AMUNDSEN GIVES UP DASH TO NORTH POLE

Exploration Party Reports Steamer Ice-Bound.

RADIO MESSAGES MEAGER

No Information Given as to Condition of Members Nor Reasons for Turning Back.

WASHINGTON, April 26. — The Amundsen polar exploration party in the steamer Maud is icebound at the mouth of Kolyma river, Siberia, and awaiting an opportunity to sail south, it was indicated in radio dispatches made public today at the navy department. Amundsen, who discovered the south pole, apparently had abandoned his attempt to reach the north pole.

The expedition left Dixon island in the White sea in September, 1918, and had not since been heard from until the navy radio station at Cordova, Alaska, established communication with the party recently. The first message was picked up March 25 from the station on St. Paul's island. It said:

"St. Paul reports S. O. S. from Russian station at Anadyr stating Amundsen expedition icebound in the Kolyma river and requesting we handle important dispatches."

Later radio messages were interchanged between Amundsen and his family in Norway, but no information regarding the condition of the members of the expedition or the reason for turning back were given.

A dispatch today in answer to a message to the Cordova station asking for all available information said a messenger had started south and that Amundsen intended to take the steamer Victoria at Nome, Alaska, for Seattle, but that the time would depend on when the expedition could clear the ice. This message came from the Anadyr, Siberia, station, several hundred miles from the mouth of the Kolyma river.

Navy department officials said it was probable that Maud, Amundsen's ship, was still icebound in the Kolyma river and that a party has been sent overland to the trading post radio station on Anadyr bay to establish communication with the world.

PROBE IS HELD POLITICAL

(Continued From First Page.)

motion were filed on behalf of the two shipbuilding plants by W. Lair Thompson and Dan J. Malarkey, counsel for the corporations. One affidavits, signed by C. R. Bowlen, president of the Northwest Steel company, sets forth that it would compel the gigantic plant to shut down if it were required to produce all its records and accounts before the grand jury.

The application also makes denial of the charge of Investigator Wheeler that access to the books and records of the company was denied. In this connection the affidavit states:

"The facts are that the Northwest Steel company, through its attorney, W. Lair Thompson, tendered to the United States attorney the privilege of personally examining each and every book and record and document and item of correspondence of whatever nature in the possession of the Northwest Steel company, and that thereafter in response to a request that George G. Wheeler and other special agents be permitted to inspect the books of the company, its attorney offered to permit one chief accountant with two assistants to inspect and make copies of any and every book and document and correspondence and record and other paper of the Northwest Steel company which was material or pertinent to any matter under investigation upon condition that the steel company should at the same time have an accountant with two assistants present at such inspection."

Limited Offer Declined.

A similar answer and offer of inspection is contained in the answer filed on behalf of the Columbia River Shipbuilding corporation.

In his opening statement to the court, United States Attorney Humphreys said the shipyard officials had offered to permit an inspection of all records of the corporations pertaining to the cost plus contracts, but that he was told if they were allowed to inspect these records they must agree not to push the investigation into other channels. He said this proffer was declined.

Ben L. Moore, special assistant to the United States attorney-general, said that a specific request for the production of these records had been made by the federal grand jury. He said that evidence of irregularities already had been placed before the grand jurors through testimony offered last week.

Penalties Are Mentioned.

Reference was made to the fact that less than $10,000 was assessed in penalties against the Northwest Steel company despite the fact that a total of 491 days' extension in time in the completion of emergency fleet corporation vessels had been granted. The Columbia River Shipbuilding corporation, he said, had gotten 222 days' extension of time, but had received $260,000 in bonuses. Construction extras, he asserted, amounted to in excess of $1,000,000. He insisted the grand jury has a right to examine every item in connection with the payment of these construction extras, bonuses and other amounts, both under direct contracts and the cost plus system.

W. Lair Thompson, in meeting this plea, told the court the shipyard officials had recently had an unpleasant experience with department of justice investigators. He said one agent had gone to the Northwest Steel company offices and had received full information relative to the employment of Captain John F. Blain, former western manager of the shipping board, and the payment to Blain of $12,500 in salary, and that in a few weeks another agent went to the offices and demanded further inspection of these records. This second agent, he said, gave a garbled and unfair account of facts which had been reported to him by the first agent. This caused the officials, he said, to be wary of these government detectives, and to refuse to let the special agents make an indiscriminate inspection of the books and records.

Sweeping Right Denied.

Both Attorneys Malarkey and Thompson produced a great number of legal authorities to uphold their contention that instead of being a subpena duces tecum, the motion of the United States attorney is nothing more than a demand for a search warrant to prowl through every private paper and record of the plant on a politically-inspired "fishing expedition" to try to find something irregular. They denied that the grand jury had such a sweeping right, and numerous decisions of the United States supreme court were read in support of their contention.

In meeting the charge of Special Prosecutor Moore that the government was suspicious of the payment of the bonuses to the two local shipbuilding plants, Attorney Malarkey roundly scored the department of justice for seeking to point the finger of suspicion at patriotic corporations which had rightfully won bonuses because they had performed a duty well.

"Of course we made bonuses, and were proud to get them," he shouted. "The fact is, if your honor please, that when the war was on and when the cry was for ships and more ships just as fast as they could be built, and when the government, through the emergency fleet corporation, was pounding everybody on the back to abandon everything else and get out ships to combat the German submarines, there is not a plant in the length and breadth of this land that did better work than the Northwest Steel company and the Columbia River Shipbuilding corporation, and credit is to be given to them for bringing that credit and that reputation to the city of Portland."

Heney Case Is Mentioned.

And again during the course of his argument Mr. Malarkey challenged the right and motives of the department of justice operatives to demand possession of these private corporation records.

"I don't know this special prosecutor, Mr. Moore," he said, "nor do I want to utter one word against him, but I want to say that I for one do not know that he is not a man of the type of Francis J. Heney, and neither do I know whether or not this special agent, Wheeler, is another William J. Burns. But we all know of the things which were done in this district of Oregon when Heney and Burns started proceedings with the brass band of publicity, as is being done in this case."

At the close of the argument Judge Bean partly indicated his sentiment toward the proceeding when he inquired of United States Attorney Humphreys whether or not it was the intention to have the grand jury examine all the records, if they should be ordered produced, or whether the grand jury would turn them over to more expert hands for examination.

Court Inquires Purpose.

"Is it the purpose that the grand jury go through these records and determine what the facts are, if the subpena is issued, or is it the purpose for the grand jury or someone else representing the government to place these in the hands of experts to examine?" inquired the court.

"To be frank about it," he continued, "I don't understand there is any law by which a subpena duces tecum can be issued requiring a party to produce papers and documents before a grand jury in order that they may go into the possession of somebody else for the purpose of inspection and making extracts therefrom."

The futility of attempting to place all these books and records before the grand jury was shown in the affidavits filed by the corporation heads, showing that each plant had records weighing several tons and which would more than fill the grand jury room. The records of one plant alone, it was asserted, would take one grand juror alone at least one year to read if he read for eight hours a day.

The affidavits and oral arguments likewise set forth that the two corporations now have settlements reaching more than $1,000,000 with the emergency fleet corporation and other firms and corporations and is in daily need of all records and documents, and to compel the firms to turn them over to the grand jury at this time would cause them both an irreparable loss.

MELVIN DEATH NATURAL

DENIAL MADE THAT CALIFORNIA JUSTICE WAS ILL.

Oakland Elks Conduct Funeral Ceremony Which Is Attended By Leading Jurists of State.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 26.—A coroner's jury found today that Associate Justice Henry A. Melvin of the state supreme court, "came to his death from natural causes, due to cerebral hemorrage."

The funeral of the justice was conducted this afternoon by the Oakland Lodge of Elks and was attended by leading jurists of the state.

J. Cal Ewing, fellow member with Justice Melvin of the Oakland Elks Lodge, was foreman of the jury. Dr. O D. Hamlin denied Justice Melvin was a patient at Merritt hospital, but said he had gone there for a room when he could not find one in a hotel. Dr. E. V. Tiffany, autopsy physician and Dr. C. A. Dapuy said there had been a cerebral hemorrage which apparently had caused death. Dr. William S. Porter, gave similar testimony.

Robert Ballard, engineer of the hospital, testified to having to climb through a window to enter the bath room, the door of which was locked. He found the body of the justice partly on the side on the side in the tub of water.

Churchill to Attend Institute.

SALEM, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—J. A. Churchill, state superintendent of public instruction, left here last night for Ontario, where he will attend an institute of teachers from that section of the state. During his stay at Ontario Mr. Churchill will deliver an address before the teachers, in which he will argue for the passage of the millage measure for the support of both the elementary schools and the higher educational institutions.

Salem Man Is Found Dead.

SALEM, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—John L. Oliver, for many years a resident of the Salem vicinity, was found dead in bed early today. He was about 60 years of age. Heart disease was pronounced the cause of his death. He is survived by his widow and several children.

Headaches From Slight Cold.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets relieve the Headache by curing the Cold. A tonic laxative and germ destroyer. Look for signature E. W. GROVE on box. 30c. —Adv.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 353, 560-21. —Adv.

U. S. WINS IN SUIT AGAINST COAL TRUST

Supreme Court Orders Reading Company Dissolved.

SUBSIDIARIES ALSO HIT

Reading and Central of New Jersey Railroads Must Dispose of Stock In Corporation.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The supreme court announced its decision in a part of the long-pending anthracite coal trust cases today. A four-to-three opinion sustained a majority of the government's charges of illegal combination against the Reading company, a Pennsylvania holding corporation, and certain of its railroad and coal subsidiaries, and ordered their dissolution. Chief Justice White and Associated Justices Holmes and Vandevanter dissented, while Justices McReynolds and Brandeis took no part.

Associated with the Reading companies ah defendants were the Lehigh & Wilkesbarrer Coal company and the Lehigh Coal & Navigation company and the constant recurrence of the words "Lehigh company" caused the opinion to exist that the so-called Lehigh case, which actually refers to the Lehigh Valley Railroad company and which was argued last fall with the Reading case, was being decided also.

Error Later Discovered.

Dispatches saying the government had also won its case against the Lehigh Valley Railroad company were sent out and it was not until an hour later, when copies of Justice Clarke's opinion were made available, that it was found that the court had acted on the Reading case alone. The court concluded announcement of decisions without reaching the Lehigh Valley railroad case.

The majority opinion held the holding company guilty of violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, and reversed federal court decreen rendered in Philadelphia n 1915 refusing to sustain the government's charges of monopoly, but directing separation of the Central Railway of New Jersey from its subsidiary coal company, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company.

Dissolution Is Ordered.

The dissolution was ordered by the supreme court of the Reading company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway company, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company; the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, maintained through the holding corporation, so that they would be entirely independent of each other. Disposition of the stock and bonds of the companies held by the Reading company also was directed.

The court, however, sustained lower court decrees absolving the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, the Lehigh and New England Railroad company and the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway company on charges as to restrictive covenants in mining leases with respect to the shipng of coal and refusing to order the disassociation of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company and the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal company, maintained through the holding company.

The charges against directors of the holding company, including the late George F. Baer and Henry C. Frick, as well as George F. Baker, Henry A. Dupont, Daniel Willard, Henry P. McKean and Samuel Dickson, who were also named as defendants, were dismissed.

Other Companies Included.

Similar action was taken in regard to the Wilmington & Northern railway companies. Injunctions restraining enforcement of provisions inserted by the Reading & Wilkes Barre Coal company in coal leases requesting the lessee to ship all coal mined by designated rail routes were made permanent, the court condemning such provisions as uniawful.

Justice Clarke in the majority opinion charged the Reading holding company by an "adroit division of property and of corporate agency," with purposely violating "in a flagrant manner" the Sherman anti-trust act and with suppressing commerce and competition.

Domination Is Charged.

It was also declared to have obtained a "dominating contract" not only over two great competing coal interests as well as two great competing interstate common carriers, but the court said this "dominating power was not obtained by normal expansion to meet the demands of a business growing as a result of superior and enterprising management, but by deliberate, calculated purchase for control."

The majority opinion referred to the investigation conducted in 1915 by the interstate commerce commission into the transportation of anthracite coal, which, the court said, "showed unlawful discrimination against other coal shippers by the holding company with the Reading Coal company and by the Central company with the Wilkes-Barre Coal company," asserting "such favoritism tends to discourage competition and to unduly restrain commerce."

Chief Justice White rendered a brief minority opinion, in which the dissenting justices contended that the lower court should be sustained.

READING STOCK ADVANCES

Entire Railway List Strengthened By Active Buying In Pits.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Reading rose almost 6 points to 84½ shortly after news was received of the Reading decision of the supreme court.

The entire railway list became stronger on active buying, which embraced not only the coalers, but cotton carriers and trunk lines. Agricultural rails also shared in the general advance.

Boardman Fire Arrests Expected.

SALEM, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—H. H. Pomeroy, special investigator for the state fire marshal's office, returned here today after four weeks spent in Eastern Oregon, where he probed a number of suspicious fires. One man, from whom Mr. Pomeroy obtained a confession, committed suicide at LaGrande. Investigation of the fire, which destroyed several buildings at Boardman with a loss of approximately $25,000, is now in progress under the direction of Mr. Pomeroy, and arrests are expected at an early date.

THE DALLES CALLS BONDS

Check for $54,500 Forwarded to Take Up Issue of 1895.

THE DALLES, Or., April 26.—(Special.)—A check for $54,500 was written by Mabel G Ellis, city treasurer, to a New York bond house to retire the last of the redemption fund bonds issued May 1, 1895. Previously $2500 had been retired.

The 25-year bonds will fall due on May 1, 1920.

The redemption fund bonds placed the city on a cash basis and, through paying cash instead of issuing warrants which drew high interest, the city has effected a saving which has amounted to vastly more than the interest on the redemption bonds.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD DEAD

Son of Civil War Secretary Passes at Auburn, N. Y.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 26.—General William H. Seward, son of the late Secretary Seward, died today after a long illness, aged 81. He was a resident of Washington much of the period of the civil war and knew Lincoln intimately. He led the 138th New York volunteers and later the 9th heavy artillery.

After the civil war General Seward entered the banking business. He was a director in many large corporations, including the American Express company.

NEW JERSEY VOTES TODAY

(Continued From First Page.)

Other states to name delegates during the week are Arkansas, Idaho and Washington.

The entrance of a new organization to the political field today is likely to cause leaders in both parties to sit up and think. The new organization, which was formed here today, is to be known as the ex-service men's national political vigilance committee, with Colonel Grant T. Trent of Rogersville, Tenn., elected temporary chairman, and Private George S. Carll of Indianapolis secretary.

Veterans Held Ignored.

The formation of the ex-service men's national political vigilance committee appears to have been stimulated by the attacks made upon General Leonard Wood by reason of his military connection and also upon General Pershing. The ex-service men also feel outraged that the democratic party in its consideration of presidential eligibles has entirely ignored men who distinguished themselves in the world war.

"It is apparent that the old organization leaders in both parties," said Colonel Trent, "are preparing to place the sign of 'no service men need apply' on the doors of the Chicago and San Francisco conventions. There is no organization of service men which is making an effort to secure proper representation in the party councils of the men who won the war. A scanning of the list of delegates already selected for both national conventions reveals the astounding fact that former service men will have about as large a representation in the floor of the convention as the people of Guam. The same condition obtains with respect to the candidates nominated and being considered for nomination for state and county officers throughout the country."

Leaders Held Responsible.

"It is true that General Wood is the most prominent candidate for the republican nomination, but the old-line republican leaders are insisting that he should be eliminated solely on account of his military service. They do not otherwise question his fitness for the high office. General Pershing was simply scoffed at as a presidential possibility. The conditions in the democratic party are even worse, as not one of the gallant soldiers of the late war has even presumed regard himself as eligible for the democratic nomination."

"This conspiracy to eliminate the soldiers from direct and active participation in the affairs of the two great political parties was conceived and put in operation even while the war was still raging. It will be remembered that no serious effort was made by either of the two parties to extend the rights of suffrage to the 4,500,000 men who were in the service. Under an act passed by parliament English soldiers and sailors exercised the right of suffrage whether they were serving in France, Italy, South Africa or on the high seas with the fleet. During the civil war our soldiers voted on the battlefields.

Recognition Is Demanded.

"The 4,500,000 men upon discharge from the service found that the organizations of their respective parties were in the hands of a few men who stayed at home. What our committee wishes to do is to force some recognition for ex-service men in the affairs of both parties. These men learned to stand on their feet during the great emergency and their calm judgment will be invaluable not only to the political parties but to the country as a whole. We intend to have ex-service men affiliated with both political parties on our committee and conduct our organization along these lines."

Burglars Steal Provisions.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 26.—Burglars who operated here last night were bent on reducing the cost of living to themselves, according to reports today to the police. Thefts included 15 dozen eggs, 15 pounds of butter, 12 pounds of cheese, six pounds of coffee, canned goods, 31 bottles of soft drinks and a suit of clothing, besides jewelry, bonds and money.

Sure Relief

6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION

There's something about them you'll like—

London Cigarettes

People Say---

—they get more for their money —in either of our two restaurants—than anywhere else; and quicker service, too. Act on that year-old intention to find out for yourself.

Imperial Hotel
Phil Metschan Jr.
Manager

FOWNES
NAME IN EVERY PAIR
The perfect fit—an elasticity that keeps them in shape—gives our
SILK
MADE IN U.S.A.
gloves the reputation of being the smartest and most durable of silk
GLOVES
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

E&W
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IN 1867 this mark was first put on Earl & Wilson merchandise. Today it means all that it meant then—style and quality in a Collar or Shirt.

Earl & Wilson, TROY, N.Y., makers of Collars & Shirts

All Mail Orders promptly and carefully filled same day as received.

"The Store that Undersells Because it Sells For Cash."

The Butterick Patterns in all new styles are now showing in our Pattern Section.

We Have Arranged Unsurpassed Values in Our Fancy Goods Section—for This Is to Be National Lace and Embroidery Week

Come and See Our Great Showing.

Come and Profit By These Offerings.

Here Are Dainty and Beautiful Laces and Snow White Embroideries

Portraying Summer's Own Loveliness and With Only Our Low Prices To Pay—

We welcome your most critical inspection at this most unusual display of the new Laces and Embroideries—it is a showing that far surpasses all previous sales in quantity, variety and low pricing. We can think of no need that cannot be supplied from the special offerings listed below. The extensiveness and the variety of the showing enables every woman to make selections at prices greatly lowered from present worth.

Cotton Wash Laces at 4c Yd.
Imitation torchon, cluny and filet laces in white, ecru and real shades—edges and insertions in ⅛ to 2-inch widths.

Metal Laces at One-Half Price
Discontinued line of metal embroidered laces on silk nets—bands, edges, allovers and flouncings in gold, silver and colored effects.

Colonial Laces at 18c Yd.
4-inch width in white and real shades, both in bands and edges—matched patterns.

Brassier Laces at 18c Yd.
Very durable laces especially adapted for brassieres and camisoles—4 to 5-inch widths in white and val, imitation cluny and filet bands and edges.

Imitation Crochet Laces at 25c Yd.
A wide selection of these popular laces ranging from 1¼ to 3-inch widths. Pretty patterns in both bands and edges made of the fine mercerized or heavier threads.

Narrow Venise Laces at 10c Yd.
White and cream narrow venise lace edges in filet patterns. Very desirable for the trimming of summer dresses, waists and neckwear.

Platt Val Laces at 25c Yd.
Bands and edges in 3 to 5-inch widths in handsome patterns in round thread, diamond mesh, run thread and filet meshes.

Platt Val Laces at 12½c Yd.
Bands and edges in 2-inch width in a variety of patterns to select from.

Imitation Cluny Laces at 25c Yd.
Fine mercerized thread or pure linen imitation cluny laces in 3 to 4-inch widths.

Imitation Cluny Laces at 9c Yd.
Narrow widths in all linen and fine mercerized imitation cluny laces, fine Seville and heavy cluny effects.

Imitation Crochet and Cluny Laces, 45c Yd.
Beautiful patterns of very fine thread. Edges and bands to match.

Camisole Laces at 39c Yd.
Edges, bands and beading top edges in 5 to 8-inch widths—Platt vals, imitation filet Venise and Carrick Macross Laces.

40-Inch Flouncings at $2.59 Yd.
Handsome patterns in silk mixed laces in white and Shantung shades—also black.

Black Silk Laces at 79c Yd.
Broken line of black silk shadow and Chantilly laces in 12, 17 and 22-inch widths.

18 and 27-Inch Flouncings at 98c
Net top, Margot and silk mixed Shadow flouncings in white, cream and ecru—18 and 27-inch widths.

Colonial Laces at 10c Yd.
Pretty colonial laces in white and real shades in bands and edges, widths from 2 to 2½ in.

Venise Laces at 19c
Venise laces in 2 and 2½-inch widths—edges and bands to match.

Embroidery Skirtings at 25c Yd.
Swiss, Cambric and Long Cloth embroidery skirtings in a big range of raised and eyelet patterns—9 to 12-inch widths.

Narrow Embroideries at 6c Yd.
Narrow Swiss and Cambric insertions, beadings, edges and veinings.

Corset Cover Embroideries at 39c Yd.
Beautiful Swiss and Long Cloth embroideries in 17-inch width and beading.

27-Inch Flouncings at 69c Yd.
Fine Swiss flouncing in small patterns especially desirable for baby dresses. Also the larger designs for dresses.

Voile Flouncings at $1.15 Yd.
Good quality voile flouncings in 36-inch width, with handsome silk or wool yarn embroidery work.

Voile Flouncings at 43c Yd.
36-inch voile flouncings in white, copen and light blue embroidered in white and blue.

Voile Flouncings at 59c Yd.
36-inch voile flouncings in better grade material, white and tan with heavy two-tone embroidery work.

12 and 17-Inch Embroidery at 59c Yd.
A large variety of high-grade long cloth and Swiss flouncing in dainty and heavy patterns.

Batiste Flouncings at $1.48 Yd.
Fine batiste embroidery flouncings in 45-inch width. Both eyelet work and closed patterns.

All-Over Embroideries at 79c Yd.
Sheer Swiss and nainsook allover embroideries in 18-inch width, in very dainty baby patterns.

Embroideries at 12½c Yd.
A very good lot of staple embroideries with firm edges and in good patterns—longcloth, cambric and Swiss edges, insertions and beadings. Widths up to 8 inches.

Stylish Gloves for Well Dressed People

¶ New Gloves—perfect companions for the tailored suit or dress—are here in all new shades. Soft French kid—firm, durable lambskins, washable capes and fine silks. All sizes in black, white, tan, gray, dark brown, champagne, etc. Plain or embroidered styles at a wide range of prices. Profit by an early selection.

Kid Gloves $2.50 to $4.00 Pair
¶ Complete line of celebrated Centemeri Kid Gloves of fine French lamb and kid in Paris Point and embroidered back. Both overseam and pique seam.
Priced at $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4 Pair

Silk Gloves $1.00 to $2.00 Pair
¶ Kayser's and Van Raalte Silk Gloves in a fine selection of colors and sizes. You have choice of either plain or beautifully embroidered backs and welt edges.
Priced $1, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, $2 Pair

Our Store Now Opens at 9 A. M.

Roberts Bros.
The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

Store Closes at 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays at 6 P. M.