

WILL NOT RECOGNIZE

After a Hard-Fought Battle the Cuban Resolutions Pass.

The Resolutions Say the People of Cuba Are, and of Right Ought to Be, Free and Independent—The Resolutions as Adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—After one of the hardest fought battles and seven conferences between the two houses in many years, congress at an early hour this morning came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century. The Cuban resolutions were passed and will be sent to the president to-day. Their provisions mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States. There were many roll calls in both houses, and each body held tenaciously for its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conference showed a determination on the part of the house not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultation with the house leaders that they agreed to allow to stand the little words, "are, and," in the first section of the senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be free and independent.

The resolutions as finally adopted are those reported from the senate committee on foreign relations, with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba.

When the house met at ten yesterday morning, having recessed from Saturday night, an adjournment was immediately taken until noon, when the regular Monday session began. Almost immediately, on motion of Mr. Dingley, it was voted, 179 to 156, to concur in the senate amendments to the house Cuban resolutions, with an amendment striking out the clause recognizing the independence of the present republic of Cuba and also amending the first clause by striking out the words "are and," so that it should read, "of right ought to be free, etc.," instead of "are and of right ought to be free, etc."

When the resolutions were returned to the senate, that body refused to concur in the amendments—33 to 46—and also refused by a vote of 34 to 43 to ask for a conference. The house then, on motion of Mr. Dingley, requested a conference, which the senate agreed to. The senate conferees were Davis, Foraker and Morgan, and the house conferees were Adams, Heatwole and Dinsmore.

Before the conference committee met, it had been agreed by the ten republican members of the senate who had been holding out for recognition that they would consent to an abandonment of the Turpie recognition amendment in consideration of the restoration of the words "are and" to the first clause, and it was understood that, on this basis, the conference committee would reach an agreement which would be promptly sanctioned by both houses.

When the conference committee came to report, at eight o'clock, however, it was learned that Messrs. Adams and Heatwole, of the house conferees, had refused to restore the objectionable words, "are and," and the deadlock was still on. The senate voted to insist on its amendments, and, after considerable pulling and hauling, another conference was arranged, with the old conferees representing both house and senate. While this committee was at work the house and senate recessed from time to time.

At 12:05 the house conferees asked for a conference alone, and at this conference it was agreed to yield to the extent of restoring the words "are and." After this concession, the joint conference committee speedily agreed and reported to the respective houses, which promptly adopted the resolutions.

The resolutions as adopted are: Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—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.

Third—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 the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

Speaker Reed signed the Cuban resolutions after the house met this noon. Then they went to the vice president, and after his signature to the president.

Gen. Wallace Wants to Fight. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 19.—Gen. Lew Wallace, the famous soldier, diplomat and novelist, who was 71 years old April 10, has formally withdrawn from the race for the United States senate and announced that he will enter the army and fight for Cuban independence.

NATIONAL LAWMAKERS.

A Condensed Report of the Doings of Our Senators and Representatives in Washington.

Senator Davis (Minn.) presented to the senate on the 15th the Cuban resolutions and report from the foreign relations committee. The resolutions called for immediate armed intervention in Cuba and the establishment of a stable and independent government there. The report was a terrific arraignment of Spain and her policies. Senator Turpie (Ind.) presented a minority report signed by himself and Senators Mills (Tex.), Daniel (Va.) and Foraker (O.). The minority stated that they agreed cordially with the report made by the majority, but they favored the recognition of the present Cuban republic as a sovereign power. Senators Foraker, Lodge (Mass.) and Lindsay (Ky.) made powerful speeches on the Cuban question. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 322 to 19. They direct the president to intervene at once in Cuba to restore peace and secure to the people of that island "a stable and independent government of their own," and authorize him to use the army and navy to execute the purpose of the resolutions. The minority resolution, which declared for the recognition of the existing government, was defeated by a vote of 147 for to 190 against.

A memorial from the National Civic club, of Brooklyn, was presented in the senate on the 14th by Senator Hale (Me.) for amending the navigation laws to enable our merchant vessels to sail under a foreign flag during the trouble with Spain. Senator Davis (Minn.) then by consent laid the Cuban resolutions previously reported by the foreign relations committee before the senate and for more than six hours speeches were delivered upon the various phases of the situation which disclosed no irreconcilable difference among those who spoke, the difference being as to whether the resolutions finally adopted should recognize the independence of the Cuban republic or simply declare for armed intervention, with a view to the ultimate independence of the Cuban people. The speakers were Senator Turner (Wash.), Hoar (Mass.), Turpie (Ind.), Gray (Del.) and Fairbanks (Ind.). The house passed the Curtis Indian territory bill almost by a unanimous vote. Aside from that the session was dull and absolutely devoid of interest.

The senate began the discussion of the Hispano-American crisis at the early hour of ten o'clock on the 15th and continued it until far into the night without coming to a vote. During the day speeches were delivered by Senators Cullom (Ill.), Berry (Ark.), Daniel (Va.), Tillman (S. C.), Wolcott (Col.), Spooner (Wis.), Chilton (Tex.), Teller (Col.) and Stewart (Nev.). All the deliverances were characterized by brilliance and eloquence. Amid all the talk, however, it was not apparent that a single vote would be changed, as all the senators appeared to have made up their minds on the question. In the house Mr. Bailey (Tex.) arose to a question of privilege to reply to a newspaper charging him with being responsible for the recent disorderly scenes in the house. He said if there was any individual responsible for the scene it must rest upon the speaker. The speaker replied that he did not feel it was necessary to discuss his action and the incident closed, the regular order being demanded. The private calendar was then taken up. In the evening session 28 private pension bills were passed.

No fewer than 25 senators made addresses on the Cuban resolutions which were under consideration in the senate during the whole of the 16th. The speeches, although short according to agreement, were characterized by impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in the senate. The test vote was on the amendment offered by Senator Turpie (Ind.) recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed, the vote being 51 to 37. Senator Davis (Minn.) then offered an amendment disclaiming any intention of the United States to exercise sovereignty over Cuba after its pacification. This was adopted without a dissenting vote. Senator Morgan (Ala.) offered his substitute for a declaration of war. It was laid on the table—yeas, 83; nays, 5. A motion by Senator Davis (Minn.) to strike out all of the resolving clause of the house resolution and insert the senate resolution as amended was carried by a vote of 60 to 28. At 9:05 p. m. the third and final reading of the resolution as amended was begun and, on the roll call, it was passed by the vote of 51 to 37. The title and preamble of the senate resolution were then substituted for the house title and preamble without provision. The resolutions as adopted recognize the republic of Cuba; empower the president to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry the resolutions into effect and disclaim any disposition of the United States to exercise control over Cuba after it has been pacified. Senator Hawley (Conn.) introduced a resolution, which went over, authorizing the president to stop the export of coal or other material used in war. At 9:15 p. m. an adjournment was taken. The house held an uninteresting session. Only some unimportant minor bills were passed and at 1:40 p. m. an adjournment was taken until the 18th.

A Big Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, April 18.—The roof of the grain elevator at the Hoosac Tunnel docks, Charlestown, was blown completely off by a dust explosion yesterday morning, and the fire that followed not only destroyed the remaining portion of the immense structure, but consumed nearly the entire contents, over 400,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat. The loss is estimated by fire underwriters at nearly \$600,000, well covered by insurance.

Roosevelt Wants to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt has submitted his resignation to the president. He is determined and anxious to take part in active service against the Spaniards in Cuba, and as he is not a sailor, and would have no place on board a ship, he will ask for a staff appointment in the army.

May Abandon Cuba.

LONDON, April 18.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: "I am assured that the queen regent herself, as well as the pope and Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria, would favor abandoning Cuba as the only means to avert war. Archbishop Ireland cables that renouncing the island is the only possibility of avoiding war."

VOLUNTEERS WANTED

A Bill for Calling Out Fifty Thousand to Seventy Thousand Men.

Adm. Sicard Ordered to Duty in the Navy Department and Commodore Howell to Command a Patrol Fleet—Mexico to Enforce Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Representative Hull, of Iowa, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, will, to-day, introduce an administration bill authorizing the president to issue a call for volunteers to the number of 50,000 or 70,000 men. It will be considered immediately by the committee, its passage expedited as rapidly as possible, and will take effect immediately upon the president's approval. Its terms will authorize the president to call on the various states for quotas in making up the aggregate. Acting in this way instead of specifically looking to calling out the various state militia, will avoid several embarrassing technicalities, a main one being the constitutional inhibition on sending state militia out of the country, while volunteers so called for can be ordered anywhere. It is likely that if the situation develops in such grave proportions as is now expected, a second call for 100,000 volunteers will be issued by the president. The necessity for this immense number, however, is not clear to the military authorities at this time. The draft of the present war measure has just been framed by the war department officials, and the leading members of the military committee have already conferred with the war department authorities on the necessity on this line, the latter having announced that a maximum of 80,000 volunteers would be sufficient at this time.

WORK FOR SICARD AND HOWELL.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Probably with a view of availing himself of the large experience of Rear Admiral Sicard, Secretary Long has revoked the sick leave of that officer and ordered him to duty in his own office at the navy department. The admiral at present is at his home in New York state, and is expected to report at the department within the next 24 hours. Being thoroughly familiar with every detail of construction and the strength and weakness of all the vessels of the fleet under Capt. Sampson's command, as well as those lying at Hampton roads, under command of Commodore Schley, the admiral is expected to be of great assistance to the department in the arrangement of any plans of campaign.

Secretary Long yesterday decided to assign Commodore Howell to command the newly organized patrol fleet, consisting of the Yosemite, the Prairie, the Yankee and the Dixie. This detail for Commodore Howell is a solution of a difficulty which has been confronting the department ever since his return from the European station. Secretary Long was very anxious to avail himself of the experience of Commodore Howell, but found some difficulty in doing so, in view of the fact that he outranks both Commodore Schley and Capt. Sampson, in command of the two fleets. Neither of these officers could, in justice, have been relieved to make room for Commodore Howell, and the creation of a new fleet solves the difficulty.

MEXICO TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Assistant Secretary Day had three diplomatic callers yesterday morning, the Chinese minister, the Guatemalan minister and Senor Romero, the Mexican minister. Some significance attached to the visit of the latter, as it was believed that his call was with the purpose of assuring Assistant Secretary Day as to the attitude of the Mexican government toward the United States in the event of a breaking out of hostilities with Spain. The news from the City of Mexico that a concentration of Mexican troops has been ordered on the Texas frontier is rather satisfactory to the authorities here, as evidencing a purpose on the part of the Mexican government to repress sternly and promptly any quixotic attempts that may be made to raid across the border by either sympathizers with Spain or by some of the many lawless Mexicans who are quick to take advantage of any disturbance or profit by the organization of filibustering expeditions.

A Report from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The report that a conference has been arranged between the autonomist committee and Gen. Gomez is based on advices from a foreign consul in Cuba, probably under instructions from his government. No credence is placed by anyone in authority here in the probability of such a conference. Minister Polo discredits the information, while expressing the opinion that such a meeting might be arranged "if the United States would only keep quiet."

Ireland Says Peace May Be Preserved.

LONDON, April 19.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing Monday, says: "Archbishop Ireland cabled to the pope yesterday saying that he has great hopes that his efforts for the preservation of peace will be crowned with success. The archbishop complains that the greatest obstacle in his path is the violent language used in Roman Catholic organs in Europe against America."

REVENUE MEASURE READY.

The House Ways and Means Committee Complete a Bill to Raise Money for War.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The republican members of the ways and means committee of the house have practically completed the preparation of the revenue measure which will be passed to raise revenues sufficient to prosecute the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burdens of the war and proceeding upon that theory they have prepared a bill that will raise between \$100,000,000 to \$130,000,000 additional revenue per annum. The bill will provide for an additional tax of \$1 per barrel upon beer from which \$30,000,000 will be raised. On manufactured tobacco and snuff the revenue tax will be increased from six to 12 cents. This is expected to raise \$15,000,000 of revenue. The increase on cigars and cigarettes has not been absolutely fixed, but it probably will be \$1 on all classes. From this \$5,000,000 is expected. The proposition which the senate placed on the tariff bill, but which went out in conference, to tax all stocks and transfers of corporations is embodied in the measure, together with practically all the scheme of internal revenue taxation of the act of 1896, which includes a stamp tax on all checks, drafts and all instruments of business (mortgages, loans and bonds); a tax on patent and proprietary medicines and a tax on telegraph messages and express packages is also incorporated in the bill. This scheme of taxation is estimated to raise \$35,000,000. The tax on proprietary and patent medicines will be two cents on packages or bottles retailing at 25 cents or under, and four cents on those retailing above that price. The tax on telegraph messages will be one cent on all messages which cost 25 cents or less and two cents on all above 25 cents. A duty of ten cents per pound is placed on tea and three cents per pound upon coffee, with a countervailing internal revenue tax on stock on hand. This latter will be in the form of a tax on the sales of stock on hand to avoid constitutional inhibition against a direct tax. From tea and coffee, \$28,000,000 are estimated. Bottled waters are to bear a tax similar to patent medicines.

For the pressing needs of the government the secretary of the treasury is given the general power to issue certificates of indebtedness payable in one year and to bear not to exceed three per cent. interest. The secretary of the treasury is also authorized to borrow on the credit of the government by popular subscription a loan of \$500,000,000. This loan is to be placed through the post offices of the country, the subtreasuries and government depositories in low rate bonds which are to be sold at par. They are to bear three per cent. and to be redeemable after five years at the option of the government and to be due in 20 years. The principal and interest are to be payable in coin. The measure will be presented to the full committee probably Monday and it will be brought into the house as soon as the war resolutions are signed by the president.

CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Consul General Lee Gives the War Department Some Valuable Information in Regard to the Island.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A dispatch to the New York Times from Washington says:

It is expected that the forces that will be used in Cuba will consist of cavalry, infantry and light artillery. Heavy artillery could hardly be used in the wet season, and besides, it would not be necessary in operations against the Spaniards. Consul General Lee, it is understood, advised the use of these branches of the service for the campaign in Cuba. He is of the opinion that the army can successfully conduct operations in the island during the wet weather if it has cavalry and light batteries. Rapid fire guns and plenty of them will be depended on very largely to do the fighting.

It is said that the Spanish forces in Cuba are poorly armed. They have a fairly good rifle, the Mauser, but are inadequately supplied with ammunition and most of the troops being operations against the Spaniards. In rapid fire guns they are very deficient. Artillery is their weakest point and they cannot now supply the deficiency. Even Havana is defended by antiquated cannon, with the exception of six fine new Krupp guns, which however, have been allowed to rust on their carriages and the artilleryists do not know anything about their use.

Gen. Lee, it is understood, advised the war department that a few good regiments would be sufficient for the first movements in Cuba. He relies very strongly upon the efficiency of the army under Gen. Gomez and Gen. Garcia, which would naturally be our allies in war. He reports that the revolutionists have an effective army of 40,000 troops, which they could increase to 100,000 almost any time if the arms for them were found. Gomez has kept his army in its present number because it was too difficult to maintain a large army in that country after its repeated devastation, and because 40,000 men were enough to keep up the war and crush Spain slowly. On the other hand, the Spaniards have, he says, not more than 55,000 to 65,000 effective troops. If the revolutionists are armed and a small, but well disciplined and seasoned army from this country is landed in the island, he thinks the Spaniards will have no chance for successful resistance.

Another element in the war that Gen. Lee, it is understood, commented on is that Spain's troops in Cuba are depending upon this country for food supplies. The island can be entirely shut off from food by the action of the United States. It is estimated that Havana would suffer as much as if it were actually besieged if we should prevent our ships from carrying anything for the Spaniards and the Spanish ships from procuring supplies from our ports. Havana, it is said, by consuls and all who have studied the condition of affairs on the island, is absolutely without food.

PLANS FOR TAKING CUBA.

The War Board Confering Together as to the Best Method of Capturing the Island.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The navy department people have been busy considering operations in conjunction with the military force in regard to Cuba, as it was decided some time ago to use naval vessels as convoys of the transports which would convey troops to Cuba. It has even been suggested that some of the largest ships of the navy be utilized in the capacity of transports. This proposition does not meet with the unqualified approval of all the members of the war board. Some of them believe that there will be work enough for the navy without converting the ships into transports, and that their legitimate and most valuable duties would be as companion ships for the vessels which will convey the military forces to Cuba. It is likely that after the troops are landed the navy will make a concerted attack on the principal ports and blockade the harbors. The attack on Havana, if made at all, is likely to be made at night, and shelling under cover of darkness and while the vessels are under steam will offer the least opportunity for successful retaliation from the shore.

The navy department has not been behind in its accumulation of information in regard to the fortifications at Havana. It knows to a definite and detailed degree just what the fortifications at that point consist of, the number and caliber of guns, the rounds of ammunition and the likely means of attack and sources of supply. The battery of the celebrated Moro castle is rather formidable, the largest gun being of 12-inch caliber.

The great menace to vessels which may attack Havana is in the submarine mines which have been placed in the harbor and regarding the power of which this government has already had such a terrible example. There is some doubt as to whether Havana will be shelled by our navy. The foreign interests at that place may render it inadvisable and improper, but the naval authorities expect no trouble in silencing the forts. In making attacks on the land fortifications it has been deemed proper to conduct such operations under steam and at night, in order that the return fire may be minimized in its effect.

At a midnight conference at the war department, attended by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and the military law officers of the army, measures for raising volunteers were discussed. The legal aspect and circumstances of this action were considered rather than the strategic necessities of the case. These officers anticipated that there would be occasion for calling a greater number of volunteers than the 40,000 or 50,000 named by Gen. Miles, and at present considered as an efficient force by Secretary Alger. One of the officials who attended the conference was in favor of at least 100,000 men as a volunteer force, and he believed that this number could be obtained with readiness in this country. This incident was subordinated in the conference, however, to the means by which a force could be raised.

The principal result of the session was the drafting of a bill which the president will send to congress, with the recommendation that it be passed. This bill does not as yet name a definite number and it will rest with the president to finally decide what strength he will ask for in his first call. At present all the departmental estimates for war supplies for the military force are on a basis of 40,000 men. This is an insignificant feature, however, since it will not be a difficult matter to provide for the purchase and transportation of supplies for two or three times the force which is at present talked of.

ABTACKED THE CONSULATE.

A Mob at Malaga, Spain, Stone the Residence of the Representative of the United States.

MALAGA, Spain, April 18.—There was a serious disturbance here Saturday, resulting in an attack upon the United States consulate. The demonstration began with the parading of small crowds through the streets, shouting patriotic cries. But a mob eventually gathered and attacked the United States consulate. Stones were thrown and one of the mob leaders procured a ladder, tore down the shield having upon it the arms of the United States and dragged it along the streets. The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order. Afterward the streets were patrolled by gendarmes. The rioting again broke out yesterday and there was a fight between the gendarmes and the mob.

Germany Took the Lead.

BERLIN, April 18.—It is learned from an authentic source that Germany took the lead in pledging the continental powers to maintain absolute neutrality in case of war between the United States and Spain. The greatest resistance offered to Germany's proposals was from France and Austria, who acquiesced only with the proviso that Europe is to have something to say toward the end or after settling the peace conditions.