

SENATOR HOAR'S
GREAT SPEECH

Opposes Administration's Policy of Expansion.

IT VIOLATES CONSTITUTION

Proposition to Forcibly Annex the Philippine Islands Discussed in All Its Phases.

MONROE DOCTRINE IS GONE

The Framers of the Constitution Had Learned That While There Is Little Else That Democracy Cannot Accomplish, It Cannot Rule Over Vassal States or Subject Peoples Without Bringing the Elements of Death Into Its Own Constitution—The Arguments of the Expansionists—A Lesson in Napoleon's Change of Policy—The President of One Year Ago Quoted Against the President To-Day—Senator Platt Replies Briefly.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.—This proved to be an interesting day in the Senate, the principal subject under discussion being the constitutional right of the United States to carry into effect the policy of expansion.

The leading speaker was Mr. Hoar (Rep.), of Massachusetts, who delivered a speech in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Vest (Dem.), of Missouri, declaring it to be in opposition to the constitution for this country to acquire foreign territory to be governed permanently as colonies.

Although Mr. Hoar occupied the time of the Senate for more than two hours, he was accorded the unusual compliment of close and undivided attention by his colleagues on the floor and a large audience in the galleries. He confined himself closely to his manuscript, but his address was delivered with all the fire, earnestness and animation of the orator that he is. His speech was in answer to that recently delivered by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, and had been most carefully prepared.

CONSTITUTIONAL PHASES.

Without adverting in the proposed policy of the United States entering upon an expansion of its territory except in a general and indirect manner, Mr. Hoar entered upon a discussion of the constitutional phases of the question involved in the resolution under consideration.

"It is not my purpose," he said, "to discuss the general considerations which affect any acquisition of sovereignty by the American people over the Philippine islands, which has been or may be proposed. I am speaking to-day only of the theory of constitutional interpretation propounded by the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt). If at any time hereafter the Senator shall seek to put his theories into practice by reducing to subjection a distant people, dwelling in the tropics, aliens in blood, most of them Moslem in faith, incapable to speak or comprehend our language, or to read or to write any language, to whom the traditions and the doctrines of civil liberty are unknown, it will be time to point out what terrible results and penalties this departure from our constitutional principles will bring upon us."

WISE BUILDERS OF STATES.

Mr. Hoar said that our fathers who framed the constitution were the wisest builders of States the world has yet seen. They had studied ancient history and had learned that while there is little else that a Democracy cannot accomplish, it cannot rule over vassal States or subject peoples without bringing the elements of death into its own constitution. Our fathers, he said, learned two lessons from the history of Greece—the danger of disunion and domestic strife and an indulgence in the greed and lust of empire; and he hoped we might avert the latter danger as we have averted the former.

"I hope not to weary the Senate by reiteration," said Mr. Hoar, concluding his preface, "but this is the greatest question, this question of the power and authority of our Constitution in this matter, I had almost said, that had been discussed among mankind from the beginning of time. Certainly it is the greatest question ever discussed in this chamber from the beginning of the Government."

Mr. Hoar believed, he said, this country to be a nation—a sovereign nation. He believed Congress possessed all the powers necessary to accomplish the great objects the framers of the Constitution intended should be accomplished. But he denied that it possessed the "astonishing" and "extravagant" powers under the Constitution which the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) attributed to it.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWER LIMITED.

Mr. Hoar affirmed that every constitutional power is limited to the one supreme and controlling purpose declared in the Constitution itself. In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure

the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity.

"When the Senator from Connecticut undertakes to declare," said Mr. Hoar, "that we may do such things, not for the perfect union, the common defense, the general welfare of the people of the United States, or the securing of liberty to ourselves and our children, but for any fancied or real obligation to take care of distant peoples beyond our boundaries, not people of the United States, then I deny his proposition and tell him he can find nothing either in the text of the Constitution or the exposition of the fathers, or the judgments of courts from that day to this warrant or support his doctrine."

"We have heard of limited monarchies, constitutional monarchies, despotisms tempered by assassination; but the logic of the Senator from Connecticut makes a pure, unlimited, untempered despotism without any relief from assassins."

UNSUSTAINED PROPOSITIONS.

Mr. Hoar maintained that the propositions advanced by Mr. Platt were not sustained by a single one of his authorities. He held in the course of his argument that the powers of the United States must be affirmatively delegated or they do not exist. In other words, the "implied powers" referred to by Mr. Platt—the power to govern territory acquired through war—did not exist. The power which Mr. Platt maintained this Government possessed was one, Mr. Hoar said, "that our fathers and their descendants have ever loathed and abhorred, and they believed that no sovereign on earth could rightfully exercise it."

Mr. Hoar was inclined to ridicule those who favor expansion and the ratification of the treaty of Paris, without amendment. Their arguments, he said, were "Three cheers for the flag! Who will dare to haul it down? Hold on to everything you can get. America has outgrown Americanism."

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS.

Mr. Hoar then entered upon a critical analysis of Mr. Platt's speech. After summarizing the argument he said: "The constitutional argument for slavery was ten times as strong as the argument of the Senator from Connecticut. The slave master said he owned men for their good. The Senator from Connecticut proposes to own nations for their good."

He sets forth his own constitutional doctrine, which he desired to oppose to that of Mr. Platt. He declared that the people of this country had not deposited all sovereignty anywhere, and had authorized no agent of theirs to exercise all sovereignty, unlimited and uncontrollable. He continued: "The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere expressly granted."

POWER TO CONQUER ALIENS.

"The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere implied as necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes declared by the constitution."

"It is clearly shown to be one that ought not to be exercised by anybody—one that the framers of the constitution thought ought not to be exercised by anybody."

"First—Because it is immoral and wicked in itself."

"Second—Because it is expressly denied in the declaration of independence, the great interpreter and expounder of the meaning of the constitution, which owes its origin to the same generation and largely to the same men."

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CUBAN BRIGAND KILLED

Machete and Spurs Brought in as Evidence.

The Outlaw Run Down and Short Work Made of Him and His Gang—Native Constabulary Doing Good Work in the Islands.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Savanah, Ga., Jan. 9.—Mr. Allen Bond, of this city, has just returned from Baracoa and Santiago provinces. He gives an interesting story of the pursuit, and capture of the Cuban Major, who turned brigand as reported to Washington, and referred to in the Associated Press dispatches last night.

Mr. Bond says: "While I was at Baracoa Colonel Wyly was notified by Colonel Ray, at Guantanamo, that a former major of the Cuban army had organized a band, stolen horses and committed other depredations in that district, and was believed to be heading for Baracoa. The information was turned over to Captain Gallano, of the Cuban army, who ascertained that two members of the gang had been in Baracoa during the day, but had left several hours before."

"He immediately started in pursuit, sending small squads of men out on each road, himself heading one squad. He pursued the gang for twenty-five miles over the rough roads of that country, and finally caught the Major and some of his men in a house, which the party surrounded. He brought in the machete and spurs of the late Major, whom he stated had been killed while endeavoring to escape."

Speaking of the work of the Cuban constabulary or gendarmes, Mr. Bond says: "They do a remarkable work. There are about thirty of them in the Baracoa district. The whole country is filled with desperate characters, many of them former officers and members of the Cuban army, who commit every outrage, and who are ready for any sort of devilry. As soon as it becomes known that a man is a desperate character, or that he has been guilty of any outrageous offense, his name is placed upon the black list. This list is turned over by Colonel Wyly, to Captain Gallano, who proceeds to hunt the criminal down. Usually a machete and a pair of spurs are brought in by the gendarmes as evidence that no further trouble may be expected from the parties under the ban."

GENERAL LUDLOW IS DISPLEASED

Order of Civil Governor is Countermanded.

ASKED TO BE RELIEVED

Senor Fernandez de Castro Resigns His Office of the Civil Governorship—Cuban General Sanguliy Told to Stay Out of Havana—He Was Looking for Trouble and He Found It.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Havana, January 9.—Senor Fernandez de Castro, the Civil Governor of Havana, acts as though he had his former powers. He has ordered the hygienic hospital to be closed. General Ludlow, the Military Governor of the district of Havana, who had not been consulted in the matter, was displeased when he heard of the action taken and directed that the hospital be re-opened. De Castro ordered the newspapers last week not to print certain business advertisements which were distasteful to him. They did not do so. Senor De Castro this afternoon wrote General Ludlow, asking to be relieved as soon as convenient, of the Civil Governorship.

John Gary Evans, though not exactly Alcalde or Mayor of Havana, has been directed by General Ludlow to reconstruct the minor courts and supervise the police and some of the civil departments.

Major General Ludlow recently requested the Cuban General Julio Sanguliy to stay outside the city, or, in the event of his entering it, not to wear his uniform in public. Sanguliy was informed in writing that he would be severely dealt with in the event of provoking any more trouble, such as occurred at the Albián Theatre a few nights ago, when, with a party of friends, he almost provoked a physical conflict with two members of the municipal police, who had not saluted him. General Ludlow sent a copy of the letter to General Mayia Rodriguez, Sanguliy's superior, and it is understood that General Rodriguez also cautioned him.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

To-day he has been seen around the city conspicuous in a white duck suit and white brimmed panama hat, wearing the three gold stars of a Major General. Attended by eight or ten friends, curling his long gray moustache and twisting his imperial, he has been ostentatiously posing in the cafes, utterly without regard to General Ludlow's directions. Sanguliy seems to be looking for trouble. Though unpopular with the Cuban chiefs, he has a large following among the lower classes. The attention of General Rodriguez will be called to this ostentatious behavior, as it is considered better to let his own people handle him.

A CUBAN OUTRAGED.

"La Lucha to-day publishes a dispatch from Vaguajay, near Calbarien, province of Santa Clara, reporting that on Saturday the Cuban there killed an old man formerly in the employ of the Spanish authorities. The dispatch says that General Maximo Gomez promptly arrested six members of his staff who were concerned in the killing, and turned them over to the municipal authorities at Calbarien.

Private Weiss, Company E, Eighth United States infantry, who, while on patrol last Wednesday night, shot and killed an escaping Cuban negro arrested for having in his possession a large Jorgensen bayonet, has been discharged by the military authorities and commended by Major General Ludlow "for courage and good judgment in endeavoring to stop a lawbreaker before shooting to kill, and for coolness in shooting when that became necessary."

GENERAL BROOKE SURPRISED.

Governor General Brooke has telegraphed to Washington an expression of his astonishment that General Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, should have permitted the recent demonstrations at Santiago against the proposed order for concentrating customs at Havana to take the form of abuse of the Governor of the island.

Lady Fatally Burned.

(Special to Virginia-Pilot.)
Richmond, Va., Jan. 9.—Miss Mary Brooks, an aged lady, was probably fatally burned yesterday by a spark from a grate. Mr. A. C. Moore, a young man, saw smoke issuing from an upstairs window and rushed up, broke in the door and tore off her clothing. His hands were dreadfully burned and his overcoat and suit ruined. He called in a doctor and the injured woman, who is well known, was taken to the hospital, where she will probably die.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES

Filipino Committees Cable Protest to McKinley.

AGUINALDO IMPOSES TARIFF

Paris Junta Notified by Hong Kong Agent That Fight With Americans is Unavoidable—War Department Reticent as to Affairs at Iloilo, but Admits That Situation is Critical—Administration's Plan.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

London, January 9.—The Filipino committees in Paris, Madrid and London telegraphed on Saturday to President McKinley. The Paris dispatch read:

"We protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo."

The London telegram said: "Treaty of peace still unratified. American claim of sovereignty premature. Pray reconsider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish for the friendship of America and abhor militarism and deceit."

AMERICANS THE AGGRESSORS.

London, January 9.—A representative of the Associated Press learns that the Filipino junta of Paris has received a telegram from the Filipino agent at Hong Kong, dated Saturday, and saying:

"Fight with Americans unavoidable. We are not the aggressors."

A telegram from an English house at Manila to-day says the situation is very strained and that there is much anxiety there. The dispatch also contained news from Iloilo, the substance of which was that the American troops had not yet landed.

The members of the Filipino junta discredit a statement published in the Globe here this afternoon that the United States Government had ordered

Agonillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, to leave Washington. They say they would surely have heard the news if it had been true.

AGUINALDO IMPOSES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Mail advices from the so-called Filipino government, received here to-day, say that Aguinaldo has decided that all foreign trade entering ports under Filipino control will be admitted on the payment of a duty of five per cent, ad valorem, and that all export trade is liable to a duty of one per cent, ad valorem.

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., January 9.—A great deal of reticence is exhibited at the War Department relative to the state of affairs at Iloilo. It is admitted that General Otis has reported to the Department the facts that were reported to him by General Miller, but all that can be gathered as to the nature of the communication is that goes to confirm the press reports as to the attitude of the insurgents. There are excellent reasons why the officials at the War Department should, at this stage, maintain secrecy as to the instructions governing the movements of troops in the Philippines.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

The situation is admitted to be critical, but not hopeless by any means, and it is extremely desirable that the danger of a rupture shall not be increased by inflammatory publications, which powerfully affect the excitable Filipinos. It is believed that General Otis is framing a plan of campaign which will result in the extension of his control over the island of Panay without actual hostilities, or, if it must come to warfare, then with the least possible exposure of the American troops.

FIRST STEP PROBABLY TAKEN.

Probably the first step in this campaign has been taken by this time in the establishment of a camp on the island of Guimaras, lying only a few miles from Iloilo, and easily accessible to the warships. This probably will be made the base of operations, if hostilities become unavoidable. The Government, however, has not abandoned hope that a peaceful solution can be reached.

The Government's instructions, sent to General Miller, at Iloilo, were to land and get in communication with the insurgents. This is as far as his orders have gone, except that when he has established communication with the insurgent officials and people he is to make public the purposes of the United States. Not a shot is to be fired by the forces of this country unless they are attacked, or until further orders are given from here. This program was agreed upon between President McKin-

ley and Secretary Alger several days ago.

SECRETARY ALGER'S VIEWS.

Secretary Alger was at the White House for some time this afternoon. He stated in the most emphatic terms that no alarming news has come from General Otis and that he did not believe a shot had been fired so far or that one would be fired. He is confident that General Miller will be able to handle the situation successfully and obtain control of Iloilo without bloodshed. He is of the opinion that the insurgents have been so long imposed upon that they are naturally suspicious and fear the worst if they surrender their strongholds into the hands of the United States.

ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY.

The policy to be adopted now is a gentle one. Persuasion will be used before powder. That will be the last resort, and Secretary Alger is optimistic in his views that it will never be necessary. The President, it is said, also views the situation in a similarly hopeful manner. He believes that the Filipinos will become less suspicious when they understand more fully the intentions of this country. He believes that the work on the part of prudent officials will convince the Filipinos of the earnestness of the United States and of the purpose of this Government to protect their lives and property.

APPROACHING A CLIMAX.

Manila, Jan. 9.—The situation is rapidly approaching a climax, and it is just possible that to-morrow will see a peaceful solution.

Meanwhile all sorts of alarmist rumors are in circulation. The United States authorities are taking every precaution; the troops in quarters are under arms and the Californians have disembarked from the transports.

The natives, it is reported, have been ordered not to work for the Americans, and the employes in the commissary department have gone on a strike. Many natives are leaving the city.

Major General Otis, however, has the whole situation thoroughly in hand.

AGUINALDO'S SECOND PROCLAMATION.

A second proclamation by Aguinaldo, bearing the same date as the one which immediately followed the proclamation of Major General Otis, based upon President McKinley's instructions, first appeared on the streets to-day, but it is alleged to have been recalled. Its terms are much more vehement than those used in the first proclamation. Aguinaldo threatens to drive the Americans from the islands, calls the Deity

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A REPUBLIC MENACED

President of French Court of Cassation Resigns.

Will Lead the Nationalists and Anti-Semites and With Other Contending Factions Republic Will Have Hard Time—Dreyfus' Denial.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

Paris, Jan. 9.—The Echo de Paris this morning publishes a statement by M. Quesnay de Beaupaire, of the reason for his resignation of the presidency of the civil section of the Court of Cassation. In a long document he virtually protests against what he suggests is a conspiracy on the part of the Court of Cassation to exonerate Dreyfus. But he practically admits his partiality by declaring that his resignation was intended to avenge the army and its generals for the sufferings they have had to endure in silence.

A DIVIDED COURT.

London, Jan. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "To-day's revelations of various kinds tend to show that the members of the Court of Cassation are themselves divided into two fiercely opposed camps of Dreyfusians and anti-Dreyfusians. M. de Beaupaire's explanation of the causes for his resignation will probably lead to the fall of the cabinet, since he complains bitterly of the way M. Lebrun, the Minister of Justice, conducted the interview with him when he offered to the minister a statement of the relations between M. Bard, of the criminal branch of the Court of Cassation, and Col. Picquart."

THE GREATEST SCANDAL YET.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says: "Of all the scandals produced by the Dreyfus affair this the resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaupaire is certainly the greatest. What is beyond doubt is that the Nationalists, who have not had a single man whose name now appears or whose ability dangerous, now appear to have found a chief, although his aim is still far from clear. With M. Quesnay de Beaupaire leading the Nationalists and anti-Semites, Paul Deronide leading the League of Patriots and Godfrey Cavaignac at the head of the Patrie Francaise, the Republic, if it escapes, will have a hard time."

DREYFUS MAKES DENIAL.

Paris, Jan. 9.—A telegram from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, has been communicated to the Court of Cassation embodying the reply of Dreyfus to question put to him by the Public Prosecutor there. Dreyfus energetically denies that he ever confessed that he was guilty to Captain Lebrun Renault, in whose charge he was placed at the Ecole militaire at the time of his condemnation and degradation, and he repeats his innocence.

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CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS

BY DEPARTMENTS.
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Local News—Pages 2, 3 and 5
Editorial—Page 4
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North Carolina News—Page 9
Forthmouth News—Pages 10 and 11.
Berkley News—Page 11.
Markets—Page 12.
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TWO LOCOMOTIVES CRASH TOGETHER

Head on Collision on Lehigh Valley Railroad.

THIRTEEN PEOPLE KILLED

Twenty-five Others Wounded, Most of Whom Are From Pennsylvania.

MISTAKE IN TRAIN ORDERS

Suffering of Injured Was Heart Rending in Extreme and Panic and Pandemonium Reigned Among the Four Hundred Passengers—The Frightful Accident Made Possible on Double Track Road by a Previous Wreck of a Freight Train—Blood Stained, Tangled and Twisted Iron and Wood Tell the Tale of Horror—One Engine Turns a Complete Somersault While the Tender is Jammed Clear Through a Passenger Coach.

(By Telegraph to Virginia-Pilot.)

New York, January 9.—By a head-on collision between two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley railroad at West Dunellen, N. J., at 12:47 p. m. to-day thirteen persons were killed and over twenty-five were injured. The dead are: Martin Keenan, hotel keeper, Mount Carmel, Pa.

W. H. Hinkel, contractor, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Jacob Heller, tailor, Mount Carmel, Pa.

H. E. Wetkell, 25 years old, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Frank Fischer, shoe dealer, Mount Carmel, Pa.

William H. Leader, 21 years old, dry-goods dealer, Mount Carmel, Pa. He is a son of C. C. Leader, president of a bank in Shamokin. He was only recently married.

Frank Markel, 54 years old, Shamokin, Pa.

Theodore S. Kohn, Shamokin, Pa.

Abner S. Kelfer, carpet dealer, Pottsville, Pa.

William H. Markel, Shamokin, Pa.

James Jarvis, 12 years old, Mount Carmel, Pa.

Two women who are still to be identified.

Most of the wounded are from Pennsylvania. Some of them are badly hurt and several may die.

SCENE OF THE WRECK.

West Dunellen is three miles from Bound Brook and about thirty miles from New York city. At the spot where the disaster occurred there is a sharp curve in the Lehigh Valley tracks and a steep cutting, but the accident was due in the first place to some terrible mistake in train orders, and in the second place to another accident that occurred at Bound Brook earlier in the day. The scenes which accompanied the collision, the sufferings of the injured and the panic that reigned among the four hundred passengers were well nigh indescribable. The blood stained wreck of tangled and twisted iron and wood that was still on the railroad tracks to-night bore witness to the truth of the general verdict of railroad men that this was one of the worst collisions in recent years.

MOVEMENT OF THE TRAINS.

A head-on collision on a double track road was made possible only by a freight wreck which occurred at Bound Brook at 6 o'clock this morning, when the axle of a freight car broke and nine cars were piled on top of each other. This completely blocked the westbound track, and all through morning Lehigh Valley trains bound for New York switched from their own track to the westbound track, going over these rails from Bound Brook to New Market, a distance of six miles, and changing at the latter place back to their right side of the road. To permit this mode of traffic all westbound trains were held at South Plainfield until their own line was clear of trains going in the opposite direction.

Train No. 29, which left Shamokin, Pa., at 7 a. m., was so heavy with human freight that it had to be broken into three sections. The first two sections arrived at Bound Brook, switched over to the other track, switched back to New Market and reached New York in safety. The third section of this train was almost an hour late. Its seven cars were crowded with four hundred excursionists, most of them from Mount Carmel and Shamokin, Mahony City, Hazleton, Ashland and Pottsville, Pennsylvania. The party was traveling under the auspices of the Business Men's Excursion, an annual event which many patronize for a three days' trip to New York. Not a few of the excursionists were coming to witness the McCoy-Sharkey fight. Their train switched over at Bound Brook and proceeded, like the preceding sections, on the westbound track.

Meanwhile there had been waiting at New Market a local train that plies regularly between New York and Bound Brook. Its number on the schedule is 71, and it was due in Bound Brook at 11:59 a. m. Owing to the traffic all going on one track it was almost an hour late. At last the train dispatcher at South Plainfield gave it per-

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