

RACES GLASH AT SAN FRANCISCO

Serious Riot Is Barely Averted.

POLICE INTERFERE IN TIME

Stableman Starts Trouble by Striking Japanese.

BROWN MEN RESENT ACT

Form Mob to Avenge Insult—Whites Rally to Support of Comrade, but Officers Stop Hostilities. Aggressor Is Arrested.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—A small riot, insignificant in itself, but which may be the first of a series of events to strain the relations between Japan and America to the breaking point, occurred late this afternoon in the Japanese quarter on Geary street. A young man, Ed Mell, employed in a stable at 1515 Geary street, precipitated the disturbance with a vicious swing which landed on the jaw of Tokuchika, a Japanese delivery driver. In an instant 199 angry Japanese and a score of young Americans had collected. There was a general move of the Orientals toward Mell.

"Come on, all of you," he cried. "I'll lick every d—d Jap in the crowd." Police Prevent a Riot. The warlike tone of the young fellow aroused the crowd and the races squared away, preparatory to a general engagement. Older men kept pence until police officers could close in and arrest young Mell and dispersed the crowd. The fighting blood of young Japan had met the fighting blood of Young America.

Mell, who is 23 years of age, was caring for vehicles as they came into the stable. The Japanese driver, who is 30 years of age, drew up in front of the stable to deliver a package. "Back your horse out of the way," shouted Mell. The Japanese refused to comply. Mell seized the horse's bridle and began to back the animal, when the Oriental shouted at him, ordering him to desist. By this time a mob of Japanese and another of Americans had collected, each encouraging its countrymen. Mell climbed upon the wagon and angry words followed.

LANDS ON JAPANESE' JAW

Suddenly Mell shot a swift right to the jaw of the Oriental. The crowd closed in upon the two. The Japanese hurled Tokuchika out of the way and then advanced upon Mell. Americans came to his aid and defied the Orientals. When a general mixup appeared inevitable a police officer rushed in between the combatants, seized Mell and placed him under arrest. As Mell was being led away a Japanese remarked in a loud voice, to a companion: "San Francisco will soon be controlled by the Japanese!"

Another Clash Threatened.

"The hell it will!" hurled back one of the white boys in the crowd, and the two rushed at each other. They were pulled apart by bystanders. The Japanese affair was made to the Japanese Consul. Tokuchika placed his case in the hands of James B. Nakada, a local Japanese interpreter.

GEARIN PROPOSES REMEDY

New Treaty With Japan Excluding Coolies From America.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 12.—Senator Gearin today introduced and will later speak on a resolution that it be the opinion of the Senate that our treaty with Japan be so modified as to prohibit the coming to this country of Japanese coolie labor. He will say that it is the only solution of existing trouble, and inasmuch as the Japanese government does not want her people to emigrate, he believes Japan will agree to such modification of the treaty at this time as will avoid a repetition of the trouble experienced by the Pacific Coast with the Chinese prior to the passage of the exclusion act. He will talk with Senators from the Pacific Coast before making his speech, and will unquestionably have their united support.

Two Whole Regiments of Japanese at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 12.—It is stated here and has been reported to the United States Government at Washington that two regiments of Japanese, completely outfitted, are in Honolulu disguised as laborers. Whether they are armed is not known.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Honolulu report that it was stated there that Japanese troops, fully outfitted, were in that city disguised as laborers and that the fact had been reported to this Government met with an emphatic denial here tonight. Acting Secretary of State Bacon said he had heard nothing of such a report. Secretary Taft stated that no such

WANTS AGREEMENT WITH US

Russia Proposes Understanding Against Aggression of Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—The Bourge Gazette, one of the most responsible journals in Russia, today contained a leading article advocating a rapprochement between the United States and Russia to safeguard the interests of both powers in the Far East, which, the paper says, are now threatened by Japan. The Bourge Gazette remarks: Contemporary Europe has no ground on which a combination of powers for the maintenance of peace in the Far East is stable. The Japanese drive, who is able to join hands in this purpose. They have no old scores to settle. Their ancient enmity is only temporary, owing to the mistakes of the former regime. A Russia-American rapprochement, which historically necessary, would check the Asiatic storm, which is again moving toward Western Asia. This in no way implies war with Japan. On the contrary, so soon as the undertak-

SENATOR ILLINOIS, OF MARYLAND, WHO ATTACKS ROOSEVELT'S JAPANESE POLICY.

ing takes definite form, it will guarantee the stability of peace in the Far East. The Bourge Gazette says it finds that the chief source of Japanese Chauvinism is now shown in the negotiations of the Tokio government with the Government at Washington and St. Petersburg to be the utter bankruptcy of the moral principle of the West in Japanese eyes, owing to Japan's easy defeat of Russia and the discovery that the solidarity of the Western peoples in the work of peaceful development is an empty sound. The article adds: The war indicated to the Japanese that force was on their side. The first step in the moral rehabilitation of the West is a Russian-American rapprochement. In this connection may be quoted a remark made to the Associated Press correspondent by a Russian diplomat of the highest rank, who said: Russia places the highest value on the friendship of the United States and realizes and acknowledges that, in the past, to which the impairment of the friendship of the last few years is due, our task is now to repair these breaches. The Novoye Vremya and Rech and Slovo also devote leading articles in most apprehensive tone to the Japanese question.

JAPANESE ARE BARRED OUT

Greek Letter Fraternities at Seattle Draw Color Line.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 12.—(Special.)—Greek letter fraternities at the University of Washington will not admit Japanese students to membership, and discrimination against the little brown college men in that respect is growing steadily throughout the United States. No Japanese are admitted to the fraternities. Many of these societies have provisions in their constitutions excluding any but members of the white race, while the others that have at times initiated Japanese have determined not to do so in the future. Arthur Hagan Priest, dean of the college of liberal arts, has just returned from the national convention of the Phi Delta Theta and brought word that the society is opposed to the admission of Greek letter men at the State University there followed his lead.

PLAINTIFF IN TEST CASE FOUND

School Board and District Attorney Will Agree on Facts Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Kiechli Aoki, 19 years of age, son of a bookstall keeper, has been selected by the United States as the plaintiff in the case to be brought in the State Supreme Court to test the validity of the resolutions of the Board of Education providing for the segregation of Japanese in the public schools of San Francisco. United States District Attorney Devlin will have a conference tomorrow with City Attorney William G. Burke and President Aaron Allmann, of the Board of Education, for the purpose of formally agreeing to the statement of facts prepared by the latter as the basis for the proceedings in court. Mr. Devlin would not say yesterday whether the Government would appeal to a higher tribunal in the event of the State Supreme Court rendering a decision adverse to the Japanese. It is generally understood, however, that this will be done.

SOLDIERS COME IN DISGUISE

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TRYING TO STEAL LODGE'S THUNDER

Beveridge's Scheme on Child Labor Bill.

SENATE WILL GIVE REBUFF

Lodge Furnished Ideas for President's Message.

SHARP TRICK OF HOOSIER

Seeks Credit of Colleague's Work, but Will Be Sat Upon—Adopted Same Method With Meat Inspection Bill.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 12.—If the United States Senate passes a bill to restrict child labor in American factories, as recommended by President Roosevelt in his message, it will adopt substantially the bill introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, not that introduced by Senator Beveridge of Indiana. Behind this statement lies an interesting tale that shows up Mr. Beveridge as plagiarist, and the fact that the whole Senate is aware of the circumstances makes it absolutely certain that the Beveridge bill will be pigeon-holed. Long before the President's message was written, Mr. Lodge had several talks with the President on the subject of child labor. He had given a great deal of study to the subject, and was particularly competent to speak, because his own state has the most comprehensive set of labor laws of any state in the Union, and Mr. Lodge was thoroughly conversant with those laws and with conditions in the extensive factories of Massachusetts. The President was impressed by what Mr. Lodge said and thereupon drafted that portion of his message recommending child-labor legislation.

Beveridge Steals Thunder.

Just before the President left for Panama Mr. Beveridge stood at the White House and the President read to him parts of his message, including his reference to child labor, incidentally telling him why he had incorporated that feature in his message. Mr. Beveridge went back to Indiana, drew up a child-labor bill of his own and gave it to the press with an interview in which he told of his intention to present it during the short session. The interview was circulated far and wide, and Mr. Beveridge was proclaimed in the press as a worthy young Senator who was fathering a worthy cause. Yet he knew when he gave the interview that he was stealing Mr. Lodge's thunder.

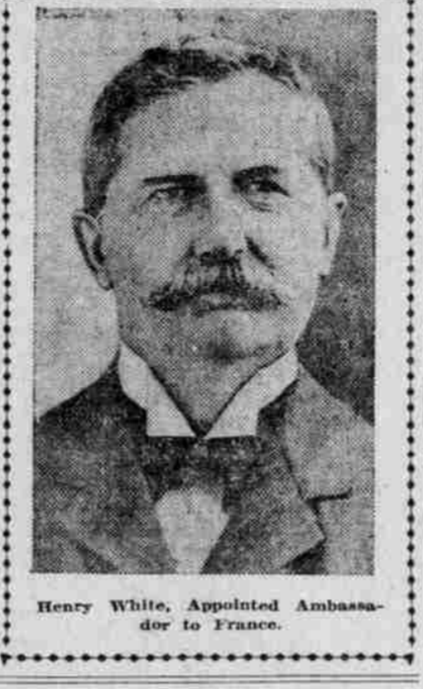
When Congress assembled, Mr. Lodge brought with him to Washington his child labor bill and held it ready to introduce on the opening day. Mr. Beveridge learned this, so he tucked his own bill in his pocket and waited for his opportunity. No bills were introduced on the first or second day of the session, but on the third morning Mr. Beveridge went to the Vice-President and asked that he be the second man recognized when bills were presented. Mr. Wetmore having been promised first show, the Vice-President, who is from Indiana, naturally gave his consent, and after Mr. Wetmore had taken his seat, Mr. Beveridge jumped up, and recognized and presented his child-labor bill. Mr. Lodge was astonished at the eagerness and the restlessness of the young man from Indiana, convinced him that Mr. Beveridge had some particular reason for getting in first. Mr. Lodge said nothing, but in due time presented his own bill and it was referred, along with the Beveridge bill, to the committee on education and labor. Neither Mr. Beveridge nor Mr. Lodge is a member of this committee, and neither has any advantage over the other, save that Mr. Lodge is respected by the entire Senate, while Mr. Beveridge is held in contempt, and doubly so since the Senate has learned of the trick he played in regard to this child-labor bill.

Same Trick With Meat Bill.

This is not the first time that Mr. Beveridge has been caught in sharp legislative practice. In the last session he introduced the famous meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill and told of the enormous amount of study he had given the subject and the care he had exercised in drafting the amendment so that it would be effective and cure the then existing evils in packingtown. Yet it is a notorious fact that that amendment was drafted, at request of the President, by George P. McCabe, of Utah, solicitor for the Agricultural Department, and was later turned over to Mr. Beveridge to introduce. Mr. Beveridge sought to acquire credit to which he was not entitled. It was the President who determined that Federal meat inspection was needed, and when Mr. Beveridge learned of that fact he begged the President to allow him to introduce the amendment. He said he wanted the credit for it, especially as he had been somewhat discredited through the defeat of the joint statehood bill, which he had so vigorously championed. The President has always been friendly to Mr. Beveridge and gave him

the most inspection amendment. Fairness would have demanded that Mr. Beveridge give credit for the authorship to the man to whom it belonged, or at least that he present it as a bill prepared at the request of the President. But instead of that he presented it as the fruits of his own effort, when as a matter of fact he had given not a moment's study to the subject. He Only Fools Himself. Mr. Beveridge seems to think that the Senate is being fooled by his trickery, but he is the only Senator that is fooled; he is fooling himself. The Senate never liked Mr. Beveridge, for he came in an upstart, forced himself into the limelight in defiance of all traditions of the Senate and has been a perpetual nuisance ever since. He is, without exception, the most unpopular member of the Senate; unpopular among Republicans and Democrats alike, and the best way to kill any legislation is to entrust it to him. Had some other man managed the joint statehood bill it is possible Arizona and New Mexico might by now have been in the

Paris, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—Dire threats from the Vatican war on France are regarded lightly by the government, which is not rigidly aghast with the application of the church separation law. Premier Clemenceau's grim rejoinder that "the Vatican would get all the war it wanted," outlines very clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the government, which knows where its stands and will submit neither to blinding nor cajolery. Among the great mass of papers seized yesterday at the manufactory are documents that would prove highly embarrassing to the Vatican if matters were pushed. Today there is much less talk of war or resistance on the part of the militant Roman Catholics. Government Will Sell Churches. The government is taking steps to dispose of the public edifices connected with the services of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as the episcopal palaces, rectories and seminaries. By concession of the government the churches were to be placed in trust until December 11, 1907, in order to give the clergy another year in which to comply with the laws, but owing to the papal instructions forbidding the priests to observe the law, the churches will be disposed of immediately. It is generally believed that priests who refuse to obey the law will be deprived of their French citizenship, being considered to be in the service of a foreign ruler—that is to say, the Pope. Hard on Country Clergy. The suppression of pensions of the clergy, which the government has decided upon, will be felt severely by the poor country clergy. Many of them had a total yearly income of between \$30 and \$40. By the law of 1905 a pension of \$9 a year was to be allowed the country priests, but now even that pittance is to be swept away, and they are, into the bargain, to be turned out of the modest vicarages which they occupied free of rent. The problem of what is to become of them is a serious one. Under the new French law, which is the cause of the war between the state and the Vatican, church property valued at \$300,000,000 has been confiscated. For any other but religious uses, however, it has much less value. Recently an abandoned church which cost \$30,000 was sold for \$250, or the value of the material after the cost of demolition. State Supreme Since Napoleon. During the revolution of 1789 every scrap of church property was taken by the state and the entire priesthood driven out of the country. In 1801 Napoleon made a new concordat, by which he did not restore title to the property, but gave an allowance of \$3,000,000 a year to the church and permitted it to use churches, rectories and other buildings. The republican motto, "Liberty, equality and fraternity," which the revolutionists put over the churches in token of ownership, was never taken down and today still asserts the supremacy of the state. CHURCH DRIVEN FROM HOME. Talk of Religious War Dying, Although Some Priests Threaten. PARIS, Dec. 12.—The clergy of Paris issued a special appeal tonight to their parishioners to be present at the churches at the first mass celebrated outside the pale of the law. The government, however, purposes to proceed gently. These services will not be broken up, but policemen will be in attendance to note any infractions of the law and cite officiating priests or the assistants before the nearest justice of the peace. The chief danger of disorders in Paris is believed to lie in the possible invasion of the churches by rowdies and free thinkers. Reserves of gendarmes will be stationed tomorrow at various points throughout the city to guard against trouble of this sort. Extremists in Small Minority. The efforts made by certain members of the Chamber of Deputies and other disinterested persons to secure a continuation of services in churches in spite of the papal veto, by inducing Catholic laymen in each parish to make the forbidden declaration, have not thus far met with much success. Up to a late hour tonight the church of St. John the Evangelist was the only church where legal application had been made. The indications are against anything which might be dignified by the name of religious war, and the prompt expulsion from France yesterday of Mgr. Montagnini, secretary of the papal nun-



Henry White, Appointed Ambassador to France.

Union as a single state. The champion-ship of Mr. Beveridge did more than anything else to defeat that Administration measure. The Senate will probably recognize the wisdom of enacting a child labor law, as urged by the President, but if it does it will be the Lodge bill. Mr. Beveridge will make a lot of noise; he will do his best to steal all the credit, but he won't deserve it, and so far as the Senate is able to decide, he will not get it. A man can't be a sneak and succeed in the Senate. One Senator can never get ahead by stabbing his colleagues in the back. Mr. Beveridge has shown up in his true light, and he will pay the penalty.

CLAIMS CHICAGO DOMAIN

Massachusetts Man Files Suit for \$2,500,000 Worth of Land.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—In the Federal Circuit Court today Sidney Smith, of Cambridge, Mass., filed 14 suits for writs of ejectment on land here worth \$2,500,000. The City of Chicago and four other defendants are named in the suits. The land named is almost an entire territory south of Thirty-fifth street to Thirty-ninth street, between Grand Boulevard and Lake Michigan. Smith claims to have purchased the claims of the heirs of the original grantee, whose title has not been extinguished.

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NOT DAUNTED BY THREATS OF WAR

France Stands Firm Against Church.

ALL PROPERTY CONFISCATED

Priests Who Celebrate Mass Today to Be Fined.

BISHOPS ARE MOVING OUT

Only One Disturbance Marks Day. Documents Showing Conspiracy Found Among Montagnini's Papers.

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day in the cathedral in Rennes to listen to Archbishop Dubourg's exhortation to obedience to the Pope. There was an enthusiastic demonstration when the archbishop left the cathedral. So far as the church property is concerned—the episcopal mansions, the rectories, the seminaries, etc.—the prelates of all ranks are prepared to accept the motion served upon them to move out tomorrow, after protesting and refusing to sign documents of disavowal. It is reported tonight that dozens of cultural or diocesan societies are in the course of formation at the last moment in various departments. WILL PROTEST TO POWERS. Vatican Preparing Note—Organ Denounces French Action. ROME, Dec. 12.—Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State, is preparing a rigorously worded protest against the action of the French government in the confiscation of church property. This protest will be handed to the members of the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican. The Secretary of State set forth among other things, that the incident in question is the first instance in history of such a violation of the rights of man. The Observatore Romano has published an article which was composed at the Vatican. This article says: "The French government has taken by the French government against Monsignor Montagnini, who was merely the guardian of the archives of the manufactory at Paris, constitutes a serious and grave offense. It is impossible to foresee or conceive of such a measure. It will have its echo in the condemnation and protest of impartial people, not only in France, but in every civilized country which has a sense of justice. It represents the last and most brutal step in a situation prepared by the government of the French republic. Says France Wanted War. When it was intended to leave the church in France to the clergy, the French government imposed conditions which could not be accepted without an ignominious surrender of the rights of the church. The French government wanted war. The first shot fired, as Premier Clemenceau calls it, shows that justice and absurdity are competing together. The French government has taken the first step in a situation prepared by the government of the French republic. Says France Wanted War. When it was intended to leave the church in France to the clergy, the French government imposed conditions which could not be accepted without an ignominious surrender of the rights of the church. The French government wanted war. The first shot fired, as Premier Clemenceau calls it, shows that justice and absurdity are competing together. The French government has taken the first step in a situation prepared by the government of the French republic. Says France Wanted War. 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