

50,000 PEOPLE GIVE ROOSEVELT ROUSING WELCOME IN CHICAGO

Twenty Thousand Pack the Stockyards Pavilion, 30,000-Jam Streets About.

GUARDS ARE POWERLESS

Former President Delivers War Address to Thousands; Cheered 10 Minutes as He Enters Hall.

Dexter Park Pavilion, Chicago, April 28.—(P.)—Fifty thousand people greeted Theodore Roosevelt as he called the middle west to war tonight.

Twenty thousand jammed the monster hall which has been the scene of so many Roosevelt triumphs. Thirty thousand others filled the streets for blocks around the pavilion.

Roosevelt had heralded his Chicago war address as "the speech of his life." And Chicago—where the west begins—welcomed her idol as she never before welcomed a leader.

Guards Join Patriotic Throng. Long before the doors to the pavilion were opened, thousands thronged the streets. By the time the doors opened, the jam had increased until it was impossible to penetrate within a block of the hall.

Police and military were powerless. So they joined the throng in the frantic rush to catch a glimpse of the speaker, as surrounded by a double cordon of troops, his automobile nosed its way through the pulsating mass of patriotism.

The hall, inside and out, was buried underneath the tri-colors—red, white and blue.

Keep Crowd on Foot. Flags, bunting and banners covered every square inch of surface and every one of the 20,000 arms was a living flagstaff.

A score of bands kept the crowd constantly on its feet through the long hours of waiting that preceded the arrival of the speaker. Patriotic airs, interspersed with Civil and Spanish-American battle songs, found not a single seat-warmer in the audience.

The Star Spangled Banner had its full quota of recognition, but it remained for " Dixie" to bring forth the rebel yell that echoed and re-echoed to the farthest limits of the stockyards, the crowds surging against the walls of the building, taking up the note and relaying it like the booming of minute guns along the crowded street.

Cheering Lasts 10 Minutes. It was just 8 o'clock when Roosevelt entered the amphitheatre.

As he emerged through a bank of American, French and British flags, the throng arose and cheered 10 minutes. He bowed and smiled to the yelling crowd and then sank into a chair—again the cheers broke out and for another five minutes the famous teeth glistened as the colonel bowed and waved his hand alternately to right and left.

Bishop Samuel Fallows delivered the invocation, after which the audience arose and sang "America."

Outside the structure the crowds surged about the doors, striving to catch a word or two as they dropped from the lips of the speaker.

Pickpockets Reap Harvest. Pickpockets, finding a fruitful field, worked in and out of the throng, reaping a golden harvest.

On the platform with Roosevelt were representatives of half the states of the middle west. Among them were three governors, Lowden of Illinois, Frazer of North Dakota and Harding of Iowa. President Wilbur of Leland Stanford university, Dunway of Wyoming, Edmund James of Illinois and Harry Pratt Judson of Chicago university were some of the educators present.

During the course of his speech a message telling of the passage of the resolution authorizing Roosevelt to send a division to France by the senate, was handed to the speaker.

"Bully for them; that's fine!" he exclaimed. Then he continued his speech with renewed fire.

Text of His Address. Roosevelt began his speech at 8:55 p. m. He said:

The president's message of the second of this month sets forth the reason why it was our inescapable duty to make war upon Germany. It rests with us—with the American people—to make that message one of the great state documents of our history. Let us accept the lesson it teaches. Let us grasp what it says as to the frightful wrongs Germany has committed upon us and upon the weaker nations of mankind, and the damage she has wrought to the whole fabric of civilization and of international good faith and morality. Then let us steel our hearts and gird our loins to show that we are fit to stand among the free people whose freedom is buttressed by their self-reliant strength. Let us show by our deeds that we are fit to be the heirs of the men who founded the republic and of the men who saved the republic; of the continentals who followed Washington, and of the men who were the blue under Grant and the gray under Lee.

America Is at War. "We Americans are at war. Now let us fight. Let us make it a real war, not a dour war. Let us show that we have the manhood to pay with our own bodies. Let us fight at once. Let us put the flag at the front now, at the earliest moment, and not merely announce that we are going to fight a year or two hence.

"I most earnestly and heartily stand by the proposal of the president to raise an army on the principle of this year's obligatory military training and military service, demanded as a right, not as a favor, from all the young men of the country capable of bearing arms. This is the principle I have long advocated with all fervor of conviction. It is the only really democratic principle on which permanently to shape the military policy of this country. To have it adopted as the permanent principle of our national military policy will be of incalculable service to our national peace and welfare. Moreover, if the war lasts as well it may for one or two or three years, the army, to see it through, must be raised in this fashion. It is vitally essential, both from the standpoint of fighting this war through to a successful conclusion, if it should last a long time, and from the standpoint of our permanent national safety and democratic welfare, that we should immediately inaugurate this principle and set about raising a great army in accordance therewith.

"Such an army will naturally need a long time to train, and at the earliest moment we should begin to devote our strength and energy to calling it into being and training it. This should be the task which we treat as of prime importance. But most emphatically, we should not rest content with this. We should not rest content with merely preparing an army to act a year or 18 months or two years hence; let us put the flag on the firing line at the earliest possible moment. This summer, wherever our services are most needed—in France or Flanders or the Balkan peninsula. It need only be a small army at first. But even a division would be better than nothing. Then we can constantly keep that division filled, and other divisions from time to time added to it; until, a year hence, if the war continues, we have a really formidable fighting force at the front, a fighting force which will be steadily increased month by month, year by year, until the triumph comes.

"To do this, it is necessary that we should appeal for volunteers, not in any way as a substitute for, but as a supplement to, the administration's plan for raising an army in accordance with the principle of obligatory universal service. If the system of universal obligatory training and service had already been in existence here for a number of years, and if in other ways we had been prepared in advance, we could by this time have had an expeditionary force of a million men under way for the front, ready to strike the finishing blow. But the system does not yet exist, and necessarily, all kinds of preliminaries will have to be gone through before it can now be called into being and an effective army of large size raised under it.

Delay Is Deplored. "I most earnestly hope that we shall avoid any policy of delay. If we are true to our own souls, we shall know that, like our forefathers, we are willing to pay for our principles with our bodies not merely with our dollars. Congress has passed, without a dissenting vote, a bill—an appropriate \$7,000,000,000 representing our own contribution to the great war.

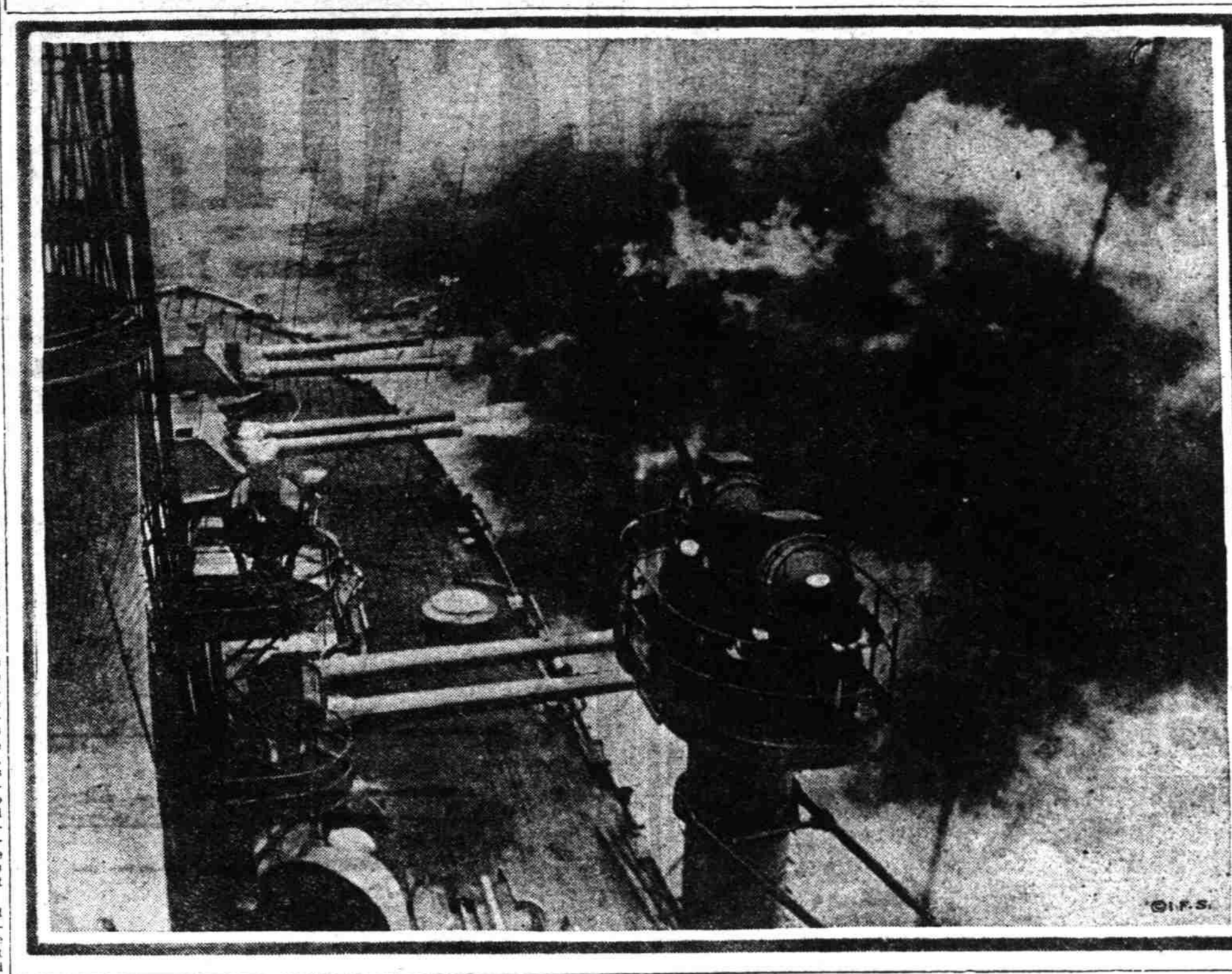
This is fine; but only on condition that we also put our men into the fighting line. Half of this great sum is to go to the allies; that is, it is to be spent by them in getting their men up against the German and Austrian and Turkish shells and bullets. Now, we Americans have always prided ourselves on being able to do our own fighting. It is right to help others to fight in the common cause for which we are engaged. But it is even more necessary that we should fight ourselves.

"We fight for our own rights. We fight for the rights of mankind. This great struggle is fundamentally a struggle for the fundamentals of civilization and democracy. The future of the free institutions of the world is at stake. The free people who govern themselves are lined up against the governments which deny freedom to their people. Our cause is the cause of humanity.

"Now that we are at war, let us make it a real war, not a make-believe war, not a war of limited liability. Germany has been in a state of war with us for two years; but so far we have only been at the receiving end of the game. Some centuries ago the Black Earl Douglas led a Scotch King and a Scotch army against the English, and when the battle place was reached, the grim old fighter turned to the young king and said, 'I have got you up to the ring; and now you must hop! Let us apply this to ourselves! We have walked into the ring; and now we must fight. Fighting does not mean merely parrying. It means hard, aggressive hitting. No fight ever was won yet except by hitting. A good rule to remember is never to hit if it is possible to avoid it; but, above all things, never to hit soft. We have gone into the fight; we have determined to hit; and we must not hit soft.

"Three months have passed since we broke off diplomatic relations with

First Line of Defense--A Broadside From U. S. S. Michigan



The USS Michigan, a battleship, is shown at sea, viewed from a distance.

Germany. Read the history of the opening months of the war, and you will get a vivid idea of what the German army would have done to us during those three months if we had had only our own unprepared strength to defend us. We owe our safety at this moment to the British fleet and the French and British armies. I, for one, am not content to rest under that kind of obligation; and I do not believe that my fellow countrymen are content to rest under it. I wish to see us owe our safety to our own strength and our own courage and to the respect we inspire in our foe. We shall inspire no respect if we merely try to parry that foe's blows and not to return them. The only way in which we can return them is by immediately sending an expeditionary force to fight in Europe, a force small at first, but steadily increased until it becomes so formidable that it can end the war. It would be a scandal and a shame if the war ended now with our part in it limited to having furnished dollars behind the shield of other men's bodies. We are in the war. Let us fight it through ourselves, with our own strength and courage, to a triumphant conclusion.

Americans All. "I make my appeal to all Americans, without distinction of creed or of national origin, of birthplace or of the section in which they live. In time of war like this all party distinctions vanish, and I know only those who are for America, and those who are against America. I make my appeal equally to northerner and southerner, to easterner and westerner. I appeal equally to the Protestant and the Catholic, to the Gentile and the Jew, and to the men whose fealty to the great laws of righteousness is given outside the limits of any religious creed. I care not a rap whether the man was born here or abroad. I care not a rap whether his forefathers came from England, Ireland, Scotland, from Germany, France or Scandinavia. But I demand that this single-hearted loyalty be given to the one flag that floats over all of us, the flag which we are bound to reverence and hold dear to the exclusion of every other.

"This is the appeal I make especially to the men and women of the west. I do not merely ask you to go to the front, you men of the west; or to cheer your men when they go; or to worship. I also ask you to see that I am given the high privilege of making my words good by my deeds and going to the front with you. I ask for a substitute to be allowed to raise a division to take to the front in the first expeditionary force, under the command of that force; a division which, after two or three months preliminary training here, can be taken for intensive training to France, and then put into the trenches at the earliest possible moment that the allies generally deem it fit to render service. I ask that I be allowed to join with others, who feel as I do in making good the president's message.

"Remember, friends, that what I am asking is not in any way a substitute for, but as a supplement to, the plan for a great army to be raised on the principle of universal obligatory military service, a plan which I favor with all my heart. I do not ask for men in the classes which would be taken under the administration's plan for an army raised under the obligatory system. I ask for a substitute, not otherwise be allowed to go. The force I propose to raise would represent an absolute addition to the nation's military strength, an addition which could be used at once, which would serve to put the flag and keep the flag on the firing line during the time that the great army was itself being raised, and while our weapons otherwise not be on the firing line. The favor I ask is the great favor of being allowed to render a service which I believe that my record entitles me to say that I am able to render.

Let Worth Be Proved. "I ask to be allowed effectively to do my part in showing that the Americans of today are worthy of the great heritage bequeathed to them by their fathers who lived in the days of Lincoln, and their forefathers who lived in the days of Washington; that we are loyal to the spirit of the mighty men of the past, and that we, too, as freemen who prize beyond measure our freedom and who feel that the enjoyment of rights and the observance of duties go hand in hand, are eager in our turn, to prove that those who are fit to live are not afraid to die."

Business Bureau of the Portland Ad Club. According to the complaint, a piano advertised to be of \$375 grade, but reduced in price to \$281.25 and payable on the installment plan, was in truth of \$250 value. The trial was set for Monday in municipal court and Mr. Schwankovsky released on his own recognizance.

A detachable extension tube has been invented to lessen the noise of water falling from faucets into a bath tub.

Dealer Accused of False Advertising

J. F. Schwankovsky, president of the Schwank Piano company, 111 Fourth street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant charging deceptive advertising, sworn to by Charles W. English of the Better

ADmits ACCUSATION AGAINST JNO. B. YEON, BENSON ARE UNTRUE

B. F. Steen of Linn County, Defendant in Libel Suit, Makes Retraction.

INVESTIGATION IS MADE

Charges Reflecting on Character of Good Roads Leaders Result of Vague Rumors, Declares the Farmer.

Admission that his charges were without foundation, together with a complete retraction, made by B. F. Steen, Linn county farmer, being sued by John B. Yeon and S. Benson, well known good roads advocates, of defamation of character, in answer to their suits filed in the circuit court of Linn county.

In a voluntary communication published in the Lebanon Criterion of March 23, Steen, writing in support of the position of C. E. Spence in opposing the proposed \$6,000,000 good roads bond issue, charged that Messrs. Yeon and Benson were shareholders in the Warren Construction company and that they divided the state's money "50-50."

He also charged that Mr. Benson was "one of the principal defendants in the notorious Benson-Hyde timberland fraud."

Named the Wrong Man. As a matter of fact the Benson implicated in this suit was F. A. Benson and not S. Benson.

Mr. Benson and Mr. Yeon are both active in good roads work—the former as a member of the state highway commission and the latter as roadmaster of Multnomah county. Fearing these allegations would have an adverse effect on the bond measure to come before the people June 4, if permitted to go unchallenged, they immediately filed suit for libel against Steen, the writer of the communication, and W. C. DeFew, publisher of the Lebanon Criterion.

Steen retained Samuel M. Garland, well known Lebanon attorney, who conducted a thorough investigation into the facts. He found that the charges were written by Steen in the belief that they were true, the allegations having been repeated in Linn county as gossip from mouth to mouth.

Writes in Friend's Defense. Steen in his answer sets forth in mitigation of damages that in March an article was published in the Lebanon Criterion which he considered an unwarranted reflection on the integrity of C. E. Spence, master of the state grange, the article having to do with the good roads bond issue.

Being a member of the grange, an active worker in its behalf, and a warm personal friend of Mr. Spence, Steen says he wrote a reply in the grange leader's defense. The answer reads: "That the charges in the defendant's said article were based on a long-standing and persistent rumor and report circulated in the community in which the defendant resides, which had often come to his ears through various channels, none of which he can now trace to any responsible source, at the time of writing and publishing of said article this defendant sincerely believed said rumor and report to be true and made such charges in good faith and without any intention whatever of reflecting unjustly upon the plaintiff."

Investigation Is Made. "Since this action was brought, the defendant has made, and has caused to be made, full, earnest and persistent investigation as to the truth of the statements contained in said article relative to the plaintiff."

Steen goes on to say that his investigations have convinced him that the charges made were without foundation and "declares and alleges that he earnestly and sincerely regrets the making of said charges and that he now freely and fully retracts the same, and is now and at all times ready and willing to make any reasonable reparation in his power."

Samuel M. Garland, Steen's attorney, has written to Colonel C. E. Wood, attorney for S. Benson, as follows: "As you know, I represent B. F. Steen in the actions brought against him by S. Benson and John B. Yeon in the circuit court of the state of Oregon for Linn county, for damages for defamation of character, on account of a letter written by Mr. Steen in connection with the \$6,000,000 bonding act to be voted upon June 4, 1917.

Charges Found Groundless. "On behalf of Mr. Steen and on my behalf as his attorney I have made and caused to be made a very careful investigation to ascertain whether or not there is any foundation in fact for the charges made by Mr. Steen in the article complained of by your client, Mr. Benson and Mr. Yeon. The result of this investigation has convinced Mr. Steen and myself that there is no foundation whatever for any one of the charges in the article complained of. Mr. Steen was misled by a rumor that has been for some time industriously circulated in different parts of the state conveying the idea set forth in the article complained of. Mr. Steen sincerely believed in the truth of the charges that he made. He now just as sincerely believes that the charges are not true and he has set forth in his answer these facts."

"I personally never believed any of these rumors. Representing my client, however, I believed it my duty to make the investigation referred to. The investigation has simply confirmed me in my belief in the falsity of these rumors. Mr. Steen is a young man of very high character and feels it to be a duty that he owes not only to Mr. Benson and to Mr. Yeon, but to himself to rectify as far as possible the mistake that he honestly made, and to repair as far as is in his power whatever injury he may have unwittingly done to either Mr. Benson or Mr. Yeon."



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