

NEW NOTE WORLD AFFAIRS STRUCK BY PRESIDENT IN HIS ADDRESSES COVERING AMERICA AND THE WAR

In His Series of Utterances Setting Forth the War Aims of the United States and the Basis of Its Peace Program, Nation's Executive Presages Dawn of New Era of World Wide Democracy.

The Sunday Journal of September 29 contained in addition to the text of President Wilson's historic speech, the following points of his Independence day address at Mount Vernon and of his address to congress January 8, 1918, in which he set forth the war aims of the United States and the basis upon which its peace program rests. Hereafter are printed excerpts from other addresses and public documents which show how clearly the president grasped the war in its full significance and brought the attention of the whole world to these points of view.

SINCE the United States entered the war the president has on several notable occasions clearly and explicitly set forth America's purpose and the objects which must be attained by any peace to which the United States can agree. In the war message of April 2, 1917, the note to Russia on May 25, 1917, in the reply to the pope, dated August 21, 1917, in his address to congress January 8, 1918, in his Independence day address at Mount Vernon and lastly in his New York address of September 27, the president has set forth in terms that cannot be misunderstood what the United States is fighting for and what the basis of peace terms acceptable to this nation will be.

New Era Presaged
In his several public utterances President Wilson has not lost sight of the fundamental fact that the ultimate purpose of the war is to make "the world safe for democracy."

Through his addresses he has sounded a new note in world affairs that presages the dawn of a new era when there will prevail "a reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind."

War Aims Outlined
The war objects stated by the president in these historic documents are as follows: (1) Recognition of the rights and liberties of all nations; (2) recognition of the principle that government derives its just power from the consent of the governed; (3) reparations for wrongs done and the erection of adequate safeguards to prevent their being committed again; (4) no indemnities except as payment for manifest wrongs; (5) no people to be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live; (6) no territory to be acquired except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty; (7) no readjustment of power except such as will secure the future peace of the world and the welfare and happiness of its peoples; (8) a genuine and practical cooperation of the free peoples of the world on the common covenant that will combine their forces to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another.

In his note to Russia the president further said: "The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be ignorant of the cause it is fighting for and no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggression of autocratic forces."

On Aggression and Militarism
On October 27, 1913, a year before the war began, the president in an address at Mobile declared: "I want to take this occasion to say that the United States will never again seek an additional foot of territory by conquest. She will devote herself to showing that she knows how to make honorable and fruitful use of the territory she has and she must regard it as one of the duties of friendship to see that from no quarter are material interests made superior to human liberty and national opportunity."

"That the views outlined in the Mobile speech square with his attitude towards militarism is indicated in the following excerpt from an address at West Point on June 18, 1917:

"The spirit of militarism is the opposite of civilian spirit, the citizen spirit, in a country where militarism prevails the military man's support and just as long as America is America that spirit and point of view is impossible with us."

A Charter of Peace
As the war progressed President Wilson in several occasions expressed himself on the subject of entangling alliances. "The (Washington) warned us against entangling alliances. I shall never consent to an entangled alliance, but would to a disentangled alliance," declared the president at Arlington May 30, 1918, and again in an address before the senate

SEES BIG GERMAN GUN EMPLOYED IN REAR SECTION

W. E. Murphy Views Concrete Works and Carriage of Monster Gun That Bombed Paris

SEES PILES OF DEAD HUNS

Jump From Trenches to Hotel in Paris Is Like Fairy Tale to Soldier; Paris Is Gay City

An interesting account of life in active service is given by William E. Murphy of Portland, a former University of Oregon boy who was with the Douglas Fir Lumber company before entering the service. He says in part:

"I have just returned after three weeks following right up behind our push against the Boche, stopping from one day to another in different places. In two places the Boche had just decamped the night before. It was almost impossible to find a house untouched since the Boche had passed through, and in one town there was not a single roof left whole. Saw all kinds of dead Boches, as well as a number of French and one American. At one point the side hill was literally covered with dead Boches. Am sending you a Boche helmet by mail as they were lying around as thick as tin cans in a back alley."

Saw Big Gun Employment
"Also saw an emplacement for one of Fritz's big guns that had been firing on Paris. It was a magnificent sight, a gun away in its retreat, but from the side of the emplacement it must have been a massive affair and taken several weeks to set up. It carried about 80 feet in diameter and rested on about 55 ball bearings the size of a large bowling ball. The day I saw this the Boche had been ordered to take the one of our captains lost his arm and another officer was wounded while looking over the emplacement."

Enjoys Dinner in Paris
"Have just returned from Paris and must say that to be suffering the privations of the line one day and enjoying the luxuries of Paris the next is the most striking contrast I have ever known through in my mad career. From 'bully beef' and hardtack to dinner at the Continental hotel is a long jump, and had to pinch myself for fear it was all a dream. After a day's trip in a taxi, I had my picture taken in front of Napoleon's tomb. They have large signs on the tops of buildings to warn approach of aviation planes and the windows from 200 feet from where they may strike. Ordinary brown paper is used but you would be surprised to see how many at night have their windows covered with paper. The Parisian artistic temperament again asserts itself."

Private Paul Francis, a foster son of William Schroeder of Dallas, lies in a hospital in France with a bullet wound through both legs.

When you wake up drink glass of hot water
Wash the poisons and toxins from system before putting more food into stomach.

Why wait! Costs only a few cents! Hard corns, soft corns, corns between the toes and painful calluses on bottom of feet just loosen and fall off. Truly! You feel no pain when applying Freezone or afterward.

AMONG OREGON'S SONS AT ARMS

OREGON men in service at home and abroad—(1) Lieutenant Curtis P. Bailey, in France with Ninety-first division; (2) Sergeant Merle Campbell, in France with base hospital 46; (3) William E. Murphy, in France; (4) Captain Homer I. Kenney, in medical corps at Camp Fremont; (5) Sergeant Carl Hansen, in France with Fourth military police; (6) Wayne G. Robinson, in naval aviation at San Diego; (7) Percy M. Robinson, now in flying service at Camp Mather, Sacramento; (8) Corporal E. W. Pfeiffer, in France.



Peter Pongon Of Cle Elum Among Missing

Robert of 461 East Twentieth street north here in the service. Sidney, 19 years old, who was graduated from Jefferson High school is now in the University of Oregon taking military training. Percy M. Robinson was graduated from the University of California at Berkeley, Cal. He is now in the flying division at Mather Field, Sacramento, Cal. where he is completing his course for a commission as pilot. Wayne G. Robinson, also a Jefferson boy, has just completed a course in the United States naval air station at North Island, San Diego, Cal.

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BUY MORE BONDS
So Urges Corporal E. W. Pfeiffer From War Zone in France
In a letter received from Corporal E. W. Pfeiffer, formerly of the Portland fire department, but who is now serving in France under Lieutenant A. A. Buxton, writes Corporal Pfeiffer: "and the headlines said that 14,000 men prisoners had been taken, and I suppose the folks at home thought the war would be over in a few days. Well, they were over here with us they would think a little differently. At the Y. M. C. A. the other night I heard a good speech from a fellow named Fred Pfeiffer, and the states and that \$10,000,000,000 would have to be raised to keep up the war and most of it would be through Liberty Bonds. He said it would be the only absolute insurance against losing everything we had, the insurance for the American army in France. So if there is any body at home who has their mother buried and a big flag lying out in front and four or five kinds of buttons pinned on their coats, they'd better get that money out in action since July 18, and let me help us win the war. We want the folks at home to do their share because we are doing ours over here."

IN BIG DRIVE
Buxton Boy Writes Mother of His Experiences in Action.
"I have been in that big drive that started July 14 and have just returned from the front. I was with the Douglas Fir Lumber Company. One Hundred and Seventeenth engineers, to our mother, Mrs. G. W. Thacker of Buxton, from a letter she had written me the other night. I had some men killed in our company and quite a few wounded. I have seen some real sights. The Germans, French and Americans and dead horses were all over the ground and had been there some of them for two weeks. It was every place back to 10 miles behind the lines. We could hardly get water to drink and what there was wasn't any good for the Germans, it was too hot. I am certainly glad to get back of the lines. I hope I will never be in another big drive like this one. I have been on the front for six months but had never been in a drive like this one before. It lasted a month. "It is no so bad here, except when there is such terrible fighting. I think we will get a rest now."

Lee Meadows Dies in Action Over There

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Has Talk With Fred McNeil, Former Member of The Journal Staff, Recovering From Fall.

"The world and Paris are not so very large," writes Corporal Lawrence Dinnene, a former Journal reporter, who is now in Tours, France. He continues: "I met Colin Dymont, a former member of The Journal staff and now a Red Cross worker in France) on the Avenue Dantini, near the Champs d'Elysees. He left the next morning for work on the front."

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DINNEEN MEETING WITH MANY OREGON PEOPLE IN FRANCE

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Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Freemont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—Best fashions, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Gonyea, 305 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to cure the trying symptoms of the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. Gonyea, 305 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.