PHILIPPINE BILL PASSES HOUSE

To the End Insurgents Vote Against It.

REFUSE AID TO DEMOCRATS

Sugar and Tobacco Trusts Fail to Change It.

TARIFF ON RICE RETAINED

Sop Thrown to South, but Boston Antis Try Vainly to Secure Declaration in Favor of Independence.

PROVISIONS OF BILL.

The Philippine tariff bill admits goods, the growth or products of the Philippine Islands, into the United States free of duty, except sugar, tobacco and rice, on which a tariff of 25 per cent of the Dingley

rates is levied. It provides that after April 11, 1900, there shall be absolute free trade each way between the United States and the Philippines. It also exempts Philippine goods coming to the United States from the export

duty of those islands. Merchandise from either country is subjected to the internal revenue tax of the country in which the merchandisc is withdrawn for con-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The Philippine tariff bill was passed by the House today substantially as it came from the ways and means committee subject to the same tariff as sugar-and tobacco-25 per cent of the Dingley rates-and one or two changes were made as to the language. This result was attained after decidely the

Republican opposition to the bill in cane sugar and tobacco interests tried the out its strength early and gave up. This opposition refused to affiliate with Democratic efforts. The strongest pleafor "insurgent" support was made in behalf of Champ Clark's amendment reducing the differential on refined sugar. The minority sought to dupli-Cuban retiprocity act, but they reckoned without their host. The Democratic substitute met with only the support of the minority and went down under a vote of 221 to 106. On the final passage of the bill the "insurgents" demanded a rell-call, that the record

might be preserved. An effort, sustained by the Demo crats, but opposed by all but three Republicans, was initiated by McCall, of Massachusetts, to commit the United States to the policy of granting independence to the Philippines as soon as their inhabitants can be prepared for self-government.

Payne secured the adoption of the committee amendments when William Alden Smith took the floor, Smith offered an amendment making the duty on sugar 60 per cent of the Dingley rate, instead of 25 per cent, as provided in the bill. He maintained that the 60 per cent tariff, or even 50 per cent, would not be open to the objection of a 25-per-cent tariff, so far as

was defeated, 73 to 197. Anti-Movement Fails Flat.

An amendment defining the purpose of the United States in the Philippines to be to fit the islands for self-government and to give them independence when they have reached the proper state, was offered by McCall, of Massachunetts, Payne raised the point Ex-President Cleveland's brother dies, but inof order that the amendment was not bealth prevents him from going to funeral. Page 5. stend ruled against the amendment. McCall appealed from the decision of the chairman.

The decision of the chair was sustained by a rising vote of 198 to 123, McCall, of Massachusetts, and Hoar and Fordney, of Michigan, being the only Re-Republicans voting to sustain the ap-

Fordney offered an amendment limiting to 200,000 tons of sugar the amount that can come into the country from the Philippines in any one year, any imports in excess of that amount to pay the regular tariff on sugar. As for tobacco the amendment provided that 50,003,000 cigars, 200,000 pounds of wrapper leaf and 3,000,000 pounds of less should come in free in any one year. For amounts over that, rates varying from 25 to 75 per cent of the Dingley tariff were to apply.

Fordney and Cassell (Penn), and Mon dell (Wyo.), spoke for the adoption of this amendment, and Payne opposed it.

Joke on Taft Expedition.

Criticising the expedition to the Philip pines last Summer, participated in by members of Congress, Mr. Boynge (Col.) seemed it had cost the government \$10,000-just the amount the press t \$10,000-just the amount the press
at of the Panama Canal Commission cost—to inform the American people cost—to inform the American people be administration of affairs there. He british steamer Vermont chartered to load lumber at Portland for Shahghal. Page agent of the Panama Canal Commiof the administration of affairs there. He

visited a certain place and there was parade, a dinner and a dance. They visited another place and there was another parade, another dinner and another dance. He was surprised that members had se-cured so much information.

On endeavoring to reply, Payne was laughed at for admitting the hospitality of the Filipinos, and the frequent "ban-quetta." However, he said, time for full

Test Vote of Insurgents.

The vote on the Fordney amendment was understood to embrace the full strength of the opposition to the bill. On a rising vote 66 members voted for the mendment, and 126 against.

An amendment levying a duty of 25 per cent. of the Dingley tariff on rice was offered by Pujo (La.) and accepted by Payne, Before this amendment was voted on, a substitute was offered by Parker, applying the Z per cent, rate to all articles from the Philippines except hemp, already on the free list. The vote was taken on Pujo's amendment. It received 64 affirmative and 50 negative votes, being adopted. Parker's amendment was defeated.

Amendments by Slayden (Tex.), Parker (N. J.), and Pou (N. C.), were ruled out on points of order. Pou's provides that whenever it shall be ascertained by the President that any article manufactured in the United States is sold abroad for ess than at home, the President shall have power to reduce the import duty on the particular article to just the amount of advantage given the foreign buyer,

Williams "Joshes" Leaders.

The minority leader. Williams, noticing a lucid interval on the part of the administration and the party in power, offered an amendment putting sugar and to sacco from the Philippines on the free list. He twitted the Republican opponents of the bill with having "weak knees," because they had just refused to suport McCall's amendment to "cut loose" from the Philippines.

Payne thanked Williams, but declared his help was not needed in perfecting the bill. Champ Clark declared he had a most pertinent question to ask:

"Does the gentleman think he can pass the bill without our help."

"I consider that question very impertinent," was Payne's answer, much to the amusement of the Democratic side, Payne explained the need in the Philippines of the revenue which will come from the tax on sugar and tobacco. "Levy a tax on land," interjected Will-

The Williams amendment was defeated. the House dividing on party lines, 68 to

Mann (III.) secured the adoption of a mendment providing that tariff and inernal revenue collections shall go directy into the Philippine treasury only until April II, 1986

No Reduction in Differential.

An amendment cutting off \$2.50 a ton of the differentia on refined sugar was

the interest of the American beet and all those Republicans who had denounced of the family were with him when he "sugar trust" to back their words. "If you vote against the amendment, he continued, "forever and eternally hold Joining room were many persons promyour peace about the extortions of the inent in the business and social life of sugar trust." His amendment will re- Chicago, intimate associates of Mr. of \$6,517,505.

Williams (Miss.) urged the Republicans | made known to them, to follow the precedent made on the Cuban reciprocity bill when the House voted to lift the whole differtial on refined sugar.

The diffential fight was reviewed by Payne, with the conclusion that those Re publicans who had voted with the Demo crats at that time were stampeded After a running debate in which Mondell

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Commercial and Marine.

MARSHALL FIELD NO LONGER LIVES

Wondrous Rally Does Not Last and Disease Fast Saps His Strength.

HIS FAMILY AROUND HIM

Eight Days' Illness Develops Puenmonia, Which Quickly Ends Life of Chicago's Most Successful Merchant.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 .- Marshall field, of Chicago, millionaire merchant and a leader in the dry goods trade of the world, died at the Holland House in this city at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after an illness extending ver more than a week, beginning with a bad cold and developing quickly into



The Late Murshall Field.

Mr. Field, although 70 years old, made a fight against the disease which the attending physicians characterized as most strenuous day of the present Con- offered by Clark. Payne made a point of braver and stronger than would have been expected of a man many years his Clark said here was an opportunity for Junior. Mrs. Field and other members duce the differential yearly to the total Field, who had come to New York when the seriousness of his condition was

An outline of the funeral arrangements was decided upon tonight. The body will be taken to Chicago tomorrow morning on a special train over the New York Central and Lake Shore systems. There will be no service of my sort in this city. It is planned to hold the funeral service in Chicago at a date to be fixed, either from the Field espience on Prairie avenue, or from the First Presbyterian Church, whose pastor, Rev. Dr. Morrison, will, in either case, be the officiating clergyman, On board the special, in addition to the members of the Field famliy, the friends who came on from Chicago will be passengers for the return trip,

Family Alone at Death.

A sinking spell early this morning which followed the remarkable rally of yesterday, presaged the coming of the end. The attending physicians notified the members of the family and withdrew from the sick chamber. The message that the end was near was onveyed also to the members of the Chicago colony stopping at the hotel, and they gathered in one of the rooms of the apartment.

Mr. Field was told last night that ie had but the slightest chance of recovery. During the periods of conclousness which marked the last two hours of his life, he talked but little. ceming resigned and peaceful, and occasionally expressing his appreciation of the fight his physicians had made

CAREER OF MARSHALL FIELD. CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—(Special.)— Salient facts in career of Marshall

Born on farm near Conway, Mass.,

August 18, 1875. Began work as clerk in country ttore at age of 17. Went to Chicago in 1836 and be-

ame dry goods clerk. Admitted to partnership with Cooley, Wadaworth & Co. in 1860. Became partner of Levi Z. Leiter &

Palmer withdrew in 1867; Leiter n 1881. Pield stores burned in fire of 1871;

and Potter Palmer in 1865.

nu \$3,500,000 Gift of \$1,000,000 to Field Colum-

Gift of land worth \$125,000 to Thicago University for arhietic Mrs. Nannie Scott-Field, first.

wife, died in 1806 in Prance. Gift of \$100,000 for library in Conway, Muss., in 1900. Married Mrs. Arthur Caton, in London, September 5, 1905. Marshall Field, Jr., dies from acdental revolver shot, November

27, 1905, Wealth estimated at \$100,900,000 10 \$150,000,000

Paid taxes on \$40,000,000 in Chicago in 1905; largest individual tax-payer in United States. Firm's sales in 1905 aggregated \$120,000,000.

Carried nearly become men and omen on payrolls Made liberal donations to Chicago colestra, and institute and public

Will expected to give \$10,000,000 arble palace on Lake Front for property in Chicago with average worth of over \$1,000,000.

Suburban holdings worth \$16,000. Life insurance, so far as known, Name descends to Marshall Field, third, a grandson, aged 12.

for him. Mr. Field had been in cor sultation Sunday with his personal counsel from Chicago, He had felt that his condition was grave, and had given almost constant thought to his business affairs.

With Mr. Field at his death, in addiion to his wife, were Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., Stanley Field, a nepnew and on of Joseph N, Field, of Manchester, England, and Mrs. Stanley Field.

During Sunday night Mr. Field appeared to be sinking rapidly, and Monday morning the physicians announced hat all hope of his recovery had been abandened. Mr. Field himself apparently believed that the end was at hand, and by his request all the mean is of his family were summoned to the bedside Everyone present regarded the scene as the death watch. For hours there was no appreciable change in the condition of

Final Rally Before End. ternoon there came a remarkable change. The strength which gradually slipped away from the patient seemed suddenly to rush back. He looked up and smiled, asked for a drink, and then sank into a peaceful, restful sleep. He was better, the physicians said, much better, and there was even hope that he might successfully pass the crists in his illness if the improvement continued. In the evening and again at midnight the bulletins issued by his physicians carried with them the ray of hope. There had been no loss of the gains made during the afternoon.

In the early morning hours today, however, gloom once more began to settle over those around the sickroom. Field did not rest well during the last hours of the night. The disease spread in the lungs, and his condition at 9 A, M. "worse than last evening."

Last Hope Disappears.

The renewed hope which came to them with the rally of yesterday was not abandoned, however, and they declared that, while his condition was critical, it was not regarded as hopeless. His condition continued to become more desperate with every movement, however, and by noon the last ray of hope was gone. At 2 o'clock it was announced that the patient was sinking steadily, and at 2:30 word came from the sickroom that Mr. Field had only a few minutes more to live. Death came at 4 o'clock with the mem bers of the family gathered at the bed-

Mr. Field's lawyer, W. G. Beale, who was at the hotel today, denied a report that he had been called by Mr. Fleid to make his will. It is said that Mr. Field's will and other business affairs were put in perfect order by him when he left Chi-

SCENE IN ALGECTRAS, SPAIN, WHERE THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD

JASPER JENNINGS **GUILTY OF MURDER**

Jury in Trial at Grant's Pass Deliberates for an Hour

His Mother, on Whom He Had Sought to Place the Crime, Attempts to Comfort Her

> Jayper Jennings, 27 years old, was er. Newton M. Jennings, in his cabin Granite Hill, the night of September 7, 1905. Jennings, Sr., was shot in the head as he slept in a room in the cabin, which was also occupied by Dora, a girl of 18, and another daughter younger. Two sons slept upstairs. All denied hearing any noise during the night.

Jasper alleges the shooting was one by his sister, Dora, with his rifle, which she afterward hid. He also alleges that his mother might have induced someone to commit the

Attorney declared the evidence the murder to obtain \$650 cash he believed his father possessed, and to get hold of a wood contract by which the father made \$100 a

The trial of Dora Jennings, jointindicted with her brother, begins

GRANT'S PASS, Or., Jan. 16 .- (Staff

the trial of Jasper Jennings just one

dict. District Attorney Reamerical education of the cluster are stated in the cluster and the control of the co instructions were needed and Judge Suddenly, however, about Monday af- Hanns, who had gone to the Hotel Josephine, returned to the courtroom On his arrival the jury was taken C. Smith, who had been selected as

> Judge Hanna read from the statut and the jury filed out, Once again a rap came from Inside the jury-room and the verdict was announced.

Jasper Stares at Jurymen.

When the order came for additional instructions Jasper Jennings had already retired. He was brought into ourt, and as the jury filed past him today was described by the physicians as he scanned each face closely. For 'an instant he seemed to read no whispered something to his attorney, Harry Norton, Mr. Norton shook his Juror Smith's question that they would

> The fatal verdict was handed to Judge Hanna and as he slowly began reading the verdict Jasper for the first ime seemed to realise the enormity of the crime. He leaned far over the table and glued his eyes upon Judge Hanna. As the form of the verdict showed it had been prepared by the District Attorney it dawned upon him that it was against him.

Tries to Comfort Her Son.

and a Quarter.

FIRST DEGREE IS NAMED

Unnatural Son.

In his summing up the District

By W. G. MACRAE.

orrespondence.)-"We, the jury in he separate trial of Jasper Jennings, find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree."

It took the 12 men who have heard he evidence and the arguments in

after the jury had been out about an your they sent word that additional into court at 9:22 and Foreman Will

foreman, said to the court: "Your Honor, there seems to be a difference of opinion among the jurors as to whether a prisoner implicated with another in a crime of murder is equally as guilty as the person who cas committed the deed."

find his client guilty.

Slowly the words fell from Judge Hanna's tips-guilty. Mrs. Jennings during the reading clutched with both hands the ends of a black silk handkerchief, and when the verdict had been read tears came to her eyes and

she sobbed. Her son, who sat beside her, seemed to choke for an instant his hands trembled violently and for the first time since his arrest and during the trial he showed signs of emotion. Mrs. Jennings, as if to comfort him, placed her hand on his shoulder and his brothers and little sister Julia spoke words of cheer into

cars that did not hear. Blanche Roberts did not approach him, but when she realized that the man who had jauntily admitted from the witness stand that he was engaged to her had been convicted of murder she hurried from the courtroom crying bitterly. A number of other women who have sat dally through the trial left the courtroom and mingled their tears with the weeping elements out

Women Create a Scene.

These same women created a scene in the Josephine County courtroom to night that will not be witnessed again in many years, at least not in a murder trial where a characteriess defendant like Jasper Jennings is on trial. When the jury had gone out the crowd in the courtroom began shifting about to get a better view of the prisoner and his aged mother. After waiting for half an nour Sheriff Lewis started to

the jail with Jasper. The prisoner walked down the aisie with his hat tilted at a roguish angle at the back of his head and a smile on his face; a dozen or more of the morbid women rose and shook hands with the youth. His exit was in the nature of an ovation. They would have repeated the scene when Jasper was led back to his cell after the verdict had been received, but the boy could not see them. When he got inside of the jail Jas-

per went to pieces and in a broken voice he said to the Sheriff: "They certainly gave it to me hard. I guess I'll appeal the case." Since Jasper has been in jail he has been a model prisoner and has been

allowed the freedom of the jail. When the Sheriff told him last night that he would hereafter be held in close confinement and would have to be locked up he was inclined to refuse at

Spectators Bring Their Lunch.

District Attorney Reames began his opening argument at 9:30 o'clock, and from that time until 11:25 he carefully reviewed the testimony offered during the trial. There was present the same large and morbid crowd, people who have crowded the courtroom since the trial began. Some of them brought their lunches and ate them during the noon re-

tion and the shuffling which follows the resiless moving of human bodies, but as the fate of the prisoner a hush fell over

cess. When the last witness was heard

there was a hiss of whispered conversa-

Without an effort at oratory, Mr. Reames made his opening statement. He the treaty rights of this government. prefixed his argument with a verbal pic- it is declared, are confined to an equature of Newton M. Jennings bidding share in whatever privileges of comfarewell to his little daughter Julia in front of the cookhouse at the Granite Hill mine as Jasper drove off with her on his way to visit Blanche Roberts, the night of the murder. His voice vibrant with feel ing, the District Attorney quoted Newton Jennings' farewell message:

"Good-bye Julia; be careful and don't fall out."

Picture That Draws Tears. "This message," said the attorney, "was the last bit of parental warning the child received from the now silent lips of the man who is sleeping quietly on a knotl where the pine sighs a requiem over his grave." The picture was vividiy drawn, the jurors were much affected, handkerchiefs fluttered, and there was a general blowing of noses and wiping of tear dimmed eyes, and above the great hush

a sob was heard. Through this bit of pathos and during the hours of grilling which followed, Jasominous sign and he leaned over and per Jennings sat immovable. Once or twice during the argument, when District Attorney Reames charged him with lyhead, for he realized from the nature of ing, his pallid face flushed and he stirred uneasily in his chair. At one time during the argument he half rose from his seal and seemed for an instant as if he were

about to interrupt the prosecutor. Full of Contradictions.

The District Attorney took up the 29 o 30 different statements the defendant had made at various times since his arrest and pointed out the many gross contradictions. He denounced Jasper for having attempted to place the murder on his sixter Dora, then when he was afraid that he could not make this flimsy confession stick, he attempted to direct suspicion upon his mother, and had to link her name in shame in order to save himself. When he reached the point of the confession, Mr. Reames declared he did not believe that Dora on that memorable drive on their way to Grant's Pass, and when they had reached the Louse Creek crossing had made the confession that Jasper said she did. He contended that while he believed both were equally guilty

of the crime of murder, and that she had on a previous occasion discussed the murder, the motive was twofold.

Motive for the Crime. Jasper believed his father had \$650, and he wanted it so he could take his sweetheart to the Exposition. The second m tive was that Jasper wanted to obtain the wood contract by which his father was making \$100 per month.

Harry Norton, counsel for the defense during the afternoon session talked four hours. He contended the facts as they have been brought out proved the inne cence of his client. Mr. Norton pointed out that Jasper had relied upon the state's He referred to the statements made his client as worthless as testimony because they were obtained after a series of sweating by officers who had held him a prisoner and refused him the counsel of either friends or legal advice.

the contention of the state that Jasper accused his mother and sister because h wanted to save himself. He said he retorney had found it necessary to bring Dora into the case. He had hoped, he ed, that the girl would not be dragged into Jasper's trial, because the

AMERICA STANDS FOR SQUARE DEAL

Her Policy in Morocco Question.

BASED ON TREATY RIGHTS

Claims Equal Share of Commerciall Privileges.

WHAT DELEGATES WILL DO

Conference Opens at Algeeiras With Mut hal Expressions of Desire for Agreement - French and British Pull Together.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- What part will bep layed by the Washington Gover hmenti n the Moroccan conference low convening at Algeciras is clearly set forth in the instructions prepared by Secretary Root to the American delegates, Mr. White, the American Ambassador at Rome, and Mr. Gummere, the American Minister at Tangler. These instructions are included in . compilation of confidential correspondence relative to the Moroccan conference prepared at the Department or State for the convenience and informa-

tion of the American delegates. At the outset of his letter of instructions the secretary announces that the participation of the United States in this conference is based exclusively upon its treaty rights with Morocco, a re-arrangement of which is now proposed by the Sultan, who has extended invitations to the United States and other powers signatory to the treaty of 1886 to join in a conference to disthe matter of suitable reforms

the Sultan has decided to inthe treaty of 1880, it is pointed By out, this government is pledged the right of protection of a special class of native Moors. Further than this,

merce and protectle may be enjoyed by other foreigners.

Not Interfere in Internal Policy. As has been repeatedly announced by the department the attitude of this Government toward the policies of Morocco is clearly laid down in the instructions of its delegates to the conference. The American delegates wil: have practically nothing to do with the solution of such problems, save to express the hope that, whatever may be entered into, an equality of rights shall be guaranteed to the United

States. Organization, by way of an international agreement of the police outside the border region, is the question of fire importance to be considered at the conference and on this question the instructions are clear and final. It is expected the settlement of this question will open the way to the attainment of a far-reaching reform which will redound to the benefit not only of Morocco, but of all the pow-

ers concerned,

Remove Barriers to Trade. The American delegation will endeavor to obtain such advantages for American commerce, protection for life and property and such equality of trade rights as will effectively remove the barriers to foreign trade that have hitherto existed and make the avenues to the commerce of Morocco worth opning. They will impress on the conferees the fact that, while the Washington Government believes hearty indorsement to the principle of the open door is essential, its interest will not stop there. This government desires not only that the door shall be opened to the world's trade, but that it shall be utilized in a way that shall prove beneficial alike to Morocco and to the treaty powers.

Treatment of the Jews in Morocco is the subject of a special and supplementary letter of instructions to the delegates. In this letter the Secretary calls attention to the numerous and harsh discriminations imposed in Morocco against the Jews. The 'American delegates are instructed to devote their best efforts to obtain the removal of such discriminations and the hope is expressed that these efforts will command the support of all

Square Deal for All Nations

As the representatives of the American Government, they are instructed to stand at all times for the square deal, not only for Morocco, but for all the interested powers, and they will make it clear that this Government, in consenting to enter the conference, confidently expects fair play for all

In the event that a treaty is agreed to,

the American delegates will subscribe to

it ad referendum, leaving the question of approval of their acts to the considera-tion of the Department of State, and, if the department's approval should be given, leaving the resulting treaty to be passed upon by the American Senate before its final ratification

BUDA PEST, Hungary, Jan. 18.-A san-

guinary fight between peasants and gen-darmerie took place today in connection with the election of a judge at the vil-lage of Bilke, in the Bereg district. Six peasants and two gendarmes were killed