

convention shall be made by which all the civilized nations shall agree with all their power to stand behind the maintenance of peace thus agreed upon and if that peace be infringed upon. then, under the sanction of that agree-ment, each nation shall determine what its duties are toward the main-tenance of that peace.

Force Must Be Built Up.

"But observe that that is worthless, meaningless, unless the nations that enter into it keep the power behind it. It will be a worthless agreement our part if we haven't a ship or a sol-dier that we can contribute to the war, if war there ought to be, for the maintenance of that peace.

"And it absolutely requires that we shall build up a force, potential power of arms, commensurate with our size, our numbers, our wealth, our dignity, our part among the nations of the earth "Just one other sentence of this

and that is the declaration that the peace must be a peace without a vic-tory. Now, I sympathize with that. But the peace that the President de-But the peace that the President de-scribes involves the absolute destruc-tion and abardonment of the principle upon which this war was begun. It doesn't say 'Serbia,' it doesn't say 'Bei-glum,' but there the chosen head of the American people has declared the principles of the American democracy is unmistakable terms, has declared for the independence and equal rights of all small and weak mations, has de-clared for a Monroe Doctrine of the clared for a Monroe Doctrine of the whole world.

"State Exigency" Discussed.

"Every word of that declaration, which I believe truly represents the conscience and judgment of the Ameri-can people, denounces the sacrifices of Belgium and of Serbia and the prin-ciples upon which they were made."

tiples upon which they were made. Mr. Root said the European war was begun on the principle that a state exigency is superior to those rules of morality which control individuals.

on that principle it was declared

"The volume of the second property of the principle about which is a preach conference, which used a phrase which apparently describes the concrete application of the principle about which I am talking it said. "We were forced to take the sword for justice and for liberty of the principle about which I am talking the principle about which I am talking it said. "Ne Nation Galltless."

ing tonight, try to think what will become of us," said Mrs. Gamble. Then the women left. Rev. Mr. Smith said it was a "his-

No Nation Guiltless.

"Liberty of national evolution! It was national evolution that overran Serbia. It was national evolution that

Serbia. It was national evolution that crushed Belgium and national evolution has extended over Asia and Africa, all over the world, except America, North and South-eager and grasping and resolute, gathering in under its flag, under domination under national con-trol, the territory of the earth." Mr. Root declared that no nations had been guiltless, that even the United States still had Mexico to answer for. What had maintained the Monsey for. What had maintained the Monroe was used in the christening.

The women laughed at him. Not a hand was raised.

The pastor introduced Miss Florence Brookman, a helper. She said she would can reject be fraudulent, or he can refuse to designate any land under the 640-acre law and throw the whole question back to Congress. harbor any who came to her. "Yes, come to church," said Rev. Mr.

Smith "Yes, but your parishioners wouldn"

Tes, but your parishioners wouldn't let us stay among their daughters," one woman hurled back. "Come and see," said the pastor. "I can help one of you to reconstruct your lives," said the pastor. "You may come to me at any time."

Tremendous Question Raised.

kane, 14,000 acres; J. O. Elrod, 8000 acres; Reed & Mackay, 6000 acres; Standish-Hickey, 1000 acres, and other smaller tracts. The Reed & Mackay maller tracts. The Reed & Mackay 000 acres are supposed to contain 00,000,000 feet of timber and the other "You have raised a tremendous question and I pledge myself now to hel; but and i pleage myself now to help you and to work for decent wages. But I don't think a woman has the right to sacrifice her purity for luxury and fine clothes. Christ gave his sym-pathy to the Magdalen, but he exhorted holdings a proportionate amount. The deal will bring to the Gardiner Mill Company \$1,256,000 and the Reed and Mackay interests will have a por-tion that will bring them a big sum. The payment to the C. A. Smith Com-pany will be upwards of \$1,000,000. rostitutes to lead a white life. I have ever said, 'Drive them out.' I do not lame them. I blame the men who

blame them. I blame the men who take your wages and the owners of property where you live. The system is wrong, but it seems the 'woman must pay." Cash to Be Paid.

Cash to Be Paid. When the property is taken over the deal will be closed for cash and all who are selling will be paid on the spot. The Smith options for the 27,000 acres were furnished by A. E., Adel-sperger, of the A. E. Adelsperger Cruising Company, of Marshfield, for-mer head of the Smith Timber Comwomen applauded when Mrs. Gamble said, in telling of a hat girl in a hotel who worked for \$25 a month: "How long is that little girl going to stay pure with a mother and little sister to support?" pany. "There are boys at the University of

The Smith holdings are practically all California," said Mrs. Gamble, "between 19 and 22, come to my house regularly with the money their fathers give south of the Umpqua River, while the Gardiner Mill Company tracts lle north of the Umpqua, adjacent to the rail-road and on Smith River, towards the head of tidewater. The Reed & Mackay them, to buy women. They are not fit to be blown to hell. That's why women are in my house. timber is situated on the south side of the Umpqua and the Sparrow & Kroll land is north of the Umpqua and ad-joining the railroad.

Plea for "New Girls" Made

wage law for women was a necessity.

Plea for "New Girls" Made. "If you want to stop prostitution, stop the new girls from coming in. Don't mind us. We have our cross. The girls coming in will always be coming in so long as conditions, wages and education are as they are. You won't do any good attacking us. Why don't you attack those conditions?" said Mrs. Gamble. "We want to stop it. "It won't do any good to drive us out of the city. Has your city and your church a different God that you drive evil away by sending us to other cities? New York Stockholders Approve.

roved the options and probable pur-hase, and the Boston stockholders fol-owed suit the first of this week. It is elleved the deal will be consummated 2-YEAR TERM IS GIVEN within the next six weeks or two months at the most. This large deal causes much specu-

lation, for the lay of the land, its near-ness to both rall and water shipping and its compactness make it admirable for carrying on operations with greatest economy

Great Industry Probable.

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Naturally the question arises, will the company with such large hold-ings operate or let it lie idle, as hundreds of other owners of tim-ber land in the Coast section are doing? The question has not been an-swered as yet, but as the affair nears

ompletion it is believed some declara-on of the company's intent will be orthcoming. In the event of the company starting operations it would mean the largest industry that has ever lo-cated in this section of the Coast.

it is held so high it does not meet with a rendy sale. During the Summer of 1916 agents of foreign governments investigated the

proceedings against those who are at empting to make fraudulent entry. He an reject entries that are shown to

COLLEGE REPORT IS MADE

(Continued From First Page.)

believe is an unnecessarily large num-ber of people for an economic adminis-tration." It is stated as the belief of the committee that the millage tax is en-TIMBER OPTIONS CLOSED

Agricultural College Lauded.

In making general recommendations for the Agricultural College it is stat-ed that the school is in most excellent ndition.

The committee expresses the belief that the college needs a new building for library purposes and that the insti-tution has not sufficient facilities to

carry on the domestic science work. Ipspection of the Monmouth Normal School convinced the committee that the institution does not employ an ex-cer number of instructors and that the salaries paid in every instance are reproved

reasonable. The town of Monmouth is found to afford very limited facilities for prac-tice work and that President Acker-man, considering the limited means at his command, is accomplishing most

excellent results. "We are of the opinion, in the light "We are of the opinion, in the light of the foregoing facts, it is unwise for the state to spend further sums in the construction of buildings at the Mon-mouth Normal and that there is but one city in the state of Oregon of suf-ficient size to warrant the state in en-deavoing to build up an ideal institu-tio of this character sufficient to ac-commodate the necessary number of students and furnish the requisite num-ber of children for practice work." con-

The stockholders of the company, at meeting in New York last week, apcludes the report.



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showing an increase in the cost per pupil in Portland schools of late years after the adoption of the two-group plan. This gain was explained in vari-ous ways; in fact the gain in cost per pupil in all schools of the city was shown to be \$2.72, due to increasing cost of materials, and the fact that jessened attendance at the grade schools has not reduced the overhead organization cost materially. The new

organization cost materially. The new schools, too, have swimming tanks and other more elaborate facilities than was the case in former years.

was the case in former years. Some opposition to the two-group plan was said to be felt by teachers. Mr. Lockwood declared that a teacher had just asked him to transfer her to another school, as she had heard the two-group system was to be installed where she was and she did not like it. "Why doesn't she speak to the super-intendent and he will no doubt place her in another school" asked Director Plummer.

cated in this section of the Coast. The only spruce remaining in this part of the state now is on the Coost. Bay peninsula and in the district south-west of Marshfeld and towards Ban-don. There is said to be sufficient spruce in the Frank Boutin holdings beyond Beaver Hill to supply pulp and paper mills for a number of years, but it is held so high it does not meet with a ready sale. During the Summer of 1314

"Ludicrous Impossibility."

make it a criminal offense for a strik-ing railroad employe to trespans on railroad property with a view to pre-venting, by violence, intimidation or threats, the operation of trains. A fine of f100 or imprisonment for six months are the penalties for violation of this is provision. Chairman Newlands said it would not apply to picketing and the i LONDON, Jan. 35 .- The Bishop of committee that the miliage tax is en-tirely adsquate to carry on the work of that school, as well as to make the improvements suggested, and to provide for other buildings that may be neces-sary from time to time.

propose terms which, in its oplaion, are acceptable for their enemy and cal-culated to serve as a basis for a lasting eace

"On the other hand, the conditions of LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Bishop of Sheffield, presiding at the diocesan con-ference today, and making reference to

