

TERMS ACCEPTED, REPLIES GERMANY

Evacuation of All Occupied Areas Agreed To.

MIXED COMMISSION ASKED

Chancellor Says He Speaks in Name of Both Government and People. Peace Is Far From Assured.

(Continued From First Page.) York tonight and reserved comment on the note, his views cannot be stated now, and none of his official family here in Washington cared to speak for him.

End of War Not Seen. Without any attempt to discount what appeared to be, at a casual reading, an acceptance of the terms the President has laid down, officials here were very positive as not accepting the German note as a document which means the end of the war.

Should President Wilson finally decide that there is enough sincerity in Germany's proposition to transmit it to the allies, as the German Chancellor requested, it should be borne in mind that Great Britain, France and the other entente nations must be taken into consideration for decisions then as to whether an armistice should be granted or whether discussions should be undertaken to carry out the details of the application of President Wilson's peace terms.

Publicity Puzzles Capital. All official Washington was at a complete loss to understand the text of the note becoming public, in this way. Neither the State Department nor the Swiss legation, which is looking after German interests, had received the reply, and it was very evident that it had been made public through a faux pass.

There was, however, no attempt to dispute its authenticity and the diplomats to whom the dispatch should have been sent could only express regret that the dispatch had been made public.

Early this evening the newspaper correspondents were summoned by telephone to the offices of the diplomatic mission, where many diplomatic dispatches are received every day. An attaché there gave out copies of the dispatch in the regular way, bearing the usual distinguishing marks. It was at once flashed to the country.

Dispatch Sent to Wilson. The contents of the dispatch were at once communicated to President Wilson in New York and to Secretary Lansing here.

It is probable that the text of the official communication may differ in some respects as to verbiage from the unofficial copy given out tonight, but it is regarded as highly improbable that it will show any substantial differences. At the first reading, the text would seem to answer in a manner which might lead to peace all the questions President Wilson asked of Chancellor Maximilian in his inquiry which was sent as an answer to the German peace note received here last Monday.

In this inquiry the President declared he would not propose an armistice while troops of the central powers remained on invaded soil; he asked whether Prince Maximilian accepted the terms of peace as laid down or merely wanted to discuss them "as a basis for negotiation," and finally he asked whether the Chancellor merely represented the military or whether he had been conducting the war.

Peace Door Seems Open. These inquiries the German government seems to answer in a manner which at least has closed the door to peace. The evacuation of invaded territory pending declaration of an armistice, the answer accepts it, says the terms of peace are accepted, and makes no further mention of a "basis for negotiation," and declares the Chancellor was speaking for the German government as recently reconstituted and the German people as well.

The one point which appeared to loom up in the text of the unofficial copy, whether Chancellor Maximilian and Foreign Secretary Solf can in reality represent the German people as the reply declares they do.

President Wilson's estimate and the estimate of the statesmen of the co-belligerents on the safety of dealing with the heads of the German government have often been repeated. Those heads have been denounced as unworthy of trust, and not to be expected to keep promises.

Whether President Wilson and the entente allies regard the government now headed by Maximilian and which has Solf for its Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs one which can speak under any circumstances for the German people and bind them to the peace terms which the allies will impose remains to be seen.

Wilson's Answer Awaited. There was no official expression on that point in Washington tonight in President Wilson's absence. Probably no one in the United States but he can give the answer.

Reading through the phrases of the unofficial text everyone here immediately was struck with the question of what must have happened in Germany recently to make such an answer possible.

One of the closing phrases which declares that the present German government has been formed by conferences in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag, and that the Chancellor speaks in the name of the German government and of the German people, was regarded as being susceptible to almost unlimited speculation.

What has become of the Kaiser, was the question asked on every hand as that phrase was read. The world knows very little of what has been going on in Germany during the last few months, when, with armies steadily beaten at the front, things at home have been going from bad to worse.

It was regarded as not without the realm of possibilities that the great power of the Kaiser which brought on the war has been taken from him.

The official text of the German note had not been received here at a late hour tonight. It was announced there would be no official comment at least until it arrived.

LONDON GETS BOCHE REPLY. Text of Peace Proposal Is Like One Received in Washington.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The reply of the German government to President Wilson's note was forwarded to Washington at noon today. The text was made public here this evening.

In brief, Germany accepts the terms laid down by President Wilson for the foundation of a permanent peace of justice. It declares itself ready to comply with the President's proposals for the evacuation of occupied territory. It suggests that the President may



E. S. (Tige) Reynolds Drew This Cartoon Upon Departing a Week Ago on a Two Weeks' Vacation. "You'll Use It Before I Get Back," Was His Prediction.

TERMS OF PEACE LAID DOWN BY PRESIDENT WILSON JANUARY 8

Great Issues of War Concisely Stated in Mt. Vernon Speech July 4.

THE programme of world peace laid down by President Wilson in his message to Congress, January 8, 1918, known as "the 14 terms" which Germany is reported to have accepted, has since been supplemented by a statement of the great issues of the war given in the address, July 4 at the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon and still more recently before a great audience in New York City, September 27, little more than two weeks ago.

One should not lose sight of the fact that the later utterances are just as important as the first one, which dealt principally with the internal affairs of Europe. The "fourteen terms" were printed in full in The Oregonian of Wednesday, October 9.

The address at Mount Vernon was made at a time when the Germans were victoriously rushing toward Paris and before they had been checked by the Americans. The President then declared the peace could be made only upon these conditions:

First—The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; if it cannot be presently destroyed, at the least its reduction to virtual impotence.

Second—By the settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangements, or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or peoples which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

Third—The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of right and respect for the common law of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another; and that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no secret intrigues wrought with impunity, and a mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of a mutual respect for right.

Fourth—The establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit, and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

Supplementing the foregoing, in his occasion a meeting of a mixed commission to make arrangements for the evacuation, and says that the present government, which has the support of the majority of the Reichstag, has undertaken responsibility for this step toward peace.

LONDON, via Montreal, Oct. 12.—

No danger of an attack of influenza if you wear our warm MADE-TO-ORDER SHIRTS of Viyella flannel. Other materials, all grades. Pajamas to your measure, cut amply, not baggy. Nothing more appreciated than shirts for Xmas gifts. Thousands of measures on file. JACOBS SHIRT CO. Established 1888—Raleigh Bldg., 327 Washington, Cor. 6th

BISHOP DONS HIS ROBES

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL BELL RUNG WITH GREAT VIGOR. People of Portland Heights Assemble to Hear News of Germany's Reported Desire for Peace.

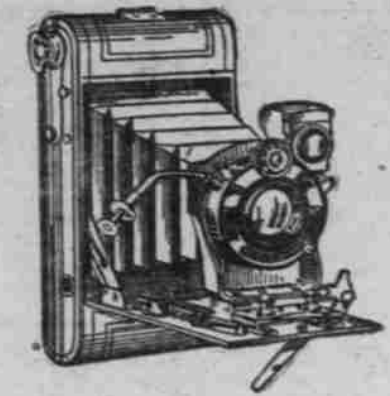
When the first cry of the Kaiser's declaration of acceptance of President Wilson's peace note was heard on Portland Heights last evening, Bishop W. T. Sumner gave an exhibition of strategic forethought that would have put a man of more militant profession to shame. He waited only to confirm the report on the streets by calling The Oregonian office and, donning his bishop's robes, he went to the Chapel of the Ascension where he pulled the bell with such vigor as to assemble the people of the neighborhood, whom he informed of the news. For several hours during the evening people of the vicinity gathered to hear the bishop's news in groups of two and three at a time, thus evading



The Feldenheimer Optical Department which is second to none, has never been more efficient than now. Here the services of one of the best and most up-to-date refractionists in the state are at your command. His reliable optical advice is free to our patrons. Your original prescription has been carefully preserved. It is accurate; and we can serve you well without the trouble or re-examination. Our absolute thoroughness in every particular is your guarantee of satisfaction. A. & C. Feldenheimer Jewelers, Silversmiths, Opticians Estab. Since 1868 Washington St. at Park

LINOLEUMS \$1.75 Inlaid Linoleum, for a few days only, at \$1.33 the yard. CORK FLOOR PRODUCTS CO. 202 Broadway, Near Taylor.

LET US ENLARGE



Anasco Cameras sold on small payments.

your best negative and show you how beautiful a picture can be made with the smallest camera or kodak. An enlargement brings out the details—shows the contrasts, high lights and shades.

ONE 8x10 ENLARGEMENT FREE with each \$3.00 worth of finishing.

Expert Work Double Stamps on All Finishing and Enlarging

Woodard Clarke Co. 412-414 WEST PARK -- MARSHALL 4700--HONOLULU

All other churches will be closed, not only for morning services, but for Sunday school and all other religious activities. Eighty-three women are working in the Philadelphia rapid transit repair shops at Kensington.

SPANISH INFLUENZA. Evaded by using Formazin in the nose and throat. For sale by Portland Hotel Pharmacy and other druggists.—Adv. Read The Oregonian classified ads.



One dependable fighter Two dependable cigars

The Canadian Sergeant shown above is a veteran of the Western front. Americans! Salute him!—And every Canadian Soldier—dependable fighters that they are! Owl and White Owl are proud of this new friend.

Nothing's too good for such men. They deserve dependable cigars. Cigars like Owl and White Owl whose fragrance and dependability of fragrance are guaranteed by the great Owl leaf reserve. A great stock of ever-curing leaf which is always worth nearly \$2,000,000.

OWL 6 white OWL 7 M. A. GUNST BRANCH, 84-86 North Fifth Phone Broadway 2800, A 2198

TWO DEPENDABLE CIGARS

Big Eaters Get Kidney Trouble

Take Salts at first sign of Bladder irritation or Backache

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble, because we eat too much and all our food is rich. Our blood is filled with uric acid which the kidneys strive to filter out, they weaken from overwork, become sluggish; the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health. When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead; your back-burts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night, if you suffer with sick headache or dizziness, nervous spells, acid stomach, or you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys; to neutralize the acids in the urine so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water beverage, and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing at any time.—Adv.