ALLIES WILL STAND TOGETHER---WILSON

United Democracies Will Fight to Finish for World's Freedom.

DEMANDS CLEARLY STATED

Freedom of Seas, Opportunity for Russia, Evacuation of Invaded Countries and Reparation for All Wrongs Are Demanded.

(Continued From First Page.)

had taken, the negotiations were broken off.

Upon the question of whether the Russians and the world are to listen to the military and imperialistic minority which so far has dominated the Teutonic policy, or to the liberal leaders and parties who speak the spirit and intentions of the resolutions adopted by the German Reichstag last July, the President declared, must depend the peace of the world. This was in line with his previous declaration that the word of the present rulers of Germany could not be taken for anything worth while, but he took care to disclaim any intention to suggest a change in German institutions.

Address Is Well Received.

Everywhere in Washington it was agreed that the President had made a great address and had given expression to the views of the American people as a whole. The difference of opinion was as to whether it was a peace or a war speech. Some members of both houses of Congress professed to believe that the Germans might find the terms laid down acceptable as a basis of negotiations and to hope that a bona fide offer might result.

In most quarters, however, there was no such optimism, and the speech was looked upon as a great war document, clearing the atmosphere for the governments and peoples fighting Germany, heartening the disorganized Russians and furnishing a light for the German people themselves when they want to see it.

In response to the universal query as to the reasons which impelled the Chief Executive to make his appearance so unexpectedly before Congress again to enunciate the aims of the United States and its co-belligerents, it was stated authoritatively that, in the opinion of President Wilson, the psychological moment had arrived when it was absolutely necessary to make a strong effort to counteract the evil effects of German duplicity and double-dealing upon the Russians, who had been charged to meet the trained German negotiators. It is felt that no efforts should be spared to prevent a resumption of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations by Russia without earnest but kindly admonition by the allies and America of the terrible dangers to which she is exposed.

Conference May Be Resumed.

The President assumed in his message to Congress that these negotiations have been broken off. Yet, it is felt in official circles here, that, alarmed at the irritating effect upon their own people of the sudden withdrawal of the longed-for peace with their eastern neighbor, from whom they had confidently expected to draw vast supplies of food and raw material with which to relieve their sufferings, the Germans will make a supreme effort to entice the Russians to resume the conferences by abating their first extreme demands or by presenting them peace in fresh and specious language calculated to cover their real meaning.

Another reason for today's address is found in the necessity of making some reply to the request of Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki Foreign Minister, that America and the entente allies join in the peace conference, Germany having made it a condition of any peace agreement that Russia should bring her co-belligerents into the negotiations. Not having recognized the Bolsheviki regime as the Russian government, the only feasible way of communication with it appeared to be through a public enunciation of American war aims, following the example of Lloyd George. It will be necessary to the success of this purpose that circulation of President Wilson's address shall be effected in Russia, to which end the full text of the speech was sent by cable and wireless to all the principal capitals of the world for telegraphic distribution.

Germans Will See Message.

Probably, in spite of the drastic German censorship rules, designed to keep the German people in ignorance of the truth, the substance of the address also will leak across the German frontiers from neutral neighboring states and thus strengthen the hands of the German Socialistic party in its struggle with the Pan-Germans and the military party.

There are intimations, though no official admission, that President Wilson and the British Premier spoke with a full understanding as to what was to be said, and that the President, who said today, "There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers," made his address supplementary to that of the British Premier.

Lloyd George's speech was prepared before the abrupt termination of the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and he took a rather hopeless view of Russia's future, declaring that "if Russia acts independently, we cannot help the catastrophe."

President Wilson is much more optimistic and hopeful of the awakening of the Russians to the dangers of the pitfall which Germany has dug for them.

The third article to the President's programme, declaring against economic warfare, is regarded here in line with the better-reasoned conclusions of the entente Ministers at present, though on its face it is in conflict with the declarations of the Paris conference.

Italy's Rights Recognized.

The demand for the readjustment of Italy's frontiers along national lines is expected to be welcomed by the Italians as full recognition of their "Italia irredenta" aspirations, something heretofore not forthcoming from America.

In his article providing for an independent Polish state, the President is said to mean that freedom shall be given not only to Russian Poland, but to the Poles in Austria and Germany. It also is stated that the demand for "free and secure access to the sea" for the new Polish state does not mean that Poland should extend her sovereignty over Eastern Prussia to the Baltic Sea, but simply that she should be given the right to free communication with North Sea ports, a privilege similar to that enjoyed by Germany in traversing Holland's territorial waters at the mouth of the Scheldt.

The President spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the central empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible bases of general peace.

"Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the central powers to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited for the purpose of ascertaining whether it be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the central powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added.

"That programme proposed no concessions at all either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the population with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the central empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage, as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

Negotiations Broken Off.

"It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination.

"The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the central powers speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan states which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war?

"The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely and in the true spirit of democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the ninth of July last, the spirit and intention of the liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening in fact to both unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterance of the spokesmen of the central empires, they have again attempted to acquire the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definitive terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them.

Britain's Purposes Stated.

"Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the people and government of Great Britain. There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the central powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make a definite statement of the objects of the war lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power apparently is shattered and yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action.

Generous Spirit Shown.

"The conception of what is right, of what it is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe. They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs; and I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandisement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

Nation Forced Into War.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secured once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace-loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealings by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression.

"All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme, and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

Open Dealing Demanded.

"I. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole and in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

"5. A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

Evacuation Is Required.

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

"7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated, and this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act, the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

Wrongs Must Be Righted.

"8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly 50 years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

"9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea, and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality, and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

Poland to Be Independent.

"13—An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

"14—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

All Nations Partners.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end.

"For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this programme does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievements or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade, if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace-loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing. We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world—the new world in which we now live—instead of a place of mastery.

Clear Statement Desired.

"Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination.

"We have spoken now, surely in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak. Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty, has come, and they are ready to put their strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

To Prevent the Grip.

Colds cause Grip—LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. 30c.—Adv.

PATRIOTIC EFFORT TO WIN WAR URGED

Jackson Club Speakers Laud Wilson and Suggest McAdoo for Next President.

PEACE TALK IS SCORED

Mrs. Alexander Thompson, Representative in Legislature, Declares Anyone Who Talks for Peace Now Is Traitor to Nation.

Tribute to the character and democracy of Andrew Jackson and patriotic appeals for taking up vigorously the duties of today were blended in the annual Jackson day meeting of the Jackson Club at Library Hall last night. The big room was filled with interested people and frequent applause marked approval of the high patriotic note struck.

W. T. Vaughn, president of the club, was in the chair. To the meeting as speakers came representatives of different sections of the state, so that a wide representation was apparent. Music was of a patriotic nature.

Wilson Is Praised.

John H. Smith, of Astoria, was the first speaker introduced. He said that in President Wilson the American people have found a man like Jackson and a man like Jefferson. He said he was elected the first time accidentally in a way because of a quarrel in the opposing party, and in the second election he got the largest majorities the farthest away from the money centers, while the closer one got to the money centers of the country the bigger the majorities for the opposing candidate. He urged close adherence to American ideals.

McAdoo for President to follow Woodrow Wilson was the urgent advice of Walter M. Pierce, of La Grande. He said dark days have come to the country in the past, but perhaps none darker than those we are now facing. The day we now celebrate, he said, is perhaps the most pivotal in American history. He spoke of economic changes in plenty that are being brought about by the war and gave thanks to God for Woodrow Wilson.

Judge White Speaks.

"Don't talk to me of business as usual when our boys are crossing the ocean," he said, "when thousands are shot down every day in the bloody battlefields and where we must do our utmost to ship them food, supplies and munitions. It is not business as usual; war is our business now."

A resolution was adopted to send greetings to Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, a member of the Jackson Club, now doing war duty in France, in appreciation for her work for world democracy.

The growth and extension of American democracy was the topic of Judge Samuel White. He said the mission of American arms is to carry liberty and democracy throughout the world and make all nations safe for democracy.

"The mission of the American people is a pure, holy and inspiring one," he said. "America cannot and will not yield until the Kaiser is dragged from his throne. When the war is over, national duels will be viewed with the same disfavor that individual duels are today."

Woman Legislator Speaks.

Mrs. Alexander Thompson, of The Dalles, member of the Legislature, made the closing address and she aroused great enthusiasm. She was introduced as suitable material for congressional honors and it was suggested she would be a good colleague for Miss Rankin at Washington.

She traced, briefly, the history of Jackson and said he was the first example of one of the common people being elected to the position of President. He has, she said, been called the first American president, as in a way he was.

"Jefferson's belief of the right of the people to rule was more or less philosophic," she said, "while Jackson's democracy was bred in the bone. Jacksonian democracy today means as much as it did 100 years ago. In fact, it means more. Never has democracy meant so much as it does today, when a very passion for democracy possesses the world.

Musical Numbers Given.

"Today the first business of America is the winning of the war. Any man or woman who talks peace today is a traitor. There can be no peace until the Kaiser's crown is thrown into the junk pile."

Frank Irvine was called upon to speak and he made a few remarks of appreciation for what had already been said.

Musical numbers during the programme were given by Misses Agnes and Dora Dooley, Robert F. Jacobs, Mrs. George F. Alexander, Miss Bernarda Harry and Mrs. Alice McNaught.

LODGE DUES TO BE PAID

Vancouver Man to Attend Modern Woodmen Meeting at Denver.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—James O. Blair, County Attorney of Clarke County, has been elected delegate to attend the special session of the Modern Woodmen of America, and will leave Saturday for Denver. This session of the grand lodge will be held to enact legislation that members of the order who have enlisted in the Army may have their dues paid at home.

The local lodge already has provided a way to care for its members.

American Soldiers Die in France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Deaths of the following private soldiers in France were reported today by General Pershing:

Philip V. Campbell, pneumonia, Picture Gallery, Utah.

Neil Sharp, pneumonia, Denver, Colo.

L. Altman, meningitis, Long Branch, Wash.

William C. Sockwell, pneumonia, mother, Effie Wilkins, Ferry, Wash.

Military Road Proposed.

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Jan. 8.—Commandant William A. Moffet is planning to have built 20 miles of railroad track within the naval training station here, which will connect with all camps for shipping purposes, which he estimates will save the Government in freight rates at least $50,000 a month.

Shipyard Worker Killed.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—Jacob Alenius, a riveter employed at the McEachern Shipyards, was instantly killed this afternoon by falling from a swinging staging. His neck was broken.

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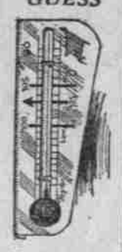

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BRITON HAS HOPE

German Success at Cambrai Is Held No Cause for Gref.

CHEERFUL VIEW TAKEN

Brigadier-General McLachlan Says That While Germans Succeeded in Advancing, They Failed to Win Back All of Losses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In answer to German claims of accomplishment in their encircling counter attack at Cambrai, Brigadier-General McLachlan, military attache of the British Embassy here, issued a statement tonight recounting some of the things done by the British and French, with the comment that there is no necessity for pessimism.

"On November 20, 1917," said General McLachlan, "the British made their celebrated attack opposite Cambrai and captured both the Hindenburg line and the Hindenburg support line along a front of some nine miles. Ten days later the Germans heavily reinforced their troops there and tried to recapture all of the lost ground, and, in their own words, to 'turn the British embryonic victory into defeat by an encircling counter attack.' They alleged they took 9000 prisoners and 148 guns.

"I do not admit the accuracy of these figures, but assuming for the sake of argument that these figures are correct, I should like to give a few facts as to what the British did. These guns were the first guns lost by the British on the western front since the second battle of Ypres in April, 1915, and before this battle of November 20, 1917, the British on the western front had only lost 84 guns, whereas the number of German guns captured by us since the beginning of the war is 614.

"The net result of the fighting on the Cambrai front is that we still remain in possession of both the Hindenburg line and the Hindenburg 'special' line on a front of nine miles. On this front we have advanced a distance of between 3000 and 4000 yards. We have captured since November 20, 11,000 prisoners and 138 guns, captures which are considerably greater than those claimed by the Germans. In addition to these results we have inflicted casualties on the enemy which are out of all proportion to our own.

"During the year 1917 in all theaters of war the British have captured 781 guns and 115,000 prisoners. Of these, 531 guns and 73,000 prisoners have been captured on the western front."

LIQUOR RING IS BARED

FEDERAL OFFICERS ARREST EIGHT ON CHARGE OF BOOTLEGGING.

Department of Justice Agents Say One of Accused Admitted Plot to Import Liquor Into Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—Eight persons, one of them a woman, are under arrest here on charges of being connected with an alleged plot to sell large quantities of liquor in Oregon. The arrests were made by the Department of Justice.

According to a Department of Justice operative he rented a room in the same hotel in which one of the accused men was living and agreed to accompany the latter to Portland on a trip to sell liquor. The couple were arrested at the Ferry building. Later, it is alleged, the accused man confessed the plot to the operative.

The Federal authorities tonight asserted they had seized four barrels, six trunks and three suitcases containing liquor. All the defendants, it was said, were to be taken to Oregon for trial.

Those arrested in the alleged plot were: William Hunt, head of a local wholesale liquor concern; John J. McKenna, a baggageman; Gus and Conrad Temps, transfer men; Joseph Cressens, a hotel proprietor; Timothy Dwyer, associated in business with Hunt; Walter Hardy, who, the authorities said, admitted he was to distribute the liquor in Oregon, and H. R. Edwards and his young wife, who are accused of being accomplices.

Hardy, it was said by the authorities, admitted having made 25 trips to Portland, carrying liquor in his luggage.

LINE MAY BE EXTENDED

Railway May Be Run From Astoria to Young's Bay Plants.

ASTORIA, Or., Jan. 8.—(Special.)—The first official step toward securing the extension of the Smith's Point Railroad spur to a connection with the industrial plants located on Young's Bay was taken today by the Port of Astoria, when it authorized its port engineer to make preliminary survey and lay out the route at once.

While no definite plans were made as to the method to be employed in the construction of the rail line, it is understood that the North Bank Railroad is to stand a portion of the cost and possibly the Government will become a party to the improvement on account of the Government work now going on in that district.

Rockefeller Gives $500,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A gift of $500,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation toward the fund of $1,750,000 which the Young Women's Christian Association hopes to raise in a week to carry on its war work, was announced last night.

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