

## SENATE SPEAKS AND 'TIS FOR WAR.

### Cuban Resolutions Made Stronger and then Adopted.

### CABAN INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED.

For the House Resolution the Senate Substitutes its Own, After Adopting an Amendment Declaring the Independence of the Present Cuban Government.—This Resolution Adopted by a Large Majority.—The Debate Exciting, but Without any of the Disorder and Personalities of the Day Before.

SENATE.  
Washington, April 16.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the western hemisphere and furled forever.

Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the "Gem of the Antilles."

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic," was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the four days of debate which ended tonight. While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord—almost foreboding in their tone—were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:10 o'clock tonight the Davis resolutions, those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba, were passed by a vote of 67 to 21 as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the moment of the final vote the intensity of the interest did not abate for an instant. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to fifteen minutes, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

No less than twenty-five senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day and while, under the rule, elaborate arguments were impossible, the speeches were characterized by an impassioned force and eloquence rarely heard in or out of the halls of the American congress.

It was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken, that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in this chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life.

On the floor was every member elected to the senate, save one, Senator Walthall, of Mississippi, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, with whom he was paired, that he could not deem it fair to hold him to the pair and would, therefore, release him in order that he might vote.

The test vote quite naturally was on the amendment offered by Senator Turpie, recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14, the vote being 51 to 37. By political parties, the vote was cast as follows:

Yeas—Republicans 11, democrats 21, populists 7, silver republicans 5. Nays—Republicans 32, democrats 5.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it is as follows: Yeas—Republicans 24, democrats 31, populists 7, silver republicans 5, total 67. Nays—Republicans 19, democrats 2, total 21.

The resolution as finally agreed upon by the senate is as follows:

The house heading, number and enacting clause, the senate preamble, resolution, the Turpie amendment and

a fourth paragraph proposed by Senator Teller. In full it is as follows: Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people and republic of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

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 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in 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, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States in congress assembled,

1. That the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

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

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

THE DEBATE.  
Senator Cannon, of Utah, opened the debate this morning. He spoke for sharp intervention, saying that the surest way to peace was through the gates of war.

In accordance with his previous notice, Senator Teller offered a substitute for the pending Cuban resolution, including a distinct disavowal of any purpose of conquest on our part.

Senator Allison, of Nebraska, protested against the "interference of the powers."

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, supported the position assumed in this crisis by the president and argued against the recognition of the present republic of Cuba.

Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who in accordance with the agreement reached last night, was accorded a half hour's time, devoted it to a strong and eloquent expression of his hope for peace and a defense of the president.

A strong peal for recognition of the independence of the present Cuban republic was then made by Senator Bacon, of Georgia. In beginning he said it was unfair to charge that all senators who differed from the president upon this question were hostile to him. He did not approve the president's message in its entirety, because it was impossible for him to grant such power to a president as Mr. McKinley evidently desired. Mr. Bacon closed by saying:

"Unfortunately, I differ from the president in his recommendation. The president asks congress to clothe him with the power to wage war at his discretion. I think it would be unconstitutional to grant him that power and, consequently, I cannot agree with him. The resolutions passed by the house of representatives, in my opinion, practically propose to confer upon him this power.

Therefore, under no circumstances could I, in view of my constitutional obligations, vote for these resolutions, but that is not hostility to the president. In the same way I regard the recognition of the independence of the Cubans as an essential case of intervention. The president thinks it should not be accorded them. My colleague (Senator Clay) has already spoken upon this subject and will probably not again have an opportunity to address the senate upon it. Therefore, I take occasion to say for him that as to these positions which would make it impossible for me to vote for the house resolutions he agrees with me."

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, followed Senator Bacon. He said he was thoroughly satisfied that there was no good reason for the United States going to war with Spain. No war could be justified at any time by any nation unless all diplomatic agencies had been exhausted and he could not see that result in the message of the president. "I will vote for peace, I will stand for peace as long as peace is possible."

Upon this question of responsibility as to the destruction of the Maine,

Senator Wellington passionately said that he could not think that Spain blew up the vessel. "If so, then the responsibility rested upon General Blanco, in command at Havana, and I cannot believe that General Blanco would sanction such an outrage. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin, even though the kinship is with a Spaniard."

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, in order to make perfectly clear the resolution reported by the minority of the foreign relations committee, offered an amendment to insert after the word "independent" the following:

"And that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the public and lawful as the true and lawful government of the island."

Senator Caffery argued against congressional recognition of Cuba. That, he said, was purely an executive function. He pressed the president's course.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, supported the president and the house resolutions.

Senator White, of California, said he regarded the present resolution as the most momentous that had called for consideration since he had entered the senate. He said it was disagreeable to him from the general view, but for him there was nothing to do but to follow his own convictions. He asked the senate to pause and reflect upon the issues involved before casting the die. Spain had been our friend and it was not becoming in the committee on foreign relations to return to the days of the Duke of Alvia and the inquisition. He said there was no glory in conquering Spain, and the United States was suffering financially from the war.

The future must judge us and we should now act so as to secure its approval. He expressed the opinion that if the president were left alone Cuba would be freed without the shedding of a drop of blood. He did not think the time had come for war and he proceeded to assert that neither the Maine incident nor the cruelties in Cuba should be sufficient to incite to hostilities, until other means of adjustment had been tried and had failed. As to the Maine incident, he said the responsibility had not been fixed.

At the conclusion of Senator White's remarks Senator Hawley offered a joint resolution authorizing the president to stop the export of coal. Senator Gorman objected and it went over until Monday.

Senator Pasco, of Florida, spoke in favor of recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic. He maintained that the Cuban republic had shown itself to be a people to stand by itself if only the hand of war were removed from it. He believed, too, that when our troops were landed in Cuba, they ought to act in concert with the forces under General Gomez with the understanding that the present command should be vested in the American general.

The other senator from Florida, Senator Mallory had, he said, refrained from any criticism of the executive, because the entire question until the president had taken the actual service of the United States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, read a number of autograph letters from Cuban military commanders, showing the high regard in which they held them in their struggle for liberty.

Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, said it was plain war was inevitable and could not be avoided. This feeling of war was so strong that some could not wait over Sunday. His reasons in opposition to recognition briefly stated were: The insurgents had not won their independence as nations seeking recognition always have; the insurgent government is by its constitution only temporary; and such recognition was contrary to American doctrine for a hundred years.

Senator Clay, of Georgia, said he was anxious to see the question adjusted without a war, but the people of the south did not want war; but as war was inevitable he believed in making it up on the best resolutions offered. (These, he thought, were those submitted by the minority.) He sharply criticized the house resolution because it conferred too great power upon the president.

Senator Pritchard, of North Carolina, contented himself with announcing after a brief eulogy of the president, that he would support the house resolution.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, defined his position briefly, giving his reasons for declining to concur in the minority resolution to recognize the independence of the republic. His position was not misunderstood by the Cuban people. His views had been submitted to President Palma and were concurred in by him. He said we should not recognize the independence without a stipulation which would prevent the possibility of General Gomez making a treaty with Spain that would leave us in the lurch.

After Senator Kenney, of Delaware, had stated his position in favor of the recognition of independence, the debate came to an abrupt close. Senator Hale and several other senators who were scheduled to present their views refrained.

The first vote was taken on the amendment of minority of the foreign relations committee, which provided for the recognition by the United States of the "republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island." It was adopted, 51, to 37.

Senator Davis then offered an amendment as an additional section as follows:

4. That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and assert their determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

This was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Senator Frye moved to strike out of the first section declaring that the people of the island of Cuba "are and of right ought to be free and independent."

On motion of Senator Davis, the motion was laid on the table, 55 to 33. Senator Morgan then offered his substitute for a declaration of war. It was laid on the table—yeas, 33, nays, 5. The yeas were Messrs. Mason, Morgan, Pettigrew, Turner and Wilson.

The supreme moment had come. Senator Hale, of Maine, who has been the mainstay of the opposition to radical action on the Cuban question ever since its inception in congress, arose. He fired the last shot in his locker in protest. He said the action the senate was about to take would bring it into deadlock with the president, as shown by his message. He made a strong defense of the president's action. He claimed the democrats were trying to make politics out of the situation and warned them that they would not succeed.

Senator Gorman, of Maryland, counseled a temperate policy and invoked that the rancor of debate be eliminated from the occasion. He questioned the wisdom of the resolution as adopted and hoped that wiser counsel would prevail.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, and Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, made earnest pleas that the senate follow the course indicated by the president.

In reply to Senator Aldrich and to others who had just spoken, Senator Jones, of Arkansas, declared that it was the wish of a large majority of the senate that the resolution adopted should recognize the Cuban republic's independence, and the events leading up to the present situation fully justified the friends of independence in assuming the position they had taken. The president had disappointed the people by not saying he intended the independence of Cuba.

The vote on Senator Davis' motion to strike out all after the resolving clause of the house resolution as amended and an roll call was ordered. At 9:05 o'clock the third and final reading of the resolution as amended was begun, amid much suppressed excitement and hope. There was but little display of the feeling.

Immediately afterward came the question: "Shall the resolution pass?" There was a general demand for an aye and may expression on the question, and an roll call was ordered.

The roll call resulted in the passage of the resolution by the vote of 67 to 21. There was some confusion but no demonstration when the result was announced.

The title and preamble of the senate resolution were then substituted for the house title and preamble without division.

Senator Davis moved that the senate should insist upon its amendments and ask for a conference. This request was met with cries of "No!" "No!" and it was soon made manifest that many senators considered that there was a possibility that the house would concur with the senate resolution and the motion was not entered in the senate.

Upon this suggestion Senator Davis withdrew his motion and in its stead entered a motion to adjourn.

At 9:15 o'clock p. m. the senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
At the opening of the session of the house today General Wheeler, democrat, of Alabama, made a personal explanation in connection with some criticism of a letter he had written to Governor Johnston, of Alabama.

Some unimportant bills were passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. Dingley at 1:30 o'clock moved that the house adjourn.

Mr. Bailey suggested the advisability of a recess until 8 to 10 o'clock to allow the action of the senate, but on Mr. Dingley's statement that the senate was not likely to act before midnight he yielded, but modified his motion to make it a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

At 4:40 o'clock p. m. the recess was taken.

THE TELEGRAPH RATE CASE II.  
Court Asked to Rule Out the Answer—Coolness Between Governor and Treasurer.

(Special to The Messenger.)  
Raleigh, N. C., April 16.—After the railway commission made its order reducing telegraph rates to 15 cents for a ten word message over the Western Union wires in North Carolina, the Western Union secured a temporary injunction and filed a complaint.

The railway commission then filed an answer. The Western Union today filed a replication in the United States circuit court here, saying the answer made by commission through its attorneys is "scandalous and impertinent" and begs the court to rule the answer out. The commissioners' attorneys are Douglas, Edwards, Royster and Cook.

It is said tonight that Treasurer Hiram's son, Hiram, is temporarily appointed secretary of the North Carolina Railway Company. It is said it will not be more than a temporary appointment because Governor Russell and Treasurer Worth are not particularly "chummy" just now, because Worth thinks the present rate of railway fares not excessive. Coolness began to develop as soon as the Governor ascertained this fact.

Judge Purnell leaves tomorrow for Elizabeth City, to hold a term of the federal court. One prisoner, a negro, is in jail for trial. The judge will close some one day there, leaving Tuesday for Statesville.

The state today chartered the Apex Canning Company, capital \$10,000.

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Which arise from impurities of the blood and a depleted condition of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

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## AMERICAN CONSULATE ATTACKED.

### The Shield Torn From the Building by a Mob in Malaga.

### SPAIN MAKES FRIENDLY OVERTURES.

She Desires our Governments Good Offices in Restoring Peace in Cuba.—Minister Woodford and Spanish Authorities Think War will be Averted.—American Cruisers Have to Wait for Coal while Contractors Load Cargo for Spanish Warships.—Stirring Scenes at Key West.—Sailors Anxious for War.

Malaga, Spain 16.—There was a serious disturbance here today, 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 street. The prefect was summoned and he addressed the people, begging them to disperse, which to some degree restored order.

Afterwards, the streets were patrolled by gendarmes.

As this dispatch is sent the excitement continues.

Washington, April 16.—It is thought here that the trouble reported as having occurred in Malaga today is the culmination of some disturbances which occurred there yesterday, notice of which reached the state department late last night.

This news is not surprising to the state department officials who are rather expecting such occurrences, in view of existing conditions. All consular officers of the United States and Spain have been told to be on their feet in case they consider themselves in any danger, but they have not been ordered to leave. If any have left, the department has not been informed of the fact.

Madrid, April 16.—Senor Capdepon, minister of the interior, has instructed the prefect of Malaga to give the American consul satisfaction and to arrest the ring leaders of the outbreak.

NO HOPES OF MEDIATION.  
London, April 16.—The members of the diplomatic corps in this city have abandoned all hope of effectual mediation upon the part of the powers between the United States and Spain. The Spanish and Austrian ambassadors however cling tenaciously to the delusion that they will be able to arrange a compromise, a compromise which will avert war. They have haunted the British foreign office for a week past, calling daily and occasionally more often. They arrived there early this morning and for a long time conferred with Sir Thomas Hankey, the permanent secretary of the foreign office, who appears to be wearied of their importunities.

So far as can be learned, the ambassadors of Spain and Austria made no definite proposition, although they believe a scheme is still possible by which Spain can be induced to offer real concessions, which they say the United States will accept, providing Great Britain can be persuaded to unite with the continental powers in making further representations to the United States and endeavoring to bring pressure to bear upon Spain. They realize that without Great Britain's co-operation nothing can be accomplished and it appears to be most doubtful that Great Britain will participate in such a concert. On the other hand, it is certain Great Britain will maintain the policy which she has steadily adhered to, that of refusing to take any step which may be distasteful to the United States.

Mr. Balfour, the acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, remained in the country throughout the week, thus escaping the foreign interviews, Sir Thomas Anderson bearing the burnt of the pleadings. It is understood that the United States ambassador has authorized to pledge Great Britain to transmit their request to Mr. Balfour.

Fortress Monroe, Va., April 16.—All the morning and until 2 o'clock this afternoon the Brooklyn, Texas, and Massachusetts waited for coal to be served them. Coal had been ordered at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the squadron arrived here and should have been delivered by 8 o'clock. Telephone messages seemed to have no effect and if sudden orders had come the fleet would have had to put to sea without a sufficient complement of fuel.

Then it was announced that the contractors for the United States government, William Lamb & Co., agent for Castner, Curran & Bullitt, of Philadelphia, had been busily engaged loading 3,000 tons of coal upon the English tramp steamer Harwood, destined for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, where the Spanish torpedo flotilla is assembled.

Officers expressed their opinion freely, Commodore Schley saying that if the rumor was true, it was an outrage and should be sufficient for the United States to annul their contract with such people. When the coal lighter arrived off the Brooklyn, Commodore Schley asked if it were true that the English vessel had sailed with coal and was informed that it had not, but was loading.

Half an hour after Commodore Schley had received his report an English tramp steamer, supposed to be the Harwood and bound for St. Vincent, was seen dipping her colors to each vessel of the fleet as she passed. A rumor that the government had issued an order stopping the transport, if loaded with coal, was prevalent, but naval officers agreed that the sale of coal to any vessel flying a foreign flag could not be denied or restricted until a state of war was declared and coal made a contraband article.

The Sioux, one of the tug boats of the Musquito flotilla, newly converted reached here last night and anchored near the squadron. Its commander, a naval cadet, reported to Commodore Schley that the boat was not in a satisfactory condition, its boiler not being set to stand heavy sea rolling, and only for smooth water. He was caught in a very heavy gale and the boat came very nearly being wrecked. The engine drain tubes and escapes are arranged only for smooth water. The engineer of the Brooklyn ordered some improvements made and Commodore Schley said to the young commander: "Never mind, my boy, when you get fighting, you'll look upon these troubles as mere nothing."

All the vessels of the squadron will be coaled by noon tomorrow. No event of any consequence occurred today and no orders have been received.

Norfolk, Va., April 16.—The British steamer Hampstead, Captain Bland, was stopped from loading coal at Friday's Lambert Point, when it was found that she was loading for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, at which port two of Spain's crack cruisers are now lying, and that the flying squadron under Commodore Schley was being coaled. It was told its loading until this cargo of 3,000 tons was completed. Evidently hasty wires worked between Norfolk, New York and Washington, for after a short time the loading was resumed, and the full cargo finished—but the steamer did not go, officers putting in at indefinite stay were received and today Captain Bland took his clearance papers to the custom house here and delivered them up.

The naval inspection board paid a visit to the Hampstead, thoroughly inspected her and the chief engineer evidently voiced the satisfaction and decision of the board, when, on leaving the vessel, he remarked to one of the officers: "Make yourself perfectly easy, your ship won't leave Norfolk." Captain Bland said tonight: "I consider the vessel as good as accepted by the United States."

It is now expected that the vessel will be ordered to the navy yard Monday.

ANXIOUS FOR WAR.  
Port Tampa, Fla., April 16.—At Key West the situation remains practically unchanged, so far as the position of ships and disposition of officers and men are concerned. Eagerness for action grows more patent hourly so that each shot aimed at an old hull or a dancing target is freighted with a wish it had a Spanish destination. Even the coal passers (a sturdy lot with muscles like armor plate) discuss the chances of action and with wild whoops give vent to their desires for vengeance on the "murderer of the poor fellows down below in the Maine." Yet the wisdom of careful provision and provision is recognized by the thoughtful commanders who will have posts of equal danger and greater responsibility. It is at night that the scene is most warlike, for while there is no booming of guns there is a constant interchange of signals over ten miles or more and now and again a search light shows a torpedo boat, ugly as a devilfish and far more dangerous than any creature Hugo could imagine, stealing quietly along from ship to ship on its way to open sea, and a patrol reaching mayhap, to within sight of the big guns at the vivado, Habana. On the naval docks the bustle ends only with darkness and while we are told everything is in readiness and has been for a week, the thousand and one duties left over or partially slighted call for constant activity.


The Associated Press correspondent was talking with Kester recently—Kester, chief engineer of the torpedo boat, probably as well posted there as any man in the service. He has had thirty months' torpedo duty and the world cannot show an equal record. To the query: "Isn't it a pity we haven't more torpedo boats destroyed?" the bronzed, keen-eyed young officer replied: "Oh, yes, I suppose so. But, after all, they may not be so dangerous in real war as many are inclined to suppose. You see, they have never been thoroughly tried as destroyers. As for me, give me a destroyer after a torpedo boat and I would rather be on the smaller craft."

"Isn't that a queer choice?"

"I'll tell you why I would make it. The destroyer, running thirty knots gets after the torpedo boat, running twenty-five. Did you ever see either under full headway? I tell you the destroyer carries a perfect wall of water ahead. So does the smaller craft, but the destroyer's big gun is forward, while the torpedo boat has hers—only a little one—up and where the man is no wall of water and where the man is much less perceptible. The man on the destroyer might be up to his neck in water when he fired. If he hit the little fellow it would be all day, sure enough, but the little fellow has a bigger target, a chance for a steady aim and if he can't see the hull of the

Continued on Fourth Page.

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