitled "The Failure of the Progressive Party," which party he helped to found. It is an explanation of the party's failure which does not mince matters in censuring the other leaders. It admits at the outset that "until a new and more social conception of politics dawns upon the party leaders, the Progressive party will be dead as a national force; in fact it will seem almost unnatural that it should be about at all."

Mr. Pinchot maintains that "a new party has no place in the United States unless it represents radicalism," and that its only chance was to make an appeal to the public "founded on the proposition that there is a real social problem in the United States, and that this problem can only be solved by a long and constructive campaign of thoughtful but essentially radical statesmanship, . . . or it should have kept its fingers out of the pie." He accuses it of having "under blind leadership" followed "a shallow, middle-of-the-road course," of having "contented itself with a series of unobjectionable reforms, supposedly adapted to vote-getting from all quarters," of carrying a "withered and decidedly suspicious-looking olive branch to labor and capital and to democracy and oligarchy alike." He says it has "many leaders of real public spirit and high ability," but it was "not really a political party but rather a political faction," drawing its support "less from the adherence of ideas than from the personal followers of a man," having been founded "on the great personality and popularity of Theodore Roosevelt; and its fall has gone far to prove that a personal following is not enough to constitute a party."

Mr. Pinchot deplores the fall of the Progressive party as "a lamentable event" and says that "to thousands of earnest men and women, who enlisted for what they supposed was a campaign against privilege and injustice, it has been a tragedy." They told each other that a dream had come true and they meant what they said. But "they began to realize that the line of march had been changed." Mr. Pinchot continues:

They had supposed the gist of the situation in America—the cause of our social unrest and agitation—was the concentration of wealth and power in a few hands of a few people. They had believed that the advance of democracy in this country meant the establishment of a juster distribution of wealth and power, and that this was the fundamental consideration upon which the new party was founded.

But within a few months from the party's birth, all this was altered. A new atmosphere began to pervade its councils. The fight against privilege was abandoned, so far as National headquarters was concerned. Anyone who now talked about "privilege" or the distribution of wealth, was called a visionary or a doctrinaire. In the disputes between the consumer and the trusts, between labor and the trusts, and between capital and labor, headquarters either kept silent or else took the side of capital.

The rank and file and the radical leaders thus found themselves opposed to the dominating influence, which "financed the party from the beginning to the end, controlled party machinery and furnished backing, largely in proportion to willingness of the state organizations to stand only for principles and individuals that were friendly or at least neutral to large industrial interests." A pamphlet propaganda "was organized by headquarters, which included bitter denunciation of everyone inside or outside the party who would not admit that monopoly was the people's best friend." Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography contained "a further and exceedingly influential defense of the monopoly principle in general and of the Steel Corporation in particular."

Mr. Pinchot says he wrote a number of letters to Mr. Roosevelt in which he said the party would have to change its pro-trust position and eliminate the tendencies summed up in Mr. Perkins' leadership "or else cease to hope for popular support" and he makes the following quotation from Mr. Roosevelt's reply:

I believe that the spirit, however honest, which prompts the assault upon Perkins, is the spirit which, if it becomes dominant in the party, means that from that moment it is an utter waste of time to expect any good from the party whatsoever, and that the party will at once sink, and deservedly sink, into an unimportant adjunct of the Debs movement or some other similar movement.

Recent events show, says Mr. Pinchot, that the spirit of democracy never did become dominant in the party, "utterances from headquarters drifted more and more into old-time political lines and all issues but personal ones were practically abandoned." He finds the consequences in the fact that in New York the Progressives "failed to elect an important candidate of any kind," while the Socialists elected a Representative in Congress from a strong Tammany district and the Prohibitionists polled twice as many votes as the Progressives for Governor. He admits that his party would have been defeated, "even if it had stood on a real platform instead of on a well meaning but unmeaning collection of platitudes," but he finds comfort in the statement that "a few independent spirits did break away and campaigned for principles which offered the community hope of ultimate economic relief." He cites as instances Francis J. Heney, who polled 180,000 votes in California "on the issues of government ownership of railroads and of all the basic sources of energy, such as oil and coal and water power;" Gifford Pinchot in Pennsylvania, who polled over a quarter of a million votes on a platform including government control of Pennsylvania's anthracite mines and a general anti-monopoly policy, and this in the face of America's most powerful reactionary machine."

Mr. Pinchot then says:

A new party, supporting issues worth fighting for, cannot expect to win immediately. But, if from the beginning, the Progressive Party had adopted a policy consistent with the aspiration of justice which gave it birth; if more of its leaders had sat down and asked what the social problem in America consisted of, and how to solve this problem, irrespective of immediate success at the polls, instead of asking, as did the majority of them, what political issues were the most likely to win, and what superficial economic reforms could be championed without running foul of special privilege—if this course had been followed we would have laid the foundation of a real party.

Mourning over the downfall of his hopes, Mr. Pinchot becomes satirical, saying: "The Progressive programme had something of everything in it, from the care of babies to the building of a birchbark canoe.

"It was the expression of social aspiration, but not of a social programme.

"If in a Progressive party you find the Steel or Harvester Trusts, carrying its financial burden and directing its policies, it is not proof—but it is at least suggestive of a certain dilution of purposes."

Answering the charge that radical proposals are visionary, Mr. Pinchot says nothing he ever heard "from the wildest radical exceeds in visionary impracticability the proposition of maintaining a third party, standing for nothing more concrete than a general aspiration of democracy, and financially fathered by representatives of the commercial interests which the public most thoroughly distrusts."

Muzzles Wise Precaution.

PORTLAND, Nov. 21.—(To the Editor.)—As your informant was returning from up the country around Donald, Hubbard and Aurora, Or., I saw in The Oregonian an article headed "Unmuzzling of Dogs." I think it very unwise to revoke the ordinance, as hydrophobia has broken out near Donald, Or., on the Oregon Electric line. Theret Yergen's dog has a well-developed case of hydrophobia and has bitten a little girl.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

(From The Oregonian, Nov. 20, 1889.)

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 19.—John B. Allen, of Walla Walla, and Watson C. Squire, of Seattle, were today elected as Washington's first United States Senators. Allen was the first to be elected.

Marriage licenses have been issued to F. C. Malcolm and Hattie A. Davis; Charles J. Matz and Meda A. Kutschan; Nicholas Klein and Orella Fenton; Charles F. Bellman and Hattie O. R. E. Dagley; W. F. Wiegand and Anna Elfers; J. B. Galupi and Georgie Trainer; and Jacob Kline and Ada R. Gosa. Ada being but 15 years old and her mate 34, her stepfather, Jacob Gosa, gave his written consent to the marriage.

Hartford, Conn., Nov. 19.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is said to be mildly demented. It is reported that a few days ago she wandered out on the streets, talking to herself as she tottered weakly along. A jeering crowd of street boys followed her. She was taken home by a friend.

H. E. Gibbs was arraigned before Judge Stearns yesterday on a charge of murder. He entered a plea of "not guilty." His trial was set for Dec. 10. The prisoner has retained Judge Caples as his counsel.

Complaint is made that the steel bridge is not well lighted, there being but two lamps all the way from G street to the East Side.

Postmaster Roby received a dispatch yesterday stating that the stage between Ager and Klamath was held up Monday night and the mail robbed. No particulars were given.

The entertainment given by St. David's Church Guild, East Portland, last night was a crowning success. The recitations by Miss Jennie Blodgett deserve special mention.

Newport, Or., Nov. 17.—Lightning today struck the old lighthouse building occupied by J. S. Polhemus, Government engineer. The building was badly splintered and the furniture demolished. Mrs. Polhemus and her child narrowly escaped.

OUR GOVERNMENT NEEDS "PEP"

Wilson Supporter Will Next Vote for Roosevelt If on Ticket.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 23.—(To the Editor.)—I have always been a reader of, rather than a writer for, the papers, but, believing the interests of both are mutual, I will try to express my own opinions instead of absorbing those of others.

I am one of those voters who are said to rise and fall like the tide or jump hither and yon like the proverbial kangaroo. If anyone thinks there is no stability to a voter of that character let me assure him that that man is a danger to one who thinks he has a vested right in a given office.

My first vote was cast as a youth of 21 for McKinley, breaking the traditions of my own family, which was Democratic. I was proud of that vote because I believed McKinley a statesman of the first water.

In 1912 I was for Wilson in preference to Taft or Roosevelt. I believed him the best man. I was against Taft because he was weighed and found wanting; against Roosevelt because I believed him dangerous. I believed him as much with the trusts, as deep in the mire as Taft, with this difference: Taft was out and out, while Roosevelt was masquerading as a Progressive and a friend of the people, at the same time receiving the subsidies for his campaign from Messrs. Munsey, Perkins, et al.

I believe Mr. Wilson has been free from any strings. He can't be worked, unless it is by his Secretary of State. I think he has made an honest attempt to carry out his platform under the disadvantage of the moneyed interests who desire to bring discredit on his Administration for their own selfish aggrandizement.

I have overlooked his Panama Canal policy, even though it was a most un-American one and a betrayal of the interests of his own countrymen.

But if the canal policy was bad the Mexican policy was worse. There was no policy to it. I do not oppose him because of his opposition to Huerta. I oppose him because, after putting his hand to the plow, he turned back. The one redeeming feature of the whole muddle was when he summoned grit enough to order Fletcher to seize the custom-house at Vera Cruz to prevent ammunition from reaching the enemy. The saddest thing of the whole muddle is 19 American lives lost over the mere punctilio of a salute—which was never obtained. Not that I believe Mayo was wrong in demanding it and his Government in backing him up; I think after the Nation had gone as far as it had it was its duty to establish a stable government which it could recognize and to put the submerged 85 per cent on their feet as we have the Filipinos.

Lincoln, in the dark days of the Civil War, is said to have remarked that what this country needed was a dictator, and if the right man were found he would risk a dictator. What this country needs is a little pep and ginger in its foreign policy, with a little of Bismarck's "blood and iron" and England's regard for her engagements that does not question whether it will pay.

With all his faults I think Mr. Roosevelt the foremost American of today. I think he above all men is the man to put tonic into the Government—the State Department above all else. While he may make mistakes he does things. He does not wait for his problems to come to him, but hunts them up. If he has no precedent he creates one. Some of those goody-goody, wishy-washy, peace-at-any-price Americans, or, rather, miscalled Americans, question his diplomacy in obtaining the canal zone, but he gave us the canal. The Colorado and Butte strikes recall his using the big stick in the anthracite coal strike with the result of forcing the coal barons to arbitrate.

Give Mr. Roosevelt a fair chance to get on the Republican ballot, and he will carry the Union in 1916. Yes, I intend to vote for the Colonel.

DAVID A. GLASGOW.

A Little Family Incident.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?" "My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter." "And did you post it?" "No; she forgot to give it to me."

Berlin Has a Model Man.

Indianapolis News.

After many years of effort, a Berlin inventor has succeeded in building a model man that can walk, talk, sing, laugh and whistle.

Getting Funds For Belgium

The difference between mere publicity and definite business-building advertising is illustrated by the recent experience of the Belgium Relief Committee.

Nothing could have had more publicity than the woes of little Belgium.

Yet relief funds were slow in coming in.

Finally the Committee began a newspaper advertising campaign in the newspapers asking for funds.

The advertisements were not large, but were well written and well displayed. They hewed to the line of strict neutrality.

Almost instantly the Belgium Relief Fund began to increase by leaps and bounds and it has been growing steadily ever since.