

MUST HOLD ISLANDS, SAYS THURSTON.

Party That Opposes Annexation Doomed to Defeat, the Nebraska Senator Declares.

Journal Is Right in Saying That Jefferson Was an Expansionist in Principle.

No Constitutional Objection to Expansion. Questions of Government Subordinate.



Senator John M. Thurston.

United States Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, does not agree with Mr. Bryan's analysis of the theory of territorial expansion.

Senator Thurston believes that only ruin can be the reward of that political party which shall undertake to oppose the retention of the Philippines.

Thomas Jefferson an Expansionist.

"I have read Mr. Bryan's statement in the Journal opposing the annexation of the Philippines, in which he relies on Jefferson as having been opposed to the expansion theory.

"I am satisfied that we must class Jefferson as an expansionist. Of course, in his time he could not have contemplated the annexation of distant possessions.

"The principle once established, it remains to apply it to developing conditions and national growth. I would not have favored taking the Philippines as an original proposition, but the fate of war and the destiny of events took our fleet and army to Manila and it is evident that our victory in the Philippines was the principal factor in securing speedy victory and bringing about peace.

No Constitutional Object to Annexation.

"It has been settled by repeated acts of acquisition that there is no constitutional objection to taking on new territory. It may be true that the framers of the Constitution did not have any idea that we would ever extend the limits of our country as they existed at the close of the Revolution, but Constitutional provisions written in the light of their own times are always construed by succeeding generations to meet the manifest necessities of national growth and development.

"It is one of the inherent powers of national existence to wage war and to demand and receive from the nation's enemy whatever territory may be conquered or occupied in time of war. What we would not have sought came to us as one of the necessary results of our war with Spain, and the question is not whether we wish to expand our boundaries or not, but whether as a nation we can justify ourselves before the civilized world by turning back the Philippine Islands and their people to the despotic rule and oppression of a nation whose barbarities and atrocities toward its own people drove us to a declaration of war which stands as the first assertion of a great national duty in the interests of humanity toward a people too weak to protect and emancipate themselves.

Question of Status Subordinate.

"I do not think there is anything in the Federal Constitution which compels us to extend American citizenship, free commercial intercourse or prospective admission into the Union to our new possessions. All the guarantees and restrictions of the Constitution have specific reference to the States as such.

"We can retain them temporarily or for all time. If their people show themselves equal to self-government we can make them independent at any time. I think we have full power to adjust the tariff laws between the Philippines and the United States, and other nations so as to fully protect our own industrial and commercial interests.

"As I look at it the only issue now is whether we will retain what our soldiers and soldiers have won, or whether we will turn the Philippines back to a rule of tyranny, the contemplation of which stirred our people to the declaration of war. Issues of policy as to what we will do with the Philippines, how govern them, what rights of participation in national affairs we may eventually extend to them, will arise hereafter.

Political Party That Opposes Is Doomed.

"There are no such issues now, and I believe nine-tenths of the American people have already decided to retain the islands, to accept our destiny, to undertake the new responsibilities, and any political party which attempts to make an issue to the contrary is defeated from the beginning.

"I do not care at the present time to enter upon the discussion of the commercial and international advantages or disadvantages which may follow. I believe, however, that we are to have a great revival of American commerce, a great extension of American trade, and that our new possessions will enable us to advance on these lines much more rapidly and certainly than we otherwise could.

"We live in a progressive age. The great forces of steam and electricity have obliterated distance. We can no longer seriously object to the Philippines as being too remote.

"When the Nicaragua Canal is completed, as it certainly will be in the near future, beyond the Pacific is no more to us than beyond the Alleghenies was in Jefferson's time. He did not hesitate at an annexation more widely separated from the original States by the desert and wilderness than the Philippines are now separated from us by the sea, and it is an injustice to that great statesman to assert that had he lived until the present time the horizon of his far-seeing statesmanship would not have expanded with the growth of the nation."

THOMAS JEFFERSON WAS AN EXPANSIONIST.

Members of Congress Generally Commend the Journal's Reply to the Utterances of Colonel Bryan.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The editorial reply of the Journal to the utterances of Colonel W. J. Bryan on the subject of expansion awakened much interest in the capital and is widely commented upon and generally commended.

Representative Amos Cummings, of New York—I have read with much interest Mr. Hearst's reply to Colonel Bryan. Mr. Hearst's position is certainly fortified by his quotations from Jefferson. If Thomas Jefferson were alive to-day and in the White House he would be the last man to order down the American flag on the Philippine Islands. He would stand by Dewey to the last.

Representative A. M. Dockery, of Missouri—The article of Colonel William J. Bryan and the excerpts the Journal makes from the writings of Thomas Jefferson establish indubitably the fact that the great founder of the Democratic party was an aggressive expansionist. But, while Jefferson strongly urged the acquisition of territory, he did not believe it wise to annex remote tropical islands peopled with semi-barbarian races, where climatic conditions forbid enterprise, and commerce is essentially unprofitable.

Representative W. S. Cowherd, of Missouri—The Journal has shown that Thomas Jefferson believed in taking any territory on this continent needed by the United States, and which, it might be said, he knew would be eventually peopled and

THOMAS BOICED PROTEST AGAINST THE POLYGAMY DISGRACE.

THE JOURNAL'S ANTI-POLYGAMY PETITION.

To the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned appeal to the Congress of the United States to deny participation in its councils to Brigham H. Roberts, a polygamist elected from the State of Utah. We respectfully urge upon the members of Congress that the sense of morality of a great people revolts at the thought of permitting a defender of the turpitude associated with Mormonism, himself practicing the doctrines which that sect teaches, to have a voice in the shaping of the laws and destinies of this country.

And we further respectfully petition you to take the necessary steps looking toward an amendment to the national Constitution forbidding polygamy within the United States, or any place subject to its jurisdiction, and making a polygamist ineligible to public office.

Mary G. Burtis (Mrs. J. H.)

(MARY G. BURTI—MRS. J. T.)

Leonard C. McPhail U.S.

(LEONARD C. M'PHAIL, M. D.)

Ab. Dixon

(A. G. DIXON, Pastor Hanson Place Baptist.)

S. V. White

(S. V. WHITE.)

Frank E. Caldwell

(FRANK E. CALDWELL, M. D.)

(Sign here.)

Church and Laymen Unite With the Journal to Save the Country from an Infamy in the Eyes of Civilization.

Thousands of protests against permitting a professed polygamist, Brigham H. Roberts, to take his seat as a Congressman of the United States have reached the Journal office.

To publish the names alone, omitting the comments that have been signed to the Journal's anti-polygamist petition, would take more space than is available in any daily newspaper. They will all be published, but that is a matter of a special publication in the future.

The sentiment has crystallized and Roberts will never take his three wives to Washington to make a spectacle that would disgrace the United States in the eyes of the civilized world.

The Journal published on Sunday a page of emphatic protests by American clergymen. The opinions of eminent laymen would require more space in the telling. The women of the land are a unit in involving against this outrage on decency and the dignity of womanhood.

The power of the national government succeeded in imposing on Utah monogamy. The chiefs of the Mormon Church, after years of fighting, submitted ostensibly and professed a new revelation by which the taking of plural wives was not compulsory on the communicants of the Church of the Latter Day Saints.

Now that Utah is a State the Mormons are bending every energy to re-establish the custom, and the sending of Roberts to Congress is the entering wedge by which they hope ultimately to be allowed to re-enact the institution of polygamy. The Mormons control the politics of Utah. With Mormonism the orders of the Church are above the obligations of patriotism, family and nation. The "doctrine and covenants" of the Church absolutely command plural marriages.

"When a secular newspaper of continental circulation and of cosmopolitan enterprise openly champions a concerted uprising against polygamy in the Congress of the United States, and advocates correcting the licentious outcome of diverse and conflicting state divorce legislation by the early enactment of uniform and sound laws for governing the entire territory of our nation, every true Christian will instinctively sanction such movements as civil safeguards of personal, family, social and public purity."

"Accordingly, we note with pleasure that the New York Journal has this past week declared war on polygamy, Mormonism and easy divorce."

"Christians throughout the nation can make no mistake in recognizing this petition, which I cut from yesterday morning's issue of that paper."

The petition was sent to the Journal office signed by the pastor, the Rev. W. J. Mosier, the Rev. William F. Davis and more than fifty of the congregation.

Interference of Right. Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis, president of the Social Purity League, is with the Journal in its fight. In an open letter she gives her views.

"Possibly our Federal Government for various reasons may conclude that this is one of the cases where its hands are tied. Many contend that the Constitution gives it no opportunity to interfere with State rights, though we all know that it has proven its power by collecting heavy indemnity for various impositions committed upon its citizens in foreign countries. I think it will be decided by the men in power at Washington whether it is for the advantage of the present Administration to admit a Mormon."

deprived of its privileges in the Federal Government. My personal opinion is that the Federal Government has the right to interfere with every State when the rights of citizens to life and property are at stake. It proved its right to interfere with the delinquency of the Governor of Illinois during the railroad riots, and did send Federal troops."—ELIZABETH B. GRANNIS.

ROBERTS VIOLATES FAITH WITH COUNTRY. As a Member of His State Constitutional Convention He is Bound to Discard Polygamy.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 20.—The anti-Roberts element in Utah is enthusiastic over the stand taken by the Journal in circulating a petition to the end of unseating the polygamist Congressman, Warren Foster, late candidate for Congress on the Populist ticket, who made his campaign against Roberts principally on the ground that he was not eligible to a seat as a Congressman.

"There are several reasons why Mr. Roberts should not be seated, but to my mind the principal one is that he is breaking faith with the Government. There was a solemn compact entered into between the people of the Territory and the general Government, in which it was agreed that Utah should be granted Utah provided that all polygamist practices cease."

"Roberts was a member of the State Constitutional Convention and personally pledged himself and the people whose spokesman he was that good faith was intended. It now appears that at that moment Mr. Roberts was living in open violation of the compact he was making, has continued to so live, and is so living to-day. I feel that I am expressing the feelings of fully three-fourths of the Utah people when I say that the question of polygamy should be put once and for ever settled, and so refuse Roberts a seat would at once put a stop to the further choosing of such men."

PUSHING FORWARD OUR ARMY OF OCCUPATION. Men and Arms Leaving Daily for Cuba from Our Southern Ports of Debarkation.

American, Ga., Dec. 26.—The Twelfth New York is embarking to-day and expects to leave to-night for Charleston, where a transport will be taken for Matanzas. The transport will be taken for Matanzas. The Eighth Massachusetts is the only regiment left here.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 26.—General Bates, in command of the First Division, First Army Corps, arrived last night from Washington, and with his staff and some forty members of the Second Ohio Regiment and the Third Engineers, left to-day for Charleston, where they will embark on the transport Minne-waska for Cuba.

TREATY SILENT ON PHILIPPINES' FUTURE.



Senator William F. Frye.

Senator Frye, One of the Commissioners, Explains Its Provisions in This Regard.

Objection to Keeping the Islands Should Not Affect Ratification of Treaty.

For After it is Ratified We Are Still at Liberty to Keep or to Give Them Away.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Senator William F. Frye, of Maine, member of the American Peace Commission, has definitely disposed of some mooted questions as to what the treaty with Spain really does.

Without violating the obligation of secrecy, Senator Frye made plain to-day the important point that the peace treaty does not provide for the permanent occupation of the Philippines. All that is a matter left for future legislation by Congress.

"The treaty on this point simply accepts the withdrawal of Spain from the islands, the relinquishment of her sovereignty over them and their surrender to the United States for final disposition as may be determined by future developments."

"Strictly no member of the Spanish Government," said Senator Frye. "Senator Hoar, who is said to oppose the ratification of the treaty, will not say—nor will any other man say—that Spain should be allowed to remain here, away there. Senator Hoar is a Christian gentleman, strongly imbued with the New England spirit of liberty and humanity. These islands have fallen to our lot, and there is an obligation of Christianity and civilization which we cannot avoid."

"Looking at the question from a purely commercial standpoint, aside from the moral obligation, I do not believe that there is an intelligent business man in the United States who will say that the Philippines should be returned to Spain, or who will fall to acknowledge the incalculable commercial advantage which the possession of these islands will give us."

"If Senator Hoar and those who are listed as opposing the treaty will not say that Spain should be restored to power in the Philippines, then opposition to ratification has no argument and becomes weak and futile."

"If we are not to return the islands to Spain, to whom are we to present them? To Germany? Within the next quarter of a century she will be our commercial rival, battling with us for control of the markets of the world. We can hardly be expected to present her with this stronghold to aid later in our own undoing."

"Shall we give them to England? This action on our part would mean riot in all Europe. Surely no opponent of the acquisition of the Philippines would contend for this."

"The ratification of the treaty will leave us free to do as we please, and whatever the people desire will probably be done. I believe we shall retain the Philippines, and that the people of this country would not consent to their abandonment."

Senator Frye has had exceptional opportunities for acquiring information as to the ability of the Philippines to govern themselves. His ideas on the question of citizenship for the natives are clear-cut, as his views usually are. Said he:

"If we give them a good government these will be little difficulty. We must not send carpet-baggers and political hacks and adventurers there to govern these people. If we show wisdom and sincerity there will be no serious difficulty in the government."

NO CHRISTMAS JOY FOR MRS. BOTKIN.

"It Doesn't Mean Much to Me This Year," She Says of the Glad Season.

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—The Christmas season this year is not a glad one for Mrs. Cordelia Botkin. But she was in good spirits and while complaining of fatigue from the ordeal in court, chatted freely with the matron and the relatives who called at the county jail to see her.

"I haven't thought much about Christmas," said Mrs. Botkin. "I can hardly realize that the day and the season of gladness are here. It doesn't mean much to me this year, and I have tried to forget about it."

Mrs. Botkin was visited by her sister, Mrs. W. H. Roberts, who brought a well-filled hamper containing a Christmas dinner. Mr. Roberts arrived later and the three dined in the matron's room with the matron, Mrs. Sinclair.

TRIED TO KILL HIMSELF BEFORE HIS FAMILY. Pulled the Trigger of a Gun with His Toes, but Was Unsteady in His Aim.

"I will make you the most unhappy of women within the next minute," said Isaac Barnett, a truck driver, of Meserole avenue and Oakland street, Greenpoint, to his wife yesterday morning, after a quarrel.

She had upbraided him for returning home intoxicated and with no toys for the children.

Barnett then fastened her into an inner room and returned with a shotgun, and in his stocking feet. Placing the stock of the gun on the floor he pulled the trigger with his toes, at the same time shouting a farewell to his family.

His intention was to blow off his head, but his aim was so unsteady that the charge lodged in the ceiling.

The shooting and screams of Mrs. Barnett brought Detective Heinen, of the Greenpoint avenue station. He rushed into the house and found Mrs. Barnett struggling to get possession of the gun. The detective succeeded in wresting the gun away after a struggle and Barnett was locked up.

LOST THEIR WAY ON RIDE TO CEMETERY. Undertaker's Men Came to Grief, and Wagon, Pine Boxes and Men All Came to Court.

This curious mixture of men and things—two pine boxes for the reception of coffins, an undertaker's wagon and two men who were hunting on Sunday night for Greenwood and Calvary cemeteries—were before Magistrate Stiers in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday for disposition.

The men were James E. Donohue, of No. 755 Amsterdam avenue, and Michael Cowan, of No. 460 Grand street, Manhattan. Both were charged with intoxication. They were in charge of the undertaker's wagon, which belonged to Edward J. Rogers, of Amsterdam avenue, when they were found near the road leading to Potter's Field. The men tried to direct them to the cemeteries, but they drove off in an opposite direction and ran into a telegraph pole. The wagon nearly upset and one of the boxes fell out. The men pleaded guilty yesterday, and were fined \$10. They went to jail to eat turkey, preferring this to paying the fine. The wagon and boxes were restored to the owner.

LEPER SISTERS SENT INTO EXILE.

Devoted Mother Will Accompany Them to the New Ohio Colony.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Hattie Garry, twenty-two years old, and her little sister Hannah, twelve years old, are slowly dying of leprosy in their mother's cottage, in New Lexington, O. They will be taken to a cabin in a remote part of the Perry County hills and isolated. The mother will go with her children and share their imprisonment, never leaving them save to get food, coal and clothing, which the county authorities will furnish them. This will be Ohio's "leper colony," its "mole-hill."

Dr. Charles O. Probst, secretary of the State Board of Health, has just investigated these cases. He found the girls to be genuine lepers. Hattie, the elder, has the disease in an advanced stage.

Mrs. Garry is a soldier's widow. The leprosy in the children is hereditary, for the father had it before the birth of his daughters. He contracted it in the South, while a soldier in the Civil War. The disease did not manifest itself at first.

Not till after the father's death, when Hattie was 13, did the bright red spots appear on the child's hands, toes, elbows and knees, the brilliant crimson trade-mark of leprosy. At an expert would have recognized. But Mrs. Garry did not, nor did anybody in the village of New Lexington. Now, Lexington was a quiet town, with other children, until long after the red marks had become white, scaly patches did the mother suspect what the trouble was. Then she secreted Hattie.

Later little Hannah developed the same symptoms. Mrs. Garry was a close prisoner at the Garry cottage. With the utmost care the mother hid the children from suspicious eyes and concealed the disease from the public.

Mrs. Garry had to struggle to make a living for herself and the children. Finally she could not keep up the battle and told her story to the county authorities. Naturally, New Lexington was a quiet town, with other children, until long after the red marks had become white, scaly patches did the mother suspect what the trouble was. Then she secreted Hattie.

The mother in going with her children to the refuge agrees not to mingle with the outside world. In this resigning the pleasures of the world for her afflicted children the mother's affection is shown. The township authorities will keep her under close watch and the necessities of life, delivering them near the houses.

Had the Grip.

Serious After Effects Relieved by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"After having a severe attack of the grip I did not recover my health. I was poor, weak and languid. A physician said the dregs of the grip were still about me. I could eat hardly anything, and what little food I did eat seemed to do me no good. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half a bottle I could eat heartily and there was a decided change for the better. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until I was in the full enjoyment of perfect health." Lilla May Guthrie, P. O. Box 23, Heathville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for the Grip. Sold by all dealers in medicine. Get only Hood's. Little food I did eat seemed to do me no good. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half a bottle I could eat heartily and there was a decided change for the better. I continued taking Hood's Sarsaparilla until I was in the full enjoyment of perfect health." Lilla May Guthrie, P. O. Box 23, Heathville, Pa.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient and easy in effect. 25 cents.