

HOUSE FOR INTERVENTION

Resolutions Adopted Directing the President to Stop the War in Cuba at Once.

WHEN AND HOW TO DO THE WORK

Authorized to Employ the Land and Naval Forces and All Means Within His Power.

A LONG AND EXCITING SESSION.

After Which the Report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs Passed, 322 to 19.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At 6 o'clock last night, the house of representatives, after a long and stormy debate, adopted, by a vote of 322 to 19, the majority report of the house committee on foreign affairs relating to the Cuban situation. The report as adopted is as follows:

"Whereas, The government of Spain, for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality, and

"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible, has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 266 of our seamen. Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution."

The negative votes cast were as follows: Democrats—Adams (Ga.), Blankhead (Ala.), Brantley (Ga.), Brewer (Ala.), Clayton (Ala.), Cox (Tenn.), Elliott (S. C.), Griggs (Ga.), Howard (Ga.), Lester (Ga.), Lewis (Ga.), Madcox (Ga.), Strait (S. C.), Tate (Ga.) and Taylor (Ala.)

Republicans—Johnson (Ind.), Bontelle (Me.) and Loud (Cal.) Populists—Simpson (Kan.)

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The house committee on foreign affairs went into session yesterday about 10:20 o'clock. Representatives Dinsmore, Clark, Williams and Berry, of the democrats, were present when the meeting opened. It was expected that a final agreement would be reached and the report made to the house probably within two hours after the opening of today's session of the house. Just before the full committee got together the democratic members held a private meeting just outside the committee room and decided on what they would stand out for. The democratic members of both the senate and the house committees were in close communication throughout the meeting. The result of their deliberations were that two reports—majority and minority—were forthcoming. The majority of the house committee on foreign affairs agreed to the following resolution, which was reported to the house.

Whereas, That the government of Spain for three years past has been waging a war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress towards the suppression of said revolution and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality, and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible, has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 266 of our seamen. Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

The democratic members in a report signed by five democrats and Mr. Newlands, silverite, agreed to the following resolutions as a substitute for the majority report:

Resolved, That the United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba.

2. That moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mortaring of our battleship Maine over a submarine mine

and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the president of the United States be, and he hereby directed, to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

3. That the president of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving Cubans.

At exactly 2:23 o'clock the speaker recognized Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the foreign relations committee. He asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions which he submitted. Absolute silence prevailed as the resolutions were read.

A thunderous outburst of applause from the floor and galleries greeted the report. Great excitement and confusion followed. Mr. Bailey objected to the consideration of the resolution. Charges and counter charges were bandied across the floor. A fist fight on the floor of the house almost followed. The speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to use the silver lance, the emblem of the house authority. The members fought like they were mad. "Liar," "scoundrel," and other denunciations epithets were applied. Mr. Myers (dem., Ind.), and Mr. Person (N. C.) almost came to blows. There were half a dozen personal collisions. Mr. Brumm (rep., Penn.), and Mr. Bartlett (dem., Ga.) were involved. At last General Henderson (rep., Ia.), the one-legged veteran standing in the jostling, fighting crowd, in clear ringing tones, called for order, reminding members that it was a disgrace to the American congress.

Men rushed up and down the aisles like mad men. Members rushed between the contestants who were exchanging hot words with clinched fists and set teeth. They were drawn apart. The speaker pounded with his gavel and with stentorian tones demanded that all members take their seats. When order was in part restored Mr. Wheeler (dem., Ala.) loudly insisted that the words be taken down, but he yielded to the appeals of his friends.

A few minutes later, after order was restored, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Quigg of New York exchanged personalities. The excitement was at fever heat. Not in years has such a scene occurred as was witnessed on the floor of the house during the excitement. Books were thrown, Bartlett of Georgia letting fly a heavy cloth-covered volume at Brum of Pennsylvania, which just grazed his head, and spent itself in the aisle beyond where he sat. The trouble arose out of the objection made by Mr. Bailey of Texas to consideration of the resolution without a proper understanding as to the length of time allowed to each side. Henderson of Iowa, in an impassioned appeal to the men of the American congress to act like men was met with a storm of hisses. He said the agreement between the republicans and democrats of the committee on rules was unanimous, which called out a chorus of "Nos."

Immediately the scene between Bartlett and Brumm recurred, growing out of a misunderstanding as to charges made back and forth, friends of both men labored with the belligerents to bring peace.

The row arose out of the parliamentary situation. Mr. Bailey insisted upon reserving the right to object to consideration of the resolutions for which Mr. Adams had asked unanimous consent until he could see what arrangement could be made for debate. Confusion followed, and Mr. Quigg demanded the regular order, but withdrew it. Finally, in the midst of the confusion, the speaker, with uplifted gavel, asked if objection was made.

Mr. Bailey appealed to him not to state the proposition, but as he insisted, Mr. Bailey loudly objected and sank back in his seat. A storm of hisses followed. Mr. Bailey flushed. Angry words were bandied back and forth between the members, each side charging that the other was trying to play politics, and all in a flash the collision between Mr. Myers and Mr. Pearson occurred on the left of the hall. There was an immediate rush in that direction, and in a moment the contestants were surrounded with fighting and scrambling members.

Mr. Adams, the acting chairman of the committee, closed the debate. He reviewed the half a century of Spanish misrule in Cuba which has kept the United States in a ferment politically and financially, and the history of the cruelties and barbarity of the present war on the island.

"This country would not deserve to stand in the domain of civilized nations," said he, "it would not be entitled to rank among the Christian states, if it should not intervene in order to stop this cruel warfare which Spain has practiced."

He stated the arguments against recognizing the insurgent government, and concluded as follows:

"We stand, as I believe in one of the greatest and most momentous eras in the history of our country, and as an American representative, I want to make one appeal to the members of this house, without respect to party, when the roll is called, and the demand is made upon them to defend American honor, and American principles, which have been assailed by the Spanish nation, I ask that all rise in their places and cast their votes to show the world, as we did a few weeks ago, that however we may differ upon matters of detail, we may differ upon matters of all, and that politics cease at the coast." (Loud applause.)

The vote was then taken on the resolutions and they were defeated—147 to 190.

Messrs. Beach (rep., O.), Dotz (rep., W. Va.) and Mann (rep., Ill.) voted with the democrats and populists for the substitute.

Mr. Dinsmore then moved to recommit with instructions to report back an amendment recognizing the independence of Cuba. It was also lost—146 to 196.

The vote was taken on the adoption of majority resolutions and they were adopted—322 to 19.

If half the people who marry didn't marry, and half of those who want to marry never would marry, the world would be just about half better off.

THE SENATE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

A Good Deal of Oratory, but No Final Action Taken.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—In view of the general announcement that the foreign relations committees of the two houses would make their reports on the Cuban question the attendance of the public was surprisingly small.

The senate committee did not begin business until 11 o'clock, and the meeting was understood to be merely formal, as the essential work of preparing its report and formulating the resolutions to be presented had been practically completed yesterday.

The senate committee on foreign relations adjourned at 11:40 a. m., having completed its work.

Senator Davis went into the senate at that hour with the report and the resolutions under his arm, and said he would report as soon as the senate convened.

The following are the majority of resolutions reported to the senate by Senator Davis immediately upon the convening of the senate at noon today.

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States; have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship with 260 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit to the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898; upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That the people of the island of Cuba of right ought to be free and independent.

2. That it is the duty of the United States to demand and the government of the United States does hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

3. That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Senator Turpie presented the minority report of the committee as follows: The undersigned members of the committee on foreign relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba as organized in that island, as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world.

It was signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel and Foraker.

The committee report, as it was read in the senate, made a deep impression. It is regarded as a powerful—almost bitter—arraignment of Spain. Senator Davis presented the report.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report Mr. Foraker (O.) was recognized.

The reading of the report occupied forty-seven minutes. Mr. Hoar demanded that the resolution lie over, under the rules until tomorrow.

The vice president reserved his decision on the point of order.

Mr. Foraker yielded to Mr. Turpie.

Mr. Hoar demanded he know what the pending question was.

Mr. Turpie presented a minority report from the foreign affairs committee. It looked as if the conservative senators would delay the Cuban resolution by debate.

Senator Davis said there was no disposition to unduly press the question, though it would be pressed as rapidly as possible. The speaking would in itself be sufficient to throw the case over until tomorrow.

The chair decided Senator Hoar's point of order well taken.

Notwithstanding the decision of the vice president, Senator Foraker proceeded to discuss the Cuban question on its general merits.

Messrs. Hoar, Lodge, Lindsay and others followed Mr. Foraker, at the conclusion of which the senate adjourned without final action on the resolution.

Spain Against Any Intervention.

MADRID, April 14.—As the result of a long and important cabinet council last night the Spanish war office is actively engaged in fortifying and manning the Mediterranean islands of Spain, and in placing other portions of the kingdom in a state of defense. It is understood that instructions have been cabled to Captain General Blanco to carry the suspension of hostilities into practical effect, "according to the circumstances in each district."

The cabinet meeting lasted five hours and it is said, was mainly devoted to the consideration of President McKinley's message to congress on the Cuban situation.

Senator Gullen read a report of the text of President McKinley's message. As several paragraphs were lacking, the cabinet, after referring to the president's previous message, which was considered necessary in order to fill up the gaps in the present summary, decided that the paragraphs read were sufficient for the cabinet to affirm that the government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, adding: "The doctrines contained in the message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation, and are an interference in the international affairs of this country."

Berlin Looks for War.

BERLIN April 14.—(New York World Cablegram.—Opinion, both public and official, hitherto invariably optimistic, has today veered suddenly and little hope, if any, is now entertained here of avoiding war. News has reached Berlin that the Spanish government is hurriedly preparing an official protest to McKinley's message, which is to be presented tomorrow to the European powers. The opinion is that Spain, in the event of war, will be able to mobilize with astonishing and unexpected rapidity.

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SHARPENED SWORDS.

By H. W. BOWMAN.

Popes are Policy men. Priests grow rich by fraud. Opposing Rome is a proof of principle. There can be no real love for America when the pope is the ruler. All papists are bigoted no matter how liberal they may make out to be. Rome makes it a religious duty to oppose the public schools. Rome finds slander a better weapon than a bowie knife. Those who would lead men to oppose Rome must look up her record.

It takes patriotism to stand out against papal tyranny. Take up any of your great world problems today and you will find the pope has his finger in the pie. There isn't much patriotism in the heart of the man who aids Rome in gaining power in this country. The best remedy for national apathy is to let Rome introduce some of her old methods of persecution. The papal praising college professor is one of the pope's best workers in this country.

It is much easier to be contented with party pandering to Romanism than to steadfastly oppose it. A narrow headed bigot is the pope's idea of a first class man. Thinkers always give the pope trouble. The man who lives only for himself is always opposed to reform measures. When a man has a heart big enough to love all mankind without respect to creed, he is too good for the pope.

The politician who is always on the hunt for votes instead of feeling the patriotic pulse will never fight political corruption. No man is living up to his political duties who fails to oppose the enemies of national peace, purity and prosperity. The man who praises Martin Luther and courts Gibbons or Ireland is a huge humbug.

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