League of Nations Covenant Indorsed by Northwest Congress Delegates

VAN DYKE VIVID IN PEACE SPEECH AT AUDITORIUM

Warns That War Germans Made on Americans Not Yet Ended: Only Interrupted; Postponed.

REPLY TO CRITICS

National Sovereignty Not Abdicated: iberty First Attained When Cace Man Restrained.

It seems to me that the main interest of our country in this war has been to fight for peace on earth; and the greatest benefit that America can gain from the ending of this war will be a league of free nations pledged to prevent, if the ending of this war will be a league of free nations pledged to prevent, if possible, the occurrance of another war like it. If such a strong and open league had existed in 1914, I doubt whether even the madness of Imperial Germany would have dared to defy the certain fate which now, after four years of blood and anguish, has crushed her power and broken her empire to pieces. Americans as a people do not believe in wars of aggression and conquest. wars of aggression and conquest They have never waged but one. They believe that international differences and disputes are best settled by processes of reason and justice. They bethat democracy flourishes best the reign of law within and bethe nations. That is why they a solid government, directly responsible to the people and free allow from the people and free allows. ave an equal hatred for militarism and or Bolshevism. Both these evil beasts for Bolshevism. Both these evil bea are contrary to American interests.

Saw German Preparations The sympathy of Americans from the beginning was drawn to the allies by the impression that they had wanted and sought a peaceful solution of the diffi-culty between Austria and Servia, whereas Germany was bent on battle, even if it set the world on fire. We who were on the other side while the trouble was brewing and when it began knew absolutely that this was so. We saw Germany plotting and preparing her crime. We saw her strike the foul blow at France through Luxemburg and Belgium. We knew that this was Ger-many's war for "world power or down-fall." She planned it, she wanted it. and she got it—the war and the down-fall. At last the American people, the whole people, came wide awake, and President Wilson spoke their mind and neart on that memorable April 2, 1917.

"It is a war against all nations," he advise that the congress degovernment to be in fact nothing less than war against the government than war against the government and people of the United States, and that take immediate steps not only to put country in a more thorough state defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war."

War Not Yet Ended

The second American interest is to "end the war" against us and against all nations! It is not yet ended, remember that. It will not be ended, it will only be interrupted, postponed, unless we can get a league of nations pledged to maintain peace. That is the real fruit of victory which the allies must gather with us. That is the chief America shall not be prevented from works.

World has ever had before.

Buy why, some one may ask, should you have this series of congresses on behalf of the League of Nations since the mater has already been determined at Paris? My friends, it has not yet been finally determined. It has only been presented in clear and concrete form. Now you know what it is and the question comes up to you. Will you for the second against all nations? It is not yet been finally determined at Paris? My friends, it has not yet been presented in clear and concrete form. Now you know what it is and the question comes up to you. Will you support it, will you back it up so that gather with us. That is the chief America shall not be prevented from works. ican interest which we must certainly secure. America wants no conquests, no rewards. But this I think she wants very much, and therefore she is glad that she has the ablest advocate in the world to represent her desires at the peace conference, her own president.
On January 25, by the votes of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, it was agreed that the formation of such a league should be an integral part of the treaty of peace and that it should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied upon to promote its objects. It is a glorious thing that the allies, by whose side America has fought, are at one with her in this hope and pur-pose of making the world sate for peace, pose of making the world sale won the

Denies Critics' Veracity But it is a little discouraging that objections and difficulties are raised and argued here at home by the same bloodcivilians who are dissatisfied the crushing terms of the German

will be the ones to shape the

They say that for America to enter such a league would be to abandon the Monroe doctrine. One the contrary, such a league would confirm and strengthen it. What is the form of the Monroe doctrine? No European power shall make conquests in America. Based shall make conquests in America. Based on what? The right of self-determina-tion of peoples. Now the league, so far from abandoning that doctrine and that right, proposes to extend their applica-tion, not only to America but everywhere. It proposes to make war of con-quet, not indeed absolutely impossible, but so difficult and dangerous that no nation dare undertake it, against the organized and pledged major moral force of mankind.

But the objectors say that to enter such a league involves the abdication of national sovereignty. On the contrary, it involves an assertion of sovereignty in a willing acceptance of a common law of self-restraint. How was it when the first-rule of the cave-man gave way to the laws of civilization and the power of the judge and the police? Reason and Right Are Valid.

How was it when the wild code of the Mow was it when the wild code of the duel yielded to the regulation of personal feuds and quarrels by an appeal to justice instead of to force or skill with deadly weapons? Was personal independence lost? No, but real liberty of the individual, under the protection of law, advanced. Who would go back to the practices of the cave-man and the duelist? Why should we hold that such duelist? Why should we hold that such duelist? Why should we hold that such practices must continue among nations? Let them also acknowledge the supremacy of law, the validity of reason and right in international dealings and affairs. Let them declare that they will enjoy the blessings of a liberty obedient to a self-accepted order, and that they appeal for justice appeal for justice.
To secure this end it is not necessary

to secure this end it is not necessary to have a complete reorganization and federation of all the nations of the world. The time for that, in my judgment, is not yet ripe. The differences of education and character among the motley tribes of earth are too great for a world confederation on the basis of equal votes for all. The more advanced nations must be, as President Wilson says. "triemust be, as President Wilson says, "trus-

Provides Four Big Things For this, what is needed? Read the



draft of the covenant presented at Paris draft of the covenant presented at Paris by President Wilson. It is substantially the program of the League to Enforce Peace. It is in effect just the kind of a free contract between free nations to hinder, and, if possible, prevent, war, which has been advocated so eloquently and so generously by the foremost Republican in America, ex-President Taft. It provides, in effect, for four big things: It provides, in effect, for four big things:

1. A body of delegates representing the five great nations associated in this war, for the firmer establishment of international law, for better rules of conduct among governments and for a stronger maintenance of justice and treaty obligations. To this body other states may subsequently be admitted by the election and consent of the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Meetings of this council shall be held at least once a year, and as

Japan. Meetings of this council shall be held at least once a year, and as be held at least once a year, and as much oftener as occasion may require.

2. A permanent secretariat of the league shall be established at a place to be hereafter chosen, and shall be supported by proportionate contributions from members of the league on the basis established by the International Postal union. None but fully self-governing

countries shall be admitted to the league.

Outline of Principles 3. Any nation which resorts to war without previous submission of its case shall be regarded as an enemy of all the members of the league—in fact, an outlaw nation, to be reduced and made harmless by economic and diplomatic pressure, and, if necessary, in the last resort, by military force. The participa-tion in this military action shall not be obligatory. The contribution of each state shall be made in accordance with its own laws and military regulations.

4. Fourth—and, in my opinion, equal importance to any of the other points the executive council shall formulate plans for the establishment of a perma-nent court of international justice before which justifiable cases between nations may be tried and adjudicated.

Yes, if she becomes good, we could not and would not prevent her sharing in its benefits—they are for all the world. But shall she be a member of such a league? Ah, that is a different question. First of all she must repent and prove her repentance by her works of restitution

a solid government, directly responsible to the people, and free alike from con-victed liars and bloody Bolsheviki. When those two things come to pass the admission of Germany to the league may be considered seriously, but not be-fore! Meantime the same session of the Paris conference which adopted the League of Nations has appointed a commission to fix the responsibility of the chief German criminals and bring them to the bar of an inevitable justice. This is a brief outline of the most im-portant features contained in the proposed covenant. It is simple, it is clear, it breathes the spirit of free international cooperation in the great cause

tional cooperation in the great cause of a just and durable peace on earth. Magnifies Our Sovereignty contains no provisions which con-in any way with the constitution of United States or with the sovereignty of our great republic. On the contrary it magnifies that sovereignty by making our country a willing partner in the most beneficent and reaching plan ever undertaken by the tribes and peoples of mankind. It gives to America a place as a leader and a potent factor in the making of a better age wherein men and nations shall no onger bite and devour each other but shall dwell together in the spirit peace toward all men of good will.

We may wish for more. We may possibly get more. But if we get these things we shall have more than the world has ever had before.

America shall not be prevened from entering into this glorious covenant and playing her full part in the establish-ment of durable peace, as she has played a glorious part in the winning of this

It is for you citizens of the United States to decide this question. It is to you directly that we appeal in this campaign to secure the finest fruit of victory, the object for which America fought.

Treaty Will Include League Treaty will include League

The treaty of peace will undoubtedly include this plan for a League of Nations. When the treaty is brought home by President Wilson it will have to be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the United States senate. Your task is, therefore, to make the senate see that our whole country feel that America wants such a League of Nations and cur whole country feel that America wants such a League of Nations and means to have it. There is nothing partisan or political in it. Its cause has been presented at Paris by the leading Democrat of our country — President Woodrow Wilson. Its cause has been pleaded here by the leading Republican of our country—ex-President William Howard Taft. It is a national cause and interest in behalf of which we appeal to you now. It is not a rosy dream of the milennium; it is not a wild project of internationalism for the creation of a new state with a world president and a world flag. I have no desire to make or to follow a new flag but I do wish to follow that glorious old flag, the Stars and Stripes, floating bravely in the foreand Stripes, floating bravely in the fore-front of the onward march of humanity and civilization.

Americans Owning German Factories To Get War Profits

By H. J. Greenwall

(Cable by Universal Service and London Daily Express; by wireless via London) Berlin, Feb. 18.-American owners of factories in Germany, which during the balance, and we ought to be prepared, and we are. I know what the millions from the manufacture of death-dealing sion of 19 from this country, nine of whom were the direct representatives weapons used against American and alied troops by the Germans.

condition to resume work as soon as peace is signed.

While French and British plants were shut down, American works were operated under German supervision. Books were kept and surplus profits will be available to the owners after deducting per cent for book-keeping and the war

Niagara Falls Had No Music Charm For Enlisted Man

Camp Devens, Mass., Feb. 18 .- (I. N. S.)-Roaring cataracts, thundering waters and scenic beauties of famous Niagara Falls, admired each year by thousands, have no lure for Private Edward J. Broughan, spruce production division, U. S. A. While the unit was enroute from Vancouver to this cantonment a night stop was made at Niigara and the lights were turned on so the soldiers could see the falls in action.
When ordered to leave the train with the other soldiers, Broughan said: "Nothing doing." His case was heard

by a court-martial and today he began sentence of four months in the guard-For his insubordination he will also forfeit two-thirds of his pay during his ever conjured in the imagination can equal the realities of this last war. And the soul of the most ignorant amongst For his insubordination he will also

LABOR IN FAVOR OF WORLD LEAGUE TO INSURE PEACE

William Short, President of the Washington Federation of Labor, Sounds Keynote.

WAR HORRORS ARE REVIEWED

Speakers at Peace Congress Declares Labor Stands Ready to Support New Peace Doctrine.

William Short, president of the Washngton Federation of Labor, said to the closing session of the League of Nations congress at The Auditorium Monday

Labor has always favored a League of nations. The great sound fundamental principle that underlies every organization of labor that has been formed in this world has been an organization that tood fundamentally for human brotherhood.

tions that stand and have always stood or human brotherhood are easy converts the doctrines, not only of a League of Nations, but the principles that of necessity must underlie a League to Enforce Peace, because the mere advocacy of human brotherhood won't establish and maintain it. Just as we find it necessary with individuals to reach out the strong arm of the lovel state or national government. arm of the local, state or national gov-ernment, so we will find with nations that it will become necessary to reach out the strong arm of the organized ele-ments of the world to make them do that which a majority has decreed is

World Principle Involved Surely we have reached the point in the development of civilization where we are ready to accept the principles of or-ganized government for the world, be-cause that is what the League of Nations proposes to do—to establish a world government; and if the principle of organized government in a locality, in a state or nation is sound—and surely it is— then it follows that it is sound in its application to the world as a whole. Labor has been reaching out its hand across the oceans for a century. Labor has always wanted to sit down at a table where the representatives of labor of the entire world could meet and discuss point where it recognizes in the labor problem a world problem, not a local problem, and I think we have reached the point where we are all ready to recognize that all of these problems are world problems. I think we recognize tonight that the Atlantic occan is not as his as it was 10 years ocean is not as big as it was 10 years ago. We used to imagine that the best friends we had in America were the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, until Germany disillusioned us and labor was disillusioned in this war.

Awakening at Hand I, with a million of other workers i the world who had always been oppose to war, did not wake up until we gol into this war, although I was ready be-fore congress was. I had foolishly believed that the resolutions adopted in our international conferences, where workers representing the workers of the world had sat down and agreed that there must be no more war; I had be-lieved there would be no more war in the world till Germany cracked her military whip and made the workers of Germany respond. And when German invaded Belgium, when Germany sen to the bottom of the Atlantic the Lusi-tania, I was disillusioned, I was ready to fight.

I recognized that the peace of the of other workers set aside every pre-conceived idea we had held about war and said: "We are with our government against any other power in the world, but more especially against a power such as Germany has proven nerself to be." But surely the war has rought home to millions, not only the tillions that were in the trenches and inderstood and understand now what war means, but to the millions of men and women left at home, who suffered almost as much as those in the trenches. To Face Problem Now

Surely we are ready to do the thing that will reduce the possibilities of a recurrence, if not completely eliminate it, because there had been invented, spurred on by the necessity during the progress of this war, and were still in the process of development, engines of development, engines of destruction that would have destroye the manpower of the nations involved the point where the civilization of the Occident would have followed. America alone at the close of this war had in a factory in Maryland developed a poisonous gas that no gas mask yet invented would make its wearer secure against, that would kill not only the men and beasts it came in contact with. but destroy the vegetation on the earth it came in contact with. What would that have meant, had it been employed? What, with the development of engines of destruction on every side would What, with the development of engines of destruction on every side, would that have meant, had this war been continued for two or three more years?

Civilization itself was hanging in the of men who were in the trenches are thinking. I had the privilege of going last spring as a member of the com direct representatives labor, to go to Britain and to France, lied troops by the Germans.

Privy Councillor Hermann Eiders, custodinan of enemy alien property, announced today that all American factories in Germany are intact and in condition to resume work as soon as that would bring home the realities of

this war. War Horror Reviewed I thought as I stood on one of the forts at Verdun and looked out across that waste 12 by 15 miles, not a blade of grass growing on it, one great shell crater, some of them running 20 to 24 feet down into the earth that had thrown up the gravel until it had buried the natural soil of the surface, and conventions with the surface, and conventions with the surface, and conventions with the surface. the natural soil of the surface, and connecting with each other, 12 by 15 miles of that waste, and the acres of grave-yards along the slope of Verdun where 800,000 men are buried.

That is not the casualty list at Verdun; that is the number buried at Verdun—800,000. And I said then, surely to God there is some means of settling the disputes that arise between the nations of the world by other than this. And when Wilson's voice, speaking for America, backed by Mr. Taft, backed by every right-thinking man and woman in America—and Americans generally

in America—and Americans generally think right—proposed a league of nations, no words during the progress of this war served to inspire the great masses of the people engaged in that contest against Germany with more fire and real than the proposed of league and zeal than the proposal of a league of nations; because those millions of men engaged, some of them for four years, in the trenches, were asking the question, living in mind, going hungry, dying by the thousands.

America's Duty Plain Last spring when we were there Great britain was sacrificing 30,000 men a reek. They were asking the question, why is it necessary for us to undergo

them was stirred and he was asking the question, why is it necessary? The answer came back always, there must be formed a league that will render impossible a recurrence of holocausts of this kind. And I say to you that if you are not ready to establish the League of Nations the boys coming home from the trenches will. The boys coming home from the trenches are not coming home with any false doctrine. You are not going to find a man returning to either France, Britain, America or Australia coming home to apply the rule of the cheap demigod.

cheap demigod.

He has been thinking too deeply in recent years. He is coming home to think clearly and he is coming home to ask that the great ideals espoused by America during the progress of the war, ideals he fought for, be carried into effect. Labor Favors League And we must be prepared in our League of Nations—because these responsibilities cannot safely be reported in any world race or nation, it must be lodged in the democratic peoples and nations of the world and it must be backed with force sufficient to enforce its de-

That is why labor is for the League of Nations. Labor is not laboring under the delusion that there will be no more war, but we want it to be reduced to the irreducible minimum and war ready. rreducible minimum and we are ready o contribute our share in maintaining the peace of the world.

The League of Nations must be backed The League of Nations must be backed by military and naval force sufficient in power to enforce its decisions. And if that is done, surely there is no reason why any of the nations now aligned should ever go to war. And if they are able to hold together they will have the power to make the rest of the nations stay good.

We will never again face the situation in this world which we faced in 1914, because it is a different world that we are dealing with. The conference just held and now in progress at Versailles has recognized that if a League of Nations is to endure it must be founded on the principles of democracy; and no democracy can hope to endure that does not recognize every part that goes to not recognize every part that goes to make up that democracy. For the first time in the history of the world a world conference is meeting that recognized labor as a potential force in the world.

Labor Is Recognized That, more than any other act of the Versailles conference, insures the success of the League of Nations; because the growth of democracy as been so great in the last year alone as to guarantee that never again will a power be enthroned there such as we found it necessary to reposed in any group such as they have

you why labor is for a League of Na-tions. There could not be any reason in the world why labor would not be for a League of Nations. I say to you on be-half of labor of the entire nation that we will stretch our hand across the ocean to workers of the world, we who have always tried to avert war, labor that has borne the greatest burden of all the wars that have been fought, labor that recog-nizes in a League of Nations the greatest single step ever taken for the prevention of future war, recognizing the League of Nations as such, labor is prepared dedicate everything it ever possessed in support of the doctrine that is being ad-vocated at Versailles and will be presented here tonight in detail by friend Mr. Taft,

LEAGUE, SAYS FILENE

Period of Good Business and Depression, He Asserts, Will Precede Greatest Activity.

"The League of Nations foreshadows great prosperity in the United States," Edward A. Filene of Boston, director merce and member of the League to Enforce Peace, declared at the Hotel Multnomah Monday morning. "There is real freedom in association in business as well as otherwise, and one-man power and one-nation power will give way to united effort. The principle must apply to individual life and national life, and when it does we will have an unbounding prosperity. We are really tied up with complications now, but prosperity is promised under the new league when

"The league guarantees a security that will avoid burdensome taxation. A new rivalry in armaments would levy a taxation that a league of nations will pre-

Mr. Filene said the real commercial activity of the United States will come after a short period of good business and then depression. After the depression, he states, the United States will enjoy the greatest activity ever experi-

"The big factor in determining how good or how bad business will be after surope has supplied her rush wants will went depend on the agreement coming out of the peace conference," Mr. Filene maintained.

"The enormous cost of the war will first compel European nations to export goods at almost any price in order to pay their war debts. Our scale of ving and wages will not permit us to ompete successfully on export trade with goods sold under the war pressure debt of Europe. Relief is possible if the peace conference recognizes this condition and should decide to pool all war debts of the allies and the United States. "The agreement must be ratified," Mr. Filene warned in applauding the League of Nations, "otherwise the great cost of the world war in life and treasure will

FIRE DOES \$150,000 DAMAGE AT MARSHFIELD

(Continued From Page One)

Abstract Co., the Lloyd hotel, the Nicholson drug store, which was being removed into an adjoining building; Jerry Simpson's pool hall, a new restaurant owned by Mrs. Bly of Eugene, maps and instruments owned by Captain Fred Gettins and D. L. Buckingham, civil engineers, including valuable papers dealing with timber lands of this sec-

The Bertram jewelry store was burned but much 'valuable jewelry was placed in the safe before the fire started and ill probably be saved. The stock of the Pioneer Hardware company was padly damaged by water and the company's warehouse was destroyed. Stauff's grocery was also damaged by

The building of the Scandinavianbank itself was saved.

Logger Proves to Be Hero Tom Dempsey, logger, made a heroic When Mrs. John Hicks was rapped in her rooms above the Liberty estaurant, Dempsey went up the stairway through the flames and smoke

PACT IS PRODUCT PEACE AS GIVEN OF GREAT MINDS IN PARIS BACKED IN ALL COUNTRIES

Big Conference in Portland Gets Behind American Movement in Paris to Secure Lasting Peace. Study Preceding Sanction.

CABLE RESOLUTIONS COVENANT CRITICS REBUKED

States of Oregon, Washington and Arguments of the Objectors to Idaho, Through Delegates, Go on Record in Support of Plan.

The transatlantic cable will report to he peace conference at Paris the Northunanimous approval of the League of Nations covenant and the desire of Oregon, Washington and Idaho that the United States senate shall ratify, according to a resolution adopted by delegates to the Northwestern congress for a League of Nations. It was the climax of the Monday afternoon Former President Taft presided while the resolutions were being

"Particularly the United States senaors," was his jovial comment, as Mrs. Charles H. Castner read the resolution to cable the platform of the congress. He referred to Poindexter and Borah. who have been, to use his words, "seeking every extreme hypothesis to defeat the League of Nations."

Text of Northwest Resolution The resolution offered by Mrs. Cast-

ner reads as follows: "Resolved, That the platform of the United States senators representing the states composing the Northwestern con-

The resolution embodying the platform of the Northwestern congress was offered by the tri-state committee appointed early in the congress sessions. was read by S. F. Dahm, chairman of the committee, as follows:

Believing that the United States entered the war not only to protect American interests and lives against the unlawful attack of the German government, but also to secure a just and durable peace on earth for all men of good

military victory which the allies and America have won over the fleets and armies of Germany and her subservient accomplices can be secured only by cies to it the formation of a league of free na-tion who will pledge their united powers rivalry. to repress war, and to uphold the set-tlement of international disputes by rea-son, justice and conciliation and thus to promote the free, orderly and peace-ful development of mankind: American Ideals Indorsed

the presentation to the peace conference at Paris of the draft constitution constitution of a league and covenant of free nations. pledged to use their respective sover-eignties in a common effort to prevent constitution measures wisely planned to determine the effect of justice and thus to make the world more secure in peace and more safe for democracy. We rejoice, as Americans, in the fact that this plan was read to the conference and so to the world by President Wilson, whose patient and powerful advocacy of this cause has done so much

strong desire that a treaty of peace of which the formation of such a league and covenant is an essential part, shall be ratified, according to the constitution, by the senate of the United States and the good of America, but also for the peaceful welfare and progress of all mankind.

ome but managed to get out to the street. Miss Peterson and Mrs. Belle Parkburst were also unable to get out of their room in the same building cook in the Merchants' restaurant. Henry Sengstacken, proprietor of the Title Guarantee & Abstract company, and secretary of the Port of Coos Bay commission, entered his burning office save some of the port papers. appeared that he would be unable to get out and Chief of Police Carter into the building and brought Sengstacken out when the latter was almost overcome. In the dense smoke Carter ran into some obstruction and was badly injured about the face and

head. A little child, crippled and ill, was rescued from the Lloyd hotel by some unknows man. It is possible that others perished. There were 40 guests in the hotel and the register was destroyed and there is no means of immediately checking up on those who were in the building. Fred Nelson, proprietor of the Lloyd

to secure \$500 in currency in the hotel Doc Colby and J. Pilburs, who were odged in the back part of the Lloyd hotel, were cut off from all escape by way of the halls and stairways and escaped only by letting themselves down from the third story of the hotel

and children and did not have time

barely got out with his wife

Jack Durrand, a logger, lodged on the to this objection is that the United same floor, had a narrow escape but States is not now the sole arbiter of managed to help others out of the the Monroe doctrine. By a large number building. Most call of those who lost fire were at least partially covered by insurance.

onto the roofs of burning buildings

Corvallis Pledges Bonus for Cannery

Corvallis, Feb. 18 .- The \$4000 bonus asked by the Brownsville cannery to establish a branch in Corvallis has been pledged and the work of construction will begin shortly. The bonus will be used to finance the site and a short The building of the Scandinavian-American bank was damaged but the line to the new cannery, which will be erected in North Ninth street. The cannery will be 80x250 feet with a capacity of not less than 15,000 cases of berries and other fruit a season. It will be built and equipped in time for the 1919

and carried Mrs. Hicks down to the green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel street. Her husband was almost over- Co. Main 353, A-3353.—Adv. Seasoned slabwood and inside woo

Paris Treaty Are Taken Up and Answered by Speaker.

Objectors to the world covenant as announced by President Wilson in Paris fore the Northwest conference of the League of Nations in The Auditorium. British, French and American stateswas actually in sight, and that explained why it took the Paris delegates only live council and that they will not even before February 23. three weeks to formulate the constitution, Dr. Wilson told the conference. The adopted covenant is in realitty an extension of American ideals to include all the contracting nations of the world, he said. He nailed the argument that the world league could not succeed because it is new.

Dr. Wilson's address follows: Some have said that the Paris covenant for a league of nations has been hastily drawn and that due deliberation go to Europe three million strong to congress be cabled to the Paris commit-overthrow. Never again will a power be tee of the League to Enforce Peace, for has not been given to its consideration. presentation to the American delegates Such persons must be ignorant of the at the peace conference and sent to the fact that able commissions have been sitting for several years giving careful consideration to suggested plans and to their application to changing world con-

"The British and French commissions have been headed by some of the best men in those countries. The fact that an agreement has been reached upon the plan within a period of less than three weeks from the opening of the discussion of the League of Nations at Paris is ample evidence of the care displayed in the previous preparations. These commissions realized, as President Wilson has said, that 'the statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policies to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and

Object to Preserve Peace "Lord Robert Cecil of England, when the League of Nations plan was presented on February 14, said that its ob-We, the delegates of this Northwest-ern conference, held under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace, William with national soverignity. In this re-Howard Taft, president, do adopt the spect Great Britain would certainly have following resolutions:

Resolved. First, that we rejoice in as much concern for her prestige as any

"A common objection is that there has never been a league of this character among the nations up to the present the dangers and horrors of war and to time. Progress is made not by reverperpetuate the blessings of a just peace sion to former methods of political or-in all countries. We recognize in this ganization, but by moving forward to ganization, but by moving forward to new methods.

"Another objection is stated by some to be that it is impossible to form a league. To this one need merely renly that a league has been in existence since August, 1914. The United States has been in this league since April 6, 1917. produce harmony and efficiency in and now 14 nations deliberately proper result.

Resolved, Second, that we express our unanimous vote that the league relaunanimous vote, that the league relationship shall be permanent.

League Can Obtain Objects "Objectors further state that, if that our country shall become one of the five great powers to create the league objects stated in the preamble to be and to guide its affairs, not only for to promote international cooperation formed, the league could not obtain the and to secure international peace and security by acceptance of obligations not to resort to war,' through respect for international law for treaty obligations and for methods for the preservation of peace have been tried and have failed. while the existence of the United States and were rescued by Jerry Kinney. of America itself has furnished an outstanding example of the maintenance of stable conditions through organized political cooperation. Many treaties of the most solemn character have been signed and many of these have been disregarded when the actual strain of international insterests has seemed to justify such action on the part of the political eaders in the states concerned. Even he appeal to Diety as a sanction for the ulfillment of the obligations of the treaty has not been sufficiently threatening to insure the observance of the

treaty stipulations. Monroe Doctrine Is Safe

"The statement of one public man that a league of nations might prevent such action as taken by the United States in the Mexican war of 1846-48, contains in its careful consideration a efutation of the point which he would desire to make, for few of our great leaders would be in entire sympathy with a policy which would justify such war. Such a statement might be characterized as a boomerang.

"The objection which some 'near statesmen' ring to ear as unanswerable particularly as far as concerns American policy, is that under a league of nations the United States would no longer be sole arbiter as to the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. A fair reply



nanted to leave certain questions which of the league which complies with the might involve this doctrine for discus- award of the arbitrators or the reco sion and decision by other than Ameri- mendations of the executive council.

Many Treaties Are Ratified "Many treaties concluded since 1913

"The high contracting parties agree that all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, which diplomacy shall fail to adjust, shall be submitted for investigation and report, to an international commission. . . The international commission shall be composed of five members to be appointed as fol-Dr. George Grafton Wilson Tells lows: One member shall be chosen from each country by the government there-Northwest Conference of Long of; one member shall be chosen by each government from some third country; the fifth member shall be chosen by common agreement between the two governments. . . Pending the investigation and report of the international commission the high contracting parties agree not to increase their mili-

tary or naval program.' "The United States has ratified more than 20. of these treaties and 15 more, at least, are in process of negotiation These treaties are already operative between the United States and the leading states of the world.

Arbitration Is Compulsory of February 14, 1919, states that: "The high contracting parties agree decided language Monday by Dr. George that should disputes arise between then Grafton Wilson, professor of interna- which cannot be adjusted by the ordintional law at Harvard, in speaking be- ary processes of diplomacy, they will in no case resort to war, without previously submitting the questions and matters involved either to arbitration or to inquiry men were working out the details of the by the executive council and until three peace league long before peace itself months after the award by the arbitrators or recommendations by the execu- been requested, must file such reports

"The American treaty provisions and the Paris covenant provisions seem so nearly identical as to justify the statement that the Paris congress seem: to have adopted the American plan. In any case the United States has for several years been under legal obligations to refer the Monroe doctrine to a commis sion of investigation in case of disputes involving that doctrine, and the new covenant for the League of Nations merely strengthens the support formerly given the American positi

Congressional Power Limited

"It is also objected that the League of Nations' plan conditions the power of congress to declare war. This also is not revolutionary or new, as the American treaties which have been concluded in recent years often contain provisions modifying or limiting the power of congress to declare war, as in the case of the treaty of 1907, which forbids altogether war undertaken for the collec-

tion of contract debts. "Carefully considered, the great covenant of Paris for a league of nations made public on February 14, 1919, may be called the extension of American principles and ideals through a league of 'Article XIII of the Paris Covenant nations to a higher realization establishing American doctrnes as a doctrine for the world."

Petroleum Men Notified

Washington, Feb. 18 .- (I. N. S.)-The fuel administration served notice today that licensees engaged in the importation, manufacture and distribution of petroleum and its products and natural gas, from whom statistical reports have



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