

HARRISON SPEAKS OUT

Congress Hears from the President the Story of the Chilean Troubles.

IT IS AN EXASPERATING RECITAL

A Tale in Which Injury, Insult and Brutality Are Combined.

ADDED TO THESE IS PROCRASTINATION

Situation Which Demands That Prompt and Decisive Action Be Taken.

OUR NATIONAL HONOR REQUIRES IT

We Must Protect Those Who Display the Flag and Wear the Colors of the United States—The Ultimatum Sent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—Public opinion has now before its bar the questions at issue between the United States and Chile.

The activity and interest which have grown during the last month reached their culmination today in the crowded galleries and in the silent attention with which both house and senate listened to every word of the president's message.

Impatiently Waiting the Message.

In the house almost every seat on the floor was occupied at noon and Speaker Crisp was in the chair for the first time this session.

Flintly, at 12:45, there was a gasp from the galleries, as a thousand lips whispered: "There he comes," and Major Pruden, the president's executive clerk, was escorted on the main aisle of the house by a burly doorman.

The doorman hurried to the speaker's desk with the message which was at once read in tentative manner and amid the most profound interest.

Listened to by Crowded Galleries.

In the senate the message was delivered with the same interest manifested by crowded galleries and a full attendance on the floor.

In the house, as soon as the last word fell from the lips of the reading clerk there was a vigorous outbreak of hand-clapping, which appeared to be almost as hearty among the democrats as among the republicans.

Speaker Crisp made no effort to check the demonstration, and it was not until the last note of applause had ceased that Mr. Blount of Georgia moved the reference of the message and accompanying documents to the committee on foreign affairs.

A special meeting of these committees of both house and senate will be called tomorrow to consider the message.

Will Sustain the President.

There is no doubt entertained, and, indeed, President Harrison expects, that the two committees will speedily agree to report a joint resolution authorizing the president to issue to Chile an ultimatum.

As has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches, no ultimatum has yet been issued. An ultimatum fixes a definite date at which the demands of one nation must be complied with by another, or else armed force may be employed or some other arbitrary step taken.

The reception of the president's message by congress may be said to be quite as favorable as had been expected, with few exceptions; even the democrats are outspoken in their praise of the message as a state paper and legal document.

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, evidently with suspicions as to sincere public statement born of his own political record, announced that he would prefer to form an opinion after reading the correspondence and testimony.

Messrs. Keam and McKelghan of Nebraska, the farmers alliance representatives, both suggested arbitration. When they were reminded that Chile had declined to accept the general plan for the arbitration of international disputes suggested at the pan-American congress, they both surrendered their position and declared that congress must stand by the president in preserving the national honor.

These three examples represent the general drift and score of what little adverse criticism was offered.

What Springer Has to Say.

Another class of criticism was represented by Springer of Illinois, the man who tries to be leader of the house. He said: "I think the president has precipitated matters in sending this message to congress pending

Chili's reply. I would favor sending a commission to Chili composed of Mr. Evans of New York, ex-Governor Long of Massachusetts and General John W. Foster of the State department to take testimony on both sides."

Chili given Plenty of Time. In conversation with senators this afternoon President Harrison stated that he had in his possession no information inclined to ameliorate or extenuate the conditions as they appear upon the face of his message.

As to being precipitate he said he had heard his message back for several days in the house and that something might be done by Chile, and to give her full and ample time to do anything she might have intended.

From the tone of the president's expressions it was very evident that he was sincerely in earnest in every word that he had uttered in his message.

THE MESSAGE.

President Harrison Fully Explains the Situation to Congress. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—President Harrison, in his message to congress upon the Chilean situation, quotes references made to the matter in his recent appointment by Captain Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilean government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed and was called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impression which our report had created.

"In my opinion the time has now come when I should lay before congress and the country the correspondence between this government and the government of Chile from the time of the breaking out of the revolution at Valparaiso, together with all the other facts in the possession of the executive department relating to this matter.

The diplomatic correspondence is herewith transmitted, together with some correspondence between the naval officers and the secretary of the navy, and also the evidence taken at the Matienzo navy yard since the arrival of the Baltimore at San Francisco.

Egan's Course Upheld. "It may be well at the outset to say that, whatever may have been said in this country or in Chile in criticism of Mr. Egan, our minister at Santiago, the true history of this exciting period in Chilean affairs from the outbreak of the revolution until this time discloses not an act on the part of Mr. Egan unwarranted in his position, but that could justly be the occasion for serious animadversion or criticism. He has, in my opinion, in every trying circumstances with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

It is worth while also at the beginning to say that the report does not only be the occasion for serious animadversion or criticism. He has, in my opinion, in every trying circumstances with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness. It is worth while also at the beginning to say that the report does not only be the occasion for serious animadversion or criticism. He has, in my opinion, in every trying circumstances with dignity, discretion and courage, and has conducted the correspondence with ability, courtesy and fairness.

All the refugees, the president declares, are now safe outside Chile. "This incident," he says, "ought to be considered wholly closed, but for the disrespect manifested toward this government by the close and offensive police surveillance of the legation premises, which has been maintained during most of the period of the stay of the refugees therein."

Assaulted for the Colors They Wore. "But the most serious incident disclosed by the correspondence is that of the attack on the sailors of the Baltimore in the streets of Valparaiso on the 16th of October last. We have now received from the Chilean government an abstract of the conclusion of the fiscal general upon the testimony taken by the judge of crimes in the investigation which was made to extend over nearly three months. I very much regret to be compelled to say that the report does not only enable me to modify the conclusions announced in my annual message, I am still of the opinion that our sailors were assaulted, beaten, stabbed and killed, not for anything they or any one of them had done, but for what the government of the United States had done, or was charged with having done, by its officers and naval commanders, by that be the true aspect of the case, the injury to the government of the United States, not to these poor sailors who were assaulted in a manner so brutal and so cowardly."

"Before attempting to give an outline of the facts upon which this conclusion rests, I think it right to say a word or two upon the present aspect of the case. The Baltimore was in the harbor of Valparaiso by virtue of that general invitation which nations are held to extend to war vessels of other powers when they have friendly relations. This invitation, I think, must be held ordinarily to embrace the privilege of such communication with the shore as is reasonable in the circumstances, and the presence of the officers and men of such vessels. Captain Schley testifies that when his vessel returned to Valparaiso on September 14, the city officers, as is customary, extended the hospitalities of the city to his officers and crew."

International Rights Involved. "It is not claimed that every personal collision or injury in which a sailor or officer of such a naval vessel visiting shore may be involved raises an international question, but I am clearly of the opinion where such sailors or officers are assaulted by the residents of a place, animated by hostilities to the government whose uniform these sailors and officers wear, and in resentment of acts done by their government, not by them, their nation must take notice of the event as one involving an invasion of its rights and dignity; not in an express way, but from the injury to the popular feeling, and the insult to the government, but in a primary way, precisely as a minister or consul or the flag itself may be the object of the same character of assault. The officers and sailors of the Baltimore were in the harbor of Valparaiso under the orders of their government, not by their own choice. They were upon shore by the implied invitation of the government of Chile and with the approval of their commanding officer, and it does not distinguish their case from that of a consul that his stay is more permanent or that he holds an express invitation from the local government to justify his longer residence. Nor does it affect the question whether the injury was the act of a mob. If there had been no participation by the police or military in this cruel work, and no neglect on their part to extend protection, the case would still be one, in my opinion, where its extent and character is considered, involving international rights."

He reviews at some length the story of the assault on the Baltimore's men, the investigation of which followed both at Valparaiso and San Francisco, and comments on the same.

Not Manly Nor Satisfactory. After summarizing the correspondence up to a certain point, the president says: "The communications of the Chilean government in relation to this cruel and disastrous attack upon our men, as will appear from the correspondence, have not, in any degree, taken the form of manly and satisfactory expressions of regret, much less apology. The event was of so serious a character that the injuries suffered by our men had been wholly the result of an accident. Chilean port, the incident was grave enough to have called for some public expression of sympathy and regret from the local authorities. It is not enough to say that the affair was lamentable, for humanity would require that expression, even if the beating and killing of our men had been justifiable. It is not enough to say that the incident was regretted, coupled with the statement that the affair was not of an unusual character in ports where foreign sailors are accustomed to meet. It is not for a generous and sincere government to seek for words of small or equivocal meaning in which to convey to a friendly power an apology for an offense so atrocious as this."

Reference is made to an assault by the mob in New Orleans upon the Spanish consul in 1851, and the action of the government of the United States in promptly apologizing for it, and it is contrasted with the present treatment of our government by Chile. Continuing, the message says: "In our note of October 23 last, after receiving a report of the board of officers appointed by Captain Schley to investigate the affair, the Chilean government was advised of the aspect which it then assumed and was called upon for any facts in its possession that might tend to modify the unfavorable impression which our report had created. It was very clear from the correspondence that before the receipt of this note, the examination was regarded by police authorities as practically closed. It was, however, reopened and protracted through a period of nearly three months. We might justly have complained of this unreasonable delay, but in view of the fact that the government of Chile was still provisional, and with a disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of friendly relations, I have not thought it wise to insist upon it. It is, however, a fact that the investigation has not yet been completed, and that the government of Chile is still provisional, and with a disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of friendly relations, I have not thought it wise to insist upon it. It is, however, a fact that the investigation has not yet been completed, and that the government of Chile is still provisional, and with a disposition to be forbearing and hopeful of friendly relations, I have not thought it wise to insist upon it."

Not Bound by Party Prejudices. The Associated Press after adjournment interviewed upwards of 100 senators and representatives. The senators were much more cautious about commenting on the message and the probable outcome than members of the house. But it was evident that party considerations did not bind members of either house in their views, and that a decided majority was willing to sustain the president in upholding with firmness and vigor the position taken by this government.

Many of them expressing their views said they thought the military or the states had in some respects, perhaps, not acted altogether in the right, but they said they had no doubt that much should be done by Chile, and that in the end she would comply with most of our demands.

Of the message itself the opinions of democrats and republicans alike was that it was a severe presentation of the case. Some congressmen were of the opinion that it was an ex parte statement and that its language might be stronger than the correspondence warranted. Members of the foreign relations committee of the senate and of the foreign affairs committee of the house were the most conservative in their views, and said they desired to examine the correspondence before forming an opinion as to the government's duty was to protect our citizens.

Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan, of the foreign relations committee, said the message was very patriotic and shows high regard for American citizenship and American interests. His positions are well taken and admirably expressed.

"I am in favor," said Representative Harmer of Pennsylvania, another member of the foreign relations committee, of requiring the government to make a report as to the respect for the flag and the rights of American citizens under that flag wherever they may be."

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LOYAL AND PATRIOTIC

Democrats and Republicans Vie With Each Other in Expressions of Loyalty.

OUR COUNTRY'S HONOR WILL BE UPHELD

Harrison's Message Enthusiastically Applauded in Both Houses.

AMERICANS UNDER EVERY CONDITION

Partisan Policy Ours No Figure in the Present Chilean Controversy.

SENTIMENT OF THE OLD REBEL ELEMENT

Staid and Sober Senators and Representatives Talk War Patriotism in the South—Interviews With Prominent Men—Chili Must Apologize or Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 25.—Even President Cleveland's free trade message, which created a political sensation, had not listened to with the close, intense interest manifested today in both senate and house when President Harrison's message on the Chilean situation was read. Senators and representatives have heretofore frequently excused themselves from being interviewed with respect to presidential messages, on the ground that they had not heard them read, but to-day such a statement for senators and members did not as usual stroll about their respective chambers during the reading, but sat patiently in their seats and listened to it with eagerness.

Not Bound by Party Prejudices. The Associated Press after adjournment interviewed upwards of 100 senators and representatives. The senators were much more cautious about commenting on the message and the probable outcome than members of the house. But it was evident that party considerations did not bind members of either house in their views, and that a decided majority was willing to sustain the president in upholding with firmness and vigor the position taken by this government.

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in secret until the bill was finally enacted into law, and then the injunction of secrecy was removed. In the Mexican case there was a consultation of the cabinet and the message was made for troops, etc., to resist invasion, the assumption being that war had been inaugurated by the Mexican government in invading our territory, and that this was simply to meet the invasion.

Will Uphold the Honor of Our Flag. Representative McCreary of Kentucky, second member of the foreign affairs committee, said the message was a very full and very strong presentation of the troubles between the United States and Chile. The applause of democracy and republicanism of the message was read indicated very strongly that both parties in the house would be ready to support the president's policy.

The committee on foreign affairs will as early as practicable give the message and the accompanying documents to the committee on international relations which the gravity of the situation requires. While I hope and believe that there will be no war, yet I am satisfied that the house of representatives will be ready to take such action as may maintain our self-respect and uphold the honor of our flag.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, also a member of the committee on international relations, said the message was a very full and very strong presentation of the troubles between the United States and Chile. The applause of democracy and republicanism of the message was read indicated very strongly that both parties in the house would be ready to support the president's policy.

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Mr. Hooker of Mississippi, also a member of the committee on international relations, said the message was a very full and very strong presentation of the troubles between the United States and Chile. The applause of democracy and republicanism of the message was read indicated very strongly that both parties in the house would be ready to support the president's policy.

the country. If Chile does not apologize we ought to send enough men and vessels down there to whip her out of her.

Representative Warner of New York took an entirely different view. He said: "The fact of the president's message seems to indicate fully as much urgency on the part of the administration which has got us into this difficulty as it does the necessity of maintaining the dignity of our country and rights of our citizens. Though, unfortunately, the latter appear to have been forgotten, and to conceive but that Mattia's note must ultimately be recalled or modified, and after making all allowances for