

Domestic Tragedy Of The Browns And Bradleys.

CONDITION IS STILL CRITICAL

Physicians Say, However, That Arthur Brown's Chances for Recovery Have Improved.

PERITONITIS IS FEARED.

Wounded Man Has Not Given Out A Statement Since He Went On the Operating Table.

Arrangements for the Defense of Mrs. Bradley Have Been Made—She Remains in Custody of Police.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.—The condition of former Senator Brown was reported at noon today as follows: "Slight symptoms of improvement, possibility that he may live." But as in all cases of gunshot wounds in abdomen, the danger of septic complications is exceedingly great. While operation may be satisfactory and



FORMER SENATOR ARTHUR BROWN. Who Fell at the Hands of the Woman He Had Outraged and Dishonored for Years Past.

temperature nearly normal, 10 minutes may change the situation at any moment.

CHANCES SLIGHT. One of the most eminent surgeons of the Capitol City said this afternoon: "I regard the patient's chance for recovery in such cases as about one in 20 when a patient is of vigorous constitution and below middle age. I know Senator Brown slightly and from his appearance and his age, in connection with reported habits, I look upon his chances for life as extremely slight."

In spite of statements of emergency hospital authorities at noon, no one who has talked with the physicians there since Saturday night believes that he can possibly recover. He has been semi-conscious only occasionally during the past 36 hours and this state of semi-sopor is a very grave symptom in spite of the fact that temperature and pulse are reported to be nearly normal. All visitors are excluded, even his son and daughter who arrived yesterday were allowed to see him only for a few moments and physicians positively refuse to permit him to be questioned even by police authorities during his infrequent lucid periods.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Former Senator Arthur Brown of Utah, who was shot and seriously wounded Saturday last by Mrs. Anna M. Bradley, still remains in a critical condition. It was stated at the emergency hospital that he had passed a fairly comfortable night, and that his chances for recovery had improved considerably.

There are symptoms of peritonitis, which the physicians fear may lead to blood poisoning.

HAS MADE NO STATEMENT. Mr. Brown has not given out any statement since he went on the operating table at the hospital, and the doctors will not permit anyone to see him.

Mr. Gunn of Helena, who came to Washington with Mr. Brown to appear before the supreme court, called upon him at the hospital several times, but was denied admittance to Mrs. Brown's rooms.

An elderly woman who refused to give her name to the hospital attendants, asked to see Mr. Brown. The woman said that she is an aunt of the late Senator. She was heavily veiled, and her face was not visible. She was accompanied by a man who is a reporter on a morning newspaper there, and his son, Arthur Brown, Jr., a student in the University of Chicago, arrived tonight and saw his father for a moment.

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WOMAN HYSTERICAL. Mrs. Bradley was taken from the first precinct police station to the House of Detention at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. She was hysterical all day. She made frequent inquiries as to the condition of her victim. Her attorneys say she is on the verge of collapse. She was in conference with her lawyers for more than two hours today and they directed that she see no one except Senator Sutherland and her physician.

OFFERS OF MONEY. According to the police, a number of prominent western politicians have notified her they are willing to furnish money for her defense. Several local restaurants today telephoned the matron at the House of Detention that they would gladly serve Mrs. Bradley's meals free of cost. A representative of the Salvation Army also offered assistance. She will not be given a preliminary hearing until the extent of Mr. Brown's injuries are known.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEFENSE. Arrangements are being perfected today for the defense of Mrs. Bradley both by Salt Lake and Washington attorneys. A local firm of lawyers, Borch & Bagley, and they communicated with Judge A. E. L. Leckie of the law firm of Leckie, Fulton & Cox of Washington. He is now in charge of Mrs. Bradley's case and has prohibited further communication with her on the part of reporters.

The account of what happened at the Hotel Raleigh in Washington where Senator Brown was shot at 3:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon is given follows by the Associated Press dispatches: Mrs. Bradley arrived shortly after

costume including her hat. One of her hands was gloved. Senator Brown, as Mr. Tally stooped over him to inquire what the matter was, was feebly indicated Mrs. Bradley and remarked calmly "she shot me." A hurried examination of the wound was made by Mr. Tally. In opening his coat and waistcoat he discovered that a bullet had penetrated his abdomen. He sent for some brandy and poured it down Senator Brown's throat. The wounded man was growing rapidly weaker, and Mr. Tally directed the sergeant to summon the emergency hospital ambulance.

Senator Brown, despite the shock of the wound, retained consciousness. He made no statement to Mr. Tally beyond the one indicating that he had been shot by Mrs. Bradley.

WOMAN REFUSED TO LEAVE. The woman continued in the room while Mr. Tally was attending to Senator Brown, but offered no assistance. Finally Mr. Tally ordered her to leave the room, but she declined with absolute coolness.

"I will remain here," she said. "I am the mother of his two children." Mr. Tally was too busy administering to Senator Brown to attempt to enforce his order, but in glancing about the room he discovered a revolver lying on the bureau. He put it into his pocket and later turned it over to the police. It was a 32-calibre weapon.

When arrested Mrs. Bradley made no resistance. She was asked for a statement of the incident, but referred all those who inquired to Senator Sutherland of Utah.

"Senator Brown had been a guest at the Raleigh since Dec. 5," said Mr. Tally, "having come here to argue a case before the United States supreme court. The case was expected to be called Monday. Mrs. Bradley arrived today just before noon. She registered as A. E. Brown and was assigned a room in the usual way. So far as I am aware she made no inquiry about Senator Brown, and no one about the hotel knew that they even were acquainted with each other. How she found his room, which merely happened to be on the same floor as her own, although the two apartments were some distance removed from each other, I do not know. Only Senator Brown and Mrs. Bradley knew anything of their meeting and, to me at least, neither one of them vouchsafed the slightest explanation."

"GENTLE POLYGAMY." A special dispatch to the "News" from Washington today says that the bullet did not perforate Senator Brown's bowels, and that it was located in the pelvic bones. Before the operation Senator Brown dictated telegrams to his daughter at Columbus, summoning her to the bedside, and to Annie Adams, mother of Maud Adams, telling her that he had been shot.

A good deal of comment is likely to follow the affair, in which the case will be confused with Mormon polygamy. In an interview Mrs. Bradley gave it out that this was "gentle" polygamy, and not Mormon.

DEATH HOURLY EXPECTED. The name of Senator Arthur Brown is on almost every tongue up and down Main street today. News of his death is awaited with more curiosity than pity, and the queries expressed as to the outcome show more concern to learn the facts than to express indignation against the woman, who shot him, or sympathy for the victim.

Nearly everyone knew Senator Brown. Today they are telling how he was one of the greater "ring generals" of the Utah bar and are telling how he was born with a brilliant intellect and no sense of moral obligations, while there was the keenest sense of financial obligations. His bond was never any better than his word, and his financial affairs, it is thought, will be found in the finest of shape.

With the good things about him, that kept him in public life, and kept him many friends despite himself, there are many stories which show not so much moral depravity, as a sense of moral responsibility and duty.

Old residents will recall the fact that Senator Brown went almost insane with anger when he was arrested while rooming with Mrs. Bradley and fairly tore around the city streets. There were no witnesses to the shooting, but a maid heard the shots and at once notified the management.

CLAIMS JUSTIFICATION. According to her statement tonight at the police station, where she talked freely with the newspaper men, Mrs. Bradley came to Washington to demand that Senator Brown marry her. She said that their relations were well known in Salt Lake.

"I asked him if he was going to do the right thing by me," she said, maintaining remarkable composure. "In reply he put on his overcoat and started to leave the room, and I shot him. I abhor acts of this character, but in this case it was fully justified."

While expressing no sorrow for her act, she declared that she was glad to know that Senator Brown might recover. "I was practically penniless when I got here today," she said, "having only \$1.25, and after paying the cabman all the money I had in the world was \$1."

URGED BROWN TO MARRY HER. She said she urged Senator Brown to marry her, that he had been instrumental in the divorce between her husband and herself, and that as his wife was dead he could do the "right thing" by her. This, she said, he refused to do.

Mrs. Bradley is a brunette, about 35 years old and frail. Her first act after being taken to the police station was to send for Senator Sutherland of Utah, who called on her tonight and had a long talk with her. Senator Sutherland regretted being brought into the case, but said that Mrs. Bradley had sent for him because he was the only man here whom she knew. To him she unbosomed herself and told the story of her relations with Senator Brown. She related that two of her children, one her daughter and one her son, were her parents to Senator Brown, and that she had named one of them after him. Mrs. Bradley was reluctant to speak of her former husband, but questioning brought out the fact that he was living in Nevada with a second wife by whom he has several children. Further questioning disclosed the fact that Mrs. Bradley had been married to her first husband for two years, 1904 to 1902, had served as secretary to the state Republican committee and also at one time was editor of the official organ of the state federation of women's clubs. She declared that she had a sister in the newspaper business in Salt Lake, but that she would not communicate with members of her family because she knew that they would come to her assistance. Up to a late hour tonight she had not obtained counsel.

"SHE SHOT ME." Manager Theodore J. Tally of the Raleigh was notified of the shooting within two or three minutes after it occurred, and hurried to Senator Brown's room. He found Brown fully dressed, lying on the floor in the center of the room, his face pale and his hands near the dresser. She was sitting in street



MRS. ANNIE M. BRADLEY. As She Looked When She Became the Bride of Clarence A. Bradley, From Whom She Was Divorced.

Senator Brown did not seem to feel the community's sentiments in this regard. He flaunted every one of his private family matters before the public and refused to be frozen out of the life into which his brilliant mental powers had admitted him. He was kindly in the extreme to young lawyers. Many of the hopeful youngsters at the bar have received many a lift from him, and among those who were closely in touch with him are Asst. County Atty. William Hanson, County Atty. Parley P. Christensen, Atty. David M. Haigh and a number of others.

BEGINNING OF THE END. The affair with Mrs. Bradley is only one of a series of love affairs in which Brown demonstrated his peculiar view of moral obligations. He was born in the village of Schoolcraft, Mich., March 8, 1848. He graduated from Antioch college, Ohio, in 1872, and from the Michigan law course in 1884. He was admitted to the Michigan bar in this year and soon began to show that power in generalship that won him so many cases in this state. He practiced there for 15 years, and had extensive success that brought his name into prominence. Then began the public scandals that finally terminated at Washington when he was brought to death's door by the third woman whom he had wooed.

After some months of peace, Brown returned to Salt Lake and Mrs. Bradley followed from the Idaho ranch, where she had been living. Both took up their residence at the Independence hotel, on west Third south street.

Upon the death of Mrs. Brown the old relations with Mrs. Bradley were resumed and the woman assumed the name of Mrs. Arthur Brown.

Mrs. Bradley apparently was infatuated with Brown. Before the death of the wronged wife Mrs. Bradley was offered \$5,000 in any part of the city and \$100 a month if she would relinquish her claims on Brown. This she refused and sustained herself and children on next to nothing.

It was an open secret before Arthur Brown left for Washington two weeks ago that Mrs. Bradley threatened to kill Brown if he would not marry her and right her with the world.

THREAT TO KILL. Before Brown left for Washington he is said to have said to an associate, "If she shoots me, my will is in the safe over there." This was in reply to the statement made by him by his associate that Mrs. Bradley had a gun and was going to kill him.

Mrs. Bradley called at the office here a week ago on Saturday and was told that Arthur Brown had gone to Washington. Previous to this arrangements had been made to send her and the children to San Francisco. She left, ostensibly for the coast on a ticket purchased for her at the instance of Brown. At Ogden, however, she telephoned to the ticket office in Salt Lake that issued the transportation and asked for authority to let it change for one to east. This was given and she ultimately arrived in Washington on Saturday with \$1.25 in her possession, determined to make Brown marry her or else shoot him.

She shot him.

WOMAN PLEADS GUILTY. Mrs. Brown promptly employed private detective to shadow the pair and they were again arrested on the old charge. This was in the fall of 1902.

Upon being arraigned both waived preliminary hearing and they were held for the district court. Subsequently Mrs. Bradley electrified all in the court room by coolly pleading guilty to the charge of immorality with Arthur Brown. The senator, however, pleaded "not guilty" and stood trial. The evidence against him was strong, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Bradley was released on her own recognizance and was never brought up for sentence.

Shortly afterwards another child was born to Mrs. Bradley, and Arthur Brown is said to have later acknowledged that he was the parent. The child was named Clarence A. Bradley.

Bradley-Brown Scandal. Husband Driven to Drink and Finally Goes to Prison. The relations between Arthur Brown and Mrs. Anna Bradley for several years past have been public scandal in Utah and Idaho. Since the day the two defendants were introduced by Mrs. Brown until the culmination last Saturday in Washington, D. C., sensation has followed sensation, leaving in its trail two wrecked homes.

Thirteen years ago Anna Madison and Clarence A. Bradley were happily wedded. Bradley was a bright young man and held a position of trust with the Rio Grande Western. Mrs. Bradley was a talented and accomplished young woman well known in political and women's club circles. Two children were the issue from the union and all was serene until one day Mrs. Bradley was introduced to Arthur Brown, the wife of the latter. Subsequent developments saw Bradley on the downy path taking solace in drink. Things went from bad to worse and Bradley was frequently arrested for drunkenness. Finally he endeavored to brace up and went to Nevada. For a time he filled several positions acceptably. It was while working for the Nevada California & Oregon railroad that he took to gambling at Reno. He lost and in order to pay "his debts or honor" he embezzled from the rail-

road company. He was arrested and convicted. His sentence was two years in the state prison at Carson. The fact that he was an exemplary prisoner secured for him a pardon after serving 18 months. From that time to this he dropped out of sight.

THE FIRST MEETING. Mrs. Anna M. Bradley and Arthur Brown first met at the Grand Northern hotel at St. Louis in the summer of 1896. Senator Brown was then a delegate to the Republican national convention, held in that city. Mrs. Tassel Cameron Brown accompanied her husband to St. Louis. Mrs. Bradley also was in the city. Both she and Mrs. Brown were prominent club women in Salt Lake, being members of the Post's Round Table club.

After the introduction in St. Louis Mrs. Bradley took an active part in the subsequent campaign and was closely associated with the senator. Frequent visits of Mrs. Bradley to Senator Brown's office led to an ultimate separation between Mrs. Bradley and her husband, but it was not until last February that Mrs. Bradley asked for a divorce from her convict husband on the grounds of desertion. This step was taken so that the woman could marry Arthur Brown, providing she could so persuade him.

In the spring of 1900 a child was born to Mrs. Bradley. He was christened Arthur Brown Bradley. Some months later Senator Arthur Brown went to Los Angeles and Mrs. Bradley followed him.

WIFE FINDS LETTERS. In the meantime Mrs. Brown had resolved to get and put a stop to scandal. She visited the private apartments of her husband in the Central block, where she found, among other evidence, a big bundle of letters from Mrs. Bradley to her husband. These were written in cipher, but the key had been left behind by the senator and their translation was easy. Taking the cipher Mrs. Brown promptly wired a long telegram to her husband in Los Angeles which must have cost in the neighborhood of \$10. This she sent collect.

He in turn promptly wired Judge H. P. Henderson to commence attachment proceedings against Mrs. Brown to recover the letters. Action was deferred until she never came to trial. In the meantime Mrs. Brown secured the services of Col. Tatlock and instructed him to institute proceedings against her husband for separate maintenance.

FIRST SEPARATION. For some time the couple lived apart. In the spring of 1902 Mrs. Arthur Brown swore out a complaint against Mrs. Bradley, charging adultery. When the warrant was served by Deputy Sheriff Axel Steele, he found both Brown and Mrs. Bradley together. After a scene Brown accompanied Mrs. Bradley before a magistrate and furnished her bonds.

A few days later a similar charge was filed against Arthur Brown. Both were given a preliminary hearing and bound over to the district court. It was eventually shown that under the statutes of Utah a wife could not testify against her husband. The cases were never tried.

BRADLEY WOMAN ATTACKED. Friends intervened and an agreement was made that Brown and Mrs. Bradley should keep away from each other, the former agreeing to go to California. However, Brown went to Pocatello, where he was joined by Mrs. Bradley. As soon as Mrs. Brown heard of this she took the next train north and met the pair in room 19 of the Pacific hotel. Mrs. Brown attacked Mrs. Bradley and most disgraceful scenes followed. For seven hours the family dirty linen was washed in the presence of an attorney who accompanied Mrs. Brown to Pocatello. Twice Mrs. Brown assaulted the woman, who had taken her husband from her, and twice she was prevented from doing her bodily harm. On both occasions she said she would kill Mrs. Bradley.

REFERRED TO FIRST WIFE. During the painful interview, Brown is alleged to have frequently sneeringly referred to the circumstances which led to his deserting his first wife and coming to Utah with Mrs. Brown, who has now realized the anguish participated in by the wronged first wife of twenty years previous. The interview ended by Mrs. Brown telling her husband to leave with Mrs. Bradley and never to speak to her or enter her life again.

She then returned to Salt Lake and took up her residence at the Brown home at 165 east 100 south. After some months of peace, Brown returned to Salt Lake and Mrs. Bradley followed from the Idaho ranch, where she had been living. Both took up their residence at the Independence hotel, on west Third south street.

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BELLAMY STORER STICKS TO STORY

Declares He Obeyed Explicit Instructions in Acting as In Did About Promotion.

HAD AUDIENCE WITH PIUS X.

Says President Said He Would View With Satisfaction Ireland's Election to Cardinalate.

Practically Calls Roosevelt a Tyrant, Claiming Government is Centered in One Man.

Cincinnati, Dec. 10.—Bellamy Storer, former ambassador to Austria-Hungary, today replied briefly to the statements contained in President Roosevelt's letter to Secy. of State Root, which was given to the press last night, insisting on the position he had heretofore taken and reiterating the statements made by him in the statement to the members of the foreign relations committee of congress, made public last week.

Mr. Storer today said: "I seem to have been elected a member of the 'Ananias club,' like all others who have come into dispute with President Roosevelt. I am now to be classed with Senators Chandler, Tillman, and Bailey, and with others who have questioned some act or word of the president. Like every other American gentleman who has a wife to protect, I undertook to defend her name from insinuations and charges of falsehood."

Mr. Storer then reiterated much that appeared in his first statement, which he claims was intended for private circulation, and added that he has four letters bearing on the controversy as to the promotion of Archbishop Ireland, and also expressing the personal wish that the country might profit by his promotion to the cardinalate. Dec. 2, 1902, I had an audience with Pope Pius X., which was translated into English by me, and which was given to me by President Roosevelt. I was particularly careful in its preparation and after transcribing it into English I translated it into French and conveyed it to the pope.

"The communication was as follows: 'He said to me, and authorized to say to your holiness that the archbishop of St. Paul is his personal friend, and that he possessed his confidence as a prelate and as a citizen, that he earnestly desired Monsignor Ireland all the honors in his church, and that he would view with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction his elevation to the rank of cardinal.' 'Now as to the charge that I acted without warrant in this matter, I have only to cite the fact that Archbishop Ireland was elevated to the rank of cardinal by the pope, and that President Roosevelt told him of all I had done and instead of criticizing me for my actions seemed to take great credit to me. 'Everything was right until a section of New York church men began to agitate the elevation of another archbishop other than Monsignor Ireland. They said that the pope was wrong in the New York prelate had at least as much claim to the red hat as the archbishop of St. Paul. This resulted in much perturbation at the White House and I was asked to point out what might be very appropriate as to the opinion of a private citizen would come with a very bad grace as president of the United States.

EVERYONE NOT OFFICIAL. "Every one with a grain of sense knows that, therefore, I never been a question as to the propriety of the entire transaction that I was not presenting the official views of the president. This separation of the official and personal sides of the matter is not unique. McKinley did the same thing. He favored the elevation of Monsignor Ireland but he did not do so as the president of the United States. Roosevelt favored the elevation of the archbishop but he did not do so under the great seal of the United States. All that was perfectly clear and there was no chance for misconstruction."

"On my word, I don't think I was obeying the personal request of Theodore Roosevelt when I presented his oral note to Pope X."

"I caused all correspondence in the case to be compiled into a pamphlet under legal advice and had it printed in Boston soon after I reached home. I wish to state that each of it was sent out with a personal letter requesting personal consideration. The result was that the main part of the pamphlet was sent broadcast from Washington to various news channels."

REASONS FOR PAMPHLET. "My reasons for publishing the pamphlet was twofold. In the first place, like any American husband, I was my duty to defend the name of my wife from imputations of alleged wrongdoing. In the second place it was obligatory upon me to defend myself and not allow the American nation to think that I weakly accepted the action of the president in removing me."

"Mr. Roosevelt is a man of great capability. He is impulsive and headstrong. He is active but his point of view is subject to change like that of every other man. He demands that

(Continued on page two.)