

**SENSATION IN LEGISLATURE**

**Chicago Woman Attempts to Kill Member in Springfield, Ill.**

The woman who created a sensational scene in the State Capitol in Springfield, Ill., this day, threatening to kill Representative Lee O'Neill Brown of La Salle County, was arrested and admitted the affair had been planned by Brown's enemies in the House. She gave her name as Florence Miller and claims to live in Chicago. Brown, who is minority leader in the House, from the first declared that the woman's threat to kill him was a political plot.

The woman, who at first gave her name as Elen Chyste, was arrested in a rooming house at 4th and Jefferson streets in company with Michael Giblin of Chicago, stenographer for the minority side. The pair will be held by the local authorities pending investigation.

The woman says that the plot was laid last October in the College Inn, Chicago. She refused to give the names of the men who promised to reimburse her for her work, but says they are prominent Democratic politicians.

She also admits she is the woman who visited Brown in his office in Ottawa last fall, and took poison in order to avoid arrest. To the police she said: "I came to Springfield for the purpose of running Brown politically. I was to do anything that would bring notoriety to the Democratic leader."

To those about the State House when the attack was attempted the young woman appeared to be very much in earnest. "I want to see Lee O'Neill Brown," said she. "I want to kill him. Let me in."

The angry words caused the doorkeepers to act promptly, and as she mounted the platform on the floor of the House he was taken in charge by Michael Giblin, stenographer of the minority, and forced out of the hall. She was hustled into an elevator and taken to the ground floor. Her cries rent the air and it was with difficulty that she was taken out the east door. Her cries for aid attracted a large crowd and Giblin hurried her two blocks from the State House, where she was put in a carriage and driven away.

**NEVADA RAPS THE PRESIDENT**

**California Is Urged to Act Against the Japs in Spite of Him.**

An anti-Japanese resolution was introduced in the Assembly of the Nevada Legislature the other day which, it is believed, will be passed. The resolution was adopted in committee of the whole. After stating that the Japanese are acquiring lands and property in this and other States, the resolution says:

"The President has seen fit to take advantage of his high office to the extent of attempting to coerce and intimidate legislation in California upon this subject, and, whereas, we view with alarm this attempted encroachment of the government on State rights, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the people of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do hereby recommend to the State of California to pay no attention whatever to the admonishing of the President in this particular, but go ahead and enact such stringent measures as will absolutely stop further the encroachment of the Japanese and the further acquiring of foothold in this nation, and

"Whereas, We believe there is no danger of war with the Japanese, as is advanced by those who oppose our views, but we believe that if we must have war with the Japanese Empire, sooner or later, now is a better time to lay down terms to that empire and teach those arrogant people that American rights cannot be encroached upon and they cannot never will be allowed or given an opportunity to acquire a foothold in this country or to assimilate with our race, and we further censure Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the United States, for his so-called interference in attempting to deprive the citizens of the great commonwealth of California by threats and coercion from exercising their lawful rights of protecting themselves from the Japanese horde, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our representatives in Congress urging them to use their influence in enacting an exclusion act against the Japanese and Chinese which will perpetually exclude them from coming into this country."

**GOVERNOR INDICTED FOR FRAUD**

**Haskell of Oklahoma Charged with Conspiracy to Get Indian Lots.**

Governor Charles N. Haskell of Oklahoma was indicted by the Federal grand jury, which reported Wednesday afternoon, for conspiracy in connection with the scheduling of Muskogee townsite lots. The maximum penalty is \$10,000 fine and two years in the penitentiary.

Six other men, prominent in the affairs of Oklahoma, were indicted at the same time. They were C. W. Turner, A. Z. English, F. B. Severs, W. R. Eaton, W. T. Hutchinson, and J. W. Hill, all of Muskogee. English is now at Los Angeles, Cal. Bond in each case was fixed at \$50,000.

The indictments were returned under Section 5440 of the Federal Statutes, which reads as follows: "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States or to defraud the United States in any manner and for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to affect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not more than \$10,000 fine or to imprisonment not to exceed two years, or to both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

The men will be brought to trial immediately, their case being heard before Judge Campbell at this term of court.

**Wants Mileage Grant Stopped.** Representative Cox (Ind.) proposes that the mileage, at the rate of 20 cents a mile, now allowed to United States Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress, shall be withdrawn. By means of a bill introduced by him Mr. Cox desires to have the mileage section of the statutes repealed.

**Planned Destroy Department Store.** Fire destroyed Here a department store, R. J. Bally's, next market and the postoffice, and damaged several other buildings in Wishek, N. D. The total loss was \$200,000.

**GOVERNMENT WILL SUE TO PROTECT JAPANESE**

**Bill Barring the Orientals from Schools Will Be Attacked If It Becomes Law.**

**ASTONISHMENT IN THE CAPITAL**

**Radical Action by California Surprise to President—Congressmen Uphold Legislature.**

Astonishment is written over the face of official Washington because of the action taken by the California Assembly in passing the Japanese school-segregation act. It was the chief topic of conversation at one of the cabinet meetings and is generally discussed wherever officialdom meets. It can be stated on high authority that the administration is ready to meet the emergency which has so unexpectedly arisen, and that the procedure of the administration will be as follows:

**Reconsideration Is Sought.** To obtain, if possible, a reconsideration of the vote by which the Assembly issued the segregation act.

To obtain its defeat in the California Senate in the event the bill passes the Assembly.

To persuade Governor Gillett of California to veto the bill in the event it passes both houses.

However, should the segregation act become the law of California, the attorney general will be instructed at once to bring suit in the Federal courts to annul the act on the ground that it is a violation of the treaty rights of Japan and therefore unconstitutional.

It also can be said that if the present program is adhered to and the attitude of Japan is understood, Ambassador Takahira of Japan will not make any official representations at the State department regarding the action taken by the California Legislature until, at least, the proposed bill becomes a law. Japan maintains the greatest faith in the ability of the Federal government to curb undue State activity against its citizens in California and elsewhere, and will add no fuel to the flames.

**Action Shock to Washington.**

The action of the California Assembly fell like a blow between the eyes on the President, the Japanese ambassador, and all others officially interested. It was presumed by all that when the San Francisco segregation question was settled satisfactorily two years ago the school segregation question was settled for all time. When the California Senate a few days ago refused to pass the alien land law, which was considered the least objectionable of all anti-Japanese laws pending in the Legislature, official Washington began to congratulate itself that the threatened trouble had been bridged. For this reason the latest action was astounding.

California members in Congress, almost to a man, uphold the action of their Legislature. They declare it is truly representative of the sentiment in the State, and that the sooner Japan is made acquainted with this sentiment the better for all concerned.

**ROOSEVELT VETOES CENSUS BILL**

**Sends Message Urging Appointment by Competitive Examination.**

The President sent a special message to the House Friday vetoing the census bill. The message said in part:

"I herewith return without approval H. R. 16,954, entitled 'An Act to Provide for the Thirtieth and Subsequent Decennial Censuses.' I do this with extreme reluctance, because I fully realize the importance of supplying the director of the census at an early date as possible with the force necessary to the carrying on of his work. But it is of high consequence to the country that the statistical work of the census shall be conducted with entire accuracy. This is as important from the standpoint of business and industry as from the scientific standpoint. It is therefore, in my judgment, essential that the result should not be open to the suspicion of bias on political and personal grounds; that it should not be open to the reasonable suspicion of being a waste of the people's money and a fraud.

"Section 7 of the act provides in effect that appointments to the census shall be under the spoils system, for this is the real meaning of the provision that they shall be subject only to non-competitive examination. The proviso is added that they shall be selected without regard to political party affiliation. But there is only one way to guarantee that they shall be selected without regard to politics and on merit, and that is by choosing them after competitive examination from the lists of eligibles provided by the Civil Service Commission."

There is unquestionably a large and influential sentiment in favor of passing the bill over the President's veto. If the veto were overridden the bill would, of course, remain as it is and appointments outside of civil service rules would stand, which would be a very grateful condition to many members of Congress, who believe in as many personal appointments as possible.

**MAN AND GIRL SLAY IN COURT.**

**Texas and Sister Shoot Merchant She Aboard and Three Others.** James Smith, one of four men shot in the District courtroom at Gatesville, Tex., by Miss Verna Ware and her brother, is dead. James Ross, another victim of the Ware's bullets, probably will die. The men were shot with steel-clad bullets. John Hanes, who was shot at the same time, died on the spot. Hanes, who was a merchant, was charged with betraying Miss Ware. The feeling at Gatesville is reported as running high.

**WORK OF CONGRESS**

The Senate Friday concluded consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of about eleven and a half millions of dollars. A conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to. It appropriates \$12,900 for the "purchase, care and maintenance of automobiles for the President," and \$150,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue to combat the foot and mouth disease in horses and cattle. A resolution was adopted directing posts and various phases of army administration. Private claimants by the score had their hearings in the House, the whole session being given over to their consideration. Mr. Mann provoked the House to laughter by questioning the value of two Kentucky thoroughbred horses, and charged that the committee had accepted the valuation of the animals as fixed by "an idiot." Mr. Hepburn of Iowa protested against reservations of objections to bills, claiming that objections should be made outright or not at all. Mr. Mason (Ark.), who was doing much of the reserving, declared that his sole object was to elicit explanations which would enable him to "object intelligently." The Speaker became involved in the controversy and was called upon to make a ruling and then Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) threw the House into an uproar by charging that the rules prohibited "a square deal" to claimants. He grew so vehement that the Speaker ordered a deputy sergeant at arms to require him to take his seat. The President's message vetoing the census bill was read just before the House adjourned, and no action was taken on it.

The splendid qualities of mind and character of the late Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, thirty-five years a United States Senator, and eight years a member of the House of Representatives, were the subject of many eulogies in the Senate Saturday. The delivery of the eulogies consumed the entire day. After devoting almost its entire session to the consideration of the subject the House of Representatives passed a bill making several amendments to the national bankruptcy law. Mr. Clayton (Ala.) made a desperate but unsuccessful attempt to repeal the law. The bill is designed to correct certain inequalities in the administration of the bankruptcy law, and amends the act regulating the duties and compensation of receivers in order to prevent excessive fees. It also provides that any moneyed business or commercial corporation, except a municipal railroad or banking corporation, can file a petition for bankruptcy, thereby eliminating the discrepancies which heretofore existed where some court decisions barred many corporations in one circuit which would be admitted in bankruptcy in another. It confers ancillary jurisdiction so that all the assets of the estate can be marshaled substantially in one court, thereby obviating the filing of suits in different courts where the property might happen to lie.

After a brief legislative session Monday the Senate closed its doors and devoted the day to a further consideration of the nomination of William D. Crum to be collector of customs for the port of Charleston, S. C. In the House of Representatives practically the entire session was given over to the consideration of bills pertaining to the District of Columbia. A message from the President was read recommending a law requiring ocean-going vessels to be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus.

The Senate Tuesday became involved in a discussion of the type of canal that should be constructed at Panama. Senator Kittredge, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, precipitated the debate by bringing in an adverse report on the Hopkins bill authorizing the issuance of bonds to the extent of \$500,000,000 for the construction of the canal. Reading a statement of expenditures up to date, he declared the completion of the lock canal would cost \$400,000,000, and insisted that a great mistake had been made in not adhering to the plan for the building of a sea level waterway, which he said would be cheaper than the lock canal. Senators Foraker and Teller joined in the belief that a sea level canal should be constructed, and Mr. Kittredge said it was not too late to abandon the lock project. For nearly six hours the House discussed the bill materially changing the methods of administering the Panama canal zone and construction of the canal. Amendments almost without number were aimed at the measure, but with one or two exceptions they failed of adoption. Consideration of the bill was completed, but because of a threatened roll call by the opponents of the measure and the hour being late, Mr. Mann, having it in charge, did not ask for a vote.

**NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.**

**Fire in a five-story brick building on Pearl street, New York, caused largely by tobacco dealers, caused a loss of \$100,000. The heaviest loser is the American Tobacco Sample and Supply Company.**

**The large glass case containing the model of the old frigate Constitution and the engrossed petition signed by more than 30,000 citizens asking the preservation of the old warship, has been removed from the Secretary of the Navy's reception room to the museum at the Washington navy yard.**

**A woman of New Orleans has informed the Mayor of that city that she knows the whereabouts of the death masks of Napoleon, which disappeared mysteriously from the city half about 25 years ago.**

**Commander Jefferson Brown, engineer corps, U. S. N., retired, who served during the Civil War under Admiral Farragut, died of pleuro-pneumonia at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 67 years.**

**Proceedings were begun at Pittsburg by the federal authorities to annul the naturalization papers of Councilman Edward Sherven on the ground that he perjured himself in taking out his first papers.**

**\$400,000 Forger Pleads Guilty.** Fred B. Signor, accused of forging notes amounting to \$400,000, with the name of James A. Murray, the Montegony, capitalist, pleaded guilty in Oakland, Cal.

**POLITICS RULES IN NOTED MURDER TRIAL**

**Tennessee in Bitter Fight Over Slaying of Senator Edward W. Carmack.**

**BRINGS STATE PROHIBITION.**

**Factions Line Up on Guilt of the Accused Men and Battle Will Be to the Finish.**

"Our State is passing through the shadows. Her people are divided. We have fallen into the habit of distrust, suspicion and accusation." These words, uttered feelingly by Governor M. R. Patterson of Tennessee in his second inaugural address, had reference to the trial of Colonel Duncan M. Cooper, Robin Cooper and John Sharp, former sheriff, who are charged with the murder of Edward W. Carmack, who represented his State six years in the United States Senate. The sentiment echoed back from every part of the State, and more than ever it focused the mind and the thought of Tennessee on the stirring drama that has been going on at Nashville. The trial is more than a battle for the forfeit or saving of life. In the background is a great political play, wherein the characters clash and tense feelings are at odds. What the end may be nobody knows, but into the words of Governor Patterson here quoted are read not only a statement of fact, but a prophecy—each watcher of the play his own prophet.

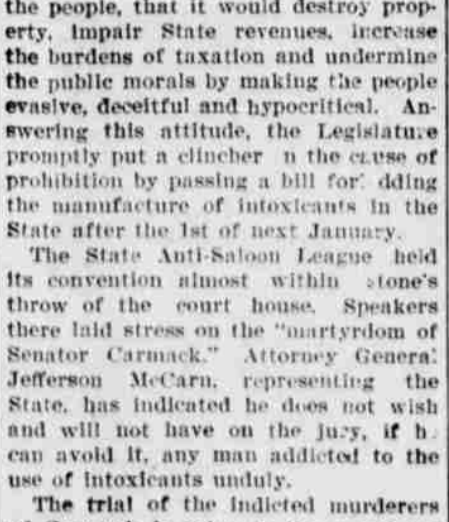
By common consent it is agreed that State-wide prohibition would not have been brought about at this time if Carmack, its most conspicuous champion, had not fallen victim to the bullets of a man who had opposed him and his cause. It was the slaying of Carmack that brought this unexpected climax to the bitterest fight the State had ever known. On Jan. 12 the Senate passed by 20 to 13 a bill prohibiting the sale of liquor within four miles of any schoolhouse in the State. The next day the House endorsed the same bill, 62 to 25. Governor Patterson vetoed the bill and, with more positiveness than before, each house voted to place it on the statute books where it stands today, effective July 1 next. Governor Patterson gave as his reason for blue-penciling the measure that it was hostile to the doctrine of self-government, that it set aside the recorded will of



**ROBIN COOPER**



**COLONEL DUNCAN COOPER**



**SEN. E. W. CARMACK**

the people, that it would destroy property, impair State revenues, increase the burdens of taxation and undermine the public morals by making the people enervate, deceitful and hypocritical. Answering this attitude, the Legislature promptly put a clincher in the case of prohibition by passing a bill for the manufacture of intoxicants in the State after the 1st of next January.

The State Anti-Saloon League held its convention almost within stone's throw of the court house. Speakers there laid stress on the "martrydom" of Senator Carmack. Attorney General Jefferson McCann, representing the State, has indicated he does not wish and will not have on the jury, if he can avoid it, any man addicted to the use of intoxicants unly.

The trial of the indicted murderers of Carmack is going to be one of the most bitterly contested in the history of the entire nation. On every hand there are charges of a packed jury. Charges, countercharges and affidavits flew thick during the selection of the jury, and it was necessary to bring hundreds of tamenmen up for examination before the necessary twelve men could be found.

While a large number of tamenmen have been examined and excused as ineligible, much of the time has been consumed in passing upon the character of prospective jurors, especially as relates to their habits of drinking or abstinence. It will be the endeavor of the defense, it is predicted, to show that the shooting of Carmack was done in self-defense.

**AT LAST WE HAVE A CHANCE TO BEAT THE TRUSTS.**



**FARMERS TO RAISE PRICE.**

**Form an Association to Make Chicago Pay Well for Milk.**

Five hundred milk-producing farmers of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, the men who supply Chicago with milk, "raise of the devil" and the price of milk at a meeting in the Sherman House in Chicago. To say that they "raised the devil" is to quote their own words and to typify the meeting which eventually resulted in the organization of the Milk Producers' Protective Association. This body will serve notice on the people of Chicago, that if they insist on having expensive, absolutely pure sanitary milk, according to the requirements of the new milk or-

**TRUST CAN'T COLLECT DEBT.**

**Violator of Sherman Act Cannot Demand Payment of Bills.**

The case of the Continental Wall Paper Company vs. Lewis Voigt & Sons of Cincinnati was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in Voigt's favor. The suit was brought by the company on a debt of \$57,000, the payment of which was resisted on the ground that the paper company is a trust. In effect the decision holds that an admitted trust, organized contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law, cannot use the court to collect debts.

It was represented that Voigt had bought over \$200,000 worth of paper on which he had paid 50 per cent more than he would have had to pay if there had been competition. It was also set out that the Continental company had been organized to conduct the business of the various wall paper factories of the United States and that Voigt, as a jobber in its products, had been compelled to sign a strict agreement on the threat that if he did not do so paper would be sold to him and that it would be made impossible for him to continue in business. In a demurrer the company admitted that it was a trust and still contended that it could properly collect debts due it.

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the application of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York for a rehearing. The case involved the validity of the 80-cent gas law and was recently decided against the company and in favor of the law. The company made application for a rehearing on the ground that the decree of the court was inconsistent with some of the conclusions set out in the opinion. The effect of the latest decision is to leave standing Judge Peckham's decision.

**FIVE HURT IN CLASS RIOT.**

**Valparaiso University Boys Suffer Seriously at Climax of Battle.**

With one student dying, and four others seriously injured, officials of Valparaiso, Ind., University are trying to hush up details of a class rush that is declared to have been one of the most serious in the history of Middle Western colleges. Cass L. Wolfer, president of a scientific department class, is under the care of four physicians, but it is feared he cannot live. He was trampled on and kicked by half a hundred students at the climax of the rush. He was taken unconscious from the field. The rush was the culmination of a two-day fight between the scientific and law departments at the school. Snarling under perial defeat the first night 150 "scientists" under the leadership of Wolfer stormed the law building. In the first charge Wolfer tripped and fell under the flying column of boys. More than fifty students passed over him before it was discovered that the injured boy was the leader of the rush. Meantime the law students met the rush and fought a general battle. In this four boys are said to have suffered serious injuries. The police stopped the fight and cleared the field. Extraordinary efforts to suppress the story of the rush were made by the authorities at the college. The names of all the victims except Wolfer were kept secret.

**Sees Child Eaten by Lion.** Her 2-year-old child killed by a monster mountain lion, and the beast devouring one of the legs, which it had torn from its socket, was the sight that Mrs. Chris Brown of Delaware, Cal., beheld when she entered the family tent, four miles from the Hotel Delmar, the other evening. The mother screamed and the lion tackled out and disappeared.

**John Gilmer Speed a Suicide.** John Gilmer Speed, author and journalist, committed suicide in his boarding house at Mendham, N. J., by shooting himself through the right temple. He left no explanation of his act.

**Buried Alive in Cemetery.** One man was killed, two almost smothered to death, and two others slightly injured by a cave-in of an excavation for a vault in Graveland Cemetery, Akron, Ohio. Michael Jennings, 55, of Chicago, was buried under four feet of earth. His dead body was not recovered for more than half an hour.

**Work for 8,000 Men Assured.** Employment for 8,000 men will be provided within the next two weeks by the Pressed Steel Car Company near Pittsburgh and the Standard Steel Car Company at Butler, Pa. The former will give employment to 5,000 men, while the Standard will employ 3,000 men.

**Mills Close 1,200 Out of Work.** The factories of the American Rubber Company at East Cambridge shut down for a month. Twelve hundred hands are employed there. The reason assigned is the lack of demand for rubber boots and shoes owing to the open winter.

**FANS THE JAPANESE DANGER.**

**California Lower House Passes Measure Providing for Separate Schools.**

The lower house of the California Legislature by a vote of 46 to 23 passed Grove L. Johnson's bill compelling Japanese to attend separate public schools—the one measure of all those proposed, most calculated to arouse the ire of the Japanese—and within an hour Governor Gillett had received a telegram of protest from President Roosevelt.

"What is this rumor that the California Legislature has passed a bill excluding Japanese children from the public schools?" The President telegraphed. "This is the most offensive bill of all, and in my judgment is clearly unconstitutional, and we should at once have to test it in the courts. Can it be stopped in the Legislature or by veto?"

Governor Gillett at once telegraphed an answer to the President, but he refused to make its contents public. The bill passed, which was one of three anti-Japanese measures introduced by Assemblyman Grove L. Johnson, places the Japanese in the same classification with other Asiatics and inserts the word "Japanese" in the present State statute providing for the segregation in separate schools of "Mongolian" children.

By this action the lower house of the Legislature has taken the step which the Board of Education of San Francisco intended to take two years ago, but which was abandoned after the board and former Mayor Eugene E. Schmitt were called to Washington and had had several conferences with President Roosevelt.

**FOURTH GIRL IS SLAIN.**

**Finger Marks of Large Hand Show How Murders Were Committed.**

For the second time within a fortnight and the fourth time in a little more than two years, the strangled body of a girl, young and attractive, was found in Dayton, Ohio, Friday, finger marks about the throat made by a gigantic hand showing the manner of her death.

For the fourth time since the series of murders began, the police are completely baffled in their efforts to apprehend the murderer, and the women of Dayton, terrified before, no longer venture out unescorted even in the daytime. At least two of the murders, all of which followed atrocious mistreatment, were committed in the broad light of day, and in spite of many arrests it is known that the slayer still walks the streets of the city. At any moment his maniacal lust for blood may come upon him again, and another Dayton's daughters may be his next victim.

The latest victim was Lizzie Fulhart, 18 years old. Her body was dragged from a cistern in the rear of a vacant house, but marks on her throat and body showed the manner of her death. The young woman, who was very pretty, came there on Jan. 29 to look for employment, and was staying with her aunt, Mrs. Samuel Deeters. The body was found by Charles O. Weaver, a contractor. Around the head was a burial bag, and the indications were that the girl had been lured into the unoccupied house and murdered, after being kept a prisoner no one knows how long, and that finally her body was carried to the cistern and buried in it.

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