

PUTTING LID ON WOMAN PRANKS

How London's Police Chief Deals With Excitable Suffragettes—Protection of Meeting Places and Politicians.

The subjoined story of the police protection of London against excitable suffragettes and the precautions taken by Scotland Yard to guard meeting places pending the budget election is from The London Daily Chronicle, one of Alfred Harmsworth's newspapers. The story is timely inasmuch as the suffragettes are again reported to be making trouble.

"Taking one consideration with another, a policeman's lot is not a happy one." This applies now with special force to the lot of Sir Edward Henry, chief commissioner of the Metropolitan force who is sitting up nights trying to devise some way of assuring the safety of half the leading politicians in England.

Sir Edward, I am told, has two very serious causes for worry. The first and most serious is the increasing violence displayed by the suffragettes and the second is the approach of the most bitterly contested general election which England has known for many years. Both of these conditions lead him to fear that London may be made a public men and that someone may be killed. In such a case there will be no excuse for the chief policeman who has failed to guard the victim effectively.

It may sound rather like a comic opera situation to say that the chief of the great London police force is afraid of the suffragettes, but that is the plain fact, and when one considers what Sir E. Henry has to guard against it does not seem so unreasonable after all.

Violent Tactics.

The tactics of the suffragettes have been growing steadily more violent of late and their threats of what they will do have been keeping well ahead of their actual deeds. They began by merely banging cabinet ministers, popping up at public meetings, at private receptions, and wherever else they could corner an unfortunate "political man," and asking inconvenient questions about when the women were going to get the vote. Then they took to throwing stones and heaving half bricks through windows, trying to rush the house of commons and doing other things which, while they must be classed as violent, did not involve injury to any person.

Their latest escapades have been more serious, however. At the lord mayor's banquet the other day a couple of them got on a roof and put their boots through a stained glass window. The fragments of broken glass fell over the table in front of the diners, but luckily no one was cut. A few days later a woman waited for Winston Churchill, the president of the board of trade, at a railway station and slashed him across the face with a dog whip, drawing blood. In addition to these overt acts a number of the women who have been arrested have made

foolish threats about bomb throwing if their demands were not granted. **Not All Blamed.** Now no one in London imagines for a moment that the responsible suffragist organizations would countenance any such proceedings, but there are a good many people, and among them Sir Edward Henry, who believe that there is no telling what some hysterical woman may not do, under the suggestion of these wild threats, and the worst of it is that this is just the sort of crime that no police precautions can guard against. A woman who made up her mind to throw a bomb or fire a pistol at a cabinet minister would not be likely to confide her intention to anyone in advance and the first intimation the police would have of it would be the news that the crime had been committed. Nevertheless Sir Edward is taking every precaution in his power.

Police on Guard.

I learn that a special force has been organized at Scotland Yard for the purpose of watching the suffragists. It comprises some of Sir Edward's cleverest detectives and some women who have been instructed to join with the suffragist organizations and win the confidence of the most radical elements. In the meantime London's head policeman is lying awake at nights wondering if anything will happen.

The other cause of his anxiety is quite as well founded and almost as difficult to guard against. The election which is coming will be fought with the greatest possible bitterness on both sides. The Tories have denounced Lloyd George, Winston Churchill and Premier Asquith as revolutionaries who are trying to destroy their country, while the Radicals have applied equal terms to Buller and to Lord Lansdowne, declaring that they are trying to fasten the yoke of feudalism afresh on the necks of the people.

Fear Foolish Persons.

The police fear that some weak person may be carried away by these denunciations and be convinced that it is their duty to attack one or more of these politicians. At any rate Sir Edward has made arrangements for the effective policing of all political meetings and everyone of the leading politicians is followed now wherever he goes by a couple of Scotland Yard men. It is as much as their job is worth to let the men confided to their care out of sight.

Some of the men who are thus shadowed have objected strongly, but Sir Edward has convinced them that his precautions are necessary, and in fact in the case of one very high official he declared point blank that he would not withdraw his men, and that the only way for the official to get rid of his shadowers would be to remove him (Sir Edward) from office.

Watching Meetings.

The police are also prepared to deal drastically with street riots and riots at political meetings in case they should arise. Every hall where a meeting is held will contain a fair sprinkling of plain clothes men and a large force of uniformed police will be held in reserve in the neighborhood. Similar precautions will be taken in the case of open air meetings except that here the uniformed police will be in plain sight and in force enough to overawe any person who might feel disposed to start a fight.

At any rate the police will be very glad when the election is over and if the women could get the suffrage at the same time there is not a policeman in London, no matter what his views on the question may be, who would not be thankful.

LEMUEL T. ATWOOD, JOURNALIST, DEAD

Cincinnati, Dec. 8.—Lemuel T. Atwood, financial head of the Scripps-McRae league of newspapers, died at his home here last night, after an illness of six months. He is survived by a widow and five sons. His death marks the close of a brilliant journalistic career. He was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, in 1876.

SUGAR TRUST ASSAILED BY MACVEAGH

Secretary of Treasury Deplores Corruption in Customs Service—Ordinary Revenues Will Be Insufficient; Must Sell Bonds.

(United Press Leased Wire) Washington, Dec. 8.—In vigorous language, Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, discusses in his annual report sent to congress today the recently exposed frauds of the sugar trust and other customs house scandals.

Speaking of the "alarming" revelations of the conditions of the customs service in New York, he says that the frauds of the American Sugar Refining company show a continuing system of corruption. "While they were perhaps the most important instances they were 'symptoms of a diseased condition, not universal by any means, but almost general.' Enough facts have been brought to light by the treasury to afford a basis for rehabilitation and numerous prosecutions have been made and projected.

As for the causes of the demoralization, the secretary regards as the most delinquent "the influence of local politics and politicians," which "has promoted that laxity and law tone which prepare and furnish an inviting soil for dishonesty and fraud.

"Unless the customs service can be released from the payment of political debts and exactions," he continued, "and from meeting the supposed exigencies of political organizations, big and little, it will be impossible to have an honest service for any length of time.

"Any considerable share of the present cost of this demoralization to the service, and to public and private morality, is a tremendous amount to pay in liquidation of the small debts of political leaders."

Then he also blames the returning American travelers for not only being willing to defraud the government but to corrupt its employees, and importers to evade duties, undervaluations and corrupt combinations.

Prosecution to Be Carried on.

The secretary says that the work of carrying on the investigations, the prosecutions and the reorganization, will be continued without pause and "will have, as it has had, the effective cooperation of the department of justice."

Secretary MacVeagh makes no recommendation on banking and currency reform except to urge that the change, when it comes, must be fundamentally right and freed from political partnership, special interest, or pride of opinion.

Sell Bonds to Meet Deficit.

In pointing out the conditions of the treasury, which, he says, has not at present, either in the banks or in its receipts, material funds for working balance, the secretary declares that it will become necessary in order to meet deficits, to sell either bonds or certificates of indebtedness.

The ordinary receipts for the current fiscal year of 1910 he estimates at \$688,000,000 and the disbursement at \$682,075,620, which leaves a deficit in ordinary receipts of \$4,924,380. Add to this the Panama canal and public debt disbursements and the deficit is \$73,075,620.

For the fiscal year 1911 ordinary appropriations are estimated at \$636,068,672.61, including the secretary of the navy's estimate of \$12,844,122 for new warships, or a surplus in the ordinary receipts, of \$53,312,227.49. When the Panama canal estimates for 1911 are added this surplus is turned into a deficit of \$12,132,197.21.

The amount already expended upon the canal, \$97,059,645, has been taken out of the general fund of the treasury and there is a continual drain upon the general revenues for this work. "It is desirable," says the secretary, "that the settlement of this account should be at least begun, and that the expressed policy of the government to pay the cost of the canal from the proceeds of bonds in order that the next generation or two shall share with this in the cost of the great enterprise, should be secured and established."

Admitting that sales at par of United States bonds bearing only 2 per cent interest have been forced heretofore because it was necessary for national banks to have them in order to take out circulation upon them, Secretary MacVeagh says bluntly:

Must Raise Interest.

"It is, in my judgment, high time for the government to realize that it does not have a 2 per cent borrowing power and has never had. No government, however rich, has a 2 per cent borrowing power."

No investor, he points out, would pay \$100 for a bond bearing only 2 per cent interest, and the only reason that the government has been able to dispose of its obligations at this rate is that the banks have been compelled to take them in order to obtain the necessary security upon which to issue their circulation. Because of the competition the banks paid varying prices above par, and hold almost all of the 2 per cent outstanding. Now the market value is so depressed that the secretary estimates that the banks have lost \$25,000,000 as a result of their speculation, and if they were to attempt to dispose of them, would lose much more. The result is against the maintenance of a currency rigidity which is unfortunate. Recognizing the difficulty of selling 2 per cent bonds at par congress has authorized a further issue of bonds to bear 3 per cent interest to cover the cost of the Panama canal. But existing law, while taxing circulation issued on 2 per cent bonds only one-half of 1 per cent, taxes circulation issued on bonds bearing a higher rate of interest 1 per cent.

So Secretary MacVeagh recommends additional legislation to secure a parity between these bonds now outstanding and those to be issued. The effect would be to leave to the banks exactly the same amount of interest they are now receiving from the government. For instance, the one-half of 1 per cent tax which they are now paying for circulation on 2 per cent bonds leaves them 1 1/2 per cent profit. The secretary proposes that if 3 per cent bonds be authorized, they should pay a tax of 1 per cent on circulation issued upon them, and if 5 per cent bonds be issued, they should pay a tax of 1 1/2 per cent. In each case the returns to the banks would be the same but to ordinary investors the rate of interest, combined with the security,

would be attractive and thus a market outside of the banks would be created which would aid materially in introducing elasticity in the currency.

In presenting his estimates for the next fiscal year MacVeagh points out the total \$684,132,197.21, including the estimates for the Panama canal and naval building program, shows a decrease of \$45,516,968.19 from appropriations for 1910. He declares that the estimates for the coming year are presented "as a careful measure of the actual and irreducible needs of the government."

Must Save in Expenditures.

"The time is nearly ripe," he says, "for wise and judicious savings in federal expenditures," and he points out that there are two classes of reductions in the present estimates. "One of these results from improving handling of government work and the cutting off of avoidable expenditures without injury to the service or the people; and the other from postponements of expenditures which can be delayed and subjected to more thorough economic scrutiny."

In order to effect full permanent reductions in appropriations he suggests that there should be taken into consideration: The heavy losses to the government on second class mail matter which require a discrimination to be made between mail matter demanded by the interests of the people and that which merely promotes private gain; the excessive expenditures for public buildings which suggest the simple arrangement by which such buildings will be approved and ordered for the needs of the public service; the expenditures for printing; in other words, in order to effect a real revision, both of those appropriations which have their initiative in the executive departments and of those that have their initiative in the congress.

Deploping the lack of legislative and executive cooperation heretofore in making the revenues and expenditures meet, the secretary of the treasury expresses pleasure at the new order of things by which cabinet officers, and the appropriation committees of congress, now get together to consider these fiscal matters. "Even if our country is rich," he says, "it cannot afford to be wholly unscientific in its appropriations."

Favoring a system for the retirement of employees in the civil service, Secretary MacVeagh points out that the United States is the only nation that has no provision, but he expresses no preference for any particular plan.

A brief reference to the corporation tax law says that the term "net income" has been construed to mean not only net earnings from the operations

of the business but also net revenues from investments and all other sources. He estimates the revenues to be derived from this tax at \$15,000,000 for the fiscal year 1910 and \$25,000,000 for the next year.

For the tariff board the secretary claims ample authority to gather information for the president as well as to assist the treasury department in the administration of the customs. He notes with satisfaction an improvement in the relations between the office of comptroller of the currency with the national banks and the stimulation of bank directors to a livelier and more detailed sense of their active responsibilities.

Mr. MacVeagh asks for a change in the methods of the payment of customs duties "so that these transactions may cease to be so very inconvenient and may conform themselves to the ordinary practices of business. The spectacle should not be possible of a detail from the navy carrying \$30,000 in cash through the streets of New York from the treasury to the custom house to pay duties on navy imports, and of a return trip from the custom house by the representatives of the collector back to the subtreasury with this same money, all because the collector of customs could not legally accept a check of the navy department upon the subtreasury."

BLOWN TO PIECES BY DYNAMITE STICK

Baker City, Or., Dec. 8.—The remains of Tom Gamble, who met death through a dynamite explosion near McEwen, have been brought to Baker City. Gamble was cutting wood on the homestead of Andy Hansen about two miles from McEwen. He was using dynamite to split the logs and had a stick of the explosive in his pocket while in his hand he held a cap and a piece of fuse. In some way the fuse became ignited, thus exploding the cap which was attached to the giant powder and Gamble was blown into pieces. His body was severed just below the waist but his face and arms were not mutilated. He was 53 years of age.

Register Your Name at McAllen-McDonnell's Store

As a candidate for grand prize, plan one vote for every 10 cent purchase, every vote counts. You have just as good a chance as anybody else of securing the prize. Get your friends to work for you. See the \$550 piano in Morrison street window.

RECEIPTS MAY MEAN MONEY

Now Railroad Commission Says O. R. & N. May Have to Refund.

That the preservation of all receipted freight bills evidencing payments on freight moving in either direction between Portland and points east of The Dalles over the O. R. & N. line, since May 12, 1908, may mean money in the pockets of the shippers, is the warning sent out in a circular letter recently issued by the Oregon Railroad commission.

The reason for this warning by the State Railroad commission is the controversy now on in the courts between the commission and the O. R. & N. company over an order issued by the commission April 25, 1908, prescribing a reduction of approximately one seventh in the class rates applicable in either direction on intrastate shipments between Portland and points east of The Dalles on the line of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company. The order was made to become effective May 12, 1908. Before the order became effective the railroad company brought its bill of complaint in the United States circuit court for the district of Oregon, to set aside the order of the commission and to perpetually enjoin the members of the commission and the attorney general from enforcing any of the penalties or remedies provided by the railroad commission act. A restraining order was issued and the railroad company was made to become effective May 12, 1908. Before the order became effective the railroad company brought its bill of complaint in the United States circuit court for the district of Oregon, to set aside the order of the commission and to perpetually enjoin the members of the commission and the attorney general from enforcing any of the penalties or remedies provided by the railroad commission act. A restraining order was issued and the railroad company was made to become effective May 12, 1908.

The United States circuit court has sustained the demurrer of the commission to the railroad company's bill of complaint and has denied the railroad company's application for a temporary writ of injunction. However, the railroad company has filed an amended bill of complaint, to which the commission has filed a demurrer, and the court has continued the restraining order in force pending the hearing upon the demurrer to the amended complaint. The court has stated that probably the demurrer cannot be heard before some time in January, 1910.

When the controversy is finally determined, if the order of the commission is sustained, many thousands of dollars will be found to be subject to the terms of the bond, and the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company will be compelled to make restitution. Without these receipted freight bills it will be difficult for shippers or consignees who have paid excess charges to establish their claims for repayment.

The railroad commission advises all shippers to preserve all receipted freight bills which may possibly be affected by the order until the controversy is determined, when they can be examined, and it can be determined whether they come within the provisions of the order. These freight receipts may mean money, and they should not be lost or destroyed.

To Honor Peckham's Memory.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Arrangement have been concluded for the special meeting of the New York State Bar association to be held in the assembly hall tomorrow evening for the purpose of commemorating the life and public services of the late Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States court. The program for the memorial meeting provides for addresses by United States Senator Root, Governor Hughes and others.

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TOYLAND—In the Basement—TOYLAND—In the Basement—TOYLAND Christmas Gift Cards and Tags for the Asking—In Any Department

Continuing to Offer Those Splendid Savings in Tailored Suits—at \$15

Despite the severity of the weather yesterday and Monday, this wonderful sale was attended by many enthusiastic women who braved the storm determined to take advantage of such an unusual opportunity. In previous announcement, we told of the variety and newness of the styles and of the splendid range of sizes for women, misses, little women, girls and juniors. Today the assortment is as complete as during the other sale days—we've added many other tailored suits to further the interest.

Heaters

Placing a Moore's Heating Stove in the home means that it will be heated satisfactorily and economically. There's a Moore's Heater made to meet every demand. Heaters for burning wood, heaters for burning coal, heaters for burning both wood and coal. You can buy any heater in our line on easy payment terms. The cut shows the Moore's Fire keeping Air-tight Heating Stove—the best made—burns wood; has heavy reinforced bottom, with heavy steel lining. It also has extended draft—no ashes can fall on floor, which can be adjusted instantly to trap door under stove and the ashes removed without escaping. Three sizes—at \$11.50 and up. Other air-tight heaters as low as \$2.50.

THE "EXCEL" ELECTRIC IRON

—would be a gift both useful and sure-to-be-appreciated

This is a reliable and economical iron—a convenient size—guaranteed not to burn out for one year. Complete with stand, transmission cord and connecting plug. Regularly sold at \$4.00. Special \$3.00

Blankets

—Note These Reductions Today and Tomorrow

\$14.00 BLANKETS AT \$7.50—Thirty-four pairs of All-Wool White Blankets—70 inches wide and 82 inches long.

\$5.25 BLANKETS AT \$2.90—Fourteen pairs of Wolverine Blankets in an assortment of colors—pink, blue, gray, tan, etc.

SAMPLE BLANKETS AT HALF—Wool Blankets in white, plaids, tans and grays, regular values ranging from \$6 pair to \$11 pair.

These timely bargains for today and tomorrow—Bedding—Sixth Floor.

Women's Coats in a Special Sale TOMORROW AND FRIDAY

Right now is when women must decide as to their Winter Coat—right now is when such savings as these will be appreciated.

In Lot 1 are grouped 125 coats—\$20.00 values and \$22.50 values—at **\$15.00**. This assortment is made up almost entirely of sample coats of every kind—in the fancy mixtures and solid colors. The plain tailored styles with small collar and lapel, and the military and high button styles.

In Lot 2 is a collection of 62 coats—offering you choice of \$27.50 and \$30.00 values—at **\$23.00**. Handsome coats in both the single and double-breasted styles and the semi and tight-fitting styles, some extra long. Fancy mixtures in brown, gray, blue, green and other favored coat colors. Also in chiffon broadcloth and lined with Skinner's satin.

Grouped in Lot 3 are 24 coats—reg. \$32.50, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$50.00 and \$55.00 values—at **\$29.00**.

Although limited in the number of coats, you'll find the variety in this assortment is a certainty of pleasing selection. No need to mention the styles and materials—they're the season's best.

\$5.75 COMFORT ROCKER AT \$3.95—The design that is shown here—in quarter-sawn and hand-polished golden oak—has the comfortable saddle-pattern seat, wide upright back panel and wide top panel; heavy, well-turned posts, legs and spindles.

\$5.00 CENTER TABLE AT \$2.95—In hand-polished golden oak, top and lower shelf showing quarter-sawn stock. Has heavy and artistically turned legs and the top is 24 inches square.

Two attractive holiday specials offered for today and tomorrow.

Imported Madras Curtains

—A Holiday Clearance

One-pair lot of Art Madras Curtains, \$18.00 values, at pair. . . . **\$5.00**
Two-pair lot of Silk Madras Curtains, \$15.00 values, at pair. . . . **\$5.00**

And the following in Imported Madras Curtains:

Two-pair lot and three-pair lot of regular \$10.00 values, at pair. **\$5.00**
Two-pair lot and three-pair lot of regular \$13.00 values, at pair. **\$5.00**

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"Sunkist" labeled wrappers insure you choicest California oranges—seedless, full-flavored, hand-picked and fresh. So insist that your dealer give you oranges in "Sunkist" wrappers—that's the guarantee of the best California fruit on the market today.

These juicy, thin-skinned oranges are the result of careful cultivation by 25,000 experts.

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are the superior quality of lemons and best suited for all lemon uses. Their juices are full of health-giving, natural flavor.

"Sunkist" lemons are sold only in "Sunkist" wrappers. "Sunkist" orange and lemon wrappers not only indicate the choicest fruit within but represent actual money value.

Send 12 "Sunkist" orange or lemon wrappers and 6 two-cent stamps to cover packing, mailing, etc., and we will mail you, prepaid,

A Rogers' Orange Spoon FREE

This spoon is full standard AA plate—made by Wm. Rogers & Son. You can easily have a full set in a short time.

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