

ORATORY IN CUBA'S BEHALF

Senators Foraker and Lodge Speak for Immediate Action.

THRILL THE GALLERIES BY ELUQUENCE

Resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Affairs Are Introduced in the Senate, but Go Over Until Today.

(Continued from Second Page.)

and invokes our aid in a controversy with foreign countries, we give him power to intervene, I desire that that great power of war should be given to him in that way.

I am against a declaration of war, but I prefer giving the president the power to intervene. I am against recognizing the government of the insurgent republic, because the president of the United States in his high responsibility has to make a choice between two governments.

What kind of government can alone observe international obligations? Only an independent government. We intervene, we do not go to Spain to take three or four million dollars out of the treasury, but we do not go to Spain to take three or four million dollars out of the treasury.

No one can be more averse to war than I, no one can deprecate more than I any act which will plunge this country into a war. I am not in this crisis by an accident. We have not been brought here by chance and by clamorous politicians or by yellow journals.

Spain is in its death throes, buried in debt, bleeding at every vein from the revolutions in its colonies, and its officers and officials are in a state of anarchy.

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BROOKS NO INTERVENTION

Spain Takes Decided Stand on the Cuban Question.

IS NOT YET CALLED UPON TO ACT

Spanish Cabinet States Its Position—Will Wait for Intervention to Take Active Form Before Taking Action.

MADRID, April 13.—3:30 a. m.—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.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether Mr. Lindsay knew of any person of influence who could place the Cuban people under restraint by his arms.

Mr. Hoar said he did not believe ten men in this country held the opinion which Mr. Lindsay had preferred to put in the president's mouth.

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SPAIN TAKES DECIDED STAND ON THE CUBAN QUESTION

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CONGRATULATORY PROGRAMS POURING INTO THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The president is in receipt of number of congratulatory telegrams on his message to congress, including the following:

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—Permit me to congratulate you on your message, the temperate yet firm character of which I believe will be appreciated by all thoughtful people when carefully considered.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Your message fully meets the public expectations. Its positions are unassailable; its arguments unanswerable. It is a guarantee of peace for which a grateful people will hold you in everlasting remembrance.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 12.—Thanks for your noble message. It is a splendid illustration of the highest ideals and traditions of our republic. Such wise, sober and patriotic statesmanship the nation will prize and future generations will prize and magnify.

NEW YORK, April 12.—I beg leave to thank you for your message to congress which is a masterpiece of statesmanship and peace-loving people.

NEW YORK, April 12.—Your message is most excellent, convincing in statement, and full of wisdom and power in its resolutions. It is a masterpiece of statesmanship and peace-loving people.

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SINKING OF THE ALBEMARLE

Story of a Survivor of a Thrilling Incident of the Civil War.

LIEUT. CUSHING'S DAREDEVIL ADVENTURE

Last Living Hero of the Affair Tells How the Destruction of the Rebel Ram Was Planned and Executed.

It was my good fortune to meet recently one of the naval heroes of our civil war, writes Frank H. Kasson in the Independent. He it was who after letting the torpedo down into the water under the vessel's side pulled an ensign and blew up the Albemarle.

Very quietly and modestly he told me his story and showed the documents and medals which substantiated his every statement. Dan was an adventurous lad. At the age of 17, in 1857, he sailed out of New Bedford for a three years' cruise on a whaler, in the Arctic ocean. He looked death in the face several times; once when a bowhead whale splintered his boat throwing him into the sea.

Later he was so active in urging the men to re-enlist that Governor Andrew, in Passaic, N. J., sent him a commission as a captain's commission, but before it came, Dan obtained a transfer to the navy, and in order to be with his "chum," Edward J. Houghton, he changed names with a seaman named William Smith and took his place on board the sloop-of-war "Chicopee."

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ter of the "Albemarle." Dan and Houghton quickly lowered the torpedo, and very soon the ram sank. Dan and Houghton were held, and thump against the ram. Cushing meant to back off the boat as the torpedo exploded, but they were between the legs of the ram, and it could not be done.

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