RACES CLASH 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 viclous swing which landed on the jaw of Tokuchika, a Japanese delivery driver. In an instant 100 angry Japanese and a score of young Americans had collected. There was a general move of the Orientals toward Mell.

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 peace until police officers could close in and arrest young Mell and dispersed the The fighting blood of young Japan had met the fighting blood of

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 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 Melt shot a swift right to the jaw of the Oriental. The crowd closed in upon the two. The Japanese hurried Tokuchika out of the way and then advanced upon Mell. Americans came to his aid and defied the Ori-

When a general mixup appeared in evitable a police officer rushed in be tween the combatants, seized Mell and placed him under arrest. As Mell was being led away a Japa-

nese remarked in a loud voice, to a 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.

made to the Japanese Consul. Tokuchika placed his case in the hands of James B. Nakada, a local Japanese in-

GEARIN PROPOSES REMEDY

New Treaty With Japan Excluding Coolies From America.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Wash ington, 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.

Following is the text of Mr. Gearln's

resolution: Whereas, controversy has arisen as to rights of Japanese residents in the United States under the existing treaty with Japan and it is desirable that all cause of misunderstanding as to the scope and meaning of the terms used in that treaty should be removed, to the end that the present friendly relations be-tween the two governments should continue;

unrestricted immigration of Japanese laborers this country is not desirable; therefor

that it is advisable that negotiations should be entered into with the Japanese government by the proper executive officers of the United States, with a view to securing such modifi-cations of the existing treaty with Japan as will clearly define and enumerate the rights anteed Japaness under said treaty and

will provide that further coming of Japanese coollo laborers into the United States be pro-hibited altogether.

WANTS AGREEMENT WITH US

Proposes Understanding Against Aggression of Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.-The Bourse Gazette, one of the most response sible journals in Russia, today contained a leading article advocating a rapproche ment between the United States and Rus sia to safeguard the interests of both powers in the Far East, which, the paper says, are now threatened by Japan. The Bourse Gazette remarks:

Bourse Gazette remarks:

Contemporary Europe has no ground on which a combination of powers for the maintenance of peace in the Far East is possible, but Russin and the United States are able to join hands in this purpose. They have no old scores to settle. Their ancient riendship is only temporarily impaired, owing to the mistakes of the former regime. A Russia-American rapprochement, which is historically necessary, would check the Asiatic storm, which is again moving toward the Western world.

This in no way implies war mith Japan. On the contrary, so soon as the undertak-



Who Attacks Roosevelt's Japanese

The Bourse Gazette says it finds that the chief source of Japanese Chauvinism is now shown in the negotiations of the Tokic government with the Governments at Washington and St. Petersburg to be the "utter bankruptcy of the moral pres-tige 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 de-velopment is an empty sound." The article adds:

cle adds:

The war indicated to the Japanese that everything was permissible to them, if material force was on their side. The first step in the moral rehabilitation of the West is a Russo-American rapprochement:

In this connection may be quoted a re-mark made to the Associated Press cor-respondent by a Russian diplomat of the highest rank, who said:

Rusia places the highest value on the friendship of the United States and realizes and acknowledges that serious mistakes were made in the past, to which the impairment of the friendship of the last few years is due. Our task is now to repair these blunders.

The Novoe Vremya and Rech and Slove 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 me in that respect is growing steadily throughout the United States. No Japanese has ever been admitted by any of the secret societies at the State University here, and none ever will be, according to vigorous statements made by promitted the state university here, and none ever will be, according to vigorous statements made by prominent members of the fraternities. Many of these societies have provisions 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 Jap-anese have determined not to do so in

Arthur Ragan Priest, dean of the colege of liberal arts, has just returned com the National convention of the Phi-belta Theta and brought word that the ociety is opposed to the Japanese. Other Greek letter men at the State University then followed his lead.

PLAINTIFF IN TEST CASE FOUND

School Board and District Attorney Will Agree on Facts Today.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12-Kekich States as the plaintiff in the case to be begun 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 have a conference tomorrow with Attorney William G. Burke and ident Aaron Altmann, 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

eedings in court. Devlin would not say yesterday

the Covernment would appeal to whether the Government would appeal to higher tribunal in the event of the State supreme Court rendering a decision adverse to the Japanese. It is generally verse to the Japanese. inderstood, however, that this

SOLDIERS COME IN DISCUISE

Two Whole Regiments of Japanese at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 12.—It is stated here and has been reported to the United States Government at Washing-ton that two regiments of Japanese, completely officered, 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 Jap-anese troops, fully officered, were in that city disguised as laborers and that the fact had been reported to this Govern-ment met with an emphatic denial here tonight. Acting Secretary of State Bacon port. Secretary Taft stated that no such

(Concluded on Page 2.)

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

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, 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 subsantially the bill introduced by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, not that introduced by Senato Beverldge of Indiana. Behind this statenent 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

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 partieularly 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 Massachusetts. The President was impressed by what Mr. Lodge said and hereupon drafted that portion of his message recommending child-labor legislation

Beverldge Steals Thunder.

Just before the President left for Panama, Mr. Beveridge cailed 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 childpress with an Interview in which he told of his intention to press 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 hi 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. Beverldge went to the Vice-President and asked that he 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 onsent, and after Mr. Wetmore taken his seat. Mr. Beveridge jumped up. was recognized and presented his childlabor bill. Mr. Lodge was astonished; the eagerness and the restlessness of the young man from Indiana convinced him that Mr. Beveridge had some particular eason 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 committe on education and labor, Neither Mr. Beveridge nor Mr. Lodge is a member of committee, and neither has 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.

The sympathies of the Senate are deidedly with Mr. Lodge, and the trick of Mr. Beveridge is certain to result in the defeat of his bill, though it may aid the Lodge bill on its passage,

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 h 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 effect.

The care he had exercised in drafting the amendment so that it would be effect.

Page 6.

Page 6. of study he had given the subject and 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 statehoo bill, which he had so vigorously champloned. The President has always been friendly to Mr. Beveridge and gave him

ness would have demanded that Mr. Beverldge give credit for the authorship to the man to whom it belonged, or at east that he present it as a bill prepared at the request of the President. But instead of that he presented it as he fruits of his own effort, when as a matter of fact he had given not a moment's study to the subject.

PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1906.

He Only Fools Himself.

Mr. Beverldge 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 deflance 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; unopular among Republicans and Demo crats alike, and the best way to kill any legislation is to entrust it to him. some other man managed the joint statehood bill it is possible Arizona and New



dor to France. ************************

ship of Mr. Beveridge did more than anything else to defeat that Administra-

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 conditions in the extensive factories of 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 back. Mr. Beveridge has shown up in his true light, and he will pay the

CLAIMS CHICAGO DOMAIN

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

went back to Indiana, drew up a child-labor bill of his own and gave it to the 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 the entire territory south of Thirty fifth street to Thirty-ninth street, be ween Grand Boulevard and Lake Michigan. Smith claims to have nurhased the claims of the heirs original grantee, whose title has not

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YESTERDAY'S Maximum temperature 49 degrees; minimum, 35. TODAY'S-Probably occasional light rain; south to west winds.

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Rayner speaks in Senate against Pres'dent's Japanese policy. Page 1.
Rumor Japanese soldiers land in Hawaii in disguise. Page 1.

Forelgn. France pushes war for church separation and pope protests against Montagnini's expul-sion. Page 1. British Commons reject Lords' amendments to education bill. Page 8.

National. House rejects simplified spelling. Page 4. Senate confirms Moody and Cabinet ap-pointees. Page 4. ridge steals Lodge's thunder on child la-House land committee ttee to give hearings on coal Politics.

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Pacific Coast. Washington Ballroad Commission gives accident statistics. Page 6. nmouth College asks for \$115,000 appropria-Oregon State Library Commission files blen-nial report. Page 6. Slow progress made in Thompson murder trial at Tacoma. Page 5.

Third District Oregon Development League indorses open river. Page 0. Portland and Vicinity. Water Board changes meter rates. Page 10. Murray murder trial may end today. Page Local freight blockade situation improved, but still serious, Page 10. Portland-Alaska steamship project to be in-corporated today. Page 14.

Commercial and Marine, Short pack of sardines means much higher prices. Page 15. Chicago wheat market weakened by sell-ing. Page 15. Advance in New York stock market checked. Page 15. ive against Coeur d'Alene mining stocks. Page 15.

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.

PARIS, Dec. 12. - (Special.) - Dire breats from the Vatican of war on France are regarded lightly by the gov ernment, which is going rigidly ahead 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 bluffing or cajolery.

Among the great mass of papers seized yesterday at the nunciature are documents that would prove highly embar rassing to the Vatican if matters were pushed. Today there is much less talk of war or resistance on the part of the nilitant 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 ahead by stabbing his colleagues in the in which to comply with the laws, but owing to the papal instructions forbidding the priesthood to observe the law, the churches will be disposed of immediately.

It is generally believed that priests who refuse to obey the law will prived of their French citizenship.

foreign ruler-that is to say, the Pope.

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 lotal yearly income. total yearly income of between \$350 and priests, but now even that pittance is to rent free. The problem of what is to man,

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 \$20,000 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 \$8,000,000 a year to the church and permitted it 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 parishoners to be present at the churches at the first mass celebrated outside the pale of the law. The government, however, purposes to proceed These services will not be broken up, but policemen will be in attendance to note any infractions of and his auchives and papers be not touched 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 in vasion of the churches by rowdles 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 Persilict Melanhope picked up by steamer Northland off Oregon Coast, Page 14. Bark Agate waterlogged towed into Astoria. of religious war, and the prompt expulsion from France yesterday of Mgr. Montagnini, secretary of the papal nun-

nuncio, coupled with the threats to ex pel recalcitrant clergyman from Franc has a sobering influence. The militant Catholics are in a hopeless minority and the masses are either indifferent or, except in a few isolated instances. clined to side with the government Seven curates at Ternes, department of Cantal, have sent a letter to the local commissary of police declaring they will resist with their lives any profanation of the church by free

thinkers, using to this end every arm permissable for legitimate defense. . Riot as Bishop Moves Out.

There was a riotous demonstration at Nancy today while the bishop was oving out of his residence.- A crowd of 2000 accompanied the officials to he residence, hooting them constantly The bishop will be prosecuted on th charge of assaulting a policeman, be cause he laid his hand upon the police man's shoulder while he was leaving

Five thousand persons gathered to



sador to Italy.

day in the cathedral in Rennes to lister to Archbishop Duborg's exhortation to obedience to the Pope. There was an enthusiastic demonstration when

he archbishop left the cathedral. So far as the church property is oncerned-the episcopal mansions, the ectories, the seminaries, etc .- the pre ates of all ranks are prepared to accept the notices served upon them to nove out tomorrow, after profesting and refusing to sign documents of dis-

It is reported tonight that dozens of cultural or diocesan societies are in the course of formation at the last moment n various departments

WILL PROTEST TO POWERS

Vatican Preparing Note-Organ De-

ernment in searching the archiver \$400. By the law of 1905 a pension of \$50 the nunciature at Paris. This protest will be handed to the members of the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican. The Secretary of State set forth be swept away, and they are, into the bargain, to be turned out of the modest village presbytery which they occupied tory of such a violation of the rights of

The Osservatore Romano has pub lished an article which was composed at the Vatican. This article says; Violent and odious measures taken by the against adding to the guardian of the tagnini, who was merely the guardian of the archives of the nunciature at Paris, constitute a cause of exceptional gravity. It was easure. It will have its echo in the con-emnation and protest of impartial people of only in Frances, but in every other coun-y. It represents the last and most beuta

ment of the French republic. Says France Wanted War.

in a situation prepared by the gover

When it was intended to leave the churches the France to the clergy the French govern-ment Imposed conditions which could not be accepted without an indecessors surrender of hamefully. The forcible entrance of the residence of Moneigneur Montagnini, besides be ing unjustified, is abourd, and it is also an surd that the stronghold of the church should not have a guardian for the archives relating 50,000,000 Frenchmen.

It is frue the pape appointed bishops without consulting the French government, accord in this matter being impossible, but the pontiff did not violate the concordat or renounce it. In any event, even admitting that the regulations of the concordat had ceased to be operative the distriction. had ceased to be operative, the situation did ot authorize the violating of the Vaticat archives, which contained documents of in terest to other states beside France,

Pope's Rights Violated. The French government has refused to ee in the pope a common father and con

siders him only as a foreign or searched by any one. When such an affront has been perpetrated, he has the right, without awaiting the judgment of istory, to denounce it before the tribunal of the civilized world as a gratuitous offense han to those upon whom it is inflicted The French government is grossly mistaken it thinks with such procedure to intim-late the French clergy or to break down he dutiful and legitimate resistance of the church. This rude offense to the supreme authority of the pontiff is but a new argument for him to continue bravely in th

There is a broad and far-reaching movement on foot to express sympathy and loyalty to the Pope under the present circumstances, and expressions of suc-sentiments are being received from churchmen all over the world, from cardinals down to the humblest priests.

Demonstrations in Rome.

Rome the manifestations of sympathy are not unanimous, for today the anti-clerical clubs raised flags aloft, to-night their buildings were Illuminated and they have issued manifestos to celebrate what they term the "triumph of Some anti-clericals attempted to placard the colonnades of St.

(Concluded on Page 3.)

GREAT GROWTH OF NATIONAL POWER

Root Speaks on Future Place of States.

RESULT OF NEW CONDITIONS

State Lines Obliterated by Nation's Needs.

STATES MUST RISE TO DUTY

Secretary Says People Are Determined to Have Necessary Power Exercised-If States Fail, They Will Give It to Nation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 Secretary of State Root was the guest of honor at the 8th annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Soclety of New York, held tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. More than 500 members of the society were present. Mr. Root responded to the toast, "The United States," and said:

What is to be the future of the states of the Union under our dual system of constitutional government? The conditions under which the clauses of the constitution distributing powers to the National and state government are now and henceforth to be applied are widely different from the conditions which were or could have been within the which were or could have been within the contemplation of the framers of the constitu-ion and widely different from those which ditained during the early years of the Re-jublic. Few of the men of 1787 would have beened it possible that the Union they were ould be maintained among \$5,000,000 the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the lakes

Causes of Silent Revolution.

Three principal causes have made this pos three principal causes have once the pro-ble. The first has been the growth of Na-onal sentiment which was at first almost appropriate the property of the property of the early truggles of the Nation and which was sametioned and made enduring by the eacrifices of the Civil War; the second great influence has been the working of free trade among the states. To this we owe an internal trade which already exceeds the entire foreign trade of the rest of the world, and to it we owe in is high degree the constant drawing together of all parts of our country in the bonds of summon interest. The third great cause is the marvelous development of facilities for

Such changes in the life of the people annot fall to produce corresponding political changes. Some of these changes can be alnly seen now in progress. It is plain seen that the people of the country and just regulation and control of the busi-ness which was transacted and the activity ness which was transacted and the activity which began and ended within the limits of the several states, are inadequate for the due and just control of the business and activities which extend through all the states, and more power of regulation and control is gradually passing into the hands of the National Government. Sometimes by an assection of the interstate commerce power, sometimes by the assertion of the taxing power, the National Government is taking up the performance of duties which under the changed condition the separate states are no longer capable of adequately performing. The Federal anti-trust law, the anti-rebate law, fine railroad rate law, the meat-inspection law, the oleomargarine law, the pure-food law are examples of the purpose of the people of the United States to do through the agency of the National Government the thing which separate mate governments formerly did adequately but no longer do adequately.

longer do adequately. Process Will Continue.

Process Will Continue.

The end is not yet. The process that interweaves the life and action of the people in every section of our country with the people in every other section continues and will continue with increasing force and effect; we are urging forward in a development of business and social life which tends more and more to the obliferation of state lines and the decrease of state power as compared with National power; the relations of the business over which the Federal Government is assuming control, of interstate transportation with state transportation of interstate commerce with state commerce, are so intimate, the separation of the two is so impracticable that the tendency is plainly toward the practical control of the National Government over both.

New projects of National control are mooted. Control of insurance, uniform divorce laws, child labor laws and many others affecting matters formerly entirely within the cognizance of the state are proposed.

States Must Awaken to Duty.

States Must Awaken to Duty.

I submit to your judgment and I desire to I submit to your judgment and I desire to impress upon you the earnestness I feel that there is but one way in which the states of the Union can maintain their power and authority under the conditions which are now before us, and that way is by an awakening on the part of the states to the real question of their own duties to the country at large. Under conditions which now exist no state can live unto itself alone and regulate its affairs with sole reference to its own treasury, its own convenience, its own special interests. Every state is bound to frame its own itselsiation and its own administration own legislation and its own administration to its effect upon his neighbors, and the more spulous the community and the closer the comes the necessity which constrains and limits individual conduct.

People Want Effective Laws.

It is useless for the advocates of state rights to inveigh against the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the United States or against the extension of national authority in the fields of control where the states them-selves fall in the performance of their duty. The instinct for self-government among the people of the United States is too strong to permit them long to respect any one's right to exercise a power which he falls to exercise. The government by National control which they deem just and necessary they will have. It may be that such control could be better