



All aboard for the big ride! 40,000,000 miles for \$1,000,000

If you have a globe-trotting friend who has \$1,000,000 in the bargain, tell him about this. Quite frankly, the only reason we told you about it was to show you how big a \$1,000,000 is.

And the reason that we are talking about a \$1,000,000 is that we want you to know the reason behind the mellow fragrance of your OWL Cigar. Here it is—quick.

Every bit of leaf that goes in every OWL Cigar must be time-cured to the very turn of mellow fragrance. And that takes many long months. To make sure that there is always sufficient OWL leaf on hand, "ready" in OWL fragrance, requires that we constantly keep curing a leaf-reserve worth, at the very least, \$1,000,000.

Just old-fashioned care, friends, plus a \$1,000,000 investment is what makes the OWL Cigar the fragrant smoke it is.

Demonstrate it! 5c in the nearest cigar store.

THE MILLION DOLLAR STRAIGHT OWL CIGAR 5¢

Showing exact size of the fragrant, mellow OWL



M. A. Gnost Branch, General Cigar Co., Inc.

WILSON BELL-ANS Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

(Continued from page one.)

Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial German government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with promises then given that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted and captives that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough as was proved in distressing instances after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely-bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the prescribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of commission or principle.

Inhumanity Beyond Belief. I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government which had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stages after stage has that law been built up with meagre enough results, indeed after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but with a clear view, at least, of what the honor and conscience of mankind demanded. The minimum of right the German government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation, and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except those which it is impossible to employ. It is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot. The reason German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

War Upon All Nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to denounce, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overthrown in the waters in the same way. The reason German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

Armed Neutrality Fails. When I addressed the congress on the twenty-sixth of February last, I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the sea against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality it now appears is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity, indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has prescribed even in the defense of rights fore questioned the right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions, it is worse than ineffectual; it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; nation should seek to extend its polity over any other nation.

Says Germany Wars Upon Us

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the government of the German empire to terms and end the war.

Measures To Be Taken

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but practically in supplying it with the most means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to serve and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force as soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

Adequate Credits Needed. It will involve, also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained, by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to face the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people as far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished, we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our military forces with the duty—it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

To Vindicate Peace and Justice. While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now as then is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of these principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the menace that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the loss of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be impossible that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

No Quarrel With German People

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a

war determined upon as war and to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbors states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried out, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded and hidden doors of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants of friendship. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a conception seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Hope Seen In Russia. Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart; in all the human relationships which people that spoke their natural instincts their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was now in fact shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce.

German Spies Here. Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near disturbing the peace and disorganizing the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial government accredited to the government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extricate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretations possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose on the part of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

Accepts Challenge. We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish its ends, no matter what purpose the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept page of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see the facts with the fullness of their meaning, and we fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples include; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and their government. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves nor material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Fight Without Rancor. Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial German government because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German government and it has therefore not been possible for this government to receive Count Tarnowski, the ambassador recently accredited to this government by the Imperial

and Royal government of Austria-Hungary, but that government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the sea and I take the liberty for the present, at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all consideration of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

Refers to German Citizens. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and as loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and end purpose. If there should be disloyalty it will be dealt with with stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few. It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the congress, which I have performed in this addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that give her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

MISS RANKIN GIVEN A ROYAL WELCOME

Washington, April 2.—One of the most picturesque demonstrations ever witnessed in the historic house chamber, was staged today when the first woman ever to sit there as a member took the oath of office.

Men and women in the galleries pounded hands together and yelled themselves hoarse; members did the same on both sides of the chamber when Miss Jeannette Rankin, the "lady from Montana" entered the hall. Speaker Clark personally escorted her to a seat on the republican side about the center.

Almost immediately she was surrounded and completely lost to view. Every eye wanted to shake her hand—and almost everyone on the floor did, until the rap of the gavel called members to their seats.

A suffrage breakfast earlier in the day reached the height of sentiment for the women who attended. No one cried, but there were a lot of wet eyes as America's first woman representative concluded her remarks with: "There will be many times when I will make mistakes. And I need your encouragement and your support. I know I will get it. I promise—I promise."

A little catch in the throat; a barely perceptible trembling of the otherwise firm lips—and "the lady from Montana" sat down, having made her first speech in the nation's capitol.



TENSE EXCITEMENT

(Continued from page one.)

Most of the several hundred persons who had stuck throughout the afternoon of dreary rallies incident to the organization of the lower chamber. Had it not been for the fact that many white ticket holders tried of the proceedings and departed at mid-afternoon, the "ticket scandal" would have been more embarrassing.

Clamor for Admission

There had never been such clamor for admission to the capitol building, but the ordinary citizen had little chance. He was held upon the outer steps and there he remained until businesslike policemen and secret service men ordered him to move on. The capitol building was closed to all visitors at 3:30 in the afternoon when it became known that the president would deliver his war message tonight.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the police, under the leadership of Major Raymond W. Pullman, tightened up in their patrol of the capitol grounds. No automobile was permitted to enter the house grounds without a permit and none already parked was allowed to leave as the minute approached for arrival of President Wilson.

While the senate had met twice and adjourned twice; the house sat straight through.

Wireless Station Located On Connecticut Coast

New London, Conn., April 2.—Following the interception of a wireless message here stating there was "nothing to fear from this port" government officials were reported today to be searching for a wireless station, which is believed to be secreted near New London.

Coast Artillery Out. Washington, April 2.—The first Vermont infantry and the Second and Fourth Connecticut coast artillery were ordered out by the war department tonight.

Socialist Member Wants Peace Proposals

Washington, April 2.—In a resolution tonight Socialist Meyer London proposed that President Wilson renew his peace proposals to the belligerents. Pointing to the democratization of Russia and the growing peace demands of Germans and Austrian socialists, London resolved "that the president of the United States be, and he hereby is requested to renew his suggestion to belligerents for a termination of the war to the end that, as declared by the president, 'there should be an organized common peace' and 'that no

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Sore corns, hard corns, soft corns of any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of Freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of Freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection. This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heeled footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

Women's Spring Coats in Appealing New Models

After many days of careful searching through the stocks of our best manufacturers, we selected the most favored of the New Spring Coats and invite you to see these very latest styles which we are now showing for Easter. Cost? Very moderate indeed!



April Bargain Showers



Bargain "rains" have washed away a part of former prices on many most reasonable necessities—Easter Dress Accessories included. Here and there throughout the store are the best values in Spring things you really need—bargains that mean important savings. April is a month when scores of purchases must be made anyway. These "April Bargain Shower" offerings fit in nicely with even a well reduced purse.

SEND US YOUR MAIL ORDERS—WE PAY POSTAGE



416 STATE ST. SALEM, OREGON