



FINE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Unanimous Vote at School Meeting—Interest Bearing Warrants to Amount of Forty Thousand Dollars to be Sold.

At the school meeting held on Thursday afternoon of last week for the purpose of voting on the proposition of providing for the increasing demands for more room in the public school and the high school, the attendance was not as large as was to be expected, considering the importance of the question at issue, the highest vote cast being only 161 out of a possible 600.

The sentiment however was unanimous in favor of building a new high school building the coming year, and on this proposition no argument was necessary. On the question of a site however there was a diversity of opinion, as was to be expected. It is an easy thing to get up in public and say that in the settlement of a question like this, one should vote solely with the good of the whole district in view, but it takes a very broad minded citizen to be able to relegate his own personal interests entirely to the rear.

Very close to the hour announced for the meeting T. E. Wright, chairman of the board, rapped for order and the clerk read the call. Mr. Wright then called on J. C. Hodson, a member of the board, to make a statement of the various sites offered which he proceeded to do.

Mr. Hodson stated that eleven different tracts had been offered, the names of which were written on the board, as follows: The Corbett tract of 4 acres, located on the Portland road in the east part of town, formerly the J. M. Wright property, price \$4,000; Eli Evans, 4 acres north of college grounds, \$3,000; William Perkins, 4 acres joining Evans, \$2,500; A. P. Oliver, 4 acres on Dayton Avenue, \$4,000; Mr. Barringer, 4½ acres on Dayton Avenue, \$4,000; E. E. Switzer, 3 acres on Wynoski street, \$3,000; Jack Noble, 6 acres in west part of town, \$2,500; Jesse Edwards, three tracts ranging from 3½ to 4 acres each in south part of town at prices from \$1,800 to

\$4,000; Fred Werth, 4 acres on Wynoski street, \$2,400.

A very good description of each of the tracts was given by the speaker, showing location, opportunities for drainage and other points of interest, following which he read a recommendation made by the school board containing the following: "That a high school building be erected during the coming spring and summer. For grounds for same we recommend the purchase of the Corbett property. We believe it good policy to purchase one or more sites for graded schools. For this purpose we recommend the purchase of the Switzer tract. For financing these recommendations we advise that you authorize the board to issue negotiable interest bearing warrants to the amount of \$40,000."

Mr. Hodson moved the adoption of the recommendation, but before the motion was put before the house, Clarence Butt made a motion to table the recommendations which prevailed.

A vote was then taken on the proposition to erect a high school building the coming season, which was carried without opposition.

An informal vote was immediately taken on the various sites proposed, after Mr. Edwards had withdrawn all but one of his, leaving the one on Sixth and College streets to be voted on. The result was as follows: Corbett site 76, Evans 15, Perkins 4, Oliver 1, Barringer 6, Switzer 1, Noble 7, Edwards 47, Werth 1. On motion all were dropped except the Corbett and Edwards sites and a second ballot taken which resulted in 87 votes being cast for the former and 74 for the latter, giving a majority of 13 for the Corbett site.

A motion was then made to adopt the full recommendations of the board which was carried. It is proposed to use the Switzer site, which is located on the west side of Wynoski street, for a grade school to be built later.

A proposition was made to build a new school house in the settlement west of town and discontinue hauling the children in to Newberg but this was carried over to be taken up at the annual school meeting.

Plans have already been submitted for the new high school building which are being considered by the board.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU BILL.

Write Your Congressman If You Believe In It—So Says Elbert Hubbard Editor Of The Philistine.

The Graphic does not believe everything Elbert Hubbard says but he says some very fine things however, that are well worth remembering and pondering over.

The following on "The Children's Bureau Bill," which appeared in the November number of The Philistine, is well worthy the attention of all who are interested in the welfare of children:

"Every quarrel begins in nothing and ends in a struggle for supremacy."

There is a measure now before Congress entitled, "The Children's Bureau Bill." It provides for a Commissioner at Washington who shall devote his time to looking after everything and anything pertaining to the welfare of children.

We have a Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a Secretary of War, a Secretary of the Navy, a Commissioner of Immigration, and a Commissioner of Agriculture. Our most valuable crop is the baby crop. But we have no one to make it his exclusive business to look after the physical and mental welfare of children, and wisely co-operate with parents or guardians as to all that which is best for those who tomorrow will be our men and women. We have a Commissioner of Education, but his business is limited to the child in the school. The child in the subcellar, attic or in the street is none of his affair. And yet in cities like New York and Chicago, not a day goes by but children, following their God-given instinct to play, are crushed to death in the streets. "Lay hold on eternal life," said Paul writing to Timothy. The phrase used by Paul should be, not "eternal life," but "The Age to Come." Lay hold on The Age to Come.

The importance of a Commissioner of Children seems too imperative to argue. It is easy to say that looking after children is the business of parents. That was the argument which was used when public schools were first suggested. But when should education begin and where leave off?

The intent of education is to add to the security and safety of the state, by equipping the citizen with the mental and moral tools that make for an increased efficiency.

To prevent the making of paupers and criminals is quite as desirable as to care for them afterward.

The Children's Bureau would be maintained at a trifling cost as compared with our Bureau of War, or even our Bureau of Agriculture. Is there anything more important than a child? Can you imagine anything freighted with greater possibilities for good or ill than a human soul? Is the growing youth not worthy of our highest solicitude?

Luther Burbank has said that if we had paid no more attention to our plants than we have to our children we would now be living in a jungle of weeds.

The actual fact is that socially, in many sections, we live amid the pigweed and the purslane.

Who makes it his business to care with loving solicitude for the needs of the children?

And the answer is, "Nobody and everybody." And what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

The fact that in New York City there are over ten thousand children without seats and desks in our public schools, and that there are no suitable playgrounds for over nine-tenths of the children, is an argument that appeals to the instincts of all thinking men and women and cries aloud for a National Bureau that will at least do for our children what we do for our stock-breeding interests.

The other day I received from Washington a bulletin entitled, "The Commercial and Esthetic Value of the Guinea-Hen." Valuable booklets and bulletins are distributed to the people by the million on the subject of breeds of cattle, horses, swine, poultry, trees, grains, flowers and fruits—but on the subject of child-life in mill and factory, on the street and in the home, nothing. And this simply because what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

The human plant is far more valuable than any form of agriculture we can mention.

We spend millions on new methods to destroy human life, but nothing on its conservation. How crude, slipshod and unscientific are our plans for human betterment, when we realize that the first Juvenile Court is not yet ten years old, and that this court was first operated by an individual without sanction of law—in fact, against the law.

And yet the methods of Ben Lindsey, properly carried out, will in two generations make our jails and almshouses obsolete.

The Juvenile Court seeks to prevent the propagation of the criminal, by separating the savable from those morally tainted. On the farm, when spring comes we sort our potatoes over, taking out all those that show signs of decay, because we know that later on they will ruin the mass. The old way of handling the erring was to put the young and plastic in with the putrid, and leave the rest to Providence.

The waste in an economic way, not to mention the humanities, is apparent to every thinking man and woman in the world today.

Senator Beveridge fought hard to pass a Federal Bill saving the children that are now slowly dying in the cotton-mills. The lack of knowledge and the dearth of interest in the subject of the welfare of the growing child, even on the floor of the Senate, was appalling.

The people simply do not know, and not knowing they do not care.

That which we are not up on we are down on.

The Beveridge Child-Labor Bill was not only voted down, but laughed down.

The child, to the average lawmaker, is, why, only a child. Your legislator is a man who makes laws for men. What we need is some one at Washington who shall represent these little innocents who can not plead for themselves.

The fathers are amply represented in our government, but the mothers are not.

Do you know anything more sacred than motherhood?

The Commissioner of Children should be a woman. Mr. Roosevelt had much to say about motherhood.

A recent mahatma says that in his next incarnation Mr. Roosevelt will be a washer-woman with a brood of nine and a drunken husband. I am not so sure about mahatmas, but I do know that Mr. Roosevelt's ideas concerning the rights of mothers were largely academic. He op-

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posed this Children's Bureau Bill because he dimly foresaw that when it finally passed, as it surely will, the Commissioner will be a woman. And this thing of a mother having an actual voice in government concerning children, instead of being an echo, is a thing that the professional politician fears.

Woman in politics will tend to purify politics. The women now engaged in public affairs are not grafters. They can not be bought, bribed nor browbeaten. This is why your politician, and especially your saloon politician, fears them.

If you think that these little prattlers and toddlers too young to plead for themselves need a friend at Washington, then write to your Congressman and say, "I am in favor of the Children's Bureau Bill."

Yes, the Children's Commissioner must be a woman. Motherhood must be represented in our government. The male man should be relieved of a little of the judicial responsibility. The services of our great, our wise, our noble and unselfish women must be utilized.

As women fitted for the new and arduous position at Washington, I name you the following, each of whom is fitted by natural endowment to fill the place. They are all workers, and each one as it is, now commands five thousand dollars a year or more. And beside earning it, they get it. Take your choice: Jane Addams, Della Thompson Lutes, Ella Flagg Young, Alice Hubbard, Lillian Wald, Jean Gordon, Sarah Platt Decker, Julia Lathrop, Hannah Solomon, Louise DeKoven Bowen, Sarah Louise Arnold, Caroline Hazard. These women all have executive

ability. They have high ideals, but they do not ask for the moon. They are economists and diplomats. They realize the difference between Utopia and The Bronx. Their heads may at times touch the clouds, but their feet are always on earth. They live in the actual world of here and now. They possess patience, poise and power. They know the world of today, and yet they have the prophetic vision that sees the future. Better than all else, they have the great God-given, welling, brooding, loving heart of motherhood. They ask very little for themselves—they give much.

West Chealem.

Mr. Shireman is visiting with friends in Portland.

An election of officers was held at the church last Sunday.

A watch meeting was held at the church New Year's eve.

Ben Yergen has been visiting relatives in Marion county.

Miss Margaret Blanchard visited relatives in town last week.

Mr. Noble and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard last Sunday.

Mr. Hoffman was out from town a few days ago visiting R. Hutchens.

Harry Davis spent New Year's day in Hood River visiting with his parents.

The stockholders of the Chealem Valley Telephone Co. are now fully organized with S. M. Calkins as secretary and M. N. Shireman business manager.

A large crowd gathered at the home of S. M. Calkins one day last week and raised the poles for Master Calkin's wireless station. The longest pole is 112 feet high.

First Annual Clearance Sale at Hodson Bros. Clothing Store

In order to make room for a very large new stock of spring goods which will be here in February, we offer our entire stock of goods at prices so low the public cannot afford to pass them by.

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