

ASK TO BE ANNEXED

Philippine Federalists Petition for Permanent Union with America.

PARTY SENDS MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS

Says Natives Desire a Definite Civil Form of Government.

ALL PROVINCES PEACEFUL BUT TWO

Urges Approval of Acts of Philippine Commission.

SAYS INDEPENDENCE WOULD BE RUINOUS

Denounces Proposed Colonial Constitution and Says Federation or Annexation is Only Plan for Existing Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The memorial of the federal party of the Philippine Islands was transmitted to the senate this afternoon by the secretary of war, together with a letter of transmittal by Governor Taft in whose charge the document was given.

The memorial was adopted at an extraordinary session of the federal party held in Manila in November. It sets forth that the performance of that mission by the United States of America is a political act, and that the United States congress authority to fix the status of the Philippine Islands, has been deferred to this time because of the attack by the Philippines upon the sovereignty of the United States, an act brought about, the memorial says, through a misunderstanding and not through the hatred of the American sovereignty.

It further states that out of the sixty provinces and districts war exists in only two—Batangas and Samar. It also asserts that it is a demonstrated fact that the Philippine people are not in a "definitive civil war" and says those who are still in arms allege the lack of a civil regime, "agreed upon and promulgated by the congress of the United States as a weighty pretext for their belligerent attitude, which regime has determined since the political status and civil rights of the inhabitants of the archipelago in accordance with the treaty of Paris."

Want Civil Rule.

The memorial then makes a presentation of the deduction of the federal party that congress should proceed to carry into effect its intention of defining the future of the Philippines in their relations to the United States, and that there is no reason for not replacing the military regime "by a civil rule of a popular character in conformity with the decisive words of the never-to-be-forgotten President McKinley."

The memorial proper is divided into two parts. The first of these is a petition for annexation and a presentation of the form of government desired. In this subdivision the federal party sets forth that it has made an exhaustive study of both the Philippines and the American continent, and that from the mass of data collected it is "the intention of the two peoples that they should never be separated."

The memorial announces as principles of this union the formation of "a more perfect union, an establishment of justice, the maintenance of domestic tranquility, promotion of the general welfare and the securing of the blessings of liberty."

Opposed to Independence.

To make of the Philippines a colony of the United States would be to hand the islands over to disorder and to anarchy, to destruction and to the ruin of the colonial system involves the principles of difference of citizenship, in equal rights and equal justice, of all of which the Philippines were surprised and shocked when they learned that for this reason we reject everything which tends toward a colony. Philippine independence, if it were granted, would mean a holding of power by all the tribal elements of the archipelago, and would mean a more or less permanent state of anarchy.

The memorialists then pray a declaration by the congress of the United States to the effect that the Philippine Islands as described in the treaty of Paris and the subsequent convention with Spain, are an integral part of the United States, and that the constitution of the United States grants to the other territories, such as that of becoming a state in the union.

Territorial Plan Suitable.

The preliminary form of government similar to that of the territories of the United States is outlined as suitable for the Philippines. The plan provides for a governor and four executive secretaries to be appointed by the president of the United States and for a territorial senate, in addition to a house of representatives consisting of thirty members, sixteen of whom are to be elected by the people and the others appointed by the governor. The memorialists also state that the islands be represented in the United States house of representatives by two delegates.

The second part of the memorial sets forth the aspirations of a social and economical character, the principal of which the memorial represents to be the securing of a remedy of the ancient evil known as the friar. Under this designation the memorial includes all the religious orders now existing in the islands. The memorial says of the latter that they constitute an element which are vitally opposed to the Filipino people securing the noble ends gained by the constitution of the United States and, continuing, it is declared that the abuses of these orders have been the cause of the bloody struggles of the past and of the deep hatred existing between the friars and the people of the Philippine Islands.

Ask Congress to Remedy Evils.

Congress is asked to take steps to remedy this evil and special attention is urged to the resolutions made by Governor Taft. Complete general amnesty to the Filipino people is asked for. In the pacified portions of the islands, the memorial says, there are thousands of persecutions brought against the revolutionists who have surrendered to American sovereignty for acts of violence committed while they were in the field and prior to their surrender. In this connection the memorial asserts that there are many revolutionists who have thus submitted who have been deported to distant islands or who are undergoing sentences in jails and prisons while their families suffer the greatest sorrow and want.

This condition of affairs the memorialists consider a great obstacle to complete pacification.

SINKS VENEZUELAN GUNBOAT

Revolutionary Steamer Liberator Has Crew on Board as Prisoners.

WILLEMSTAD, Island of Curacao, Feb. 12.—The Journal and Tribune from the steamer Liberator confirms the report that the latter sank the Venezuelan gunboat General Crespo, recently, near Cumarebo. The captain and crew of Crespo are prisoners on board Liberator.

No confirmed bullet wounds were obtained from the report that a naval engagement took place Monday last off the coast of Venezuela, though the sound of cannonading was heard here that morning.

The Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar is cruising in these waters. The Liberator is also off this island.

The political situation in Venezuela is unchanged. It is described as not being a revolution, but a circle of uprisings near Valencia, Puerto Cabello and Tucuca. Nobody seems able to explain the plans of the Venezuelan revolutionary leader. The situation may be summed up as follows:

Violence has been crushed, but the Venezuelans have not yet started. The best of the Venezuelan fleet, was towed to the Venezuelan coast, where it was broken apart. The other Venezuelan gunboats are, more or less, in the same condition.

The Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador (formerly General Bolivar) is at the island of Trinidad. The Bolivar is at the island of Trinidad. The Gazelle, the British ship of war Alert and the Dutch cruiser Direct are at anchor off La Guayra.

The only details obtainable regarding the sinking of Crespo are that Liberator surprised the government gunboat near Cumarebo at night, pursued it and obliged Crespo to run ashore.

Later in the day the following report of the engagement between Liberator and Crespo was obtained:

ON BOARD LIBERATOR, OFF CURACAO, Feb. 12.—The Liberator was in the vicinity of Curacao at 10 o'clock this morning, going southward. We were informed by a schooner that the Venezuelan government warships were off La Vela de Coro and we headed south at full speed. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon we met the steamer Crespo before Cumarebo and it fired a shot at us. We returned the salute and ordered it to surrender, which was accomplished by a blank cannon shot. Crespo replied by firing a shot at us. The Liberator answered by directing the fire of his heavy guns and rapid fire guns on Crespo. The latter returned the fire and his shells did not strike us, while our shells inflicted serious damage to it. After half an hour's fighting Crespo hoisted the white flag and surrendered unconditionally. The commander, General Crespo, the commander Suro, and all its crew were then transferred to Liberator. The Liberator returned to Curacao and was abandoned on the coast, after all its war material had been removed. The Liberator, which we could not take away had been destroyed.

In our continued cruise. When the commander of Crespo arrived on Liberator, he was completely incensed and abandoned on the coast, after all its war material had been removed. The Liberator, which we could not take away had been destroyed.

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BATTLE OVER MISS STONE

Vienna Newspaper Claims to Have Knowledge of Conflict Among Brigands.

(Copyright, 1902, by Press Publishing Co.) VIENNA, Feb. 12.—(New York World Telegram.—Special Telegram.)—Die Information, a newspaper, reports that two bands of brigands are at war for the possession of Miss Stone, one being that which originally captured her, the other consisting of a band now so as to claim the ransom.

In an engagement which is said to have taken place Sunday between the two bands on the border between Turkey and Bulgaria, the total casualties were twenty killed and twenty wounded. Miss Stone remained in the hands of the first captors.

From other sources the report is denied. PARIS, Feb. 12.—Referring to the reported engagements between brigands for the possession of Miss Stone, the Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris says: "The captors of Miss Stone and Madame Talika have been attacked by another band of brigands seeking to secure the prisoners in order to secure the ransom. Twenty men on both sides were killed during the fight, the original captors of the missionaries were victorious. Miss Stone was not hurt."

MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN DEAD

Has Had a Long and Illustrious Career as Government Official.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The marquis of Dufferin, former governor general of Canada, and who had filled many high posts in the English diplomatic service, died at 6:20 this morning at his residence at Clondeboy, County Down, Ireland. Lord Dufferin had been long in ill health. He passed peacefully after a night of total unconsciousness.

Lord Dufferin never wholly recovered from the shock which he experienced as the result of the death of his son, Lord Ava, in South Africa, and the failure of the Anglo-Globe finance corporation (limited) and kindred concerns, of which he was a director, completed his breakdown. With the exception of his youngest son, Lord Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, who is with his regiment, the Ninth Lancers, in South Africa, all the family are present at the bedside. Lord Dufferin, the eldest son, who is a clerk in the Foreign office, and who married Florence, daughter of John H. Davis of New York, succeeds to the title, and another American joins the ranks of the peerage.

The funeral of Lord Dufferin will be private. His remains will be buried in the graveyard at Clondeboy, February 15. The papers comment on Lord Dufferin's palatial pension of \$1,700 yearly, which necessitated his mixing up in city companies.

COMPLAIN OF UNFAIR REPORTS

German Papers Say English Press Misstates Facts Relating to Prince's Visit.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The official North German Gazette and the German Press have sharply complained since the visit of Prince Henry to the United States was announced that the English correspondents at New York have been sending dispatches calculated to create unpleasantness in some quarters.

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PEACE ALLIANCE IS POPULAR

British-Japanese Compact is Commended by Other Nations.

IN DIRECT LINE WITH AMERICAN POLICY

General Inference is that England Has Arrived at Fixed Oriental Policy, and Mutual Peace is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister to Washington, today called at the State department and notified Secretary Hay of the signature of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, made public yesterday in England, binding the two nations to joint action to maintain the integrity of China.

The assent of the United States is not necessary to this agreement, but if it were it would probably not be withheld, for it is pointed out that the treaty is precisely in line with the aims of the State department as fully disclosed in the notes published by it from time to time.

It is again stated that there has been no joint action between the United States and the two powers named, yet it is a fact that the preamble to the new treaty might be regarded as almost a paraphrase of the position of the United States toward the Manchurian question as enunciated in Secretary Hay's note to the Russian ambassador here.

It is made very clear here by the official statements that the purposes of the United States all relate to commercial and industrial phases, a Manchurian question.

With the political phase we have little concern. The sovereignty of Russia or China over Manchuria would be to use an immaterial issue, so long as the United States are free to sail into Manchurian ports on even terms with Russian ships; so long as American products may be entered in Manchuria at the same tariff rates as Russian, and so long as American railroad and mining projects may operate in Manchuria as freely as those of any other nation.

In other words, the United States is contending for the open door in Manchuria and it recognizes in this new treaty a valuable support in its contention. It is understood that the Japanese minister and the British and Russian ambassadors here are fully acquainted with this attitude of the United States.

English Press Approves It.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The liberal afternoon newspapers view the alliance between Great Britain and Japan with mixed feelings and conservative organs generally applaud it. The Standard, a conservative paper, expresses "modified surprise at this wide departure from British traditional policy," but finds solace in the thought that the policy and interests of the United States are identical with those of Great Britain and Japan, and concludes: "Perhaps we shall find when the policy of Great Britain is definitely known, that the United States is formally or informally a party to the league of peace in the far east. At any rate, no effort should be spared to secure it."

The Westminster Gazette thinks the alliance can be fairly termed offensive and defensive, says that it, therefore, has a dangerously wide extension and concludes that it looks like a rather hasty answer to European hostility.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister here, who signed the treaty in behalf of Japan, in an interview published today, declared that the Anglo-Japanese treaty was not directed against Asia, but Manchuria was within its scope. It solely meant to maintain the status quo. The Manchuria question was at present the subject of negotiations between Russia and the United States, representing the interests of all the other powers, and as the minister trusted the negotiations would bring about a state of affairs in Manchuria which would not be prejudicial to the other powers, it was unnecessary to prematurely discuss that question.

The present treaty has no collateral in the shape of treaties between Japan and other powers, but it is said to be too loose to be effective, and the members have offered to withdraw from it or to suffer merger in the new one. The object of the association was to use their strength with congress to force their will upon the world, to unite to foreign tariffs, especially the new German tariff.

At St. Petersburg, cables the correspondent, Marquis Isou, founded the possibility of an agreement and certain rather exacting bases of a suggested understanding were submitted to him. The marquis then proceeded to London and frankly told the British government of Russia's proposals, and intimated that Great Britain were disinclined to enter on the agreement, Japan would fall back on the Russian offer. These negotiations resulted in the arrangement of a rough outline of the agreement and Marquis Isou notified the British government of the result of his inability to accept the proposals. Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister at London, continues the correspondent, took the matter up and brought the suggestion to a successful conclusion.

There is no doubt that the alliance is very popular in Japan and questions in the stock market have advanced. Influential Japanese regard the agreement as a guarantee of peace and as a check upon Russian greed. The Japanese mind is greatly impressed by the strength and determination of Great Britain, and the fact that Africa and the best men in Japan have hoped that the visits of Marquis Isou would result in a closer union with Great Britain, and with Russia also, if that were possible.

News Received at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 12.—The premier, Viscount Katsura, announced in the Diet today the signature of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which is here regarded as being practically an offensive and defensive alliance. The foreign minister, Kamoura, made an identical announcement in the lower house. The news of the signing of the treaty has been received with enthusiasm throughout Japan.

PEKIN, Feb. 12.—The news of the signing of the Anglo-Japanese treaty of alliance became known to a few diplomats here today and was an absolute surprise.

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SIX MEN KILLED IN FIGHT

Shot in Fierce Battle Between Officers and Mountaineers.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 12.—A special to the Journal and Tribune from the Middleboro, Ky., correspondent says:

Six men are dead and many more are dying as the result of a battle between officers from Middleboro and mountaineers. The battle, which was one of the most desperate fights of its kind in the history of mountain warfare, occurred between 4 and 6 o'clock this evening, at Lee Turner's "Quarter House" saloon, three and a half miles from Middleboro.

Last month some mules and other goods of Turner's were levied on in payment for a debt, and a few nights ago, it is alleged, he, with others, went to Virginia, where the property had been taken, securing what was formerly his and returned to the "Quarter House" saloon, three and a half miles from Middleboro.

Turner had had that an attempt would be made to arrest him and he and his men, fifteen in number, gave the officers a warm reception.

Turner's surrender was demanded. His reply was a round of shots. Charley Cecil of Middleboro was riding a pony, in plain view of the Turner men. Someone raised a window of the log house and shot Cecil, who fell dead. Instantly the half a dozen bullets, then the firing began in earnest. The officers scattered, and hiding behind trees, poured a galling fire into the mountain fortress.

In the fight John Doyie, a railroad man, was badly wounded, perhaps fatally, and Simon Bean, another railroad man, was immolated. The other officers who were killed his companions determined to burn Turner's rendezvous and in the midst of the battle a man applied a torch to an exposed side of the building. Soon the building was in flames. Several of the mountaineers came to the right lung that the posse lost more men than one and that some of the Middleboro fighters may now be lying dead in some of the hollows surrounding the "Quarter House."

Some of the deputies came in tonight with their guns over their shoulders. They state that half of the men are still at the "Quarter House" and that they will return with reinforcements tomorrow.

It is feared that the trouble is not at an end. Turner is not a man who is easily cowed and it is believed that he will organize a band and avenge the death of his friends and the burning of his saloon. Turner is a brother of "Wild Bill" Turner, who was killed years ago. The "Quarter House" is known far and wide because of the number of men who have been killed within its confines. Placing today's number of deaths at sixty-five persons have been killed there and twice that number wounded.

Clearing in Left Lung.

Mr. Cortelyou said in addition to what has already been stated that the left lung had cleared considerably during the day, that the boy's temperature, respiration and pulse had shown but little variation. Everything during the day was going on well. The clearing up of the left lung is a favorable sign, in that it will enable the boy to meet the crisis in the right lung better. What is known as resolution has set in in the left lung.

In speaking of other things besides the boy's condition, Mr. Cortelyou said that no change had been made in the program for Prince Henry's visit. In fact, invitations to the dinner were going out at Washington. The president will not give up his trip to Cleveland, where some of the injured were taken. Some of the more seriously injured were taken to Youngtown.

The cause of the wreck is said to have been spreading rails. Most of the injured were in the coach next to the last. The rear coach, where some of the injured were taken, was overturned and some of the more seriously injured were taken to Youngtown.

George Thoms of Cleveland received what is feared to be fatal injuries, brain concussion.

The others injured are: Charles Shull, Youngtown, side hurt. Robert Bickenshaw, general manager Wabash railroad, St. Louis, cut and bruised. U. S. Cartwright, Baltimore, back and head bruised. G. H. Van Armour, Cold Water, Mich., scalp cut. Mrs. Fred Kursh, New Castle, Pa., arm and shoulder bruised. Mrs. Frank Peck and two children, Warren, O., all received bruises. Frank Finnegan, Cleveland, head hurt. Mrs. Taralis, New York, arm injured. Cora Ames, Cleveland, scalp cut and body bruised. William Vaughn, St. Louis, cook on President Ramsey's car, artery in leg severed. Mrs. Mary Best, Cleveland, back and shoulders injured.

George T. Long, general manager of the Pennsylvania passenger train bound from Jersey City to Rahway, N. J., tonight ran into a freight engine in the Pennsylvania company's yard at Waverly, near Newark.

The freight engine had passed out of a siding directly in front of the passenger train.

George Hetzel, engineer of the passenger train, was killed. He remained at his post after he had told his fireman to jump. He was crushed between the wrecked cab of his engine and the side of the boiler and was burned to death before he could be relieved. His fireman, E. S. Wilson, was severely cut and bruised in jumping. E. C. Jones, conductor of the train, was painfully hurt, as was Samuel Bolton, the baggage master. John Horn, engineer of the freight engine; Stephen Moore, the fireman; and Joseph Schaeffer, conductor of the freight, were severely injured.

William Winner, another freight conductor, who was aiding in the rescue of Hetzel, was severely injured. Mrs. John Semley of Linden, N. J., a passenger in the Rahway train, sustained severe internal injuries, being hurled over a seat. Theodore Ferris of Jersey City was sent on the run to Carr's saloon in Waverly to get some stimulants for the injured people. He ran into the saloon, and Carr, who had been recently robbed, imagined another robbery was about to take place, and, picking up a revolver, fired two shots at Ferris, both of which entered his right shoulder, one of them making a dangerous wound. Carr was arrested.

Control of Competition.

I cannot, however, leave the question without uttering my own opinion. I believe that at least some of the laws that can be enacted to regulate the competition in the system of tariff duties for which the republican party is responsible and which constitutes its main policy, are in the interest of the American people. I do not allow, however, my own opinion to be the only one to be considered. I believe that the competition in the system of tariff duties for which the republican party is responsible and which constitutes its main policy, are in the interest of the American people. I do not allow, however, my own opinion to be the only one to be considered.

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CONDITIONS FAVOR PATIENT

Status of Young Roosevelt's Case Shows Material Improvement.

CRISIS, HOWEVER, IS NOT YET PASSED

Doctors Say if Boy Continues to Gain for the Next Forty-Eight Hours All Danger Will Be Over.

GROTON, Mass., Feb. 12.—If Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., continues for the next twenty-four hours in his present condition, his physicians have given the president and Mrs. Roosevelt to believe that his vitality will be sufficient for him to meet and pass successfully the crisis in his disease, which is looked for some time tomorrow, and this was confirmed today by practically all of the doctors.

Tonight he is considered to be better than last night and the same may be said of his two schoolmates, Howard F. Potter of New York and William Gammel of Providence, R. I.

This report, which was given out by Mr. Cortelyou at 9 p. m., was the last of four issued during the day, none of which was of a discouraging or unfavorable nature. The first came early in the morning and stated that the report had been agreed on and this was confirmed later, after the morning examinations by the physicians and in addition it was said that about the favorable condition continues for forty-eight hours the danger would be passed.

Again at 3 o'clock word came that the status of the case was unchanged and that the conditions continued favorable. At that time, however, no mention was made as to whether the crisis had been passed or was near. But after the examination by the doctors tonight, Secretary Cortelyou frankly said that the crisis in the right lung, which in the left having been passed, would probably be reached before tomorrow night.

So confident are the president and his wife that their son will pass through this crisis in good shape that the president is already making some slight preparations to leave for Washington tonight. It looks as if he might start some time Friday. Every one at the Gardner house tonight seemed not only cheerful, but jovial. Mrs. Roosevelt, cheered and comforted by the short but impressive service at 8 o'clock in the chapel at Groton, was in a very happy and optimistic mood. The 9 o'clock report of the boy's condition was the most important one of the day.

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