

WILSON PROMISES BROOKIN, SAYS T. R.

American Declared to Have
Had No Protection During
Last Three Years.

CRITICISM DECLARED DUTY

Colonel Says Soft Words and "Big
Stick" Should Replace Bombastic
Utterances Which Are Backed
Up by "Disgrace."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 18.—Asserting that for three years there had been "no protection of our citizens abroad," Theodore Roosevelt, in an address here tonight on behalf of Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, assailed the course of President Wilson in dealing with Mexico and his conduct of the country's foreign affairs.

"It combines lofty promises and complete failure in performance. It consisted of words which were nullified by deeds," he said in summing up his view of the President's course.

Colonel Roosevelt delivered more than a dozen rear-platform addresses in Kentucky before reaching Louisville. At Paris and Cincinnati he told his audiences he was glad to be in Kentucky, where, if it was necessary, "the people were not too proud to fight."

Crowd Overflows Hall.

His largest audiences were at Winchester and Richmond.

On his arrival here tonight he was met at the railroad station by a large crowd which escorted him to Phoenix Hill Park, about two miles away, where he spoke. Many persons, unable to effect an entrance, were turned away.

The speaker said President Wilson, instead of "promising softly and carrying a big stick," spoke "bombastically and carried a disgrace."

Quoting a message of Andrew Jackson to the Senate, in which truth and justice were cited as the only proper restraints on criticism of Presidents by the people, Roosevelt said:

"This lays down the law that should be followed. There must be truth and justice in all that is said of the President, or of any one else, but less than any other man in the United States has the right to claim immunity from any criticism that is just and truthful. I criticize President Wilson because his deeds have belied his words and his words have belied one another."

Promises Subject of Jests.

Mr. Wilson's promises before election, both those made in his own speeches and those made in the platform, have been broken, he said. The breaking of them has become a subject for jest even among his own friends. One of Mr. Wilson's promises, Roosevelt said, was that he would "carry the message of peace."

Such "criminally frankness" was not a matter for jest, Roosevelt said, but on the contrary was one of the most effective means of undermining public morality. Promises made in public life, he asserted, should be treated equal to those made in private life.

Continuing, he said:

"President Wilson's speeches are models of adroit indirect suggestion and avoidance of downright statement. But the other day, at Omaha, he seems to have committed himself to the statement that he was 'willing to fight,' but was 'waiting for something worth fighting for.' For something which would put all the corpses of his blood into shouting shape."

"It would be interesting to know exactly what he was on any given occasion, or on the rights of humanity anywhere, would make him cross the line between being 'willing to fight' and 'too proud to fight.'"

Boyd and Adair Murder Cited.

"He certainly did not regard the treacherous murder of Boyd and Adair as 'something worth fighting for.' He did not even write a note about it. The murder of 1934 men, women and children on the Lusitania did not 'put all the corpses of his blood into shouting shape.' His corpses did not shout; they did not even whisper; apparently all they did was to suggest to him that it was a happy occasion for his classic remark about being 'too proud to fight.'"

"I am tempted to think that Mr. Wilson did himself an injustice when he said that he was 'willing to fight,' either for any great cause of one account, or any wrong hereafter done to this country; and that the truth was expressed the other day by his eager eulogist, Secretary Baker, when he said that he was glad that 'no one could insult Mr. Wilson and make him go to war.'"

Unquestionably General Carranza and probably Herr von Tiesinghe heartily agree with Secretary Baker—and deep in his own heart, I am inclined to believe that Mr. Wilson himself also agrees with him.

"Two of the President's most distinguished champions took the same view," Colonel Roosevelt declared. One, SRENESS, PAIR, ACHING JOINTS

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Don't stay sore, stiff and lame! Limber up! Rub soothing, penetrating "St. Jacobs Oil" right in your aching muscles, joints and painful nerves. It's the quickest, surest pain relief on earth. It is absolutely harmless and doesn't burn the skin.

"St. Jacobs Oil" conquers pain. It instantly takes away any ache, soreness and stiffness in the head, neck, shoulders, back, legs, arms, fingers or any part of the body—nothing like it. You simply pour a little in your hand and rub where it hurts. And relief comes instantly. Don't delay. Try it. Get a small trial bottle now from any drug store. It never disappoints—six gold medal awards.—Adv.

BEILLANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

he said, was Secretary Lane, whom he cited as saying the fact that "American citizens have been killed by outlaws and bandits" was a proper subject for "much regret," but not for "sacrificing the blood of our sons," while the other, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, ex-president of Harvard, whom he asserted had advanced the belief that the President made a contribution to world peace by having some far to establish the American "policy of non-intervention by force of arms," for the protection of citizens abroad. As such a doctrine, said Colonel Roosevelt, was a far worse thing than advocacy of political crookedness, which Dr. Eliot often had condoned.

"Dr. Eliot denounces as a 'malign suggestion' any proposal to put a stop to these (Mexican) horrors in the only way possible," continued Colonel Roosevelt. "It would be unfair to China to compare the United States with an old school Chinese statesman. If he really represents the American people, then let us sit in helpless folly, until some nation makes us as the United States, wood and drawers of water of an alien conqueror."

Criticism Declared Duty.

Colonel Roosevelt said he believed he was as impartial a witness as any American, outside of the Executive's immediate following, and that he criticized him only because his duty as an American citizen forced him to do so.

He ridiculed the statement that the President had "kept us out of war," declaring that the Executive's own statements averred the Mexicans have made war on us. More Americans have been killed by the Mexicans in recent years than were killed in the Spanish-American War, he said, and the force now on the border was far larger than the armies that took Cuba and the Philippines. He derided claims of "good deeds" of Mexicans for this country and cited press dispatches to support his contention that the Mexicans would be glad to see America embroiled with an European power.

Touching on the rights of citizens abroad, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"For three years there has been no protection of citizens of the United States to demand the protection of his Government when wronged by a foreign power have been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States when it said (33 U. S. 79): 'It is the privilege of a citizen of the United States to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government over the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign government.'"

Building Applies in Recent Cases.

"This applied to our citizens who lost their lives from German submarines. It applied to our citizens in Mexico who lost their lives at the hands of the Mexican soldiers of Carranza."

"The right to life comes ahead of the right to property, and unless we first deal with the offenses against the lives of our citizens, we have no justification for dealing with offenses against the property rights of our citizens."

"If we had done our duty in the first case, it would not have come incumbent upon us to do our duty in the latter case."

"At this moment our first duty should be to see that American citizens, especially women and children, shall not be set adrift in rowboats miles off our coast on the Pacific ocean, as a result of submarine attacks on merchant vessels. The German U-boats in effect established a 'pacific' blockade of our coast."

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Course Declared Dishonorable.

The President had chosen the wrong alternative at the outset of the great war, Colonel Roosevelt said, declaring that he took the course of "dishonor," though it was a "temporary risk and permanent safety" in a promise which was "retroactive" in the Democratic platform, a portion of which he quoted as follows:

"It is the duty of the United States to use its power in the interests of humanity to assist the world in securing justice. We believe that the state of the world have the right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity that the great powers have enjoyed."

"I ask all decent men, all right-thinking men of straightforward minds," Colonel Roosevelt continued, "whether there is any greater hypocrisy than the use of such expression by the man, and the men who, when the conditions they thus set forth were met to a dot, a line, in the killing of our men, women and children on the high seas and in Mexico, and in the case of invasion of Belgium by Germany, instantly turned their duty to America, to humanity and justice and took no action to back up their high-sounding words."

After reviewing the President's European policy, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Instead of speaking softly and carrying a big stick, President Wilson has spoken bombastically and carried a disgrace."

No Credit Is Deserved.

Continuing, Colonel Roosevelt declared:

"If the Wilson Administration could hint to one sacrifice this Nation has made for 'right to one instance of willingness to face loss on the behalf of a principle, it might deserve some credit. But it has none. Thanks to President Wilson, we have shown ourselves too craven to stand up for our own rights or for the rights of weaker people."

"If we had done as we ought to have done our neutrality would have been a badge of honor and not one of shame. If we had shown emphatically that we intended to give a square deal to everyone and to demand a square deal for and from everyone, if we had done for Mexico what, under President McKinley we did for Cuba; if we had protested against the invasion of Belgium; if we had summarily stopped the murder of our men, women and children by German submarines and had then effectively asserted the freedom of the seas against the British, we would certainly have brought about the recognition of our rights and very possibly would have inspired sufficient confidence and respect in the belligerents to have enabled us to secure peace before this time."

"Had we so acted we would have proved ourselves loyal Americans in the first place, and in the next place we would have shown a veritable instead of a sham loyalty to humanity. We would have proved that our devotion to humanity was more than mere lip worship. But let it be understood from the beginning that never can we nor any other nation take such a position unless there is both preparation in advance and also the willingness to sacrifice something in order to compel the observance of the Nation's own sovereign rights, and in addition to enable it to perform its duty to the rest of mankind."

Montana Town Wiped Out by Fire.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 18.—(Special.)—The business portion of Craig, a town in the northern part of this county, was wiped out by a fire which began Monday night and raged until yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$45,000.

TEACHERS ASSERT PRINCIPAL IS UNFIT

Four Witnesses Testify in Mrs.
Alevia Alexander
Hearing.

CHARGE IS INCOMPETENCE

General Arrogance and Impetuous
Conduct Are Alleged Against
Former Head of Benson
"Poly" for Girls.

Testimony offered by four witnesses last night in the second night's session of the trial of Mrs. Alevia Alexander produced the composite assertion that she is unfit to have the superintendency of Benson Polytechnic School for girls, from which she was demoted to Washington high school more than two months ago.

Those testifying could not so much offer specific instances when Mrs. Alexander's incompetence had been shown as they could assert that "conditions were not conducive to the best co-operation." As the four were women witnesses, their objections seemed to be founded more on temperament and feminine inconsistencies than on actual facts that can be produced in a court of law through strict legal procedure.

Mrs. Eunice Page, Miss Gertrude Holmes, Miss Laura Coliah and Miss Edith Toon, all teachers in the Benson Polytechnic school for girls at the time Mrs. Alexander was employed as principal, testified to the general dissatisfaction Mrs. Alexander had created.

Mrs. Page, the first witness, testified that Mrs. Alexander had incurred her displeasure two weeks after her appearance at Benson school.

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Teacher's Appointment Withheld.

Mrs. Page's testimony was substantiated by that of Miss Gertrude Holmes and Miss Laura Coliah. Miss Coliah, however, said Mrs. Alexander had, in effect, promised her summer school work and later had repudiated that promise by not recommending her to the Board of Education as a summer school teacher. Miss Coliah was transferred from Benson to James John high school at her own request, because, she said, the conditions at Benson were not at all congenial.

Miss Edith Toon, sewing teacher, testified that Mrs. Alexander had indulged in flattery that she, Miss Toon, could not think was sincere. That, an illogical inconsistency that did not make for congeniality and co-operation between teachers and supervisor, Miss Toon said.

Mrs. Page admitted on cross-examination that she and Miss Edith Toon, and Miss Lucie Schmitt had prepared a petition and circulated among the teachers at the Benson school, asking the Board of Education not to rehire Mrs. Alexander to her position as head of the Benson school.

Round Robin Was Sent.

The paper was circulated and was supposed to have been sent to the Board of Education before the opening of the Fall semester of school and a letter from Mrs. Alexander had been demoted. "An expression of the attitude of the teachers toward Mrs. Alexander," said the paper's definition by Mrs. Page.

A. E. Clark, one of Mrs. Alexander's attorneys, tried to find out from several of the witnesses what had been the piece of paper on which the names had been written. He finally was told by Miss Holmes that she had burned it.

Mr. Clark tried to fasten onto Mr. Alderman the inspiration for circulating the petition. Mr. Clark repeatedly objected to the court that he had no evidence that was being introduced.

His first objection came when Robert J. Maguire asked one of his witnesses why Miss Clark, Wickster, a former teacher in Benson, had resigned her position. The witness was about to reply when Mr. Clark interposed the objection.

"I object to this sort of testimony," he said. "It offers a strong objection to one who has received the highest encomiums ever given any principal being convicted on sewing-circle gossip."

Counter Affidavit Is Filed.

Before the first witness called Mr. Maguire filed with the clerk a counter affidavit in which Dr. Alan Welch Smith refuted all the assertions made by Mrs. Alexander's attorneys.

He said that no such affidavit had been filed. Mr. Clark made no explanations as to why such an affidavit had been filed.

The room was crowded with spectators last night, many of them standing in the aisles and sitting in the windows.

The case will be resumed tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

JOSEPH MARX 73, DIES

EARLY-DAY BUSINESS MAN OF
PORTLAND SUCCEEDS.

United Carriage Company Was One of
Interests That for Many Years Took
Attention of 50-Year Resident.

Joseph Marx, for a half century a well-known resident of Portland, died last night at St. Vincent's Hospital following an illness of four days. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Marx came to Portland shortly after arriving from Germany where he had been in the early days of Portland and he was identified with different businesses and vocations and for a number of years he was with the United Carriage Company. Of late years he had been retired from active business. He was a member of the Odd-fellows, the United Workmen and the Moose lodges.

He was the father of Fred Marx, of Portland; Mrs. Max Marx, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and of Annie Marx, husband of Delphine Marx, of New York City. Mrs. Gottfried arrived yesterday from Salt Lake City.

The funeral will be held Friday morning, probably.

So general is the neglect of dentistry in Germany that a nation-wide committee has been formed to supervise the care of the teeth of school children.

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Three Days Only Starting Today

A Scoundrel's Toll

A new Mack Sennett Keystone Comedy at which you will laugh.
A gloom-chaser direct from the fun-foundry.

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A Tale of Inside Journalism -- In 5 Acts -- Starring Wilfred Lucas

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Late News From All Parts of the World

Continuous 10:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Matinees 10c -- Children 5c -- Evenings 15c

COMING SUNDAY WM. (BILL) HART

in "THE RETURN OF DRAW EGAN"
A Typical Hart Western Story

PLAGUE GETS TWO MORE

FOURTEEN CASES OF PARALYSIS
QUARANTINED IN PORTLAND.

Physicians Say Sanitary Precautions
Are Necessary and Prompt Attention
to Aliments of Child.

TWO MORE CASES REPORTED.

Two more cases of infantile paralysis were reported in Portland yesterday, making a total of fourteen cases. One has been released from quarantine. The cases yesterday are those of Gregory Hirsch, 20 years old, 394 East Eleventh street, and Lillian Banion, 3 years old, 117 South Swenson street, St. Helens.

Both cases are reported to be mild. The East St. Johns School has been closed until Monday for fumigation, owing to danger of contagion, having been exposed.

Discussion of the growing epidemic of infantile paralysis in Portland was carried on at a meeting of the City and County Medical Society held last night at German House, on Thirteenth and Mill streets. Fourteen cases reported and quarantined up to the present time by various local authorities were read, which covered the manifestations, treatment and the results of the disease.

One of the cases, which was quarantined yesterday, was of a man 19 years of age. The severity of the case reported so far has been pronounced much less than during the epidemic of 1916. Physicians agreed that the danger is much less alarming than that of measles.

Symptoms are not always typical, but usually consist of restlessness, headache, pain in the body, especially the back, mild fever, irritability of the patient, and later paralysis of certain muscles.

Reassurance was given last night of the very slight communicability of the disease. Quarantine methods which are being used as a protection against the spread of poliomyelitis were discussed by David N. Rogers, State Health Officer.

Among the possible precautions mentioned by Dr. Rogers were those of screening homes against flies and insects and care against spread of contagion by food and dishes. Children found indisposed, apparently without any well-defined complaint, should be put to bed and watched until some competent physician has made an examination, he said.

ROBBER KILLS MESSENGER

(Continued From First Page.)

road officials at Arkansas City early this morning said the robbers secured no money from the express safe of the train No. 405, and so far as is known, took nothing of value from the mail-car.

Percy Norman, express messenger, whose home is in Newton, Kan., was killed because he became bewildered when the bandits opened the door of his car. Instead of complying at once, Norman hesitated and a shot from a gun ended his life. None of the passengers was molested.

WOMEN ARE BARRED OUT

(Continued From First Page.)

the clergy to adapt the service either to the ordered worship of a metropolitan cathedral or to that of a frontier mission. Discussion of new prayers resulted in the approval of one for

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Specials for
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Tempting Price Reductions
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Fur Trimmings

A brilliant display and special sale of the extremely fashionable Fur Trimmings—the most desired widths underpriced in a manner that will appeal to every careful-buying woman within reach of this store. You have choice from—

Six-Inch Coney Fur in black and brown, a quality regularly sold at \$1.98 \$2.75, the yard.

Imitation Ermine
A Splendid Imitation Ermine for Trimming Made With Tails—

\$50 Grade, 1-inch width, yard 59c
\$1.75 Grade, 2-inch width, yard \$1.19
\$2.50 Grade, 2-inch width, yard \$1.75
\$3.00 Grade, 4-inch width, yard \$2.35

The Nutria Fur
A Handsome Nutria Fur Trimming in a Close Copy of Genuine Beaver—

\$1.50 Grade, 1-inch width, yard \$1.00
\$2.00 Grade, 2-inch width, yard \$1.98
\$4.00 Grade, 3-inch width, yard \$2.98
\$5.00 Grade, 4-inch width, yard \$3.75

Wonderful Embroidery
Values at 8c Yard

For Edges—Bands—Headings and
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A closing out of broken lines of Staple Embroideries at half and less than regular selling figures—includes are many choice patterns for undergarments, infants' dresses and trimmings—pretty baby sets—headings—bands—gallons and edges in Swiss—Baltic—Kainsook and Fine Cambric. Regular values to 15c a yard. Priced for 8c this sale at the yard.

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Will Purchase 80c
44c Worth of PALM-OLIVE Toilet Preparations

Three Cakes Palmolive Soap, valued at 50c, and One Jar Palmolive Creaming Cream or One Box Palmolive Powder, Each Valued at 50c.

North, was robbed of \$1.50 in cash and some groceries Tuesday night by burglars who lunched in the store.

Clyde W. Riddell Appointed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 18.—Clyde W. Riddell, of Lapine, today was appointed postmaster at the new office at Pringle Falls, Crook County.

Druggists keep it within easy reach to meet the daily demand for

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