

Feb 3, 10, 17, 24

Journal

VOL. XL—NO. 12,524.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1901.

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GOES TO PRESIDENT

Army Bill Passed Its Last Stage in Congress.

CONFERENCE REPORT AGREED TO

Vigorous Speeches in Opposition to the Bill Made by Pettigrew, Teller and Others—Several Republicans Voted With the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—After an eventful legislative experience, beginning with the present session of Congress and covering about two months, the bill for the reorganization of the United States Army today passed its last stage in Congress, and now goes to the President for his signature. The final step was taken in the Senate, where by a vote of 32 to 25, the conference report of the bill was agreed to. The House of Representatives had already agreed to the report. The conference report was kept before the Senate constantly today, and the shipping bill giving way. Opposition to the bill continued to be vigorously expressed, Teller making an extended speech in criticism of the War Department and of the measure in general. An opposition developed on the Republican side to the report, based on the alleged freedom which the conferees had taken in introducing new provisions. On the final vote several Republican Senators voted with the Democrats against the bill. The shipping bill was discussed during the latter part of the day, and some progress was made on amendments. A speech by Rawlins against the bill was in progress at the close of the day. Chandler announced that a night session would be moved tomorrow to advance the bill to its final stage.

When the session opened Pettigrew addressed the Senate upon the conference report. He said he had voted against the bill and would have been pleased if it could have been defeated. Pettigrew referred to the fact that the Senate had refused to pass his resolutions making inquiry into the facts concerning the situation in the Philippines. He asserted his belief that the official records would show that the battle of February 4 was ordered from Washington, and charged the conferees with the responsibility of the bill as it was given to the public as suit the party now in power. He charged that notwithstanding the instructions to the Paris Commission had been sent to the Senate in secret, the President had ordered copies from them in his letter of acceptance, omitting such portions as did not suit his purpose, "and yet," he said, "the Senate refuses to make the document public."

He also charged that General MacArthur's report had been suppressed for partisan purposes and that the reports of the Taft Commission were endorsed upon orders from Washington to its members. He asserted that the Philippines are not enemies of the United States and he hoped they would be successful in their contest for liberty.

"I hope the day will never come," said he, "when I shall cease to sympathize with a people struggling for liberty, no matter where they are."

Pettigrew took special exception to the provision in the bill authorizing the enlistment of Filipinos. He introduced and had read a long letter from Tomas Mascardo, a Military Governor of one of the Philippine Provinces, in which it was charged that several thousand copies of the Philippines by the American troops had been inflicted than the Spaniards had ever been guilty of.

"Robbery, pillage, violation and murder," the letter said, "are the first proofs of protection we receive when the American soldiers enter a Filipino community."

The letter-writer characterized General Otis as "the blind instrument of the ambitious McKinley."

Pettigrew said he would not cite this letter if the charges made in it were not confirmed by letters from American soldiers themselves. He believed that the battles were practiced by the Macabebes, of whom it was now intended to enlist 10,000. Pettigrew presented an article by Sixto Lopez, which he said refuted some of the charges in the letter, and the tribal organizations, the enlightenment and education of a great part of the Filipino. Other Filipino documents were read alleging that their forces, when captured, were exposed to extreme tortures despite the official orders that civilized methods of warfare be pursued. The unspeakable purpose of continuing war until liberty was secured was set forth at length.

Gallinger inquired as to whether Pettigrew's charges were based on the guilt of atrocities and tortures in the Philippines. Pettigrew suggested that a full reading of his remarks in the Record would sufficiently answer the inquiry, and he requested Gallinger's insisting on another answer now. Gallinger said that, for one, he did not believe the American soldiers were committing atrocities anywhere. Pettigrew responded that he had read the New Hampshire Senator had failed to read the Secretary of War's testimony before the military committee that the Macabebes, who murdered, burned and robbed, were being enlisted.

Teller rose to state that two United States officers were disciplined for practicing the "water cure" on natives. The Senator also had received a call recently from a man who came upon a party just after they had inflicted this deplorable torture, and who saw the victim covered with blood and mangled about the mouth. The shipping bill was laid before the Senate as the unfinished business. Hawley asked that it be laid aside temporarily to permit the discussion of the conference report to proceed.

"I object," said Pettigrew. "This brought the shipping bill and the Army conference report into conflict, and one or the other had to give way. Frye, in charge of the shipping bill, thereupon said: 'I have stated heretofore that I would pass the shipping bill, even as against appropriation bills, and would yield only to a vote of the Senate. I did not intend in the statement the Army reorganization bill. I regard that measure as the most important before the Senate, and I therefore move that the Senate proceed with the consideration of the Army conference report.' Frye's motion was carried without a dissenting voice. 'I am glad we have found out what is the most important measure before the Senate,' said Pettigrew. 'Yesterday we thought it was the bill to pay campaign debts with ship subsidies.' He then proceeded with his speech relating to the Philippines. Teller followed with a criticism on the course of the War Department in seeking

PICK OF THE NAVIES

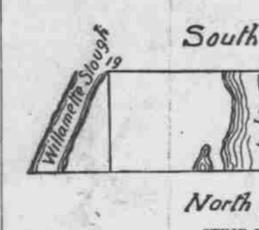
Ten Miles of Warships From Coves to Portsmouth.

READY FOR TODAY'S CEREMONY

Body of the Late Queen Will Be Moved From Osborne House This Afternoon—It Will Be a Spectacle Rather Than a Funeral.

COVES, Jan. 31.—A P. M.—A glittering procession of light stretches this evening from Coves to Portsmouth. It consists of 10 miles of warships, the pick of the British, French and German navies. These lie at anchor ready to take part in tomorrow's ceremonies, when the navy will pay a last magnificent tribute to the

MAP OF "NO MAN'S LAND."



"No Man's Land" is a strip about 2 1/2 miles long and half a mile wide, between Multnomah and Columbia counties, but by a curious error is included in the territory of neither county. It has consequently been under the jurisdiction of neither county. Representative Smith, of Multnomah, has introduced a bill into the State Legislature which will define the boundaries of the county so as to take in the strip. The people living on the land, which is wholly on necks surrounded by sloughs, have not paid taxes, and some have had their deeds recorded in Multnomah and others in Columbia County. In running the north line of Multnomah County, the surveyors started from the same point in the Columbia River as the men who were surveying for Columbia County, but for some unaccountable reason the surveyors dropped southward half a mile, and then extended the line westward to Willamette Slough, leaving out the strip that the bill proposes to add to Multnomah County.

of foreign looters being infinitely greater than the outrages of the Boxers. Teller characterized the Philippine friars as the vilest of the vile, whose conduct could not with propriety be referred to open men in the Senate chamber. And yet the Philippine Commission had put this obnoxious class in charge of the schools of the islands. The Senator commented on General MacArthur's extreme course in depositing a newspaper editor from Manila, and Hoar interjected the remark that one of the charges of American colonists against George III was the charging of a newspaper editor from Boston to the Philippines. In closing Teller referred to the sad spectacle of this great Nation seeking glory out of dominating the brown man of the Pacific islands.

Butler made a parting protest against the bill, saying he believed a resistance by every recourse under parliamentary usage would be justified. Hale said he had no great love for the bill, and had been constrained to vote for it under the representation that, unless we expected to abandon the undaunted remnants of American soldiers until they were driven into the sea, we must resign them. Hale also made a severe arraignment of the conferees, saying that they had dared to lay their hands on the bill as passed by the two houses, and had deliberately inserted new provisions. The Senate should not condone this offense. Hale declared. He announced that he was not for the report because of the action of the conferees.

Butler also expressed the view that the Senate should reject the report. Jones (Ark.) said he had been told an entire section had been put into the bill by the conferees.

Froctor, one of the conferees, said this was a tempest in a teapot, and he defended the course of the committee. The conference report was agreed to, 32 to 25, as follows:

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| Aldrich | Frye | Nelson |
| Allison | Foraker | Perkins |
| Bain | Frye | Platt, Conn. |
| Brewster | Frederick | Proctor |
| Cullom | Hawley | Quarles |
| Deboe | Keane | Sewell |
| Edwards | Kyle | Shoup |
| Dillingham | Lindsay | Simon |
| Dooliver | Lodge | Stewart |
| Eastman | McClary | Thurston |
| Fairbanks | Morgan | Wetmore. |

On motion of Frye, the Senate resumed consideration of the shipping bill, and voting was begun on amendments. The amendment inserting 15 years for 30 years as the utmost limit that compensation shall be paid pursuant to the act was agreed to.

Another amendment proposed by Aldrich changed the rate section by omitting the clauses on 12, 20 and 21-knot ships, and changing the provision on the knot ships to read: Eighteen knots and over, 14 per gross tons.

Before the Senate acted on this amendment, Rawlins began a general speech in opposition to the bill, setting forth the enormous sums involved. He had not concluded his speech when the bill was laid aside for the day.

Chandler gave notice that he would ask for a night session tomorrow night to advance the consideration of the pending measure.

At 3:45 P. M. the Senate held an executive session, and adjourned shortly thereafter.

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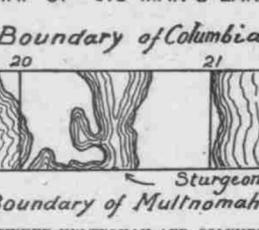
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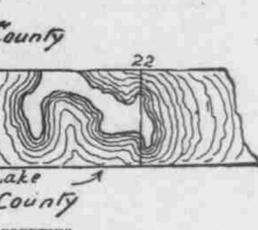
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UP TO GOVERNOR

Portland Special Tax Act Passed Legislature.

EXECUTIVE WILL SIGN IT TODAY

Way Will Thus Be Provided for the City to Be Relieved of Its Present Financial Embarrassment.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—The new Portland special tax levy bill passed both houses today, and will be presented to the Governor tomorrow for his signature. It anticipates that it will be sufficient for the purposes of the levy, if the act becomes operative February 1. The measure was amended in the Senate to suit the ideas of the Multnomah delegation, and was then hurried over to the House, where the amendments were promptly concurred in, and when the Governor adds his name the financial troubles of Portland, so far as this particular legislative feature is concerned, will presumably be at an end.

HAVE MULTNOMAH'S SUPPORT.

Local Bills Which the Delegation Will Favorably Report.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 31.—The Multnomah House delegation has decided to report favorably on the following bills affecting Multnomah County only: The Nottingham bill consolidating the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court, Recorder and Clerk of the County Court; a bill to make the Coroner's salary \$100 per annum and abolish fees and mileage; a bill favoring election of Road Supervisors; a bill increasing the Sheriff's salary to \$200 per annum.

Builders Ready to Bid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Already some of the representatives of the shipbuilding concerns have appeared here preparatory to the opening of the bids at the Navy Department for the construction of three big protected cruisers of the enlarged Olympia type. Notwithstanding the large amount of naval work which has been very recently let to private builders, the department officials are confident that they will be able to place the contracts for these ships advantageously.

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Congress.

The Senate agreed to the conference report on the Army bill, and it now goes to the President. Page 1.
Latham speaks in the House on the future of the Democracy. Page 2.
The House passed the fortifications bill. Page 2.
The postoffice bill was taken up in the House. Page 2.
The Senate committee reports amendments to the war tax reduction bill. Page 2.

The Queen's Funeral.

The Queen's remains will be taken from Osborne House to Portsmouth today. Page 1.
The official programme of the ceremonies and processions at Coves and London is announced. Pages 1 and 2.
Several more Crown Princess have arrived in London. Page 2.

Philippines.

The Taft Commission passed the municipal government act. Page 2.
The provisional government bill has been completed. Page 2.
The report of the spread of Protestantism in the islands was exaggerated. Page 2.

Foreign.

Two floor pens were shot by order of Dewey. Page 2.
Dewey was located in the eastern part of Orange River Colony. Page 3.
The Chinese commissioners and the foreign envoys will meet in Peking next week. Page 3.
Dewey's horse Frankfort was sold to Lord Clarendon for \$10,100. Page 3.
Mrs. Nation warned Tokpa schoolteachers. Page 5.
A fire in New York caused a loss of \$150,000. Page 5.
The Coast Opera-House in Kansas City burned. Page 5.

Northwest Legislatures.

The vote for Senator from Oregon is unchanged. A trace has practically been declared, and this week will see no difference in the ballot. Page 4.
The new Oregon special tax act passed the Oregon Legislature yesterday. Page 1.
The Multnomah delegation favors bill reducing salary of Sheriff to \$200 per annum. Page 1.

Other Legislatures.

Governor Gage sends a strong message to the California Legislature on the plague question. Page 2.
The San Francisco Police Department may be investigated by a legislative committee. Page 2.
The deadlocks in Montana and Nebraska are unbroken. Page 2.
Pacific Coast.
Governor Geer has proclaimed Marshall day, February 4, a half-holiday in Oregon. Page 4.
Fine quality of petroleum has been discovered near Minot, Or. Page 4.
Clatsop County has ordered a 2-mile levy for five years to build a road to the Upper Nehalem. Page 4.

Commercial and Marine.

New York stock market in the hands of manipulators. Page 8.
Sugar trust endeavoring to shut out Russian sugar. Page 11.
January grain and flour shipments. Page 10.
More sailing ships chartered for next season following. Page 11.
Portland and Vicinity.
Taxpayers' League thinks 4 mills is enough for county tax levy. Page 12.
Law Enforcement League preparing to take up lotteries and the social evil. Page 7.
Doubt expressed of sincerity of Northern Pacific's announcement to build to Nehalem. Page 8.
Opinions as to the presence of petroleum near Postland. Page 8.

Movement to Annex Mount Tabor to Portland.

Report of United States Naval Board on Graydock in the Columbia River. Page 8.