

RIGHT TO PEACE  
WILSON'S PROPOSE

President in Address Tells  
Why War Must Go On  
for the Present.

COUNT CZERNIN IS FACTOR

Austria-Hungary's Spokesman Has  
Also Visited, but Hinting Is De-  
clared to Be Far Out of Line  
With Reichstag's Views.

(Continued from First Page.)

group of a peace conference. Mr. Wilson said: "It cannot be pieced together out of individual understandings between powers. It must be a peace that will be made by the people of the world. All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it, because what we are asking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment whether it be right and fair, an act of justice rather than a bargain between sovereigns."

The statement was made in high official quarters that the entire allies were not considered by the President in the preparation of his address, nor was it even made known to them that it was to be delivered.

However, it was pointed out that this was not to be taken as indicating any lack of unity of purpose and aims between the co-belligerents, as nowhere in his address did the President depart from any of the principles he has laid down in common with the British, French and Italian premiers in their previous public utterances regarding war aims.

Diplomats of the older school are watching with keen interest the "extra official" negotiations which develop rapidly from all the present and accepted practices of diplomacy.

Light of Publicity Turned On.  
They point out that peace negotiations on a great scale actually are going on, only instead of being conducted in the secrecy of the round table conference, which was the aim of the central powers in the early stages of the war, the great war issues are now being expounded and critically analyzed in the light of publicity and the world's forum.

President Wilson himself today seemed to recognize and call attention to that fact when he inquired: "Is Count von Hertling not aware that I am speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every publicist of whatever nation may say on the issues of the conflict which has spread to every region of the world?"

As has been done in the past, the President's speech today was promptly cabled to all the principal capitals of the world for telegraph distribution. President Wilson spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of the Congress.—On the 8th of January I had the honor of addressing you on the objects of the war as our people conceive them. The Prime Minister of Great Britain had spoken in similar terms on the 8th of January. To these addresses the German Chancellor replied on the 24th, and Count Czernin on the 25th of the same day. It is gratifying to have our desire so promptly realized that all exchanges of view on this great matter should be made in the hearing of all the world."

Count Czernin's reply, which is directed chiefly to my own address on the 8th of January, is uttered in a very friendly tone. He finds in my statement a sufficiently encouraging approach to the views of his own government, and he is believing that it furnished a basis for a more detailed discussion of purposes by the two governments, and it is reported that Count Czernin's views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of this at the time he was uttering his address. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no question of any secret arrangement privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience.

von Hertling Reply Vague.  
"Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing. It is full of equivocal phrases and is not clear where. But it is certainly in a very different tone from that of Count Czernin and apparently of an opposite purpose. It confirms, I am sorry to say, rather than removes, the unfortunate impression made by what we had learned of the conference at Brast-Litovak. His discussion and acceptance of our general principles lead him to no practical conclusions."

He refuses to apply them to the substantive items which must constitute the body of any final settlement. He is jealous of the present status of international counsel. He accepts, he says, the principle of public diplomacy, but he appears to insist that it be confined to the present case, to generalities and that the several particular questions of territory and sovereignty, the several questions upon whose settlement must depend the acceptance of peace by the 22 states now engaged in the war, must be discussed and settled, not in general counsel, but severally by the nations most immediately concerned by interest or neighborhood. He agrees that the seas should be free, but he makes no intimation of any limitation to that freedom by international action in the interest of the common order. He would without reserve be glad to see economic barriers removed between nation and nation, for that could in no way impede the ambitions of the military party with whom he seems constrained to keep on terms. Neither does he raise objection to a limitation of armaments. That matter will be settled of itself, he thinks, by the economic conditions which must follow the war. But the German colonies, he demands, must be returned without debate.

"His will discuss with me one by one the representatives of Russia who dispositions shall be made of the peoples and the lands of that government of France the conditions under which French territory shall be evacuated, and only with Austria, Turkey, and with regard to the agreements which have been made affecting the Balkan states he defers, as I understand him, Austria, Turkey, and with regard to the agreements which have been made affecting the Balkan peoples of the present Ottoman empire, to the Turkish settlement already effected in this fashion, by individual bazaar and concession, he would have no objection, if I correctly interpret his statements, to a league of nations which would undertake to hold the new balance of power steady against external disturbances."

PEACE POINTS PICKED FROM PRESIDENT'S SPEECH  
TO CONGRESS IN ANSWER TO CZERNIN.

The peace of the world is at stake today. We are indomitable in our power of independent action, and can, in no circumstances, consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force.

Having set our hand to the task of achieving it (a new international order), we shall not turn back. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom.

Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our whole war strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays.

We cannot have general peace for the asking, or by the mere arrangements of a peace conference.

All the parties to this war must join in the settlement of every issue anywhere involved in it because what we are seeking is a peace that we can all unite to guarantee and maintain, and every item of it must be submitted to the common judgment, whether it be right and fair, an act of justice rather than a bargain between sovereigns.

The United States has no desire to interfere in European affairs, or to act as arbiter in European territorial disputes.

But she (America) entered this war because she was made a partner, whether she would or not, in the sufferings and indignities inflicted by the military masters of Germany; against the peace and security of mankind; and the conditions of peace will touch her as nearly as they will touch any other nation to which is entrusted a leading part in the maintenance of civilization.

Count von Hertling's reply is, I must say, very vague and very confusing.

Count Czernin seems to see the fundamental elements of peace with clear eyes and does not seek to obscure them. He probably would have gone much farther had it not been for the embarrassments of Austria's alliances and of her dependency on Germany.

These years of tragical suffering, can possibly be arrived at in any such fashion. The method the German Chancellor proposes is the method of the Congress of Vienna. We cannot but return to that. What is at stake now is the peace of the world. What we are striving for is a new international order based upon the universal principles of right and justice—no mere peace of shreds and patches.

Is it possible that Count von Hertling does not see that does not exist, is in fact living in his thought in a world dead and gone? Has he utterly forgotten the Reichstag resolutions of the 18th of July, or does he deliberately ignore them? He spoke of the conditions of a general peace, not of national arrangements or of arrangements between state and state.

"The peace of the world depends upon the just settlement of each of the problems to which I referred in my recent address to Congress. I, of course, do not mean that the peace of the world depends upon the acceptance of any particular set of suggestions as to the way in which those problems are to be dealt with. I mean only that the principles of peace, and of the whole world; that unless they are dealt with in a spirit of unselfish and unbiased justice, with a view to the wishes and aspirations of the nations, the security and peace of mind of the peoples involved, no permanent peace will be attained. They cannot be discussed separately in private or separate interest from which the opinion of the world may be shut out. What we are seeking is a peace that is kind, and nothing settled by military force, if settled wrong, is settled all right. It will presently have to be re-acted."

"Self-Determination" Not Mere Phrase.  
"Is Count von Hertling not aware that he is speaking in the court of mankind, that all the awakened nations of the world now sit in judgment on what every public man, of whatever nation, may say on the issues of a conflict which has spread to every region of the world, and which is being settled by the two governments, and it is reported that Count Czernin's views he was expressing had been communicated to me beforehand and that I was aware of this at the time he was uttering his address. I had received no intimation of what he intended to say. There was, of course, no question of any secret arrangement privately with me. I am quite content to be one of his public audience."

"A general peace erected on such foundations can be discussed. Until such a peace can be secured, we have no choice but to go on. So far as we can judge, the principles already regard as fundamental are already everywhere accepted as imperative except among the spokesmen of the military and autocratic party in Germany. If they have anywhere else been rejected, the objections have not been sufficiently numerous or influential to make their voices audible. The tragic circumstance that this one party in Germany is apparently willing and able to send millions of men to their death to prevent what all the world now sees to be just."

"I would not be a true spokesman of the people of the United States if I did not most earnestly urge that this war be ended upon no small occasion, and that we never can turn back from a course chosen upon principle. Our resources are in part mobilized now, and we shall not pause until they are mobilized in their entirety. Our armies are rapidly going to the fighting front, and will go there in their entirety. Our whole strength will be put into this war of emancipation—emancipation from the threat and attempted mastery of selfish groups of autocratic rulers—whatever the difficulties and present partial delays."

"We are indomitable in our power of independent action, and can in no circumstances consent to live in a world governed by intrigue and force. We believe that our own desire for a new international order under which reason and justice and the common interests of mankind shall prevail is the desire of enlightened men everywhere. That is not the temper of our people. I have spoken there only that the whole world may know that our passion for justice and for self-government is no mere passion of words, but a passion which, once set in action, must be satisfied. The power of the United States is a menace to no nation or people. It will never be used in aggression or for the aggrandizement of any selfish interest of our own. It springs out of freedom and is for the service of freedom."

CABINET BOSS FOR  
EDUCATION URGED

President of University of Oregon Tells of Movement  
at Capital.

BILL IS BEFORE CONGRESS

Executive, Who Has Just Returned  
From Washington, Reports on  
Work of Conference of Educa-  
tors Recently Held There.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, Eugene, Or., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—That the organization of a department of education, with its appointed secretary a member of the Cabinet, is being seriously considered in official circles in Washington and that the plan has the support of all of the educational organizations of the country, is the word brought by President Campbell, who returned last night from the National conference of the National Association of State Universities at the informal meeting of representatives of eight of the leading educational associations of the country.

President Campbell said that a bill providing for the organization of the new department has been prepared and is now before Congress and that it fulfills in every respect the resolution passed at the last regular meeting of the State Education Association of Oregon, asking that such a department be established.

Co-operation Educators' Aim.  
The gathering of college representatives which has kept President Campbell in the East for more than six weeks was called for the purpose of securing the cooperation of the colleges and universities of the country with the Administration in the prosecution of the war. The gathering was held in every respect, according to President Campbell, but it resulted in the permanent organization of an Emergency Educational Council embracing all of the educational associations of the country, which will remain in existence during the period of the war. As soon as the organization can be ratified and a delegate to the council appointed by each of the associations included, the council will be called together for the first time. The council will be a permanent body, and its headquarters will be in Washington. The council will be composed of five members, at least three of whom will establish permanent headquarters in Washington. The council will be authorized to coordinate the activities and resources of the colleges and universities of the country with the War Department.

Council in War Department.  
By reason of the authorization of a War Educational Council within the War Department, President Campbell is of the opinion that the organization provided for by the emergency association will be especially effective in the work planned. The council to be created within the War Department will be authorized to coordinate the activities and resources of the colleges and universities of the country with the War Department.

MISSING GIRL IS FOUND  
Justina Heuperman Discovered in  
Wilderness Near Marshfield.

MARSHFIELD, Or., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—The experience of Justina Heuperman, the 18-year-old girl who ran away from home, intending to seek her fortune in San Francisco, was brought to an end Sunday, when she was found at the home of John Frame in an isolated and little-traveled section of the forest five miles west of Marshfield.

Leaving home Friday, after school, the girl traveled through unfrequented high trails and banded and jagged hills for miles before she found a habitation. Peeking in at the window at the Sengstacken ranch on South Inlet, Miss Heuperman watched a man reading a newspaper, and believing he was alone, gave up her intention of applying for shelter. It was late at night and the light turned out and started back toward Marshfield.

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PRIVATE MAKES BIG JUMP  
Frank J. Lantry Promoted to Sergeant-Major at Camp Lewis.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Private Frank J. Lantry, Portland, has been promoted to sergeant-major of the 34th Field Artillery at Camp Lewis. This rank is topped in the non-commissioned service only by regimental sergeant-major. He is under Colonel Allen.

DRUGS  
Pocket Knives  
Hotpoint Electric Vacuum Cleaners  
One Dollar  
Specials in Rubber Goods  
FACE CREAM  
FACE POWDER

4 SOLDIERS KILLED  
General Pershing Reports Casualties in Action.

SIX MEN ARE WOUNDED  
Colonel Frank A. Wilcox and Private K. C. Hendricks, of Beaverton, Or., Among Those Succumbing to Pneumonia.

JURY FINDS WOMAN GUILTY  
Mrs. Walter Curry Threatens to Kill Neighbor Over Land.

DOLFIN DENIED RELEASE  
Spy Suspect Sets Up Claim He Is Italian by Birth.

Mathis MEN'S WEAR  
Giving the people what they want is why we have success  
"That Motto Pays"

MARCH JURY ORDERED  
CHEHALIS, Wash., Feb. 11.—(Special.)—Coroner Edward Newell was this afternoon named by Judge Reynolds as the juror for the March term of court.

Corner Fifth and Morrison  
Mathis MEN'S WEAR