

# The North Carolinian

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## FOR IMMEDIATE INTERVENTION

### Foreign Affairs Committee Have Agreed on Resolutions

### EMPOWERS PRESIDENT

### An Effort Will be Made to Pass the Resolution Without Debate.

### SPAIN MUST BACK COMPLETELY DOWN

### THERE SEEMS TO BE NO OTHER CHANCE TO AVERT WAR. UNLESS SHE DOES.

### SITUATION REGARDED AS EXTREMELY CRITICAL

Republicans of Ways and Means Committee, as Result of Private Conference, have Reached an Agreement as to Method of Raising \$100,000,000 Additional Revenue Annually for Prosecution War, by Increasing Tax on Beer, Tobacco, Coffee and Tea.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The burden of responsibility for the next move in the Spanish crisis having been shifted by the President's message upon the shoulders of Congress the capitol to-day became the storm center, with the Foreign Affairs committees of the two houses as the foci. The struggle in each committee was long and bitter, with this marked difference between that at the Senate wing and that at the House end of the capitol in the Senate committee the Democrats as well as the Republicans participated while at the House end the task was to secure harmonious action among the Republicans so to present, if possible, a solid front when the Democrats finally called in for action.

Pressure from every quarter was brought to bear. Radicals and conservatives strained every nerve. The vital point of the contest hinged upon whether the resolutions should go further than the President had gone, and declare for the independence of Cuba from Spanish domination. To-night a compromise proposition seems certain to be reported at both ends of the capitol. The Senate Committee's resolution will be the more radical of the two. It will declare for immediate intervention and general recognition of the rights of the Cuban people to freedom and independence and will demand the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from the island. The Republicans of the House committee, as a result of their labors practically united upon a resolution which also directs immediate intervention (in that respect going beyond the President's recommendation), and for the establishment of a "firm and stable" government in Cuba. Mr. Smith, of Michigan, stood out stubbornly for a recognition of independence, but the committee did not yield. When the resolutions were submitted to the Republican Steering Committee, they insisted that unless the words "firm and stable" were inserted before "government" they would decline to accept it. Finally assurances that those words go in plain sailing and harmonious action seems probable to-morrow. The Democrats of the committees have agreed to outvote the majority resolution with one declaring for independence and immediate armed intervention. The ultimate independence of the island, without the recognition of the independence of the existing government, is the step which both committees are to take beyond the President's recommendations. A significant feature of the day in this connection was the declaration of General Grosvenor, of Ohio, the administration spokesman, made during the debate in the House that the President's recommendations must be instance of a declaration for the independence of the island from Spanish domination.

Outside of Congress, and the Lee demonstration, the complete calm which prevailed in all official quarters was in striking contrast with the intense excitement and the rapidity of action during the last two weeks. The regular Tuesday Cabinet meeting was held at 11 o'clock, but the deliberations proved to be void of significance. At the conclusion of the meeting Cabinet members summed up what had occurred by stating that the meeting was the most uneventful in many weeks. The situation, it was explained, was absolutely unchanged from that of yesterday. No word had come from Minister Wood-

ford to-day, and there were no new phases reported from Cuba.

Army and Navy headquarters were in a state of comparative repose. The preparations already begun progressed steadily.

The Foreign Embassies and Legations were somewhat apathetic. After considerable personal exchange, the representatives of the great powers of Europe were satisfied that further action by the powers at this time would be inopportune, and they so notified their governments.

The Spanish Minister believes that the war crisis has been averted, for the present at least, and no further thought is being given at the Spanish Legation to the necessity for departure. The Legation has been advised that the Spanish Consul at Key West, and a number of Spanish citizens there have removed to Tampa for fear of their lives, which, the Consul reports, have been seriously menaced.

### MUST BACK TO AVERT WAR.

There is a strong impression to-night that the debate in the House will be made short to prevent undue criticism of the administration. Many of the Republicans are in favor of no debate at all, contending that the passage of a resolution without debate would strengthen our position before the world. In the Senate it is impossible to predict how long the debate will run. There is a general feeling in Washington to-night among public men that the action of Congress as foreshadowed in the resolutions, renders the situation extremely critical and conservative leaders of both parties consider war inevitable as a result of their adoption unless Spain makes a final and complete surrender, by giving up the island of Cuba. The situation is regarded as so critical that the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee, as a result of private conferences, have reached an agreement as to a method of raising \$100,000,000 additional revenue annually for the prosecution of the war by increasing the tax on beer and tobacco and placing a tax on tea and coffee. They also agreed to authorize the issue of a popular loan of \$500,000,000 and the issue of certificates of indebtedness to meet emergencies.

### RESOLUTION AGREED UPON.

It is the Foraker Resolution With Section Two Omitted.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The President is authorized, directed and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace on the island of Cuba, and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable, and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and navy forces of the United States to secure this end.

This substantially is the resolution agreed upon by the Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to-night. The meeting was held at the residence of one of the members, and did not adjourn till a very late hour.

Before finally deciding upon the wording of the resolution as given above, the committee carefully considered several other forms. Information was conveyed to the committee, however, that a strong resolution was demanded and several members, headed by Mr. Smith, of Michigan, made the contest for the resolution that was finally agreed upon. To all intents and purposes it is the resolution offered by Mr. Smith, himself.

It is the intention of the Republican members, now that an agreement has been reached, to call in the Democratic members of the committee to-morrow morning, and to make a report to the House as soon as it convenes at noon.

The single resolution agreed upon by the Republican members, will be introduced by a preamble reciting the conditions existing on the island of Cuba, the facts as known concerning the destruction of the Maine, and briefly making a strong indictment against Spain for her conduct of affairs on the island. The preamble will, in an epitomized form, follow very closely the lines of the President's message, but that portion of it referring to the Maine disaster will take stronger grounds than did the message.

It was stated late to-night on high authority that an arrangement has been practically effected, by which the resolution may pass both houses to-morrow. It is understood that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House and Senate will confer before the assembling of Congress to-morrow, for the purpose of perfecting an agreement, whereby the Foraker resolution will be submitted for the other resolutions. It will be modified by the eliminating of the second paragraph which recognizes Cuban independence, and other slight changes made to conform to the decision reached by the committees. To-night the members of the Senate Committee believe that the resolution will pass both houses by a practically unanimous vote. It is said that if necessary, a continuous sitting will be had in the Senate in order to secure final action during the legislative day of Wednesday.

The Foraker resolution as originally introduced is as follows:

The second section, however, is to be omitted:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

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

"2. That the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

"3. That the war Spain is waging against Cuba is so destructive of the commercial and property interests of the United States, and so cruel, barbarous, and inhuman in its character as to make it the duty of the United States to demand that she at once withdraw her land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

"4. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to use, if necessary, the entire land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

## IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE

### Republicans and Democrats Have Sharp Tilts

### MESSAGE IS AMBIGUOUS

### President's Idea of Stable Government for Cuba Not Clear.

### FOR RECOGNITION AND INDEPENDENCE

### THREE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED IN THE SENATE TO DRIVE SPAIN FROM CUBA.

### MR. GROSVENOR WARMLY DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT

### Mr. Bailey Exposes the Scheme of President McKinley in Asking for the Navy and Army to Establish a "Stable" Government in Cuba, His Words Burning Patriotism—Senator Mason Says the Spanish Flag Must Come Down From Cuba.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—For nearly three hours to-day the Senate had the Cuban question in its several phases under discussion. Three resolutions bearing upon the question were introduced, one by Mr. Lindsay (Ky.), directing that the contemplated operations against the Spanish army in Cuba be in concert with General Gomez, the supreme command to be vested in the Commander of the United States forces, to the end that the independence of the Cubans be secured; the second by Mr. Wilson (Washington), directing the President at once to take such steps as will secure the Cuban people an independent, Republican form of government; and the third by Mr. Allen (Neb.), declaring the existence of war in Cuba and directing the President to take steps to stop it and secure to the people of the island a stable and independent government.

Following the introduction of the resolutions speeches were delivered by Mr. Pettus (Ala.), Mr. Mason (Ill.), and Mr. Butler (N. C.). Judge Pettus presented an argument that the Congress could not delegate to the President the power to make war either in a general or in a special sense and declared that the making of any war without an express declaration by Congress would be a disgrace to the nation. Mr. Mason's speech was largely a legal argument in favor of the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic and was delivered with characteristic fire and vehemence. He declared that he was for war only as a means of securing an honorable peace.

"I have no desire," he continued, "to destroy the Spanish nation but her flag must be dishonored by surrendering her sovereignty over Cuban territory as an atonement for lowering our flag, sinking our ship and murdering our men."

"Intervention by force of arms, as recommended by the President, is war. To declare for intervention without declaring directly, openly, for war, seems to lack frankness and savors too much of Spanish diplomacy."

"Mr. Mason then went into the history of what had been done by this country in the past regarding recognition and declared that the Cubans had formed and maintained a civil government.

"Do we wish," he said, "to relieve some American investors who have bought Spanish bonds and who wish to trade them for the bonds of the republic? Do we, worse still, wish to leave the door open to compel those brave men and women to accept some terms of autonomy or to pay blood money to the Spaniards or the shysters of our own land?"

Mr. Butler, (North Carolina), followed Mr. Mason. He said that he belonged to what was popularly termed the opposition on the floor of the Senate, but he maintained that this opposition had thus far upheld the hands of the administration as loyally as had the best friends of the President, and were ready to continue so to do, so long as they could, and preserve their self-respect. Mr. Butler expressed the hope that the Foreign Relations Committee might be able to bring in a resolution that the Senate may support unanimously, as it voted for the \$50,000,000 emergency appropriation. In the present circumstances we would, in the opinion of Mr. Butler, be justified in driving every Spanish vessel from the seas, and to lay waste every city and town of Spain. This because of the destruction of the Maine—one of the foulest crimes in history. He maintained that the United States had even more exalted reasons for the establishment of Cuban inde-

pendence—the reasons of humanity and liberty.

Mr. Butler regretted that the President did not tell Congress what he meant—just what he wanted. He disagreed with the President concerning the recognition of the Cuban republic, maintaining that to stop the war on the island without granting independence of the Cuban republic simply meant the crushing of the Cuban patriots.

"Why is General Lee hurrying to Washington?" inquired Mr. Butler. "We were informed that he would have to get out of Havana before the President's message was read. Yet here comes a message that causes the Spaniards to build bon fires and rejoice and starts the stock tickers to clicking merrily and causes smiles to spread over the countenance of Wall street gamblers."

"Within a few hours, I hope we will be called upon to vote upon a definite proposition. The last one I voted for with pleasure. I voted for the fifty millions emergency appropriation. I am ready to vote for fifty millions or two hundred millions to avenge the Maine, and to free Cuba; but I'll not vote to expend a dollar for any doubtful policy, and I'll not vote for any schemes to protect Cuban bondholders, as against humanity and freedom and independence."

Mr. Pasco, (Florida), presented a joint resolution directing the President to use not to exceed \$5,000 of the fun appropriated by Congress to relieve American citizens in Cuba for the relief of American citizens and others who have recently landed in Florida from Cuba. He explained that while the citizens of Florida were doing all in their power to assist the refugees their means were limited. The resolution was agreed to.

Consideration of the Sundry Civil bill was resumed, but no progress was made, an extended discussion being precipitated over the old question of using steam presses instead of hand presses in the Bureau of Engravings and Printing, which is a branch of the Treasury Department.

At 3:55 p. m., the bill was laid aside for the day, and the Senate went into executive session, adjourning at 4:45 o'clock p. m.

### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—General Grosvenor, of Ohio, now generally regarded as the spokesman of the President on the floor of the House, late this afternoon in reply to an attack upon the policy of the administration interpreted the President's message to mean a request for authority to use the Army and Navy of the United States to establish on the island of Cuba a government independent of Spain. It was regarded as an exceedingly important and significant announcement. In the brief debate to-day the opening guns of the contest that begins to-morrow were fired. Broadsides were exchanged and then the House adjourned. Mr. Lentz, of Ohio Democrat, who drew the fire of General Grosvenor last Thursday, returned to the assault again to-day, attacking what he termed the "vacillating policy of the President," "the midnight conferences" at the White House with Senator Elkins and Mr. John J. McCook, and asserting that the President's recommendations really meant that the United States should coerce the Cuban insurgents into an acceptance of Spain's scheme of autonomy.

He taunted the Republicans because the President had not declared for the independence of Cuba, which the Republican platform had demanded. "It remains to be seen," said he, "whether the majority of the House can be lined up and whipped in." Congress, he declared, should act and could better act than the Executive. "Consulting his policy at midnight behind closed doors with the aid of plotters."

"A stable government! What do you propose now? Let this Congress give to the President the Army and Navy, he says, and I will go over there and force the Cuban patriots, force the Cuban heroes to submit to a stable government at the hands of Spain, because the Queen Regent has already advised the administration that she has ordered a suspension of hostilities. She cannot order a suspension of hostilities against the insurgents. She has not among all her bull fighters and bullies manhood enough to order a suspension of hostilities on the insurgent side. This administration, with all this vacillating policy, which was criticized by the Chicago Tribune, an administration paper, asks us to put the Army and Navy in its hands to go over and punish the Cubans after three years of the most heroic fight for liberty that any people ever made on the face of the earth. I say it is an outrage, it is a stench in the nostrils of every decent American."

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, made a spirited and indignant reply, denouncing the intimation of such a policy as little short of scoundrelism.

General Grosvenor followed. He said in part:

"I wish simply to say that the President of the United States has asked Congress the power to use the Army and Navy for the purpose of establishing in the island of Cuba an independent government."

"I state, the President of the United States has asked for the use of the Army and Navy to establish on the island of Cuba an independent government, and has said so in the plainest kind of English language. (Cries of 'where' on the Democratic side.)

"After a great deal of tribulation I am going to give gentlemen on the other side a demonstration of every statement which I made. You will find this language used by the President and I will leave it to the most acute analytical mind on the other side to say it that is not a proposition to establish on the island of Cuba a government independent of Spain."

"In view of these facts and of these circumstances, I ask Congress to authorize and to empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island

(Continued on Second Page.)

## LEE'S OVATION AT WASHINGTON

### The Crowds go Wild Over the Brave Consul General.

### VISITS STATE DEPARTMENT

### An Unprecedented Scene of Enthusiasm by Clerks and Employees.

### HIS VISIT TO THE WHITE HOUSE

### HOLDS A CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT, SHERMAN AND DAY FOR AN HOUR.

### AN ENTHUSIASTIC OVATION ALL ALONG THE ROUTE

### His First Glimpse of Virginia—Said: "I feel Like a Different Man. If I Only Had a Good Crowd Behind me I Could Turn Back for Havana."—He is Enthusiastically Received at Richmond. The Military Turn out and Salute Him.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—The ovation that has followed Consul General Lee, since he set foot on American soil, on his return from Havana, culminated to-night in Washington in what was in many ways one of the most remarkable demonstrations the city has ever seen. From the moment he alighted in the railroad station in the afternoon he was surrounded by a cheering crowd that followed him to the State Department, and the spectacle of Army and Navy officers and government employees cheering outside the very door of the office of the Secretary of State was wholly unprecedented in the history of that state department. At night the city turned out in thousands when a serenade was given General Lee at his hotel, and stood for hours in the street waiting a glimpse of him.

The night demonstration was almost as quick and unprecedented as that which had greeted General Lee at the depot and State Department. The United States Marine Band had been secured from the barracks and the Seventy-First Regiment Band, under the leadership of Prof. Fauchille, formerly conductor of the Marine Band, came over from New York on an afternoon train. The crowd assembled without calling and by 8 o'clock was 5,000 strong in the streets about the Shoreham Hotel where General Lee is quartered. Before the close it was twice that size. It was after 9 o'clock before he appeared on one of the small corner balconies accompanied by a committee of the Cuban Veterans Legion and the Confederate Veterans Association which were jointly in charge of the affair. The bands struck up the Star Spangled Banner and there was a burst of fire-works from the neighboring houses while mounds of red, white and blue lights flamed at intervals along the street, throwing the crowd on the balcony into sharp relief against a background of flags. The crowd yelled itself hoarse, calling for Lee and demanding a speech. The speech was brief and so much broken by applause that the crowd caught probably little more than its general drift. General Lee said:

### GENERAL LEE SPEAKS.

"After all the speeches I have been forced to make in the past two days I can hardly hope to make myself heard over this great gathering. I can only assure you that such a great demonstration seems to me out of all proportion to the simple fact of my humble presence here, and I am frank to say I do not see that I deserve it, having only tried to do my duty as an American, where circumstances placed me."

The crowd broke out afresh and there were yells: "That's it. That's what you did."

General Lee continued: "I have to thank you heartily for this splendid endorsement of my course. It is a thing that can hardly come to a man more than once in a life time, and it moves me more than I can put in words."

"You can act pretty quick," cried a man in the crowd, and then some one yelled "War, fight," and the cheering drowned everything else.

"I have not come to talk of war," continued General Lee, "but if war comes, in a few days or a few years, the present crisis has proved that it will find us a united people; the only contest will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest."

"There is one thing in conclusion, I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front to-night. It is only another evidence that New York is ready, as she has been in the past to stand by Vir-

ginia, and if the trial comes, I can assure you all that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York."

The speaking and music was followed by a very brief reception, to which a few score gained admittance in the rooms of Representative Connell, of Pennsylvania, from whose balcony General Lee had made his address.

### ARRIVES AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here from Havana at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. A large crowd of enthusiastic admirers had gathered at the Pennsylvania station and when the General stepped from the train he was greeted with a tremendous outburst of applause. Women waved their handkerchiefs and men their hats and altogether the demonstration was a notable one. Washington crowds as a rule are not demonstrative but this occasion was a conspicuous exception.

Long before the hour set for the arrival of the train the crowd began to gather. It completely filled the station, Sixth street adjacent on the east, and extended far out into Pennsylvania avenue. The General occupied the last car in his train and when it was known that it had reached the station there was a tremendous rush to get a look at him. By the time he was ready to alight the crowd was so dense about the train that even with the assistance of a platoon of police it was with difficulty he reached the platform. Several personal friends of the General, among them a number of ladies, pressed forward and finally succeeded in grasping him by the hand. One of the ladies presented him a bouquet of roses tied together by ribbons of the national colors and bearing a tiny Confederate battle flag. Immediately the crowd began to cheer and round after round of applause greeted him as he walked slowly and uncovered down the long platform of the station. On reaching the B. street entrance General Lee entered a State Department carriage and was driven rapidly up the avenue to the State Department.

The General had not perceptibly changed in appearance since he was last in Washington. His eye was as bright and his step as elastic as ever, and nothing in his manner indicated that he had been anything unusual in his experience during the last several months. How long he will remain in Washington is not known but it is assumed that he will make his wishes conform to those of the President as to the length of his stay.

News that General Lee was on his way to the State Department spread rapidly, and when the carriage drew up at the south front of the building, a big crowd was assembled on the portico. A rousing cheer went up as General Lee stepped from the vehicle and, bowing right and left, hurried into the building. The cheers had apprised the clerks and other employees of the big building of his coming and there was a wild rush for the State Department corridor.

Clerks left their desks without leave, the rush and the time being relaxed discipline and the building was relaxed. The crowd lined up in front of the elevator shaft, leaving a lane from the door to the Secretary's office. As the elevator came to a stop and the Consul General stepped out a scene unprecedented in the history of the great building. Hat in hand General Lee passed into the corridor, and some one said: "Now, boys!" and three rousing cheers went echoing down the long halls. Then there was another outburst and people poured forth from every room. The cheering caused intense excitement, and it was some moments before quiet could be restored. General Lee bowed to the crowd, and as he reached the door to Secretary Sherman's office turned and bowed again. Then the door closed on him, and the throng dispersed.

After a few minutes the Consul General emerged, accompanied by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Day. The three entered a carriage and were driven to the White House, General Lee getting another ovation on his way over.

Mrs. Lee did not come to Washington with the General, leaving the train at Quantico.

At the White House the party was shown at once to the library, where the Chief Executive accorded a reception to the Consul General. The only persons present at the meeting were the President, Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day and General Lee. Secretary Sherman remained with the others for about half an hour, and then returned to the State Department. After being with the President fully an hour Judge Day and General Lee took their departure; the latter going to his hotel.

An immense crowd, augmented by a number of ladies, who attended Mrs. McKinley's reception, was on the stairs, when the two came down stairs, and General Lee was given a tremendous ovation. As the carriage was being driven away some one fastened a Cuban flag to the front of the vehicle, and this was the cause of additional enthusiasm.

### FIRST GLIMPSE OF VIRGINIA.

Emporia, Va., April 12.—General Lee arose at 8 o'clock in time to catch the first glimpse of Virginia soil. He rested well during the night, and when he came out of his room he said: "I feel like a different man. If I only had a good crowd behind me I could turn back for Havana."

### ENTHUSIASM AT RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., April 12.—Consul General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. The train remained at the depot about ten minutes. There were at least ten thousand people present, including the Governor and staff, and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. The Governor welcomed the Consul General, who made a brief speech. He said the time for talk was over, and that the time for action had come. The Howitzers fired a salute on the arrival of the train. The widest enthusiasm prevailed.

The General's wife and daughter accompany him as far as Quantico.