

MILITANT BATTLE LARGEST KNOWN

Attempt by Suffragettes to
Present Petition to King
Ends in Open War.

PANKHURSTS ARE LEADERS

Mother and Daughter Among Those
Taken Into Custody—Thousands
of Onlookers Suffer Almost
as Much as Combatants.

LONDON, May 21. — An attempt by militant suffragettes to present a petition to King George at Buckingham Palace resulted in the fiercest battle in the history of the militant movement as the very gates to the palace today.

The thousands of onlookers suffered almost as much as the fighters, as the people waited in a blazing sun for two hours for an attack which eventually came from a totally unexpected quarter.

The police precautions had been directed toward repelling an assault from the direction of Westminster, where the suffragettes had advertised they would form a parade. Instead, a small body, known because of their militant record as "gun women" of the Women's Social and Political Union, burst from a private residence on Hyde Park corner and forced their way through the archway at the top of Constitution Hill before the small squad of police on duty there could resist them.

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Headed by Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the flying squad of women swept down Constitution Hill towards Buckingham Palace, but when half way along they met the most hated enemy of the militants in the person of Inspector Riley, who has charge of the suffragette detail at the Scotland Yard police headquarters.

The shock of combat was short, but sharp and, resulted in the arrest of many women, who, in defending themselves, used clubs with a facility which betrayed long training.

The roadway had just been sprinkled with water and many mounted policemen were thrown. Their comrades on foot rolled with them in the mud, but eventually the strength of the policemen told and in a few minutes more than 50 women, including Mrs. Pankhurst, were arrested, while others had been scattered into small groups.

One group, headed by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, reached a point almost across the drive from the palace, where mounted police surrounded the women and placed Miss Sylvia and

Costly Gowns Ruined.

The crowd was so dense that the attempts of the police to clear the drive were without success until recourse was had to water sprinkling carts, which ruined many of the costly gowns of the fashionable women spectators. This caused the police to lose their popularity with the crowd, which up to that moment had cheered them.

Several members of the House of Commons, among the spectators, denounced the police for not adhering to their promise to treat the women with gentleness. The police retorted that the terrific attack of the militants had left them no other alternative.

At no time were more than a couple of hundred women engaged in the battle, while opposed to them was a force of 1500 police.

Buckingham Palace resembled more a mobilization center than the peaceful home of royalty.

Ambulance Corps Busy.

Two ambulance corps had plenty to do with cases of fainting among the spectators.

With the exception of a few minutes, when King George sat at a window watching the preparations to defend him from the attentions of the women, the palace presented a deserted appearance.

A police inspector said that when Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested she carried her inside the park gate and she shouted:

"That is right. Arrest me at the gates of the palace. Tell the king that the total arrests numbered 57, including three men."

All windows smashed.

A dozen suffragettes in the small police station at Wellington Arch smashed every window in the place and were removed to bigger stations where there were more police to guard them.

Mrs. Pankhurst was taken to Holloway jail for breaking the terms of the license under which she was last released.

"General" Mrs. Flora Drummond, who was sent to Holloway jail May 15 for disturbing the peace by camping on the steps of the residence of Sir Edward Carson, was released this afternoon and was removed in an ambulance because she was supposed to be suffering from extreme exhaustion. The police were surprised to find her a few hours later camped on the doorstep of the residence of the Right Honorable Reginald McKenna, the Home Secretary. She was rearrested.

FEDERAL CONTROL AHEAD

(Continued From First Page.)

"The great force in the world is brains, and Mr. Morgan had them," replied Mr. Mellen squarely.

"Then the control would have gone to one man," Mr. Folk continued.

"If his brains controlled the situation he had a right to that control."

"Have you, in the light of later events, changed your views?"

"Mr. Morgan's death changed the situation."

A letter from Mr. Mellen to Michael Jenks, of Baltimore, president of the Merchants Miners, was "offered" by Mr. Folk. The letter showed Mr. Mellen had in mind a mortgage bond by which a line of steamers could be operated from New England points to Honolulu and later possibly to San Francisco through the Panama Canal.

"Now, what was done about that proposition?" asked Mr. Folk.

"The Panama Canal act passed by Congress," answered Mr. Mellen, "prohibited railroads from owning and operating steamship lines. The enactment of that law caused the death of our proposition while it was yet 'aborn'."

Campagna Contribution Made.

Mr. Mellen repeated testimony given by him before the Committee on Prouty in Boston about a year ago regarding \$102,000 profit he made on the sale of New Haven stock that was turned over to him to be put on the market so that it could be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

"And that was the famous \$100,000 that I gave to Republican campaign funds," added Mr. Mellen. "The money was sent to Cornelius N. Bliss."

"I want to say right here that \$102,000 legally was my money. I sold the stock and was fortunate in handling it so that it made a profit. Because of being president of the road I would not

take the money and told the directors so. They authorized me to make the contribution. At that time there was no legal or ethical objection to corporations making political contributions."

"Under what circumstances did you leave the New Haven?"

"I was practically fired," replied Mr. Mellen. He said it was intimated by a man close to the directors that a change was considered desirable.

Suggestion of Change Welcomed.

As I wanted a change myself," said Mr. Mellen. "I welcomed the suggestion."

Mr. Mellen testified that a contract was offered him under the terms of which the New Haven was to retain his services in an unofficial capacity, to give advice, etc., for five years at an annual salary of \$20,000.

"Later," he said, "two members of the commission that had arranged for my retirement called on me and said the matter of compensation was causing embarrassment and asked me if I would relieve them of this. I then practically made them a present of the \$20,000."

He said he received at the time of his retirement a lump sum of \$40,000 from the Boston & Maine for acting as president of that road three years and in like manner \$40,000 from the Maine Central.

Stockholders Show Little Interest.

Asked to give the reasons for the demoralization of the road, Mr. Mellen said that it was principally due to a large floating debt, which was caused in great measure by the West Chester transaction, the Boston & Maine purchase, bad investments, the general feeling in New England and the large expense of improvements to the Grand Central station.

Mr. Mellen said he attended many of the stockholders' meetings and that little interest was shown in the financial transactions of the road by the holders of its shares. He said he often had to get up and talk just to use up time.

The attendance, he said, was generally only about 100.

"I always tried hard to keep away from them. I want to say there is not so much effort on the part of the road to have relations with elected officials as there is on the part of those officials to have relations with the roads. I think if an absolutely unscrupulous person were at the head of a large road and had the knowledge and ability, and wherewithal, he could accomplish almost anything. To get efficiency and economy there must be a monopoly and that monopoly is certain to be the United States Government."

"Do you think your salary of \$60,000 was too much?"

"Yes, I do. I think \$25,000 is enough for any railroad president, and if he hasn't the ability to live on that he ought to go somewhere else."

"Why didn't you start that reform?"

"Well, I thought I was entitled to what others were getting. I received the \$60,000. I never asked for it. I crease to \$60,000 and even protested against it."

Mr. Mellen said he firmly believed that J. P. Morgan, had he lived, could have funded the floating debt. He declared that it would take \$100,000,000 to do this.

TACOMA RECALLS START

PETITIONS AGAINST TWO CITY COM.
MISSIONERS FILED.

Heating Plant Franchise Objected to
Because Stationary Engineers
Would Lose Jobs.

TACOMA, Wash., May 21.—(Special.)—Recall petitions against Commissioner of Public Safety Mills, and Commissioner of Public Works Woods, the two holdover City Commissioners were filed formally with the City clerk today by the recall committee that filed formal charges several months ago. Later in the day a referendum petition demanding popular vote on a franchise granted the Central Heating Company for supplying heat was filed also. There are approximately 250 signatures against Mills and 5250 against Woods, with the law requiring 4525 signatures.

The petitions will be checked and if found sufficient the Council will set a date for the recall election.

The most serious charge against Commissioner Woods was that he "cursed" a contractor for which offense he paid a \$5 fine in Justice Court.

The charges against Mills have to do with the police and the red light district.

The referendum petition has 3223 signatures. The heating plant franchise is being fought by stationary engineers who say it will throw many of them out of work. If the petitions are found sufficient to compel an election it means another \$1000 worth of taxes to the citizens.

The following officers were chosen by the Rebekahs at their closing session: President, Mrs. Kate Lando, of Marshfield; vice-president, Mrs. Rose Fainley, Bar City; warden, Mrs. Nellie Wattenberg, of Klamath; secretary, Mrs. Ora Cooper, of Dallas; treasurer, Mrs. Eda Jacobs, Portland; trustee of the home, Mrs. William Howell, of Oregon City; re-elected; trustees of the assembly, Mrs. Jessie Peters, Eugene; Mrs. J. H. Jones, Portland; Mrs. Mary Donnelly, Condon.

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GRAND LODGE ELECTS

JUDGE GALLOWAY CHOSEN HEAD
OF STATE ODDFELLOWS BODY.

Convention at McMinnville Comes to
End and Delegates Depart—Rebekahs Also Name Their Officers.

McMINNVILLE, Ore., May 21.—(Special.)—The four-day convention of the state grand lodge of Oddfellows ended today and many delegates departed for home expressing their appreciation of the hospitality of the local lodge as well as that of the city itself.

The grand lodge officers were elected and installed in their new offices. Circuit Judge William Galloway, of Salem, formerly of this place, was chosen grand master; John F. Hall, deputy grand master; H. Westbrook, grand warden; E. E. Sharon, grand secretary; and O. D. Doane, grand treasurer. The following officers were appointed: J. S. Fine, grand marshal; Robert Miller, grand conductor; A. J. Howell, grand guardian; A. Arbuckle, grand herald; D. S. Young, grand chaplain; and Henry Taylor, grand representative.

Many delegates attended the funeral of Mrs. J. F. Hobbs, formerly a leading member of the Rebekahs, during the earlier part of the day.

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SUITS that we, ourselves, would sell regularly for much higher prices, have been specially priced upon their arrival this week.

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Really extraordinarily good Suits—at Twenty-Five Dollars!

Sale Boys' Wash Suits

New "Oliver Twist" and "Tom Boy" styles. Also Russians with beach pants. Madras, Galateas and Crashes. Ages 2½ to 8. Think of buying Boys' Wash Suits at Sale prices now.

\$1.00 Suits, 75c \$2.50 Suits, \$1.95
\$1.50 Suits, \$1.15 \$3.00 Suits, \$2.35
\$5.00 Suits, \$3.95

All Knickerbocker Suits Reduced!

BEN SELLING

LEADING CLOTHIER—
MORRISON AT FOURTH

ROOT SAYS ISSUE IS NOT CANAL CONTROL

Senator Champions Repeal of
Exemption Law, but De-
fends Right to Subsidize.

METHOD ALONE DISPUTED

Promiser Declared Bound to Keep
Promise in Sense in Which He
Had Reason to Believe
Promisec Constructed It.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Senator Root, who soon after the passage of the Panama canal act introduced a bill to repeal the provision which granted toll

exemption to American coastwise ships, argued the Senate today to pass the pending bill, which would effect that result.

Senator Root declared the negotiations of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty never intended there should be any inequality of rates as between nations using the canal.

Ex-Ambassador Choate, Henry White, John Hay and Theodore Roosevelt, the Americans who negotiated the treaty, Senator Root said, had before them the statement of America's objects in building the canal, as expressed by Secretary of State Blaine to Great Britain. Secretary Hay, he added, opened the negotiations by repeating the Blaine statement, which showed the United States made the promise to issue a proclamation for equality of tolls to all nations, and declared this nation desired no commercial advantage in the use of the canal.

Issue of Control Denied.

Senator Root declared there was no doubt that the conditions of the treaty with Great Britain were "imbedded in our title to the canal." He then read a portion of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty relating to the rules to be observed by all nations using the Panama Canal.

"In these rules," he said, "we agreed that the measure of the tolls we accord to citizens of the United States shall be the measure we mete out to foreign ships."

"There is no question here of the right to exempt our vessels. The question is how we shall treat the ships of other countries. There is no question

here of control of the canal; there cannot be."

Error had been invited, the Senator asserted, by failing to distinguish between ships of citizens of the United States and the ships of the United States. He said the question here was as to the treatment of two classes of individuals, one class, citizens of the United States, and the other citizens of some other country.

Right of Subsidy Maintained.

Another error has arisen, he said, over the right of the United States to subsidize ships of American citizens, which he maintained, "is as clear as the right of the United States to appropriate money to erect a public building in Washington."

"The instant the money paid for tolls becomes the property of the United States—becomes part of the funds of the United States—the United States has absolute and uncontrolled authority in the disposition of that money," the Senator continued.

"To subsidize American ships is lawful; we have the power; we have the right, but if my construction of the treaty is correct, we have excluded ourselves from accomplishing that lawful result in this particular way."

"When we seek to impose a narrow meaning of the words of this treaty for our own interests," he said, "we should remember the universal rules of morals, that the promiser is bound to keep his promise in the sense in which he believed or had reason to believe that the promisee believed it to mean."

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Mary Jane Pumps Now 98c Pair

The Most Popular Shoes in the Market
Get Them Now

Children's, sizes 5 to 8, at the pair, 98c
Children's, sizes 8½ to 11, pair, \$1.48
Misses', sizes 11½ to 2, pair, \$1.75
Ladies', sizes 2½ to 7, at the pair, \$1.98

Boys' Shoes at 98c, \$1.48, \$1.98

Boys' \$1.50 and \$1.75 Shoes on sale at special, 98c
Boys' \$2 and \$2.25 Shoes on sale at the pair, \$1.48
Boys' \$2.50 and \$3 Shoes on sale at the pair, \$1.98

Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Dress Shoes and Oxfords

\$1.98
Hundreds of styles in button and lace, tans and blacks, velvets, also in white; short vamps; all sizes and widths.

Misses' Shoes and Pumps

Misses' \$1.50 and \$1.75 Shoes and Pumps at 98c
Misses' \$2 and \$2.25 Shoes and Pumps at \$1.48
Misses' \$2.50 and \$3 Shoes and Pumps on sale at only \$1.98

Ladies' \$3 Colonials on Sale Now at \$1.98

The dressiest Shoes made. These come in patents, gunmetals and tans, all sizes.

Children's Shoes, Pumps

Children's 75c-85c Shoes placed on special sale at 49c
Children's \$1.00-\$1.25 Shoes on special sale at only 79c
Child's \$1.35-\$1.50 Shoes on sale at only 98c

Standard Makes of Men's Shoes at \$2.50

Men's "Burt and Packard" \$5.00 Shoes and Oxfords, pair, \$2.50
"Regal" \$4.00 Shoes and Oxfords now \$2.50 only

Men's \$4.00 Ralston Shoes and Oxfords \$2.50 now only
Men's \$3.00 Victor Shoes and Oxfords \$1.98 now only

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The number of unemployed in Berlin is | About six per cent of Ohio's automobiles estimated at 100,000. | are electric cars.

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10c size BICARBONATE OF SODA, 6c	25c size Glycerine and ROSE WATER, 17c
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10c package FLOWER SULPHUR for 6c	25c size ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER, 17c
10c size POWDERED ALUM for 6c	
CASCARA BARK, 10c size for 6c	
GERMAN CHAMOMILE, 10c size for 6c	
10c size COMPOUND LICORICE POWDER, 6c	
10c size LEAVES, 10c size for 6c	
TINCTURE ARNICA, 10c size for 6c	
Laue's Roach and Rat Killer, 25c size, spec. 2 for 25c	

Other Specials

\$3.50 Whirling Spray	\$1.89
Red Rubber Syringe	69c
\$1.25 Red Rubber Fountain	99c
50c Rosebush and Garden Spray Pump	36c
75c and 50c Bathing and Diving Caps, choice at	36c
Pound Roll of Absorbent Cotton	24c
All Shaving Soaps, the cake	5c
Shaving Mugs at the special	13c

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