

LIBERALS HAVE CLEAR MAJORITY

Great Gains in British Election.

OUTNUMBER OTHER PARTIES

Labor Party Also Gains Decisive Victories.

GERALD BALFOUR BEATEN

Day's Results Show 42 Seats Gained by Liberals Against One for the Unionists—Chamberlain Carries Two Towns.

MAJORITY OF 200 OVER ALL. LONDON, Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Should the present ratio of Liberal gains continue, Campbell-Bannerman will have a majority over and above the Irish members of 200 in the next Parliament. It now looks as though there would be only some 120 Tories in the next House, as compared with 402 elected in 1900.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Liberal landslide continues. Out of 76 contests today the Liberals and Laborites together secured 62 seats. The Liberal gains today show the surprising total of 42, while the Unionists gained only one seat, that of Hastings.

Two former cabinet officers went down before the storm of Liberal onslaught. Gerald Balfour, who was president of the local government board in the Balfour cabinet, was defeated at Leeds by a majority of 1069 and Walter Home Long, former chief secretary for Ireland, lost his seat for South Bristol, while Augustine Burrell, president of the Board of Education, defeated the Unionist candidate at North Bristol.

Two Chamberlain Men Win.

Lord Hugh Cecil, leader of the Conservative Free Traders, was defeated at Greenwich, and T. Gibson Bowles, a Unionist Free Trader, lost at King's Lynn, both being opposed by Chamberlainites.

Aside from the overwhelming gains by the Liberals throughout the country, the immense majorities secured in the turnover are causes of surprise to both sides.

The Labor candidates are showing remarkable strength, the total gains of the Labor party today being seven, not including W. Thorne, who at West Ham defeated the Unionist candidate, Sir J. G. Huttling, by a majority of 3000.

Liberal Majority Over All.

The composition of the new Parliament up to the present is as follows: Liberals, 95; Unionists, 21; Laborites, 17; Nationalists, 18; Socialists, 1. The total Liberal gains number 64, the gains made by the Laborites being classified among Liberalists.

Twenty-one London districts voted today. Out of these hitherto Unionist strongholds the Unionists succeeded in securing only seven seats.

Three members of the new ministry were returned today by strong majorities—Herbert John Gladstone, Secretary for Home Affairs, President of the Board of Education Burrell and James Bryce, Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Attorney-General, Sir J. Lawson Walton, also received a large majority.

Saved From the Wreck.

Among the few Unionists who retained their seats were H. O. Arnold-Forster, formerly Secretary of War at Croxson, and Sir Hans, at Sheffield. Newcastle-Tyne voted for two seats today, but the returns were not declared tonight. These seats hitherto have given Unionist majorities, but it is predicted that the vote will be close and that both are likely to be turned over to the Liberals.

The announcement this afternoon of the re-election of Sir George Doughty, Unionist for Great Grimsby, with a majority of 2309, an increase of 550 over the result of the last contest in 1895, proved a welcome "pick me up" to the Unionists, who were somewhat panicky after Saturday's landslide.

Nationalists Win Unopposed.

A number of unopposed returns were made this morning, the most notable being Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Strirling district; Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist, North Louth, and Joseph Devlin, Irish Nationalist, North Kilkenny.

Six more Nationalists, including William H. Redmond, East Clare, and Sir Thomas Esmond, North Wexford, were returned unopposed this afternoon.

Among today's candidates is J. H. Seavern, an American who has been naturalized as a British subject, who is contesting Exinton in the Liberal interest. Mr. Seavern was born and educated in Boston, Mass., and came to this country when 22 years old. He married a Miss Gill of Portland, Me.

Enthusiasm but No Disorder.

The results of the pollings are received with enthusiasm. There are cheers and cheers, but no disorders. Heavy polls are

recorded in almost every case and it is evident that the people as a whole, especially the working classes, are taking a deeper interest than ever before.

The tide is running so swiftly against the Unionists that an unexpected difficulty is being experienced in finding a safe seat for ex-Premier Balfour. Some of those, who it was expected, would resign their seats to Mr. Balfour refuse point-blank to do so, while in other cases it is seen that the issue is so doubtful there will be the risk of subjecting the ex-Premier to a second defeat. Nothing, however, has been decided.

Balfour Roasts Burns.

Mr. Balfour himself seems to be giving way to irritation. In a speech at Nottingham tonight, in which he criticized the new government in a biting manner, he said:

"The language used by one member of the Cabinet would do credit to a bargee. It rather belatedly to a 'blasting' match between rowdies quarrelling over their cups than to a Minister with great responsibilities, and, in the case of one of whom I am thinking, of great abilities."

This obviously referred to John Burns, and was a great departure from Mr. Balfour's customary urbanity.

Mr. Burns, on the other hand, takes no pains to conceal his thoughts. In a speech at Bournemouth he referred to Joseph Chamberlain as the "Llama in the political Thicket of Birmingham," and declared that Toryism would receive its greatest stabs when the full story of the late government's connection with the Jameson raid and the Rand scandals became known.

Tory Stronghold Taken.

As an instance of the unexpectedness of the Liberal flood, Preston, which returned two Liberals, has been consistently a Tory stronghold for 41 years and it has been 14 years since the Liberals ran a candidate there. The Liberal elected for Preston is Harold Cox, a former secretary of the Cobden Club. The Liberals suffered no reverse by the defeat of one of their whips, Freeman Thomas, at Hastings.

Among the most interesting pollings today will be those at Liverpool, which was represented by eight Unionists in the last Parliament. Today's contest will be for 55 seats represented previously by 42 Unionists, 11 Liberals and one Nationalist. Birmingham will poll tomorrow and the Unionists, though assuming confidence in the return of Joseph Chamberlain, admit that they are in the hands of the Liberal party.

The conservative newspapers have ceased the effort to explain the defeat of Conservative candidates and content themselves with attacking the new government and its supporters. They dilate especially on the danger to the nation through the new-found power and influence of the Labor party.

WILL IRISH GET HOME RULE?

The Liberal Party May Win Two Great Victories.

(Contributed by an Irish house-hold.) Sympathizers with the Irish home-rule movement in Portland are not over-enthusiastic at the defeat of the Balfour Government. They are, however, not surprised at the result, judging from the tone of their observations on English politics. Paradoxical as it may seem, a number of the leading Irish-American newspapers have expressed their sympathy toward the government of Campbell-Bannerman, for the reason, they say, that, in the event that the Premier of the new government will run under the Liberal working majority independent of the Irish vote in the coming Parliament, the cause of home rule for Ireland, while it will be in friendly hands, yet will not make such progress toward the goal of a domestic government of Ireland for exclusively home affairs, as in Canada and Australia today, as it would were the Liberals to be returned to power with only such a majority that they would be dependent upon the Nationalist vote upon important divisions in the House of Commons.

If the majorities continue to be as they are, the Irish-American press of the present campaign in England, as they have the past few days, the new Ministry may be able to get along without the help of the Irish-American press. Home rule for Ireland may become a subordinate issue in the next session of Parliament. However, they say, the local government of Ireland under the new administration will be a subject of some interest in land tenures and other evils that Ireland is suffering will be in more sympathetic hands, particularly if given a wider scope for the working of the land-purchase schemes and laborers' act.

Said J. Hennessy Murphy yesterday: "I was much more interested in the splendid service of the Irish press in the English political campaign than I was in the downfall of Balfour and Chamberlain for the last time. I was interested in both these worthies were utterly obliterated months ago, and, like some of our American politicians, were only hanging on to office by hook or crook in the hope of a last-minute indignation. The opinion kicked them out before. This great cable service of the Associated Press is now covering not only the principal capitals of Europe, but every point of interest in the civilized world, bringing to our breakfast tables the day's happenings in such detail and impersonal and unrestricted latitude of independent expression as would be considered a great performance even from Washington, New York or Chicago a decade ago."

"And this is due to the administrative genius of Melville E. Stone, the general manager of the Associated Press. And who is this Melville E. Stone, pray? Well, he is the son of an Irish woman, and an ardent home rule for Ireland sympathizer, and one of the executive committee who welcomed Mr. Parnell to America upon the occasion of his first visit to this country."

Said another Irish-American, Jesse Marcy, professor of political science at Iowa State College, in his work on "Party Organization and Machinery": "The so-called Home Rule party in Ireland is not a political party in the sense in which the term is applied to Liberals and Tories or Conservatives. For many centuries the English have treated the Irish as a subject people, but a few years ago the Irish were enfranchised. Of this change in relations the Home Rule party is one of the results. Though it is called a political party, the Irish leaders are themselves subject to no delusion as to the facts. They have never intended that their organization should exercise the functions of a political party. It is a substitute for civil war. Its purpose and mission is to obstruct, to intimidate, to make party government for England difficult or impossible un-

der the name of the Home Rule party. The principal cause of delay is likely to be with the Sultan, to whom reports of each session must go. As the Sultan does not use the telegraph cipher, reports must go by courier to Tangier and thence overland to Fez. This is the reason for holding the conference here, for, were it held at Madrid, the delays would be increased.

Conference on Morocco's Affairs Begins This Afternoon.

The Associated Press received the impression from the conversation with the Duke that Spain would squarely support France.

EYES OF EUROPE ON ALGECIRAS

Conference on Morocco's Affairs Begins This Afternoon.

AMERICANS ARE ON SCENE

Spanish Foreign Minister Calls First Meeting—Both France and Germany Count on Support of United States.

SCENE OF THE CONFERENCE. Algeciras, the scene of the conference on the affairs of Morocco, is in Andalusia, Spain, on the west side of the Bay of Gibraltar, opposite to and west of the fortress of that name. It is well built, has a well-frequented harbor, guarded by batteries and in 1890 the commune had a population of 12,302. Its trade is the export of charcoal, grain, spirits, stone, cork and leather. It was the first conquest of the Spaniards in Spain and is supplied with water by an aqueduct, which is a relic of Moorish engineering. It was the scene of an engagement between the fleets of the United French and Spanish fleets in 1801.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 15.—(4:15 P. M.)—The opening of the international conference on Moroccan reforms has definitely been fixed for 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, took the initiative soon after arriving here today in arranging plans for beginning the deliberations. All the delegates had arrived during the day, and each found a note from the Duke advising that a preliminary session for the purpose of organization will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

It is expected that the Duke will preside, and will make a brief address of welcome, after which doubtless he will be chosen as the permanent presiding officer.

American Ships Salute White.

Interesting features this afternoon were the landing of Ambassador White, the American delegate, from the American protected cruiser Galveston, and later the arrival of S. R. Gummere, Minister to Morocco, the second American delegate, from Tangier. The Galveston fired a salute of 21 guns as she dropped anchor off the pier. The Spanish cruisers did not respond promptly, but the land batteries fired a salute. The Ambassador entered one of the Galveston's launches, and the latter took a course circling the Spanish cruiser Rio de la Plata, the sailors of which manned the yards and gave hearty cheers to the American delegate. The American launch then circled the Spanish cruiser Marina de la Moana, the sailors of which also cheered Mr. White and his companions. On landing, Mr. White was greeted by the Governor-General and suite, who escorted him to his hotel.

How Powers Will Line Up.

As the delegates assemble, there is no outward evidence of tension, but, on the contrary, there is a notable exchange of amenities between the German and French delegations. There is, however, an undercurrent of sentiment that a supreme diplomatic struggle is imminent, with France and Germany occupying the center and the other powers ranged in varying degrees around them.

The French count upon Great Britain, Spain, Italy and Russia as sure, and consider that the relations between the United States and France and Great Britain justify them in expecting the support of the American delegates. On the other hand, the prevailing sentiment is that Germany can count on Austria, Holland and Sweden, and perhaps on Denmark, with Germany also expecting that the United States will support some of her contentions.

Scene Fits Occasion.

Now that the delegates are here, the scene before them is suggestive. Plainly visible three miles away rises the gigantic rock of Gibraltar, like a lion guarding the straits, while dimly outlined to the southward are the low mountains of Africa. Algeciras lies in the center of this panorama. Thus the powers of the world are gathered at the southernmost point of Europe, and their long looks toward Africa give the keynote to the meeting about to begin.

EQUAL INFLUENCE FOR ALL

Germany Will Ask That No Power Have Special Rights.

ALGECIRAS, Jan. 15.—(11:15 P. M.)—The German envoys will enter the conference with instructions to take up a modest attitude, insisting upon nothing, even proposing nothing, unless it shall be the wish of the other members of the conference. In the latter event, Germany will put forward a plan of collective action toward Morocco, worked out under the principles agreed upon in September with France—that is, for a permanent open door, including equal industrial and financial privileges for all countries, the territorial integrity of Morocco and the independence of the Sultan, with the administrative reforms, for which all the powers participating shall have identical responsibility.

The German plenipotentiaries will be strenuous upon nothing except that no one power shall obtain an international guarantee for predominance in Morocco, and, as France is understood to be approaching the conference in the same spirit, an adjustment of the differing views is considered highly probable.

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The Duke of Almodivar, when questioned by the Associated Press tonight, said:

"Spain in the past has feared nothing from France, and fears nothing now, as the Franco-Spanish agreement regarding Morocco abundantly protects Spanish rights there."

PRETENDER AGAIN ACTIVE.

Bu Hamara Has 6000 Men Ready to Renew Attack.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The Matin this morning prints a dispatch from Sidi del Abbis, Morocco, which says that the Moorish pretender, Bu Hamara, is endeavoring to resume the war in the most vigorous manner at the earliest possible date. The dispatch says that, while the local tribes refuse to send reinforcements to the government, those attached to the pretender are extremely active.

The rebel army, it says, now consists of 6000, of whom 2000 are mounted, well armed and disciplined, experienced and supplied with money and munitions. The pretender plans to seize Sidal, which is well defended.

Part of the troops of Beni Shassen, which remained loyal to the Sultan, according to the dispatch, is marching to Oudja, the Governor of which town continues to implore the government to send him reinforcements.

SUPPORTS GERMAN CLAIMS.

United States Favors Open Door and International Police.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Associated Press is advised that Ambassador White, representing the United States at the Moroccan conference at Algeciras, will support the German contention both as to the "open door" in Morocco and as to an international commission to control the policing of the country.

It is suggested that this may make the adoption of the German view probable, particularly in the light of the fact that Morocco has shown marked indifference to the appeal of France for support. The influence of the Vatican is also understood to be hostile to France.

SIGSBEE WELCOMES WHITE.

American Delegate Received on Flagship at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 15.—The American Ambassador to Italy, Henry White, chief of the American mission to the Moroccan conference, arrived here today from Na. The steamer's band played the American and British anthems as the Princess Irene entered the harbor. A steam launch of the United States cruiser Galveston ran alongside the liner and fired a salute. The Ambassador entered the American launch on board the Brooklyn, flagship of Rear-Admiral Sigbee, where the Admiral assembled his officers and received Mr. White with all honors, while the warships fired an Ambassador's salute.

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ACCUSES MOTHER OF THE MURDER

Jasper Jennings Connects Her Name With That of North Carolina Man.

TALE LIKE DIME NOVEL

Sister Dora, He Says, Confessed to Him That She Shot the Murderer and Then Hid the Rifle.

His Growsome Story.

By W. G. MACRAE.

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Jan. 15.—(Special.)—Jasper Jennings has told his story from the witness stand. Not only did he again review the story of his confession, in which he said that Dora Jennings, his sister, had admitted to him that she had killed her father, but he must drag in his old mother, who had journeyed from North Carolina to be with him during the trial.

Even backed up by his story this morning the confession that he made some months ago does not ring true; yet he went into the details of how he forced Dora to tell that it was she who had killed her father with a brass front and a pistol of self-assurance which was little short of astounding.

When court convened this morning, Attorney Norton, counsel for Jasper Jennings, announced that he would place the defendant on the stand. In a remarkably short time it became known on the streets that Jasper was telling his story and in a short time the courtroom was taxed to its limits.

Several times during the morning and afternoon sessions, Judge Hanna intervened to interrupt the proceedings and instruct the Bailiff to compel the crowd to move back and not crowd the aisles.

Drives Smiles From Courtroom.

Once during the afternoon session, when Jasper and District Attorney Norton were engaged in a spirited verbal tussle, the spectators laughed. Judge Hanna's gavel sounded sharply on the desk and he soon drove the laugh that was coming from the prisoner's lips, when he said:

"The defendant on the witness stand is on trial for his life and laughter must stop; if not I shall be compelled to order the courtroom cleared."

This sharp rebuke not only caused Jasper Jennings to drop his frivolous attitude, but it stilled the crowd, so that a few other humorous things which came up did not get a laugh from those who were straining and craning their necks and ears to hear this unnatural man of 27 years endeavor to fasten the crime of patrieicide on his sister, and if not successful in this, to point suspicion to the aged mother, who drank in every word that fell from the prisoner's lips, while a look of intense anxiety distorted her features.

Witnesses' Memories Are Poor.

It has not been the intention of District Attorney Reames to introduce as evidence the confession that Jasper Jennings made to Sheriff Lewis. Since his arrest, the state has obtained from the prisoner enough statements to fill a good-sized volume. Some of the witnesses, many of whom also had made statements at one time or another, had very sad cases of lapses of memory on the witness stand, and because of this the state decided to make use of the confession which charges Dora with the killing.

Jasper went through the ordeal of the extremely long direct examination and came off with flying colors. He was exceedingly anxious to tell his story and it was very evident throughout that he was there to save his own neck, without a thought or care how he hurt or sullied his sister. His story of how he forced Dora into making her confession to him reads like a chapter out of a blood-and-thunder detective story.

Alleged Confession of Dora.

Jasper stated that Dora told him of killing their father on the way to Grant's Pass, where both of them were going to have some legal matters arranged. They were driving into the city. When they had reached the Louse Creek crossing, and after they had discussed the murder, Jasper said:

"Dora, you must have killed father. The shot could not have been fired in that room without waking you up. It looks mighty suspicious."

Dora began to cry and after a while she replied: "I killed him. I went to your cabin and stole your rifle. I held the gun close to his head and fired. His back was to me and I waited until it was quiet, and, putting on a pair of shoes, I left the house and hid the gun."

Jasper then went on to say: "I asked her where my rifle was and she told me that I would never see it again. I asked her if she had hidden it in one of the old tunnels or in the creek and she told me I need not never hunt my gun because I would never find it."

Coolness of the Witness.

Without a sign of regret, and with the attitude of a man telling a story in which he was a great hero, Jasper Jennings went through this recital. That he cared nothing for the sister who is languishing in jail at Jacksonville was apparent. He might have been telling the truth. He struggled manfully to make this fact apparent. If he was lying throughout, in addition to being a scoundrel he is a great actor.

Even the bombarding which he received at the hands of District Attorney Reames did not upset his poise, and but for his tendency to be pugnacious and argue with the prosecutor he was as cool as the proverbial cucumber.

While he was in jail it is apparent that Jasper was willing to lay the crime of the murder of his father on anybody's shoulders. In his first statement he said he did not know who had shot his father, then he made a confession imputing the crime to Dora, and later, when District Attorney Reames asked him if it were possible that his mother might have a hand in the murder, he made a statement in which he says that Mrs. Jennings might have had one of the Brison boys come out from their home in North Carolina and do the job. This statement was produced and read.

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Mother's Check Is Flashed.

Mrs. Jennings colored when the document was read to the jury and she drummed nervously on the table with fingers knotted from hard toil. But Jasper neither blushed nor showed a bit of shame at linking his mother's name with the name of a man who had been the means of separating husband and wife.

It seems that before the Jennings family moved to the West, Newton Jennings, the dead man, had accused his wife of being intimate with Dewitt Brison. When the murdered man would get in his cups, it is said, he would renew this charge and finally Mrs. Jennings, smarting under the insult, left her husband.

When the separation came, Jennings gave his wife money with which to return to her North Carolina home and from that time on she had nothing to do with her husband.

Brison Theory Is Exploded.

It seems that Mr. Reames questioned the story about the Brisons and found that neither of the brothers had been absent from their home long enough to have made the trip from North Carolina to Oregon and back, so this story of Jasper was discredited. It is not believed that his confession about Dora will carry any weight with the jury. The fact that he was trapped in a number of lies and the skillful and evasive manner in which he answered all of the questions put to him in cross-examination did not leave a good impression.

While the District Attorney knew that he weakened his case against Dora by introducing Jasper's confession, it did not prevent him from taking up the confession bit by bit and riddling it. The state has struggled hard to make out a strong case against the defendant, but its fabric of circumstantial evidence has been very thin and it would not be a surprise should the jury disagree or bring in a verdict of acquittal. If Jasper slips away there will be little use in trying his sister. This will be necessary, however.

Good Defense Is Made.

Attorney Norton surprised almost everybody by calling only two witnesses that had not already been called by the state. The examination of Jasper lasted from 11 o'clock until 4:30. Counsel for the defendant used Jasper and the state's own witnesses to upset the motives they contended Jasper had for killing his father.

First it was proved by his sweetheart, Blanche Roberts, that he had given Dora \$50 to keep for him. Jasper swore that he had about \$50 on him when his father was shot and that he had about \$50 coming to him from his father. The state tried hard to get the witness to admit that he had said in a statement that his father had \$500, but he denied this and said that he stated that his father should have had this amount saved up.

Jasper swore that the effort he made to get his father's wood contract was suggested by his bunkie, Harvey. This was corroborated by Harvey.

The defense has only one more witness to put on the stand. The state will put on a couple in rebuttal, then the arguments will follow. The case will go to the jury tomorrow night and Dora's case will come up Wednesday morning.

ALONG EXPLORERS' ROUTE

Davidson and Freeman Will Travel by Boat From Portland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—F. E. Davidson and D. C. Freeman, who were connected with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, have made a contract with the management of the Jamestown Exposition at Hampton Roads for a publicity and advertising programme.

They will make a trip from Portland to Hampton Roads in a boat, following the route traveled by Lewis and Clark from Portland to Pittsburg.

From this point they will go either by way of the lakes to the Hudson River or by way of Cumberland, Md., to the Potomac River. Where the boat they use is taken overland, it will be sent by rail to the points on rivers used by the explorers of a century ago.

WILD STORM IN INDIANA

Three Lives Lost and Schoolhouse Is Wrecked by Wind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 15.—Dispatches from over the state tonight tell of several fatalities, many injuries and a serious damage to buildings of all kinds as the result of a severe wind, rain and sleet storm, accompanied by lightning. In many instances the dispatches report that the wind attained a velocity of 60 miles an hour.

Near Michigantown, a wall of the brick schoolhouse was blown in upon about 20 pupils, who were buried beneath the debris. Eliza Johnson, aged 12, was killed and about a dozen injured.