

\$100,000 PEACE PLAN PRIZE AWARDED

Advocates Entering World Court and Cooperation With League Without Full Membership at Present—Suggests League Membership Be Opened to All Nations and Provides for Development of International Law.

The American Peace Award brought forth 22,165 plans and many thousands of letters. Since many of the plans were the composite work of organizations, universities, etc., a single plan often represented the views of hundreds or thousands of individuals. The content of these plans is therefore an index of the true feeling and judgment of hundreds of thousands of American citizens.

These plans come from every group in American life. Some are obviously from lifelong students of history and international law. Some are from persons who have studied little, but who have themselves seen and felt the horror of war—who are even now living out its tragedy.

But among them all are these dominant currents: that, if war is honestly to be prevented, there must be a face-about on the part of the nations in their attitude toward it; that by some progressive agreement the manufacture and purchase of the munitions of war must be limited or stopped; that while no political mechanism alone will insure cooperation among the nations, there must be some machinery of cooperation if the will to cooperate is to be made effective; that mutual counsel among the nations is the real hope for bringing about the disavowal of war by the open avowal of its real causes and open discussion of them; and finally that there must be some means of defining, recording, interpreting and developing the law of nations.

The only possible pathway to international agreement with reference to these complicated and difficult factors is through mutual counsel and cooperation which the plan selected contemplates. It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the Jury that of the 22,165 plans submitted, Plan Number 1469 is "the best practicable plan by which the United States may co-operate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world."

It is the unanimous hope of the Jury that the first fruit of the mutual counsel and cooperation among the nations which will result from the adoption of the plan selected will be a general prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all materials of war.

ELIHU ROOT, Chairman
JAMES GUTHRIE HARBOR
EDWARD M. HOUSE
ELLEN FITZ PENDLETON
ROSCOE POUND
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE
BRAND WHITLOCK

The Question to Be Voted Upon
The substantial provisions which constitute the plan selected by the Jury of Award, and upon which the vote of the American people is asked, are hereby submitted by the Policy Committee as follows:

Statement of Jury of Award

The Jury of Award realizes that there is no one approach to world peace, and that it is necessary to recognize not merely political but also psychological and economic factors.

I. ENTER THE PERMANENT COURT

That the United States adhere to the Permanent Court of International Justice for the reasons and under the conditions stated by Secretary Hughes and President Harding in February, 1923.

II. COOPERATE WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WITHOUT FULL MEMBERSHIP AT PRESENT

That without becoming a member of the League of Nations as at present constituted, the United States Government should extend its present cooperation with the League and propose participation in the work of its Assembly and Council under the following conditions and reservations:

Safeguarding of Monroe Doctrine

1. The United States accepts the League of Nations as an instrument of mutual counsel, but it will assume no obligation to interfere with political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

In uniting its efforts with those of other States for the preservation of peace and the promotion of the common welfare, the United States insists upon the safeguarding of the Monroe Doctrine and does not abandon its traditional attitude concerning American independence of the Old World and does not consent to submit its long established policy concerning questions regarded by it as purely American to the recommendation or decision of other Powers.

No Military or Economic Force

2. That the only kind of compulsion which nations can freely engage to apply to each other in the name of Peace is that which arises from conference, from moral judgment, from full publicity, and from the power of public opinion.

The United States would assume no obligations under Article X in its present form, or under Article XVI in its present form in the Covenant, or in its amended form as now proposed, unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

The United States proposes that Articles X and XVI be either dropped altogether or so amended and changed as to eliminate any suggestion of a general agreement to use coercion for obtaining conformity to the pledges of the Covenant.

No Obligations Under Versailles Treaty

3. That the United States will accept no responsibilities under the Treaty of Versailles unless in any particular case Congress has authorized such action.

League Open to All Nations

4. The United States Government proposes that Article I of the Covenant be construed and applied, or, if necessary, redrafted, so that admission to the League shall be assured to any self-governing State that wishes to join and that receives the favorable vote of two-thirds of the Assembly.

Development of International Law

5. As a condition of its participation in the work and councils of the League, the United States asks that the Assembly and Council consent—or obtain authority—to begin collaboration for the revision and development of international law, employing for this purpose the aid of a commission of jurists. This Commission would be directed to formulate new existing rules of the law of nations, to reconcile divergent opinions, to consider points hitherto inadequately provided for but vital to the maintenance of international justice, and in general to define the social rights and duties of States. The recommendations of the Commission would be presented from time to time, in proper form for consideration, to the Assembly as to a recommending if not a law-making body.

Author's Name Not to Be Revealed Until After Referendum

In order that the vote may be taken solely upon the merits of the plan, the Policy Committee, with the acquiescence of Mr. Boh, has decided not to disclose the authorship of the plan until after the referendum. The identity is unknown to the members of the Jury of Award and the Policy Committee, except one delegated member.

JOHN W. DAVIS
LEARNED HAND

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON
BETTER BURETT LAPE
Member in Charge

NATHAN L. MILLER
MRS. GIFFORD FINCHBY
MRS. GORDEN BIRD
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
HENRY L. STUBSON
MRS. WILEY H. STONE
MRS. FRANK A. VANDERLIP
CORNELIUS M. BLISS, JR.
Treasurer

INCOME TAX IN NUTSHELL

WHO? Single persons who had net income of \$1,000 or more or gross income of \$5,000 or more, and married couples who had net income of \$2,000 or more or gross income of \$5,000 or more must file returns.

WHEN? The filing period is from January 1 to March 15, 1924.

WHERE? Collector of internal revenue for the district in which the person lives or has his principal place of business.

HOW? Instruction on Form 1040A and Form 1040; also the law and regulations.

WHAT. Four per cent normal tax on the first \$4,000 of net income in excess of the personal exemption and credits for dependents. Eight per cent normal tax on balance of net income. Surtax from 1 per cent to 50 per cent on net incomes over \$6,000 for the year 1923.

TIPS FOR TAXPAYERS

No. 3.
If you are single and support in your home one or more relatives over whom you exercise family control, you are the head of a family and entitled, in your income-tax return for the year 1923, to the same exemptions granted a married person. These are \$2,500 if the net income was \$5,000 or less and \$2,000 if the net income was more than \$5,000. In addition the head of a family may claim a \$400 credit for each person dependent upon him for chief support if such person is under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

For example, a son supports in his home an aged mother and two sisters 14 and 16 years of age. His net income for 1923 was \$3,000. He is entitled to an exemption of \$2,500 plus a \$400 credit for each dependent, a total of \$3,700. While he pays no tax, he must file a return, because his net income was in excess of \$1,000. An exemption as the head of a

family can be claimed by only one member of a household.

OREGON HAD TO BUY EGGS NOW MUST SELL THEM

A few years ago Oregon imported from other states poultry and eggs by the carload. It is estimated that in 1922, however, 199 cars of eggs alone were shipped to outside markets. Ways and means of maintaining our middle western and eastern markets in the fact of competition from poultry raisers in those states will be considered by the poultry group at the state agricultural economic conference that is to be held January 23 to 26 inclusive at the Oregon Agricultural college.

KNIGHTS AND SISTERS INSTALL NEW OFFICERS

Helmet Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias, and Helmetta Temple, Pythian Sisters, installed officers jointly at the Castle hall in Eugene Tuesday night. H. E. Maxey of Springfield is the retiring chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias.

The following are the new officers of the Knights of Pythias: Cecil Henderson, chancellor commander; Emery Lake, vice-commander; Robert C. Hall, prelate; A. F. Bremer, master of work; Thomas Munroe, keeper of the records and seal; R. Claude Gray, master of finances; D. E. Yoran, master of the exchequer; C. G. Cleverdon, inner guard; E. J. Mannel, outer guard. O. H. Jones, deputy grand chancellor, was in charge of the installation of the new officers.

The following are the new officers of the Pythian Sisters: Ethel Farmer, excellent chief; Mrs. Minnie Larson, excellent senior; Mrs. Fern Henderson, excellent junior; Mrs. Minnie Lindley, manager; Mrs. Ethel Glaze, mistress of records and correspondence; Mrs. Mae Moon, mistress of finances; Mrs. Harriet Hunter, protector of temple; Mrs. Georgia Lake,

outside guard. Mrs. D. E. Yoran and Mrs. Orpha Poindexter, grand officers, were in charge of the installation ceremony.

BUTTER WANTED—OREGON BUTTER TO SELL—OREGON

From buying nearly five million pounds of butter in 1919 Oregon stepped into the butter selling class with a surplus of nearly 3 million pounds in 1920. The difference in the two head lines to this story is a difference of ten years in point of time.

The dairy output of the state increased 46 per cent in the decade. Oregon bought 4 million pounds of butterfat a year at the beginning of the decade, according to federal reports. She supplied all her needs and had 2 1/4 million pounds to sell outside at the end of it.

Oregon has proved that it is a great dairy state, capturing most of the high production honors and holding many of the world champions as breeding stock. Query: If this increase in output goes on as the cows, feeds and climate favor, how is the ever increasing surplus to be sold?

The best answer will be sought at the agricultural economic conference

to be held at the state college January 23 to 26.

WEDDING DAY TRAGEDY GRIPS "SMILIN' THROUGH"

The killing of a bride on her wedding day provides just one of a score of big dramatic moments in Norma Talmadge's remarkable First National starring vehicle, "Smilin' Through," which comes to the Bell theatre on Saturday.

Monyeen and John Carteret are being married when Jeremia Wayne, a rejected suitor, shouts "Stop!" and levels a revolver at John. Monyeen rushes forward to protect John and receives the bullet intended for him. As John sees that she is dying he orders the minister to complete the ceremony, and it is done.

In the ensuing years John's only happiness lies in the memory of his beloved Monyeen and the love of her niece Kathleen, who has been left in his charge; but he becomes furious when Kathleen introduces him to young Kenneth Wayne, son of Jeremia, as her lover. The dramatic plot expands around the romance of this young couple and the part which the earlier tragedy plays in it.

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EUGENE, OREGON

Buried Gold Made to Produce Incomes

A CONSIDERABLE part of the money invested by some of our investors never saw a bank—never knew safer deposit than a place under the carpet or in the soil of the back yard.

LARGE AMOUNTS in small currency have been carried into burr offices tied up in old stockings for investments in the 7% Gold Notes shares of this Company. These accumulations now pay the owners a substantial amount every six months.

CONFIDENCE in the stability of the Mountain States Power Company has induced the turning of hidden, non-productive savings into a form of wealth that pays a cash income as regularly as the seasons of the year.

BURIED GOLD PAYS NO INTEREST—earns no dividends—for the owner. Turn such hoardings into buried gas mains and electric conduits and they double themselves in 10 years, if the income is re-invested semi-annually.

Money put to work in extending public utility service makes employment for people, carries labor saving and low priced light, power and heat to additional families, helps the community grow and pays the investor a good return.

Mountain States Power Company

"You Should Be An Investor"

Do you approve the winning plan in substance? (Put an X in the proper box) Yes No

Name (Please print)

Address

City

State

Are you a voter?

THE AMERICAN PEACE AWARD

342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Note: Those interested in expressing fuller opinions are cordially urged to send them on a separate sheet.