

TARIFF DEBATE OPENED

LOGGE EXPLAINED THE FEATURES OF THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

Rawlins Spoke in Favor of the Democratic Substitute-Bacon Criticized Root.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—For nearly three hours today the Senate had under consideration the Philippine tariff bill.

The debate was opened by Lodge, chairman of the committee on the Philippines. He stated in a free-hand way, the reasons which had actuated the majority in presenting the measure and urged strongly its enactment.

At a conclusion of the debate for the day Bacon sharply criticized the Secretary of War for his violation of the law in issuing an order permitting vessels flying a foreign flag to participate in the commerce between the United States and the Philippines.

The Senate passed a number of private pension bills and bills granting permission to construct bridges and at 2 o'clock Lodge took the floor to open the tariff bill.

He said the United States' rights in the Philippine Islands are settled. There is also, he said, doubt whether the United States should themselves stand without further action of Congress.

Lodge called attention to the necessity of coastwise legislation for the islands under decisions of the Supreme Court. He said that the tariff as fixed by the Philippine Commission was established only after the most careful investigations covering several months and it is obvious to the committee of the House that they can not hope to improve upon that act.

Lodge said that to discriminate in favor of the United States on products going to the Philippines would diminish the revenues and would break down the policy of the "open door."

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under foreign flags to enter the trade between the United States and the Philippines. He said that the Philippine Commission had been the Secretary of War he would not have issued such an order, because he could conceive of no emergency which would warrant him in violating the law.

Stewart took issue with Bacon's argument that an executive officer could not set aside a law for the public good as being in contravention of the history and jurisprudence of England and America. He asserted that the rule had existed for centuries that statutory law must yield to great emergencies.

In introducing a bill in the Senate to provide for the reclamation of arid lands, Hansbrough said that it was a measure to provide for the reclamation of arid lands in the West and the Philippines were the main topic under discussion today.

A resolution offered by Mitchell calling upon the Secretary of War for complete information regarding the transport service of the United States was adopted.

At 4:35 the Senate went into executive session and at 5:30 adjourned.

SAFETY OF PRINCE HENRY

Dispatch Considered an Invention to Frighten Him Out of His Trip.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—A news agency here has received a dispatch from Chicago representing the Chief of Police of that city that a telegram had been received from the German Legation in Chicago, without an increase of the detective force sufficient to keep an armed man from following the prince.

Mr. White will give a dinner in honor of Prince Henry next Friday night, at which the United States members of the prince's suite will be present.

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WIDE LATITUDE ALLOWED

HOUSE DISCUSSES ARID LAND AND PHILIPPINE QUESTIONS.

In the Debate on the Urgent Deficiency Bill—Tilt Between Gaines and Kahn.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—In the absence of other pressing business, the House managers are allowing the widest latitude in the debate on the urgent deficiency bill now before the House.

The Philippines were the main topic under discussion today. The speakers were Sibley (Rep. Pa.), Dinwiddie (Dem. Ark.), Newlands (Ill. Nev.), Mondell (Rep. Wyo.), Robinson (Dem. Ind.), Kern (Dem. Ill.), Gaines (Dem. Tenn.), Vandiver (Dem. Mo.) and Green (Dem. Pa.).

The House, without preliminary business, adjourned at 12:30 o'clock.

SPANISH WAR INTERVENTION

German Foreign Office Denies Cranbourne's Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Foreign Office denies that Germany desired or associated itself with any other government that may have sought to bring about European intervention in the Spanish-American War.

The correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon communicated to the German Foreign Office the statement emanating yesterday from the British Foreign Office to the effect that Germany, France and Russia had supported

the intervention of the United States in the Spanish-American War.

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IN BEHALF OF SCHEPERS

RESOLUTION ASKING THAT HE BE NOT EXECUTED.

Introduced in the House by Congressman William Alden Smith, of Michigan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative William Alden Smith, of Michigan, a member of the House committee on foreign affairs, today introduced a resolution instructing the State Department to withhold the British Government to withhold the sentence of death upon

Commandant Scheepers, who is about to be shot. The resolution follows: "Whereas the British military authorities in South Africa have passed and are about to execute sentence of death upon Commandant Scheepers, of the army of the Orange Free State;

"Whereas, said Commandant Scheepers, a subject of the Orange Free State, was captured while sick and wounded in hospital and therefore should be considered especially entitled to all privileges and exemptions of a prisoner of war; and

"Whereas, his execution may lead to acts of reprisal and reprisals and thus make more difficult and distant the prospects of peace; and

"Whereas, the whole civilized world sympathizes with the suffering of the people of the family of nations, and

"Whereas, the people of the United States are moved by feelings of humanity in behalf of the sufferers from the terrible war now being conducted in South Africa; therefore,

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, that the British Government be requested to set aside the sentence of death passed upon Commandant Scheepers and to accord him the customary immunities and privileges of a prisoner of war, guaranteed under the Geneva convention."

The resolution was passed by a vote of 187 yeas to 10 nays.

Various interests heard by the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate committee on immigration gave a hearing today to representatives of various interests on the question of Chinese immigration.

Among those present were D. S. Tompkins, of the Industrial Commission; Elias B. Webb, president of the China and Japan Trade Association; Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; S. C. Hooper, assistant secretary Merchants' Association; New York, John W. Foster, Theophilus Parsons, of the Arkwright Club, Boston; Edward J. Livermore, San Francisco; John Ford, of the Orange Free State; and J. P. Fuller, representing the railroad employees of the United States, and a number of representatives of Southern industries.

Mr. Gompers was the first speaker and outlined the efforts which the Federation of Labor had made in connection with the Pacific Coast delegation in Congress to perfect a bill which would secure a continuing exclusion of Chinese immigration.

Mr. Ford spoke in opposition to the bill. He proposed that trade relations between China and the United States be severed and that any action by Congress looking to Chinese exclusion until the expiration of the present treaty in 1904.

"We are all interested in being on good terms with China," he said, "and should treat her with some degree of consideration and decent regard for international faith."

He said that the Chinese student, Chinese traveler and Chinese merchant have been unfairly dealt with. He said that the Chinese student, Chinese traveler and Chinese merchant have been unfairly dealt with.

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COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS JONES REPLIES TO CRITICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones has issued a circular letter to Indian Agents to correct a somewhat general misunderstanding of a letter he recently issued to agents, directing the modification or discontinuance of the Government's policy in the Indian Territory.

He says the Government mainly directs that agents cut off all privileges from returning Carliste Indian School and similar institutions, paint their faces, indulge in barbaric dances and feasts, and wear long hair, like the old Indians. He says that judgment and perseverance should be used, and that agents should begin gradually and work steadily until the end in view is accomplished.

He says that the Indians are justly entitled to the same rights as other citizens of the United States, and that the Government is not in a position to revoke the meaning of instructions given to the agents on the subject, and in no sense a revocation.

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PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Dr. Rixey to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Surgeon-General of New Mexico—Morris O. Llewellyn.

Registers of Land Offices—Howard LeLand, at Roswell, N. M.; Nicholas A. Galle, at Las Cruces, N. M.; Manuel R. Otero, at Santa Fe, N. M.

Registers of Public Moneys—Henry D. Bowman, at Santa Fe, N. M.; W. W. Follett, Colorado, consulting engineer of the United States International Boundary Commission, provided for by the convention with Mexico.

Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, with rank of Rear-Admiral—Medical Inspector Preley M. Rixey. To be Commander—Captain Albert R. Coude.

Lieutenant-Commander to be Commander—Carlos G. Calkins.

Second Lieutenant Marine Corps—Corporal Alfonso C. Bales, Marine Corps. First Lieutenant to be Captain—Henry B. Rixon, Eighth; George B. Pritchard, Jr., Ninth; Alford V. Anderson, Sixth; Herman A. Stewart, Fourth.

The Senate in executive session made the following confirmations: Francis B. Baker, of Indiana, United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

Postmasters—Nevada, Henry P. Kraus, Reno; Washington, Oliver Hinman, Ellensburg; Idaho, Ed. F. Winn, Idaho Falls; Oregon, Fred W. Gage, Astoria; Oregon, David L. Moomaw, Baker City; Thomas W. Riches, Silverton; Wyoming, Dwight M. Thayer, Rock Springs; William P. Bowers, Cheyenne; Utah, James Kemmerer; Percy L. Smith, Rawlins.

Metcalf Testified in His Own Behalf. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The subcommittee of the Senate committee on conditions which was appointed last week to investigate the charges of killing Filipino prisoners at the battle of Calocan was emphatically told by the defendant, who had been appointed Penitentiary Warden, that he had never been in command of soldiers who were members of Metcalf's command.

Colonel Metcalf denied the charge emphatically. He said that at the time of the battle he was Major of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers; that he remembered the surrender of two Filipino prisoners; that he was engaged in bringing them to the rear of the line; that he had never been in command of soldiers who were members of Metcalf's command.

Colonel Metcalf denied the charge emphatically. He said that at the time of the battle he was Major of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers; that he remembered the surrender of two Filipino prisoners; that he was engaged in bringing them to the rear of the line; that he had never been in command of soldiers who were members of Metcalf's command.

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