

WANTS NO INQUIRY INTO GUGGENHEIM

Colorado Legislature Resents Move.

VOTES DOWN THE RESOLUTION

Democrat Accuses Him of Buying Majority.

GIFTS OF SMELTER STOCK

Republican Spokesman Declares Charges Rot and Senate Tables Them and Expunges Them From the Record.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 11.—(Special.)—

In the State Senate today Senator Crowley, Democrat, introduced a resolution calling for the investigation of Simon Guggenheim's alleged purchase of the United States Smelter from Colorado. It created a tremendous sensation and an outburst of oratory. The Senator alluded to the reports in circulation concerning the buying of the Legislature and emphatically declared that for the good name of the State of Colorado action must be taken.

"This is not a Democratic party measure," declared Mr. Crowley, "and I wish to declare that I have no personal prejudice against Mr. Guggenheim, either personally, politically, religiously or otherwise, but I do not want to be characterized as having been a member of a Legislature that had been bought."

Mr. Crowley called attention to the article recently printed in Hildeward's Magazine, purporting to be an interview, in which Mr. Guggenheim admits that he practically bought the Senate by paying the campaign expenses of the members of the present Assembly.

Mr. Crowley declared that it was reported that Mr. Guggenheim had money to secure the Senate prior to the gathering of the Fifteenth General Assembly and that during the Peabody contest it was reported that he spent a large sum of money to further his interests, as much as \$50,000.

"It is further reported," he said, "that Mr. Guggenheim paid the expenses of many of the present members of the Assembly and that he had given smelter stock to them, their wives, fathers and other members of their families. It is further charged that Mr. Guggenheim has been and is even now violating the laws relating to rebates, and this, too, should be investigated, for all his actions, now that these charges are made, may be construed to reflect on the members of this Legislature."

Republican Calls It Rot.

Senator Milton Anferer opened the battle for the opposition and the supporters of Mr. Guggenheim, by declaring that this resolution was all rot and rubbish and that, if ladies were not present, he would characterize it as something worse. A stormy debate followed.

On motion of Mr. Anferer the resolution was tabled by a vote of 18 Republicans to 11 Democrats, a strict party lineup.

Legislators Afraid to Revolt.

The Colorado Springs Gazette, the leading Republican paper of the state outside of Denver, says: "There are few members of the majority of the Legislature who frankly admit that Guggenheim is not the people's enemy, but that his methods are reprehensible. The only excuse for joining in the caucus which induced him is their own helplessness, because they know the chances of success are against them and then, after defeat, would come punishment at the hands of the party bosses."

AGAIN DEMAND INVESTIGATION

Texas Legislators Move New Resolution on Bailey's Record.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 11.—Fourteen members of the Legislature signed a resolution today demanding an investigation of Senator Bailey and Attorney-General Davidson in connection with the reassignment of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company to Texas. The resolution will be debated next Monday, when it is expected both Bailey and Davidson will be present. The House set as a special order for tomorrow morning consideration of a resolution. Early today the House returned to consider the matter in any form, but later the special order was obtained.

Bailey's supporters tonight prepared a resolution which will be offered tomorrow as a substitute for the one now before the body. The substitute seeks to offset the charges made against Bailey in the first resolution, stating that he has admitted all his connections with Places, Kirby and the Tennessee Coal Company and successfully resisted the charges. The Bailey resolution suggests that the Speaker appoint a committee of seven members, who shall pass upon the Bailey-Waters-Pierce oil cases. If they decide there is foundation for the charges they shall report to the Legislature, which can then decide as to the charges to be preferred.

POPE ADDRESSES FRENCH PEOPLE

Says the Church Law Means Spoliation.

PRIESTS SUBJECT TO STATE

Denounces New Law as Organizing Anarchy.

PREDICTS FINAL VICTORY

Encyclical Declares French Government Aims to Destroy Church and De-Christianize France—Comparison With German Law.

ROME, Jan. 11.—The Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, today published the text of an encyclical addressed by the Pope to "our venerable brothers, the cardinals, bishops and clergy, and the French people." In this document the pontiff said his chief object in addressing the faithful in France was to comfort them in their sufferings, which he felt deeply. There was, however, great consolation in the fact that the Catholics of France were united. The French government's declaration of war was not only against the Christian faith, but against all spiritual ideas. The French Catholics must be prepared for all sorts of trials, but they were certain of final victory.

Conary to statements on the subject, the church did not desire a religious war involving violent persecutions. Being a completely and unreservedly loyal mission, the church did not wish to expose herself to war and persecution, as she did not desire to see her children suffering. Regarding the ecclesiastical properties, the encyclical said the Pope had not abandoned them. Why Separation Law is Rejected. The French government had imposed on French Catholics an organization which the church was absolutely unable to accept without imperiling her existence as a divine institution. The church could not accept the separation law, as it would destroy the unity of the church, and as for the proposed cultural associations, they are contrary to the ecclesiastical authority given to the church by the divine founder himself, and the Pope condemned them on account of the material injuries involved at the hands of the government. Besides the law confers no rights on the church, but deprives it of the exercise of worship and possession and administration of church property, which constitute its essential authority. Finally the associations are not only withdrawn from ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but are placed under civil authority. Continuing, the Pope said: "We have been accused of prejudice and intolerance. It has been said that we are not interested in the welfare of the French people, but only in the interests of the church. But this reproach is unjust and unfounded, for while the German law is condemnable on many points, it is not so in all respects. The law is very different. The German law explicitly recognizes the Catholic hierarchy, while the French law denies it. As to the declaration required for public worship, it did not offer the legal guaranty that the church had the right to expect. Nevertheless, to obviate any possible misunderstanding, the church might have tolerated making declarations, but laying down that the clergy shall be only occupants of the churches without any legal status, and without the right to administer them. There is uncertainty as to whether the churches, which are always liable to despoilation, shall or shall not in the meanwhile be at the disposal of the state. The clergy are in the power of the municipality, with the consequent possibility of conflicts in all parts of the country. In addition, the clergy are under the obligation to meet the heaviest expenses, while they have been very effective in advertising the resources of Oregon.

Therefore, we await earnestly the verdict of history, which must be that, with our eyes fixed unceasingly on the transcendent rights of God, we did not intend to humiliate the civil power nor combat a form of government, but only to safeguard the spiritual temple of Christ. All we demanded and demand for the church, of which France is the eldest daughter, is respect for her hierarchy, the inviolability of her property and liberty. If that had been granted the religious peace would not have been disturbed, and the day our demands are heeded the long-for peace will be restored to us. Blessed the People.

The encyclical concludes as follows: "In full confidence that the virgin Mother, who, daughter of our Father, mother of the word, spouse of the Holy Ghost, will obtain for you from the most holy and adorable Trinity better days, from the bottom of our heart we give you, venerable brethren and the whole people, our apostolic benediction."

Paris Papers Say Encyclical Leaves Orders to Church Incomplete. PARIS, Jan. 11.—The newspapers this morning comment at length on the Pope's encyclical. Most of them agree that it shows there is a necessity for negotiations, but the Clerical and anti-Clerical organs disagree regarding who should begin them. The figures consider the document incomplete, and foresees the publication of another giving instructions for the execution of worship. The Clerical declares the encyclical is rich in condolences, but says it does not remedy the situation. The Gaules and Soleil, Clerical, consider the document a clean exposition of the doctrine of leaving a solution of the difficulties to the Civil authorities. The view of the Socialists and Progressives is expressed by the Humanite, which declares that the Pope's sole desire is to sustain the Roman hierarchy's absolute and arbitrary power over every other consideration.

ONLY AGGRAVATE BITTERNESS French See Storm Signal in Encyclical—Government Will Reply. PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Pope's unreserved condemnation of the new separation law, which expected, can only result in further embittering the contest between church and state, and that the disintegration of the empire, which the Pope says was never admissible, was a possibility even under the Concordat. It is expected the government will soon reply to the encyclical, either in the form of a communique or by a declaration in Parliament.

Bishops Must Resist Law. PARIS, January 11.—The eagerly awaited papal encyclical was published here this afternoon. This formally places the seal of official condemnation on the amended church and state separation law, which the Pope says was never admissible, and that the disintegration of the empire, which the Pope says was never admissible, was a possibility even under the Concordat. It is expected the government will soon reply to the encyclical, either in the form of a communique or by a declaration in Parliament.

Episcopals Pray for France. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 11.—The Bishop of the Episcopal Church, Robert Codman, Secretary of the Episcopal Conference, today offered a special prayer in behalf of the Catholic Church in France.

MAKING OREGON KNOWN Among Nation's Rulers. OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Jan. 11.—About 10 days ago Jonathan Bourne telegraphed one of the foremost orchardists of Oregon to select the best fruit to be sent to the Exposition at St. Louis. The fruit was consigned to Jonathan Bourne, Shoreham Hotel, Washington, and the shipping on it was \$33.

Will Not Marry This Trip. PARIS, Jan. 11.—William E. Corey authorized The Associated Press to state he will not marry during his present European trip.

LEAGUE IS LIKE A TWO-HEADED DOG

Independents Snarl and Denounce.

DRISCOLL A TROUBLE-MAKER

Kaleidoscopic Changes in the County Committee.

HMSEN AGAIN AT HELM

Reinstates Own Officers and Throws Out "Bollers"—Municipal League Now Anti-Hearst—Contest Revives Hopes of Office.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—(Special.)—The party of the "common people" is becoming badly snarled up. Already it is split into a Municipal Ownership League, claiming to be the real simple pure article that figured in the mayoralty election of 1905, and two separate and distinct Independent Leagues, each with a state chairman and a county chairman in New York County.

William Randolph Hearst announced in a speech at the City Hall recently that "I will never again be a candidate for office," and this made some misguided people believe that he was through with the political game. However, they entirely overlooked the fact that last summer Mr. Hearst stated, "I am not a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor," and everybody knows that to Mr. Hearst, Mr. Hearst's attorney, "Politicians 'in the know' place a great deal more stress on the speech of Charles E. Shober, Mr. Hearst's attorney, who said: "I believe the Independence League will go steadily on, enlarging its usefulness in the city, in the state and in the Nation."

But before its usefulness can be greatly enlarged it will be necessary for the League to "get together." And they are very far apart at the present time. Driscoll Starts Trouble. All the trouble was started by Timothy Driscoll, who, ever since the organization of the League, has been chairman of the party, called 22 leaders into regular session, personally protested to Mr. Hearst about the folly of endorsing the Tammany candidates for Supreme Court Justices. Driscoll by his action only succeeded in getting himself disliked, and he added to this feeling when he circulated the petition of all kinds of men for all kinds of offices. The bulk of these petitions were thrown out by the Board of Elections, and after the ballots were counted, Mr. Driscoll's pay ceased and he was thrown out of office by the county committee. This county committee consists of the thirty-fifth assembly district leaders. When they were called together and asked to oust Driscoll, they did so by a unanimous vote.

Then Driscoll got busy. He circulated among the district leaders and finally secured the support of a majority of the majority. They held a meeting, rescinded all they had done, and installed Driscoll in charge. But the average Independence League leader in the most accommodating man in the world. He is willing to oblige anybody. Ex-Congressman Shober, who was in charge of the machinery of the party, called 22 leaders into regular meeting and they gravely decided that the original action putting Driscoll outside the League was perfectly correct. Whereupon 21 of the 22 district leaders gathered and adopted resolutions eulogizing Driscoll and 11 met the next day and denounced him.

All They Need Is Hall-Rent. The fact that each faction always had a majority is easily explained. The committee is roughly divided into ten Driscoll men and ten loyal Hearst adherents, with 15 others who could not resist the temptation to meet and orate, and who cheerfully "voluntarized" themselves on Monday and cheerfully denounced themselves on Tuesday. Wherefore the deduction can be made that anybody who has the price to hire a hall can control the Independence League County Committee until the next man with hall rent comes along.

Encouraged by his frequent successes, the ambitious Driscoll cast his greedy eyes upon the State Committee. A section in the league bylaws provides that "on the first Tuesday in January, the State Committee shall meet to organize." Forty members shall constitute a quorum." Charles Ihmsen, chairman of the State Committee, was on the ocean, homeward bound, on New Year's day. Nobody else thought of the bylaw except Driscoll. The State Committee is composed of 150 members, and it was the easiest thing in the world to get 40 of them to join in a revolt. Driscoll had 49. He could probably have landed 30, had he desired.

This body of untried politicians descended upon the City Hall, but was held a meeting in the corridors, much to the discomfort of guests, and elected League headquarters. Consequently they held a meeting in the corridors, much to the discomfort of guests, and elected Ex-Assemblyman Thomas F. Long chair-

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May Propose New Law. "This would have no material effect upon the Union Pacific policy. The Union Pacific ownership of these stocks is chiefly of an investment nature, and will be a small matter, as it could invest in other securities paying an equally good return. "Aside from these issues, the chances of the stock interests of Commerce Commission will recommend further legislation governing railroad corporations, attempting probably to define the scope of their financial operations and the power which may be vested in any one official. "If the commission orders the Union Pacific to sell its Southern Pacific stock, there is little doubt that the order will be contested to the last ditch by the Harriman people, just as the Northern Securities case was contested in the courts for several years."

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