

STUNNING BLOW TO STATE RIGHTS

President Will Speak on Japanese Issue.

WILL DECLARE NATION SUPREME

Assert Need of Exercise of Federal Power.

INDORSE METCALF REPORT

Japanese Wronged by Labor Unions as Well as School Board—Will Put Quietus on Third-Term Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—A special message on the Japanese question and the California school problem, supplementary to the treatment of those same subjects, by President Roosevelt in his regular message last week, will be sent to Congress next Tuesday. I am in a position to state authoritatively that this special message will be more vigorous in tone than the former communication and will not be calculated to cool the indignation of Californians previously aroused.

The special message, moreover, aside from its local application, will be one of the most notable and important communications in the entire list of those sent to Congress by the present executive. It will bring to a direct issue the centralization scheme of government, which is likely to form the climax of endeavor on the part of the Roosevelt administration. Secretary of State Root sounded the advance note in his most noteworthy address before the Pennsylvania Society in New York last night. The Pennsylvania dinner speech was planned to pave the way for what is to come from the President himself.

Will Say Nation Is Supreme.

The administration is about to take advanced ground regarding the doctrine of Federal supremacy over state sovereignty. The Japanese question raised in connection with the public school system of California has supplied the opportunity to give forcible expression to the mighty scheme of centralization that is to be perfected, if possible. That Mr. Root's address should have been delivered on the same day that the discussion of the problem involved was opening in the United States Senate over the state's rights standpoint by Mr. Rayner of Maryland is regarded as a striking coincidence.

Kill Third-Term Talk.

Still another striking coincidence in connection with the same matter is the authoritative announcement made a few days ago that Mr. Roosevelt intends to take steps to put a positive stop to the attempt to force him to accept a renomination. Regarding himself as out of the Presidential succession beyond peradventure, the President, free from the influence of political effect, is preparing to play for the biggest stake evolved from the whole Roosevelt program.

Will Adhere to Position.

Regardless of the nature of the report, the President will adhere vigorously to the position taken by him in his regular message, which was written before he left Washington to visit the canal zone, and before he had anything at all from Mr. Metcalf.

Where State Falls, Nation Steps In.

The President probably will follow the line of reasoning advanced by Mr. Root last night, to the effect that it is all right for the states to run things, so long as they do it for the good of all the people of all the states, but that, when state administration is inadequate in this particular, nothing remains but for the Federal authority to assert itself.

CASE ALL READY FOR COURT

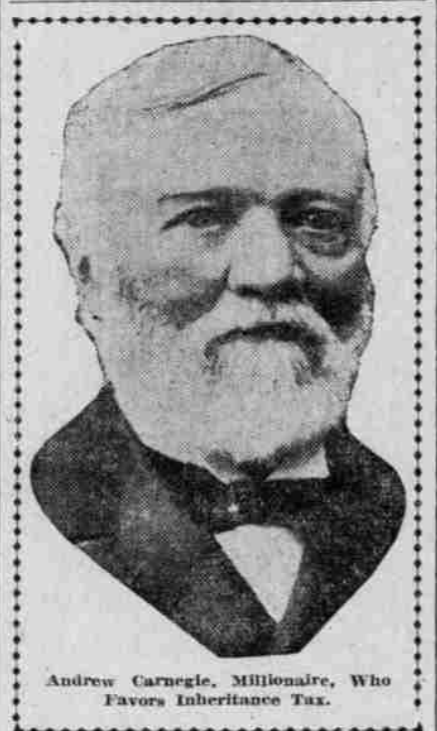
Japanese Taxpayer Will Test Rights in Schools.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—An agreement was reached today between United States District Attorney Devlin and City Attorneys Bucke and Baggett and President Altman of the Board of Education as to the statement of facts to be made the basis of the proceedings to begin in the State Supreme Court to test the

validity of segregation of Japanese school children in separate schools.

The statement of facts finally agreed upon today is essentially the same as the one drafted last Friday, which has already been published. A change was made by the United States District Attorney in section 5, which now draws attention to the fact that Michizaki Aoki, the father of 10-year-old Kei Keichi Aoki, in whose name the proceedings will be brought, pays taxes in San Francisco. The section now reads in part:

"That Kei Keichi Aoki was born in the Empire of Japan and is a subject thereof, that the said infant is of the age of 10 years and 2 months and, with the exception of being of Japanese descent, has the qualifications provided by the laws of the State of California for admission to the public schools; that Michizaki Aoki is his father, was born in the Empire of Japan, is not a naturalized subject of the United States and is a subject of the Empire of Japan, but is a resident and taxpayer of the City and County of San Francisco. That the above-named infant prior to the adoption of the resolution of the Board of Education at-



Andrew Carnegie, Millionaire, who favors inheritance tax.

tended one of the regular public schools of the City and County of San Francisco to which American children and the children of other nationalities were admitted and that after the passage of said resolutions a was prevented from attending said public schools other than the said Oriental school.

"The father of the boy is a bookkeeper and has refused to allow his son to attend the Oriental public school since the resolutions providing for the segregation went into effect.

Another change, perhaps of greater importance, eliminated all reference to Korean and Chinese children in the statement of facts. In section 8 of the original draft, Korean and Chinese children attending the public schools were mentioned with the Japanese in such a manner as to indirectly raise the question whether or not the segregation could be construed as unjust discrimination against the Koreans and Chinese if it was so in the case of the Japanese.

Mr. Devlin has telegraphed the statement of facts to Attorney-General Moody and will await final instructions before instituting the proceedings.

Coolies on Canal Zone.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Representative Haines, of California, introduced a resolution today requesting Secretary Taft to advise the House whether Chinese or Japanese coolies are employed in the canal zone, and whether their employment is contemplated.

Celtic Carries Heavy Mail.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The steamer Celtic, which sailed from this port yesterday for Liverpool, carried 4023 sacks of mail, the largest mail ever taken from a United States port.

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The Weather.

YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 43 degrees; minimum temperature, 28 degrees. TODAY'S—Probably fair; easterly winds.

Portland and Vicinity.

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W. H. Taft, fugitive Portland real estate dealer, arrested. Ted Deer, Alberta Province, Canada. Page 10.

Board of Trade rescinds old officers. Page 6.

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GIBBONS TELLS CAUSE OF STRIFE

French Jacobins Rooting Out Religion.

CHURCH SIDE OF CONTROVERSY

Ministers Declare Their Purpose in Chamber.

CONSTITUTION IS IGNORED

Cardinal Tells How the Conflict in France Differs From Struggle for Religious Liberty—Progress of Separation Law.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—"The American public does not understand the present crisis in France," said Cardinal Gibbons, when asked this evening for his opinion on the French situation. He continued: "If I believed that my countrymen would knowingly see a great organization unjustly deprived of its property, tens of thousands of honest men and noble women robbed of their just incomes, hundreds of thousands of people brutally wounded in what they hold dearest and most sacred, a majority in the Chamber disregard and trample upon the rights of the minority and the rights of millions of their countrymen—in the name of liberty—would knowingly see tens of thousands of priests and nuns turned out of their homes for no crime but that of loving God; I say, if my countrymen can see and recognize all this injustice and refuse genuine sympathy to those who suffer, then I will leave life without faith in American love of justice, liberty and humanity.

"But the American people have not had these things put fairly before them. In France the Jacobin party is not dead. They hate God, they hate Christ, they hate his religion as much as ever their fathers hated them. But they have learned a more prudent and measured method of attack. And yet the utterance of such men are received as unsuspectingly by many Americans as would be a disclosure by Mr. Cleveland, or Mr. Roosevelt, or Mr. Taft.

"M. Viviani, the new Minister of Labor, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies, said: 'All of us together, first by our forefathers, then by our fathers, now by ourselves, have been attached to the work of anti-clericalism and irreligion. We have snatched the human conscience from belief in a future life. Do you think that the work is at an end? No, it is but beginning.'

"The Chamber decreed that the discourse from which this extract is taken should be placarded in every town and village of France.

Root Out Ancient Faith.

"M. Briand said in an address to schoolteachers: 'The time has come to root up from the minds of French children the ancient faith, which has served its purpose, and replace it with the light of free thought; it is time to get rid of the Christian ideas. We have hunted Jesus Christ out of the army, the navy, the schools, the hospitals, insane and orphan asylums and law courts; and now we must hunt him out of the state altogether.'

"What would we Americans say if a Cabinet officer were to propose this as the great aim of his administration? 'In order to understand the present situation, it must be borne in mind that before the French revolution all churches, all ecclesiastical lands and properties belonged to the church by as just a title as property is owned in our country by any religious denomination. At the revolution, all buildings, landed properties, funds, etc., were confiscated by the revolutionists. The constituent assembly later voted for the support of the clergy an annual budget.

"The present conflict dates back to 1830, when a large number of religious houses were closed by order of the government and their occupants dispersed.

"Next, in 1801, the law of associations was passed. By it the schools of religious orders were forced out of existence. The members of the different religious congregations, not only male, but female as well, were sent forth, either to eke out an existence as best they could in their own native France or go into exile.

"Finally, in December, 1905, the concordat was dissolved and separation of church and state proclaimed. It is in my mind that this concordat was a genuine contract and that this contract was annulled by the French government, with no regard to the wishes of the other party.

Constitution and Laws Ignored.

"Perhaps the feature of the situation that will surprise us most and call for our just indignation as Americans, is the French government's absolute disregard for the property rights of the church. She has been despoiled of the salaries granted to the ministers of religion as a compensation for the funds which the church relinquishes under that express condition.

"In addition the law of separation entirely ignores the constitution and laws of the state. In America there is due recognition of the laws governing every lawful society, while under the recent French law provisions are made for organizing Catholic worship without any proper reference to the duly authorized officers of the church.

"If the separation of church and state

(Continued on Page 6.)

MRS. ADAMS WAS HIS BETROTHED

Brown Was to Marry Actress' Mother.

WERE TO MEET MRS. BRADLEY

Ex-Senator Refused to Make Slayer His Wife.

READY TO PROVIDE FOR HER

Mrs. Annie C. Adams Says She Asserted Utah Woman's Claim to No Purpose—Murderous Jealousy Foils Her.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—That the late Senator Brown of Utah was to marry Mrs. Annie C. Adams was announced today by Mrs. Adams. In an interview Mrs. Adams said:

"The Senator and I were engaged to be married on New Year's day, with one great provision. That was that he should effect an amicable settlement with Mrs. Bradley. I fully knew of his relations with her, as did every one else, and I insisted that he should provide for her to her entire satisfaction before we were married. He promised to do this.

"We were to have met her in New York this week and were to have gone to Boston, where my daughter, Maudie Adams, is appearing, and we were to acquaint her with our engagement. We were then to have journeyed to his son and daughter and tell them. We had hoped to have a union of the two families at the celebration of the ceremony on New Year's day.

Might Have Prevented Shooting.

"The last letter I had from Senator Brown was that he hoped to be through with his legal business in Washington by yesterday and that he would call on me Wednesday night in the Grand Union Hotel. I was in Philadelphia when I heard of the shooting.

"The news of the shooting of the Senator by Mrs. Bradley was a great shock to me. I had only known that she was following him, or that she contemplated such an act (I never met Mrs. Bradley

and never saw her), but had I known her desperate state of mind, I would have gone to her at once and would have prevented this tragedy.

"She was jealous. She did not know that I was insistent that the Senator should provide for her and her children.

Refused to Marry Mrs. Bradley.

"I was Mrs. Bradley's best friend," Mrs. Adams continued. "When the Senator first proposed marriage to me, I plainly told him it was his duty to marry Mrs. Bradley. But he gave me every assurance that a marriage alliance with Mrs. Bradley was impossible. He refused positively to marry her and told me that, if he could not marry me, he would not marry any one.

Under these circumstances I consented to be his wife if he would arrange matters satisfactorily to Mrs. Bradley. He told me he would do this and I knew that



Cardinal James Gibbons.

he had communicated with her and asked her how much money she would need."

MRS. BRADLEY FIRED SHOT

Coroner's Jury Reports on Death of Ex-Senator Brown.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—An inquest was held today to determine the cause of the death of ex-Senator Brown, of Utah. Mrs. Bradley, who was present, seemed to try to conceal her face from observers.

Josephine Kidwell, the maid who heard the shooting, said she summoned Master Talty, of the hotel, and accompanied him to the room where Senator Brown was found lying on the floor wounded, and Mrs. Bradley standing near. The revolver was on the dresser. Mr. Talty corroborated the maid's testimony and added that Senator Brown, pointing at Mrs. Bradley, said:

"That woman shot me."

This statement, Mr. Talty said, was made in response to his inquiry of Brown, whether he had attempted suicide.

Detective Burlington testified that Mrs. Bradley told him at the station-house that she fired the shot.

"She told me that she was the mother of two of Brown's children, and of his refusal to marry her," said the detective. "She rehearsed the facts of her connection with Brown.

Dr. White, superintendent of the Emergency Hospital, stated that at one time during his illness Brown said that he did not intend to prosecute Mrs. Bradley in the event of his recovery. After further evidence of a corroborative nature the jury returned the following verdict:

"Arthur G. Brown came to his death December 13, 1906, at the Emergency Hospital, from a gunshot wound in the bladder. Said gunshot wound was caused by a pistol bullet fired by Anna M. Bradley. We hold said Anna M. Bradley for the action of the grand jury."

When the verdict was read, Mrs. Bradley collapsed and for a time was in a serious condition. As soon as she was able to make the trip, she was removed to Salt Lake City. Mrs. Bradley had been composed and apparently unconcerned.

At the jail Mrs. Bradley was searched, provided with prisoners' clothing and assigned to a cell. As the door was closed she sank on a cot and wept, but was soon consoled by the attendants.

It is probable that an indictment will be voted against Mrs. Bradley in a few days by the grand jury, which is now in session. In view of the fact that the calendar of the Criminal Court is filled up to April 1, it is probable that she will remain in jail for some time unless her attorneys arrange to have the case advanced. Mr. Bagley, of Salt Lake City, is on his way to this city to confer with Mrs. Bradley's Washington lawyers.

The body of Brown will tomorrow afternoon be sent to Salt Lake City, where the funeral and interment will take place. His son, Max, and daughter, Alice, and Mrs. Annie C. Adams will accompany the body.

A number of Senators who served with Mr. Brown when he represented Utah in the Senate called at the undertaking establishment today. The metallic casket is an exact duplicate of the one in which the late President McKinley was buried.

Mrs. Annie C. Adams, mother of Maudie Adams, arrived tonight. Tomorrow she will tell United States District Attorney Baker what she knows of the romance that led to the shooting. She will also visit Mrs. Bradley at the district jail before she leaves for Salt Lake City to attend the funeral of Senator Brown.

LOOK TO STATE FOR RIGHTS

People Will Not Pay Dividend on Watered Stock, Says Hughes.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Governor-elect Charles E. Hughes was the guest of honor tonight at the annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Hughes said in part:

"The people will not tolerate efforts to make the public pay dividends on watered stocks. They are willing to see legitimate business pay legitimate profits, but they insist on being fairly and impartially served, and rightly look to the state to secure their rights."

Poathall Committee to Meet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—What probably will be the last meeting of the Inter-collegiate football rules committee, as constituted, has been called for Saturday, December 22, in New York City. The meeting is unlikely to make any changes in the rules.

WILL RENOUNCE SIMPLE SPELLING

President Yields to the Opinion of House.

MIRROR OF NATION'S OPINION

Public Documents Will Be Spelled in Old Way.

TWO STYLES ARE AVOIDED

At Hint From Roosevelt, House Passes Resolution Standing by Dictionary Style—Executive Order Will Be Withdrawn.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt, for once, has admitted defeat. He today decided to withdraw his order to the Public Printer calling for the reform style of spelling and hereafter all documents will be printed in the old-fashioned way. So much opposition to the innovation developed in the House that the President was convinced the country was not in accord with his ideas. These Representatives, coming directly from their constituents in all parts of the country, prove an infallible index to the public mind, and the President realizes that the country does not take kindly to his plan.

Avoids Dual System.

The bringing of simplified spelling to an issue in the House was not wholly unexpected. The House leaders believed that the President would not take the responsibility, in the face of a majority of the House, of the confusion and the great expense which two kinds of spelling were bound to entail on the Printing Office. The Supreme Court had already declined to allow it to be used in quoting from the law, and Congress did not seem disposed to accept it in any form, although the Senate has not yet acted on the question. In his order inaugurating the simplified spelling system the President had made it entirely plain that if the opposition to the new idea should prove popular, he would not hesitate to withdraw it at once.

House Acts on Suggestion.

Representative Landis of the joint committee on spelling had a conference today with the President, when the President said that he did not wish to have spelling overshadow matters of great importance, and expressed a willingness to revoke his order for the new spelling in case the House of Representatives should go on record as opposed to the system. Accordingly, late in the afternoon, Mr. Landis introduced the following resolution in the House:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that hereafter in printing reports, documents, or other publications authorized by law, ordered by Congress or other branch thereof or emanating from the executive departments, their bureaus or branches and independent offices of the Government, the Government Printing Office should adhere to the standard of orthography prescribed in generally accepted dictionaries of the English language. The measure was passed without a dissenting vote.

RAISE OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Party Leaders in House Agree to Take Up Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House is seemingly inclined to raise the salaries of the members as well as those of the Vice-President, Speaker, Senators and Cabinet officers. Before resuming consideration of the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill today, Lattin of New York endeavored to have a resolution adopted providing for taking up the question in the committee of the whole, but Underwood of Alabama objected to its consideration in committee. He said, however, he would make no objection to its discussion in the House after the bill was reported by the committee of the whole.

He added that he was opposed to the increase, but said he would not block the way of serious consideration. His suggestion formed the basis of an agreement that, when the bill shall be reported, the question of a general advance in salaries will be taken up and voted upon as an amendment before the legislative bill is finally acted upon.

The resolution increases the salaries of Senators and Representatives to \$7500 and makes other increases in official salaries. The resolution also fixes the salaries of the Vice-President and Speaker at \$15,000 and of Cabinet officers at \$12,000.

PASSES INFECTED SHEEP

Wyoming Casts Reflections on Oregon Inspector's Work.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Dec. 13.—(Special.)—The sheep of Emerson & Newman, shipped from Nyeas, Or., to Chicago, were held up at Rock River yesterday by inspectors, being badly affected with scabies and the Government officers will ship them before they are allowed to go on. These sheep were certified for shipment by a Government inspector in Oregon and it is officially stated here that this is the fifth shipment of diseased sheep through Wyoming which has been passed by the same inspector.