

# THE SPRINGFIELD NEWS

Published February 21, 1915, at Springfield, Oregon, second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SPRINGFIELD, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, DEC. 21, 1914.

VOL. XV. NO. 94.

## PRESIDENT MAKES EFFORT TO TERMINATE GREAT WAR

### Federal Executive Sends Personally Prepared Documents To Each Of Belligerent Nations.

### ACTION INDEPENDENT OF OFFERS MADE BY GERMANY

### Warring Nations Asked To Join League To Enforce World Peace—Action of Neutrals Assured.

Washington, Dec. 20.—President Wilson as chief executive of the greatest nation which has been able to keep free from the European war, has taken the initiative to restore and maintain world peace. He has directly addressed all of the belligerents and neutrals on the subject.

Independent of the peace suggestions made by the Teutonic allies, the president has called on the belligerents to "learn how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing."

He does not propose peace, neither does he offer mediation. He does, however, call upon the belligerents to "compare views as to the terms" on which the war can be ended.

Announcement of the action of the president was made personally by Secretary of State Lansing. The greatest secrecy had enshrouded the action of the chief executive. The note was prepared by him personally after conferring with his cabinet and was sent in code on Monday to the United States' ambassadors and ministers.

The note in part, to the entente, with the variation found in that to Germany indicated by parenthesis, is as follows:

"Department of State, Washington, Dec. 18, 1914.—The Secretary of State to Ambassador W. H. Page (J. W. Gerard):

"The president directs me to send you the following communication to be presented immediately to the minister of foreign affairs of the government to which you are accredited. "The president of the United States has instructed me to suggest to his majesty's government (Imperial German government) a course of action with regard to the present war which he hopes that the British government (Imperial German government) will take under consideration as suggested in the most friendly spirit and as coming not only from a friend, but also coming from the representative of a neutral nation whose interests have been most seriously affected by the war and whose concern for its early conclusion arises out of a manifest necessity to determine how best to safeguard these interests if the war is to continue.

"Move Fully Independent. "The suggestion which I am instructed to make the president has long had in mind to offer. He is somewhat embarrassed to offer it at this particular time because it may now seem to have been prompted by the recent overtures of the central powers (in the German note, 'Prompted by a desire to play a part in connection with the recent overtures of the central powers').

"It is in fact in no way associated with them in its origin and the president would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been answered (in the German note 'It has in fact been in no way suggested by them in its origin and the president would have delayed offering it until those overtures had been independently answered') but for the fact that it also concerns the question of peace and may best be considered in connection with other proposals which have the same end in view.

"The president can only beg that his suggestion be considered entirely on its own merits and as if it had been made in other circumstances.

"The president suggests that an early occasion be sought to call out from all nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as regards its renewal or the

kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them.

"He is indifferent as to the means taken to accomplish this. He would be happy himself to serve or even to take the initiative in its accomplishment in any way that might prove acceptable but he has no desire to determine the method or the instrumentality. One way would be as acceptable as another if only the great object he has in mind be obtained.

"Each would be jealous of the formation of any more rival leagues to preserve an uncertain balance of power amidst multiplying suspicions, but each is ready to consider the formation of a league of nations to insure peace and justice throughout the world.

"Before that final step can be taken, however, each deems it necessary first to settle the issues of the present war upon terms which will certainly safeguard the independence, the territorial integrity and the political and commercial freedom of the nations involved.

"The life of the entire world has been profoundly affected. Every part of the great family of mankind has felt the burden and the terror of this unprecedented contest of arms. No nation in the civilized world can be said in truth to stand outside its influence or to be safe against its disturbing effects. And yet the concrete objects for which it is being waged have never been definitely stated.

"The leaders of the several belligerents have, as has been said, stated those objects in general terms.

"But stated in general terms, they seem the same on both sides.

"The president is not proposing peace; he is not even offering mediation. He is merely proposing that soundings be taken in order that we may learn, the neutral nations with the belligerents, how near the haven of peace may be for which all mankind longs with an intense and increasing longing. The spirit in which he speaks and the objects which he seeks will be understood by all concerned, and he confidently hopes for a response which will bring a new light into the affairs of the world."

(Signed) "Lansing."

### WILL ACCEPT PROPOSAL THINKS GERMAN PAPER

Amsterdam, Dec. 16, (via London)—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that it finds it difficult to believe that the peace proposal of the Central Powers will be answered negatively, and proceeds to point out the manner in which both sides can begin negotiations.

"It is impossible," says the newspaper "that the views of both belligerent parties should be similar as regards what constitutes a suitable basis for lasting peace, but there were times before the war when we appeared to be within an approximate distance of discovering such a basis. Of course the war has altered much in the views held concerning all these things, but the differences cannot be insuperable and Germany and her allies do not consider them insuperable.

"If the Entente Governments are really pursuing the aim which they have often announced to the world, they must seize the opportunity to reconcile their aim with that of the Central Powers. Neither of the combatants has collapsed, and an adjustment between them can only take place by agreement.

"We do not demand or command as victors, but make a proposal and expect an answer and counter-proposal. The precise object of our proposal is to bring the belligerents to a common council table, where the misunderstandings can be cleared up."

"Prince of Peace" Almost Ready. Almost everything is in readiness for a perfect presentation of the beautiful cantata, "The Prince of Peace" which will be given in the Methodist church Tuesday evening, December 26.

Professor C. E. Glass has been devoting much time to training the two choruses which will take part. Soloists will be Mrs. A. Middleton, Mrs. W. M. Case of Eugene, Ira Manville of Eugene, and Professor Henry Filer of the Eugene Bible University. The committee in charge of the cantata is composed of Mrs. B. G. Van Valsah, Reverend W. N. Ferris, and Mayor E. E. Morrison. There is no admission charge, but an offering will be taken to pay expenses.

### DISTRIBUTE SCHOOL MONEY

Springfield Schools Will Receive About \$465 of Amount.

A. P. McKinze, local school clerk has computed that Springfield's share of the recently announced distribution of school money will be \$465, although he has not yet received an order on the county treasurer for the money. The distribution made by County Superintendent E. J. Moore was equivalent to 60 cents per pupil in the various districts of the county. The Springfield district of the county has 600 children of school age.

The money distributed at this time also includes the teachers' institute certificates which are worth \$5 each. There was in the neighborhood of \$10,000 in the county treasurer's hands in the school fund and as the law provides that the superintendent may make a distribution whenever he sees fit, Superintendent Moore concludes that the money could be used to advantage if placed in the hands of the different school clerks.

### SET DATE FOR NEXT EIGHTH GRADE EXAM EARLY NEXT MONTH

Superintendent E. J. Moore Announces County Schedules For January 18 and 19.

The date for the next eighth grade examinations throughout the county will be January 18 and 19, 1915, according to an announcement just made by E. J. Moore, county superintendent. The program for the examinations is as follows:

Thursday—Arithmetic, writing, language, agriculture and spelling.

Friday—Physiology, history, geography, civil government and reading.

The sources of questions for 1915 are as follows, according to announcement of the superintendent. Agriculture—Course of Study in Agriculture: If the applicant has a good garden or has done any creditable work in agriculture, the teacher may give 30 per cent for such work, and the pupil may only answer seven questions in agriculture. If the pupil does not make a passing grade in this subject, the county superintendent may not give more than 25 per cent for a creditable exhibit, which the applicant may have made at a district county or state fair.

Arithmetic—Complete Arithmetic, Watson and White: No questions will be taken from the following subjects: Exact interest, compound interest, merchants rule, bank discount, exchange, the metric system, duties, stocks, bonds, involution, evolution, square root, evolution by factoring, applications of square root, areas of trapezoids, study of prisms, study of the cylinder, similar surfaces, longitude and time, standard time, and the appendix.

Civil government—Civil Government, Reinsch, and Current Events: (See rule IX for conducting eighth grade final examinations.)

Grammar—Kimball's Elementary English, Book II.

History—A School History of the United States, Maca, and Current Events.

Physiology—Graded Lessons in Physiology and Hygiene, Krohn. (See rule XX for conducting eighth grade final examinations.)

Reading—The teacher will send to the county superintendent the class standing of the applicant in reading which will be taken by the superintendent as the applicant's grade.

Spelling—Champion Spelling Book, Hicks.

Writing—Specimens of penmanship, or a Palmer certificate.

### 'CUBS' AND 'SCOOP' CLUBS.

Organizations Formed at School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin.

The students in the course in Journalism at the University of Wisconsin have just organized two new press clubs, one consisting of the sixty first year students in the journalism classes who call themselves the 'Cubs' club, and the other, composed of sophomores, juniors, seniors and graduate students christening itself the Scoops.

Will Labor in Two Fields. By special request Reverend Ferris and wife, Dr. Keeney Ferris will supply the pulpit of North Palestine church each alternate Sunday, thus caring for that field in connection with their work in Springfield. Regular services each Lords day will be maintained here. Pastor and Mrs. Ferris alternating in the same. Special revival meetings will be held on both fields.

## FEDERAL AID FOR VOCATIONAL WORK BEFORE CONGRESS

### Measure Is Next in Economic Advancement Program Of Wilson Administration.

### TWO BILLS CONSIDERED.

#### Agriculture, Trade and Industrial Subjects and Home Economics Basis of Granting of Funds.

Federal aid for industrial and agricultural training, so that Master Average Boy and Miss Average Girl may be better fitted for the battle of life, is the next measure of economic advancement to which the Wilson administration is committed, and it will no doubt be enacted into law before the present session of congress adjourns.

This is based on the thought "that the schools (at present) are largely planned for the few who prepare for college, rather than for the large number who go into industry." The quotation is from the report of the house committee on education in favor of the Hughes vocational education bill.

Two Bills on Subject. There are two leading bills on the subject receiving the attention of congress. Besides the Hughes bill is the measure fathered by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, which was passed by the senate at the last session of congress. The general principle of the two bills is the same.

The Hughes bill proposes an appropriation of \$1,500,000 of federal funds for the first fiscal year, increasing each year for 10 years until a maximum of \$7,000,000 is reached as a yearly appropriation to the states. In addition, it provides \$200,000 annually for a federal bureau for vocational education, in whose hands the work of administration would be placed.

Under this bill the grants would be made in three classes; first, for salaries of teachers and supervisors of agricultural subjects; second, for salaries of teachers of trade and industrial subjects and home economics; third, for the training of teachers for these subjects.

Three Classes of Teaching. For the first purpose, agricultural teaching, the appropriation to the states would begin at \$500,000 and increase by \$250,000 a year until \$3,000,000 is reached. For the second class of salaries of trade and industrial teachers, the same allowance is made. For the training of teachers the appropriation proposed is \$500,000 the first year and an increase of \$200,000 a year until \$1,000,000 is reached.

In each case the states will be required to match the federal appropriation dollar for dollar, after accepting the conditions of the grant by their legislative authorities. The states are to provide for the custody and disbursement of the allotted funds, and formulate plans in conformity with the provisions of the federal statute.

Population Basis Suggested. Schools aided will be those under public supervision or control, under college grade, and such as are designed to prepare boys and girls over 14 years of age for useful pursuits. They may be all day schools, in which practically half the time will be given to vocational training, part time schools for workers over 14 years of age, or night schools for young workers over 16 years of age.

If the plan laid down in the Hughes bill is enacted, federal aid for salaries of teachers of agricultural subjects will be apportioned on the basis of rural population of the states; salaries of trades teachers on the basis of urban population, and appropriations for training teachers on the basis of total population. It is proposed, however, that no state shall receive less than \$5000 the first year, nor less than \$10,000 at the end of 10 years for each of the three divisions.

Oregon's Total \$341,230. Under this plan, Oregon would receive for salaries of teachers in agricultural subjects \$5000 the first year and \$22,200 the tenth year and thereafter. For salaries of teachers of trades and home economics it would receive \$5000 the first year and \$21,600 in the tenth year and thereafter. For the training of teachers in these subjects

Continued on page three

### FINDS NEW PAPER SOURCE.

Process That Makes Over Old Newspapers Is A Success.

The high cost of print paper is largely responsible for bringing into the limelight Dr. Thomas Jasperson of Neenah, Wis., who is confident he has invented a process whereby old newspapers are transformed into pure white stock, to be again used for newspaper printing.

The process removes all ink from the old newspapers, and they are ground up, made into pulp and run through a papermaking machine, coming out immaculate, whiter than the original paper. Dr. Jasperson worked more than four years before he perfected this compound. He completed his work about a year ago.

Then he persuaded a paper manufacturer at Kalamazoo, Mich., to make a test. The result was a success. A few weeks ago the mill of the combined Locks Paper company made one run of the Jasperson paper. It was used in publication of the Neenah paper, and the result was a paper firm, white and of an excellent quality.

### FRIENDS GATHER TO GIVE LAST TRIBUTE TO MRS. W. STEVENS

#### Overflow Crowd And Beautiful Flowers Help Show General Esteem In Which She Was Held.

As one token of the general esteem in which Mrs. Ida Goodale Stevens was held, is the fact that the number of relatives and friends who attended the funeral Tuesday afternoon could not all find seating room, and the home at Mill and E streets is an unusually large one.

Another evidence that Mrs. Stevens' loss is felt by the entire community was the beautiful floral offerings, which were arranged upon and within the casket. An especial beautiful piece was a wreath from the Knights and Ladies of Security, of which order Mrs. Stevens was a member. Carnations and chrysanthemums predominated in the floral display, a few roses and choice flowers of other varieties also being seen. The casket in which the remains of Mrs. Stevens rest, is a half couch of cream velour plush.

After the service at the home at 1:30 o'clock by Reverend J. S. McCallum of Eugene, the mourners gathered at the Masonic cemetery in Eugene, where the Knights and Ladies of Security gave their service followed by a prayer from Reverend McCallum. The pallbearers were: O. B. Kessey, M. M. Peery, Jesse Seavey, Harry M. Stewart, W. L. McCulloch, and B. A. Washburne. W. F. Walker had charge of the funeral arrangements.

The banks of this city closed at one o'clock for the remainder of the day, and the other business houses were closed from 1:30 until 3:00, so that all might pay their last respects to the deceased.

Among those who came from other cities to attend the funeral were: C. E. Goodale, a brother and Mrs. Goodale of Portland; James Goodale, another brother, and Mrs. Goodale, of Woodburn; Judge T. Harris, from Salem; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Seavey, Corvallis; and Mr. and Mrs. Bert Rheimschneider of Wendling.

### YOUNG PEOPLE PLAN GIFT

#### Will Provide Package of Sweets For Each Person at County Farm.

The young people of the three religious organizations of the town—The Epworth League, the Baptist Young People, and The Christian Endeavor Society—have banded together in a project whereby each of the 26 inmates at the county farm will receive a Christmas package of an orange, a banana, figs, dates, candy and 25 cents in silver. Each society will provide seven packages, the remaining five being taken care of by a number of young men who have offered this service.

In addition to the gift packages, the residents at the farm are to enjoy another pleasure from local young people, for four young ladies have each volunteered to bake a cake for them.

Delbert Bucknum Laerates Finger. Delbert Bucknum had the misfortune to catch the small finger of the left hand in a trim-saw at the Booth-Kelly mill on Tuesday morning, with the result that the tissue was washed and the bone partially cut in two. Should nothing unlooked for happen he will suffer only a stiffness of the member after it heals, said the attending physician.

## MANY OPPOSED TO LITERACY FEATURE IN IMMIGRANT BILL

### Call Measure With Test Clause As Passed By Senate, A Detriment To Country.

### UNSKILLED LABOR NEEDED

#### Attorney Kohler Says Modification of House Measure Was Not Satisfactory.

The passage by the Senate of the immigrant bill, with the literacy test is very likely to work serious hardships for this country, if it becomes a law, according to persons who have opposed this restrictive feature. Those interviewed yesterday were united in saying that the bill was against the best interests of the country as well as unfortunate for Europeans who might seek a refuge here from religious and political persecution.

"I think the passage of the Immigration bill with the literacy clause would be very unfortunate and detrimental to the best interests of this country," said Max J. Kohler, attorney, who has appeared before Congress to oppose the measure, and has written extensively on the subject. "The country particularly needs immigrants who have been deprived by conditions abroad of opportunity for book-learning because they can be relied upon to do the normal labor which our country requires, working on our farms and in our mines, excavating for our buildings, and the like.

"During the last normal year of immigration before the war which ended June 30, 1914, there were upward of 302,000 farmers and farm laborers who came over here out of a total of 1,215,000 immigrants, and in addition to these there were 320,000 representing the wives and children of these farmers. The illiteracy was particularly great among those.

"It is true that exemption of victims of religious persecution in the bill was designed to exempt particularly Armenian and Russian and Roumanian Jews, but unfortunately the Senate, at the last moment, modified even that provision in the House bill, so as to make it unduly complicated and unsatisfactory from an administrative point of view."

Professor Vittorio Racca of New York University, formerly Professor of Economics at the University of Rome, said: "My idea is that it would be a mistake for the United States to pass such a measure, but now it is even a reater mistake because in this country there is such a great lack of unskilled labor. This indicated amply today when we are hit by a snowstorm and have not enough laborers to clean the streets.

"There is a great scarcity of unskilled labor for railroad and other construction work. If America shuts out cheap labor indefinitely the condition will be like building without a foundation. The United States already has adequate means to prevent undesirable aliens and paupers from coming to this country. However, I think there will not be a great tide of immigration after the war. Europeans will be set to work generally at reconstruction."

Louis Marshall said he was as strong ly as ever opposed to the literacy test but preferred not to discuss it in view of the fact that there was to be a conference committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate to deal with this question.

### Grand Patriarch Will Visit Here.

On Friday evening, local members of the G. A. R. Encampment and of the I. O. O. F. lodge are looking forward to a big meeting, when the Grand Patriarch of the Encampment will make his annual visit to this city. The members of the Progressive 22, the degree staff of the Rebekahs, will serve a banquet to both the Encampment and the Subordinate lodge. The affair, which is to be held in the Odd Fellows hall, will commence at eight o'clock.

The combined glee clubs of the Eugene Bible University will give an oratorical, musical, and vocal, program at the First Christian church in Eugene, beginning at 8:15 o'clock this evening.