

BROWN WILL DIE BEFORE MORNING

Ex-Senator's Demise Expected by Doctors at Any Moment.

MRS. BRADLEY SHOCKED

Woman Who Shot Former Lover Almost Collapses on Learning the Truth—Brown's Daughter Falls Under Strain of Watching.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—At 2:30 o'clock this morning Ex-Senator Arthur Brown was still alive, but the physicians stated that his death might be expected momentarily. His temperature was 101.6 and his pulse was 112.

Mrs. Bradley, who is still in a cell at the house of detention, when told the former Senator was slowly sinking, expressed herself as deeply shocked.

At 5 P. M. the former Senator's temperature jumped from 101 to 102.

Does Not Realize Death Near.

Assistant District Attorney J. C. Adkins called at the hospital to take Mr. Brown's automobile statement. According to the hospital physicians, the patient refused to give a statement and, not realizing his critical condition, requested Mr. Adkins to call tomorrow. He has been unconscious since 8 o'clock in the evening and has not recognized his son and daughter. Miss Brown, the former Senator's daughter, was threatened with collapse from the fatigue and excitement and the hospital physicians are caring for her.

"Everything will come out all right," said Mrs. Brown Bradley before she was advised of Mr. Brown's sinking. "Senator Brown will soon recover and I will never be placed on trial."

Mrs. Bradley Almost Collapses.

When told that her victim probably would not live through the night, she almost collapsed. She refused to make a statement.

A surprise was sprung in the case yesterday when it was learned that Mrs. Bradley had retained George P. Hoover of this city to take charge of her case. The law firm of Leckie, Fulton & Co. was retained Sunday by friends of Mrs. Bradley in Salt Lake. She refused to give any reason for making the change in the counsel and the attorneys employed by her Utah friends still claim they are authorized to represent her. Mrs. Bradley has, however, directed Mr. Hoover to take complete charge of the case. He conferred with her for two hours yesterday.

TRUST CONFESSES SINS

PLEADS GUILTY TO REBATING AND PAYS LARGE FINE.

Sugar Refining Company and Its Ally Give \$150,000 to Uncle Sam Out of Rebates Received.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Fines aggregating \$150,000 were imposed today by Judge Holt in the United States Circuit Court upon the American Sugar Refining Company and the Brooklyn Coöperative Company after the defendants through counsel had pleaded guilty to indictments charging the acceptance of rebates on sugar shipments in violation of the Elkins anti-rebating act. The sugar refining company was fined \$80,000 and the coöperative company \$70,000.

After the fines were imposed United States District Attorney Stimson, who conducted the prosecution, told the court that he thought the amount of the fine assessed was sufficiently large to act as a deterrent to rebaters in the future, and that the Government would consent to the remainder of the indictments against the American Sugar Refining Company and the Brooklyn Coöperative Company being dismissed. Judge Holt granted motion dismissing the other indictments.

CONTROL OF THE TRUSTS.

Garfield Says Federal License Is the Solution of the Question.

BRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 11.—James E. Garfield, lecturing tonight on "Relation of the Government to Corporations," said: "I think that the Federal license will be the method which will control corporations and prevent unjust monopolies. By this means we may know exactly what they are doing. We must take measures now to place the power of control in the hands of the Government."

TAKES UP PIUS' CHALLENGE

(Continued from First Page.)

to further anti-republican agitation and those who think only of the interests of the church. The former are delighted at everything unconditionally papal and intransigent and the latter are grieved at a situation which makes it impossible to be good patriots and good Catholics at the same time.

Many cipher telegrams are being exchanged between the Vatican and Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, who has been entrusted to ascertain if the expulsion of Monsignor Montagnini and the searching of his house is in violation of the French law. The Italian foreign office has not received any communication from the Italian Ambassador at Paris concerning this incident and it does not know whether Monsignor Montagnini has asked for the protection of the Italian government or not.

The Observator Romano does not comment on the Montagnini case, but in an article written before the news of the Monsignor's expulsion was received here, in which it endeavors to prove that the action of the French government is condemned even by non-Catholics, it goes over to Protestant England and quotes from an article published in the monthly bulletin of the Anglican Parish of St. Cuthbert, expressing sympathy for the Pope.

WEeping Women in Churches

Government and Clericals Each Are Ready for Extreme Steps.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—This is an historic day for France. The struggle which began in 1850 with the banishment of

the Jesuits ended today with the legal rupture of the bond which for practically a thousand uninterrupted years had united church and state. By refusing to make the required declarations under the public meeting law of 1881, public Catholic worship, except by schismatic organizations, tomorrow becomes illegal.

The scenes in some of the churches were extremely touching. Not in years had there been such an attendance at mass. The number of women was especially large and was noteworthy as indicating the religious indifference of the male population. Although seven-eighths of the inhabitants of this city are nominally Catholics, in no part of the city were the churches crowded. Even at Notre Dame Cathedral, where a solemn high mass was celebrated, the edifice was only half filled.

The officiating clergy read the regular offices for the week, as usual, without referring to their illegal status tomorrow. Nevertheless, the depression of the Catholics was manifest. Many women emerged from the cathedral, their eyes streaming with tears, and lingered on the pavement to discuss what to do when the clergy are turned out of their churches. But, on the eve of the struggle, it is becoming more apparent that both the government officials and higher ecclesiastics are resisting the advice of the intemperate Minister of Public Worship Briand and are endeavoring to keep the law from being given into the trap of closing the churches," and Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, has strongly censured the present attitude of the officials and calls to make violent resistance to the officers.

"No violence," he says, "but passive resistance to the government, after exhausting all protest at every step." This is the disposition so far as the higher ecclesiastics are concerned, but their followers evidently have no intention to submit, and are preparing to assume the roll of martyrs, abandon the churches and organize private worship.

Cardinal Richard and many of the bishops have already begun the removal of their private effects from the episcopal mansions, and the clergy are preparing to leave their rectories and move into hired lodgings. It is announced that the parish priests have received many offers of places in which to hold religious services. There is not the slightest indication that they intend to take advantage of the sole remaining chance to retain their churches, namely, by making the declarations called for by the law.

The government realizes that additional legislative power is necessary, and will accordingly ask Parliament for it. Receivers have been appointed everywhere to assume charge of the churches and sequestered property, and the policemen will be stationed tomorrow at the doors of each of the churches to report violations of the law, but, as such violations can only be proved in the police courts, the penalty is only 15 francs fine and 15 days' imprisonment with the right of appeal, sterner measures will be necessary.

The tone of the Republican press of all shades indicates that, if the Pope imagines that an uncompromising attitude will compel the French government to open negotiations with the Vatican, he has woefully mistaken the temper of the people, which favors a more hostile rather than a more conciliatory attitude. The République Française says:

"The time has passed when a Pope could successfully threaten to restore French subjects from their allegiance. Defiance of the law will only expose the priests to being regarded as the subjects of a foreign power, by which they will forfeit their rights as Frenchmen."

ITALY CONGRATULATES FRANCE

Rejoices at Struggle to Make Human Conscience Independent.

ROME, Dec. 11.—Signor Mirabelli, Republican, at the opening of today's session of the Chamber of Deputies, introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that the Chamber sends its warm congratulations to France on the anti-clerical policy which it is following "as tending to secure the independence and under the human conscience independent."

WILL POPE TAKE MEDICINE?

If He Refuses, Spain Will Make Dose More Bitter.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The Premier, the Marquis de Arrialo, Ex-Premier Morla, the president of the Chamber of Deputies, and Canalejas, leader of the new party known as the extreme Liberals, are sounding the Vatican authorities as to whether they are prepared to support a law of associations with certain modifications. If the pope is found intransigent, they intend to pass the law as now drafted in its entirety.

Given Twenty-four Hours' Grace.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—A governmental circular issued today grants 24 hours of grace to the churches of Paris, at the expiration of which time the law of separation will become operative.

MAKES NEGROES MARTYRS

Soldiers Said to Be Victims of Brownsville Prejudice.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The preliminary report of the Constitutional League of America, which sent a commission of inquiry to Fort Reno, Okla.; Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., and Fort Brown, Brownsville, Tex., which was filed today both at the White House and the Senate, is a voluminous document.

After citing various affidavits out of the reports, letters, etc., it declares every member of the battalion was present and accounted for; that much of the evidence accepted against the soldiers is incompetent and biased; that the assumption that the soldiers must have been aware of the identity of the rioters is an assumption unwarranted by evidence.

"There is fair reason to believe," says the report, "that the commission was created by parties not soldiers, partly to gratify a long-harbored hatred against the soldiers or partly to punish their independence in boycotting the town's Jim Crow drinking saloons, and that such resistance as the rioters encountered was offered by unknown persons, who were not soldiers from the garrison."

Comments Discharge of Troops.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 11.—The Arkansas State Guard Association, an organization including all officers of the Arkansas State Guard, adopted a resolution today commending President Roosevelt's action in discharging the negro soldiers.

ICE BLOCKS "SOO" CANAL

Great Fleet Waits at Each End to Get Through.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—The ice blockage at the St. Marie, which was thought to have been effectively broken yesterday, is on again and 29 bound-bound vessels are imprisoned with nearly as large a thousand feet also caught in the ice.

BIG NEW PROBLEMS

Hitchcock on Work of Arid Land Reclamation.

INVESTMENT OF MILLIONS

Improvements Must Be Well Managed and Laws for Protection Needed—Projects Undertaken in Northwest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In his eighth annual report Secretary Hitchcock pays special attention to the work done in the Reclamation Bureau. He calls attention to the advancement of the work during the past two years and says that it has reached a point where the problems of general location and character of the construction may be regarded as settled. Mr. Hitchcock at the same time declares that the problems now in hand are more serious, but because they embrace the management and operation of great systems of water supply upon which depend the property and even lives of thousands of citizens.

Touching on this important part of the work, the Secretary says:

Big Investment to Be Repaid.
The works must not be merely safe, they must be so managed that the cost will be returned to the reclamation fund. Each year millions of dollars must be collected from men who bring it from the open harvest. Experience, wisdom, and foresight must be exercised by those in charge of the canal, and the daily exigencies of flood, drought, or changing temperature must be met by vigilance and prompt action.

This investment in reclamation works, whether considered in the aggregate or as to each acre, is a heavy one. It is estimated that the Government cannot take a merely passive interest in the matter. For each 40-acre farm the Government must make a cash outlay of from \$1000 to \$2000 or more, and must get back this sum in ten or fewer annual payments. There is, of necessity, an immediate and almost personal interest in the operations and ultimate success of each individual farmer of the thousand located under each irrigation system. The first step in dealing with these individuals is to form them into water-users' associations, through whose officers, elected by the majority, it is possible to do business with the community.

One of the important points which have already developed is that greater protection must be given to the individual farmer who has finished. There is no Federal statute which can be invoked to protect these works, and the local statutes vary in the different states and territories. In some cases there is adequate protection under the local law, but in several states there are no provisions of law relating to important and essential features of the subject. The works are of such magnitude that malicious or ignorant interference may result seriously to property or even to life. There is a feeling, not only that public works are the property of the public, but that any individual may exercise his right as a citizen by opening flood-gates or manipulating controlling devices. Massive structures built for quick operation and to break locks or loosen the safeguards against danger. It is absolutely essential to throw around the Government reservoirs and canals a more effective protection of law and thus to invest the guardians of the works with authority to arrest and bring to punishment persons found interfering with the proper operation of the irrigating system, and I recommend that this matter be brought to the attention of Congress.

Fund and How Allotted.

The funds constituting the proceeds from the disposal of the public lands in 13 states and three territories, and from June 30 1901 to June 30, 1906, are shown by the following table:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1901: \$3,144,821.91; 1902: 4,585,320.53; 1903: 8,713,996.09; 1904: 8,828,233.39; 1905: 4,805,515.39; Total: \$28,076,108.02

For the purpose of making plans for the future, it has been estimated that the fund for 1907 will be \$4,852,081.07; for 1907, \$4,275,000.04; and for 1908, \$4,002,170.58. It is hoped that by the latter year returns will commence to come into the fund from

the sale of water under the ten annual installments provided by law.

Table with 4 columns: State, Name of Allotment, Amount, Reclaimable Acres. Oregon: Klamath \$2,000,000 100,000; Do: Umatilla 1,000,000 20,000; Washington: Okanogan 300,000 10,000; Do: Sunnyside 1,100,000 40,000; Do: Wenatchee 1,250,000 24,000; Do: Wapato 100,000 1,000; California: Yuma 2,000,000 81,000; Idaho: Minidoka 1,350,000 60,000; Do: Payette-Boise 1,400,000 60,000; Total for all: \$59,155,161 1,283,000

Abolish Land Receivers.

Mr. Hitchcock, while he may not remain in office to see its accomplishment, still wants the office of receiver of local land offices abolished. The Secretary refers to the office as "questionable property" and in conclusion he says: "I desire to renew such recommendation, believing that its effectuation will result in a more economical as well as a more efficient administration of the land service."

Attention is called to the act of June 11, 1906, which authorizes the entry of forest lands in forest reserves. It is recommended that this act be amended by adding thereto a section authorizing the subdivision of quarter quarter sections or lotted tracts into tracts containing 2 1/2 acres, or any multiple thereof. Experience in the administration of said act shows that many of the lotted areas listed by the Secretary of Agriculture in tract of 2 1/2 acres or multiples thereof which form regular rectangular subdivisions of quarter quarter sections are lotted tracts. The Commissioner of the General Land Office is without authority to issue patent for any tract less than a quarter quarter section or smaller legal subdivision, and unless the legislation suggested is enacted it will be necessary for entries who have been permitted to make entry for tracts of less than 40 acres to incur the expense of having the land entered by them regularly surveyed and lotted.

TWO EMPIRES STARVING

CLAIMS OF CHINESE AND RUSSIAN FAMINES CONFLICT.

Flood Makes 5,000,000 Chinese Destitute—Parents Drown Children and Commit Suicide.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—For the present at least no governmental appeal will be made to the people of the United States for aid for the famine sufferers in China. This decision was reached after the State Department had communicated with Louis Kloppsch, of the Christian Herald, who raised \$200,000 for the Japanese sufferers, and who regards the Russian famine as infinitely worse, 30,000,000 people or twice the number suffering in China being affected.

Mr. Kloppsch has informed the department that he believes that, if the Chinese appeal is now launched, it would soon clash with the Russian appeal. He declares that Russia is sorely in need of help, but as yet no appeal has been sent out for that country. According to letters received by Mr. Kloppsch, 40,000 square miles in China, supporting a population of 15,000,000, have been flooded and so great is the destitution that many parents are drowning their children rather than see them starve, and are themselves committing suicide.

DRIVE CHRISTIANS INTO SEA

Raisuli Threatens to Clean Them Out of Tangier.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A Times special cable dispatch from Tangier says Raisuli has informed the Moorish officials that after conferring with the mountain tribes he was prepared to march upon Tangier at the head of 15,000 armed Moors and drive into the sea and massacre every Christian in that place.

For Experimental Laboratory.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—Gifts of \$100,000 each were made to Western Reserve University by H. M. Hanna and Colonel Oliver Payne, the \$100,000 (each) subscribed to be used in establishing and endowing a laboratory of experimental medicine.

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- Solid Gold Brooches: \$2.75 Dainty Twist Brooches \$2.00; \$3.00 Crescent or Flower Brooches \$2.50; \$3.50 Pretty Novelty Brooches \$3.00; \$4.75 Pretty Novelty Brooches \$3.50. Handsome designs now in the greatest variety at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.
- \$1.35 Collar Buttons, \$1.00: The genuine "Krementz" one-piece collar button; all sizes; regularly \$1.25 and \$1.50; sale \$1.00.
- \$3 Gold Neck Chains, \$2.00: \$3.00 Solid Gold Neck Chains \$2.00; \$4.50 Chain and Charm \$3.50. Beautiful "La Valliere" Neck Chains in large assortment, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00.

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- Taffeta Silk Waists: \$4.89 Each. In plain colors, best grade taffeta silk, valued up to \$7.50; special \$4.89
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