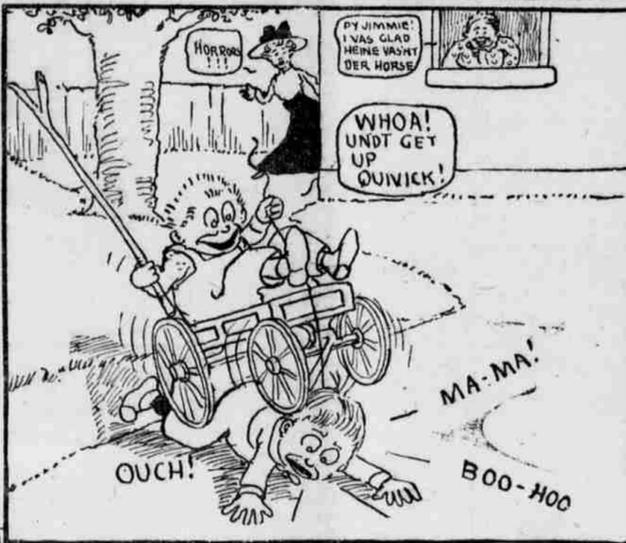
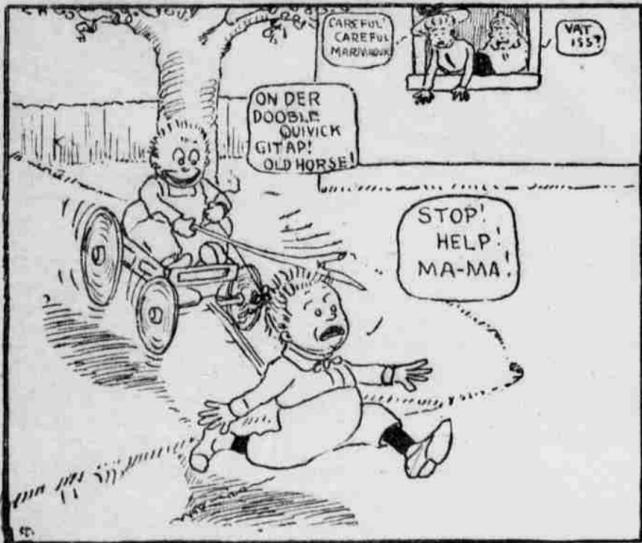
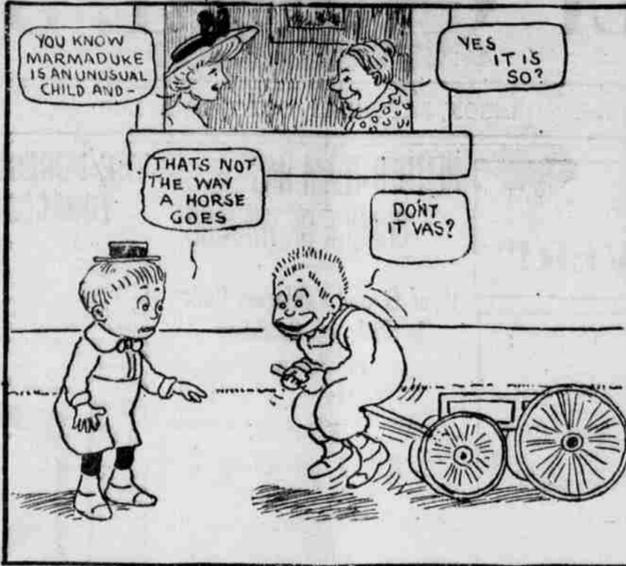


THE UNUSUAL CHILD

MOTHER'S PET FATHER'S JOY



Cord-Rummel Recital Company



THE music loving people of this community will be favored with a real treat on the occasion of the concert to be given by the Cord-Rummel Recital Company, a feature attraction on the local Lyceum course. In this organization there is offered a combination of four singers and players especially selected to give the very highest type of recital program.

At the head of the organization are Miss Fay Cord, American soprano who has won fame on two continents, her English debut being with the eminent tenor, Ben Davies; and Mr. Wm. Morse-Rummel, internationally known violinist, whose standing in musical America was assured in a recent continental tour with Nordica. Supporting these two fine artists are Henry Kelley, baritone, and Miss Yvonne Koniger, pianist.

Miss Cord is a matured singer, with a voice of splendid quality. She has appeared in America with the Cecilia Society and with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. Her training has been with such an old world master as Paul Delboske.

Mr. Rummel comes from a family of artists. His grandfather was the illustrious Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. His great-grandfather, Christian Rummel, was court conductor at Wiesbaden; his father, Franz Rummel, is the distinguished Berlin pianist. He is a finished violinist.

Henry Kelley, baritone, is destined to be reckoned as one of the musical stars who owe their introduction to American audiences to the Lyceum. He is a singer of real ability.

Miss Yvonne Koniger, pianist, is a brilliant young Frenchwoman, a gold medal winner at the Conservatory of Paris.

These Artists Will Open the Salem Lyceum Course Monday Night at the Armory

German-American Turns Down Hughes Because of Roosevelt

(The Fatherland, German-American Organ).

In pursuit of his diabolical policy, Mr. Roosevelt continues to alienate voters from Mr. Hughes by denouncing war with Germany. His recent speeches in Michigan permit of no other interpretation. Does Mr. Hughes realize that Theodore Roosevelt represents no one save himself? The progressive convention in Chicago was an empty shell. If there had been a fighting chance for Roosevelt, he would have entered the fray. He realized fully the pitiful spectacle he made of himself when he waited, at Oyster Bay, his grip packed for the call that never came. Roosevelt could bring nothing to the Hughes camp except a heritage of hate and a knife.

Mr. Roosevelt deliberately seeks to estrange from Hughes the vote of those who believe in peace and the vote of those who believe in fair play. If contrary to his calculations, Hughes should be elected, Roosevelt will claim all the credit and attempt to dominate the Hughes administration in the same ruthless manner in which he attempted to dictate to Mr. Taft. If he fails to dominate Mr. Hughes, he will set out to wreck his administration. If, on the other hand, Hughes is defeated, he will point out triumphantly to the republican party that no republican except Theodore Roosevelt can hope to carry the country.

It is time for Mr. Hughes to cry halt to this treacherous ally. Every speech of Roosevelt's costs Hughes 10,000 votes. The election will be closer than is the opinion of all experienced observers. All the newspaper polls point in this direction. If only a few hundred thousand of those voters who cannot stomach Wilson, but are equally unable to accept a Hughes dominated by Mr. Roosevelt, stay at home, as one German paper in St. Louis suggested, or vote for the socialist candidate, not because they are socialists, but as a matter of protest, the chances of Charles Evans Hughes are exceedingly slim. Let Mr. Hughes ponder the fact that every candidate endorsed by Mr. Roosevelt in the last four years has gone down to defeat.

Mr. Roosevelt's talent as a mischief-maker appears again in his letter published in conjunction with the biography of John Hay in which he accuses Germany of having plotted to obtain a permanent foothold in Venezuela. In view of Mr. Roosevelt's doubtful reputation for veracity, we refuse to accept his word without corroboration. But no doubt this is the sort of thing that he whispered into the ear of Charles Evans Hughes when he dined with him at the Astor. Even from Roosevelt's own statement, it seems clear that England, while regarding Germany into a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, had assured the United States behind Germany's back of her neutrality in case of conflict. Presumably the entire matter was merely a British intrigue.

We are surprised that Mr. Roosevelt

should have swallowed this story so easily in view of his statement that when he became president he hated the English so much that he had to make a vow to himself not to permit his hatred of Great Britain to influence the conduct of his official duties. This statement was made by Mr. Roosevelt to a group of German-Americans whom, if Mr. Roosevelt's memory should fail him, we can mention by name. It was made in the presence of a high German official. Presumably Mr. Roosevelt, at another occasion, told British officials and a group of Anglo-Americans the reverse, and assured them that his dislike of Germany was so intense that he had difficulty in restraining himself from rushing into war with the Kaiser. If he made such a statement, he no doubt told the truth if we may judge of the past in the light of the present. It is possible, however, that Mr. Roosevelt hates the British as well as the Germans, for Roosevelt loves no one but himself. He has sacrificed every one of his friends he ever had in the world. He betrayed his German friends. He betrayed the Progressive party, as in his heart, if not in fact, he has already betrayed Charles Evans Hughes.

Congressman Says President Is Neutral

Excerpt from speech of Hon. Charles Lieb, of Indiana, in the house of representatives, Tuesday, July 18, 1916.

Mr. Lieb. Mr. Speaker, I was born in Germany. At the age of 14 years I came to the United States in response to a youthful conviction that freedom and success could be realized here as in no other land. I stood as in the presence of God and swore allegiance to the land of my adoption. I did so without the least misgivings as to the wisdom of my decision to give up all national ties with the country of my birth, thereby unalterably casting my lot with the greatest nation in the world, the United States. (Applause.) Never to this day have I wavered in my conception of duty to the country of my adoption. Never have I allowed myself to be influenced by any other motive than that involving loyalty to the United States. (Applause.)

To-day I speak in the presence of representatives of every section of the republic. I seek with honest intent and purpose to express my humble convictions of the duties of all those claiming citizenship under the flag of our flag.

I sincerely trust that whatever I might say will not be considered as having, for I am not a candidate for office, any connection with any political ambition, and I so informed my constituents soon after I took my oath of office for a second term in congress.

Therefore, I feel obliged and justified in discussing freely every phase of the war situation as it concerns the neutrality of the United States and the wisdom of the policies of Woodrow Wil-

son. No man has had greater trials as President of the United States than Woodrow Wilson, with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln. In the midst of these great problems it must be admitted that our president has maintained a splendid poise. Oh, that the rulers of Europe had displayed one-half the patience and level-headedness as that which has been characterized by the bearing of Woodrow Wilson in steering his country safely through one great crisis after another. And where is there a dignity in the United States today who could have matched with the diplomatic sagacity and courage of our own leader in dealing in matters of international significance?

In the crisis he faced the president should have had the hearty support of every man, woman and child in America. For it developed that Mr. Wilson pursued exactly the right course. Any other attitude of the president would have plunged us either into war or prolonged the submarine controversy. No matter what other construction may be put I say that Germany's answer was an open admission that Wilson was not only right, but fair. Another president might have gone to war with Germany without sending any kind of note. And we all ought to thank God that there was a Woodrow Wilson in the White House to withstand the pressure of the war seeker, on the one hand and the war partials on the other. Wilson's course was the middle road, and he fearlessly too, that road. We have all much to be thankful for for that as true Americans and with allegiance to one flag, and one flag only.

The coming of the Deutschland was nothing else but an admission that the United States government has been within its rights in permitting merchant vessels to carry good to the allies. For if Germany takes goods out of this country to be used in the manufacture of its guns, it certainly does not believe the United States could honorably prevent the allies from doing the same thing. If Germany could turn the tables on the allies in the blockade situation, it of course would have a distinct advantage, but because the advantage has been on the other side all along is no indication that the administration has been unneutral or unfair to Germany.

The reception given the Deutschland crew in Washington proved distinctly that neutrality really exists in the seat of our government. And conversely it disproves the theory that there is any hostile feeling here in official quarters toward the Imperial German government.

What a howl that staunch supporter of republican Candidate Hughes, Mr. Roosevelt, set up against President Wilson for his failure to take action against Germany on account of the 'invasion' of Belgium and, especially for not promptly declaring war after the Lusitania disaster.

If ever anyone made a point to show his contempt for German-Americans and to wilfully misinterpret their stand for impartial neutrality, it certainly was Theodore Roosevelt. And he takes the stump for Mr. Hughes, and, after he made that wild Maine speech denouncing everything German in Rooseveltian fashion, he is made the recipient of a congratulatory message from the republican candidate.

What Would Have Happened

If after these disclosures of the real sentiment in the republican ranks toward the German-Americans, they still cannot see where to get off, they never will. In the hands of these men, the United States today would not be

NEW HOUSTON HOTEL
Sixth and Everett streets, Portland, Ore. 4 blocks from Union Station. Under new management. All rooms newly decorated.

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Rates: 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 per day

German-American Leader Says Hughes Not Sincere

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 21.—A profound sensation has been created here, the home of a large German-American population, by the publication of a statement by a prominent citizen of German birth in which he points out with great clearness and force how the republican party, in its attempt to defeat President Wilson, is boldly using the German-Americans as a catspaw.

The author of this statement is Rev. W. Heineke, who for years was pastor of St. John's Lutheran church in this city and who now is in business in New York city. Rev. Mr. Heineke while a resident of Dubuque was chairman of the German press committee of the German Embargo conference, as well as of the German Red Cross of Dubuque. He was recognized here as a leader of German thought and for a long time was severely critical of President Wilson.

"Gosses He Misjudged Wilson."

"Now," he says, "I for one am not ashamed to confess that I have misjudged the president."

"We misjudged President Wilson's position in this world conflict," says Mr. Heineke in beginning his statement, "assuming it to be pro-English and un-American. Naturally, we identified his actions with those of the pro-British press, every utterance of which appeared to the German-American element to reflect the mind of our government."

"Republican party interests have not been slow to make capital out of this state of affairs and to work the German-American vote for all it is worth, assisted by the German language press. In the heat of the controversy we overlooked entirely that the republican party, if it had been in power, and containing the most pronounced anti-German elements of America, of the type of Cabot Lodge, Elihu Root and Robert Bacon, probably already would have our country driven into an alliance with England and into war with Germany."

peacefully pursuing her undisturbed course, but would be engulfed in the vortex that has swallowed almost all of the world powers. With these men in the government of the United States the hard-pressed German nation could not have arrived at a peaceful solution of the difficulties arising between Germany and the United States out of English aggression.

"I harbor no resentment against the president now. I feel that for many things said and written against him the German-American citizens owe him an apology. Our criticism of his actions and motives has at times passed all bounds of discretion.

No Proper Allowances Made.

"No allowances were made for the difficulty of the international problems he had to wrestle with, no attempt was made to understand his motives. He was set down as a man whose sympathies were all British, not American.

"None of the pro-ally republican press doubts for a moment that Hughes is just as pro-ally as his spokesman, Roosevelt. I wonder that the German language press fails to take notice of these facts, which tell all German-Americans in plain language, as plain as can be, that the republican party intends to use the German vote merely as a catspaw in this campaign.

"I fear when the game is up German voters will regret to see that they have been 'sold.' In the hands of Hughes and the republican party the issues the German-American stood for will be handled in rough-riding fashion, and what is more, America's hitherto wise and peaceful course will be put in the gravest danger."

ST. PAUL CORN SHOW

The fourth annual corn show will be held at the progressive town of St. Paul on Saturday, November 11. There is every indication that there will be a big exhibit. All places of business will be closed from 1:30 to 4 o'clock. At 2 o'clock there will be an interesting program and addresses by O. M. Plummer of North Portland Livestock Reporter, who will speak of relations of corn and livestock; a lecturer from the Oregon Agricultural College; D. C. Freeman, head of the publicity department of the Oregon Electric railway; E. E. Paville of the Western Farmer; and Luther J. Chapin, former county agriculturist, will give instruction on seed corn selecting and testing. At 4 o'clock there will be a tug war, foot races and pony races on the main street.

The committees are:

Reception—J. E. Smith, J. N. McKay, R. E. Kirk, Dr. R. E. Delaney, Alois Kober.

Sports—C. E. Barnard, A. J. Rich, George F. Colezajer.

Ladies—Mrs. John Davidson, Mrs. J. C. Kummer, Mrs. J. S. McDonald, Miss Irene Merten.

Arrangements—Peter McDonald, R. M. Kretzsch, E. B. Nelson, D. L. an ds Wiele, L. L. Ernst, Lorne Kirk.