

VOTES FOR FREE CUBA

Republic Is Recognized by the American Senate.

WAR RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

President McKinley Directed to Use Our Whole Military Force.

SPANIARDS MUST SKEDADDLE

Their Immediate Withdrawal from the Island Is Demanded.

Upper Branch of Congress by an Overwhelming Majority Adopts a Resolution Declaring for Armed Intervention and Recognizing the Present Cuban Republic—Any Intention of the United States to Exercise Sovereignty Over the Island Is Positively Disclaimed—All Members Speak to Record Their Views on the Momentous Issue—Warlike Spirit Is Shown.

The United States Senate at 9 o'clock Saturday night, after thirty-five hours consumed in talk, adopted the Cuban resolution reported from the foreign relations committee, with the minority amendment reported by Senator Turp. It was a composite resolution, containing as it did the Senate preamble, the House enactment clause, the Senate majority resolutions with the incorporation of the Turp amendment for recognition, and having added to it the Davis declaration of intentions.

This makes the Senate resolution almost identical with the resolution introduced by Senator Foraker of Ohio. It declares that the people of Cuba are and ought to be free; recognizes the Cuban republic as the legitimate government of Cuba; demands that Spain shall withdraw from the island, and authorizes and directs the President to intervene and employ the land and naval forces of this government to carry these declarations into effect.

"Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the Senate throughout the four days of debate which ended Saturday night. The contest was between those who favored recognition and those who opposed recognition and wanted only intervention. Recognition won by a majority of fourteen.

All day long the battle waged with earnestness, energy, ability, and eloquence seldom equalled even in the Senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock in the 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 Mr. Turp of Indiana providing for recognition of the island re-



GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ.

public—had been taken that the Senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

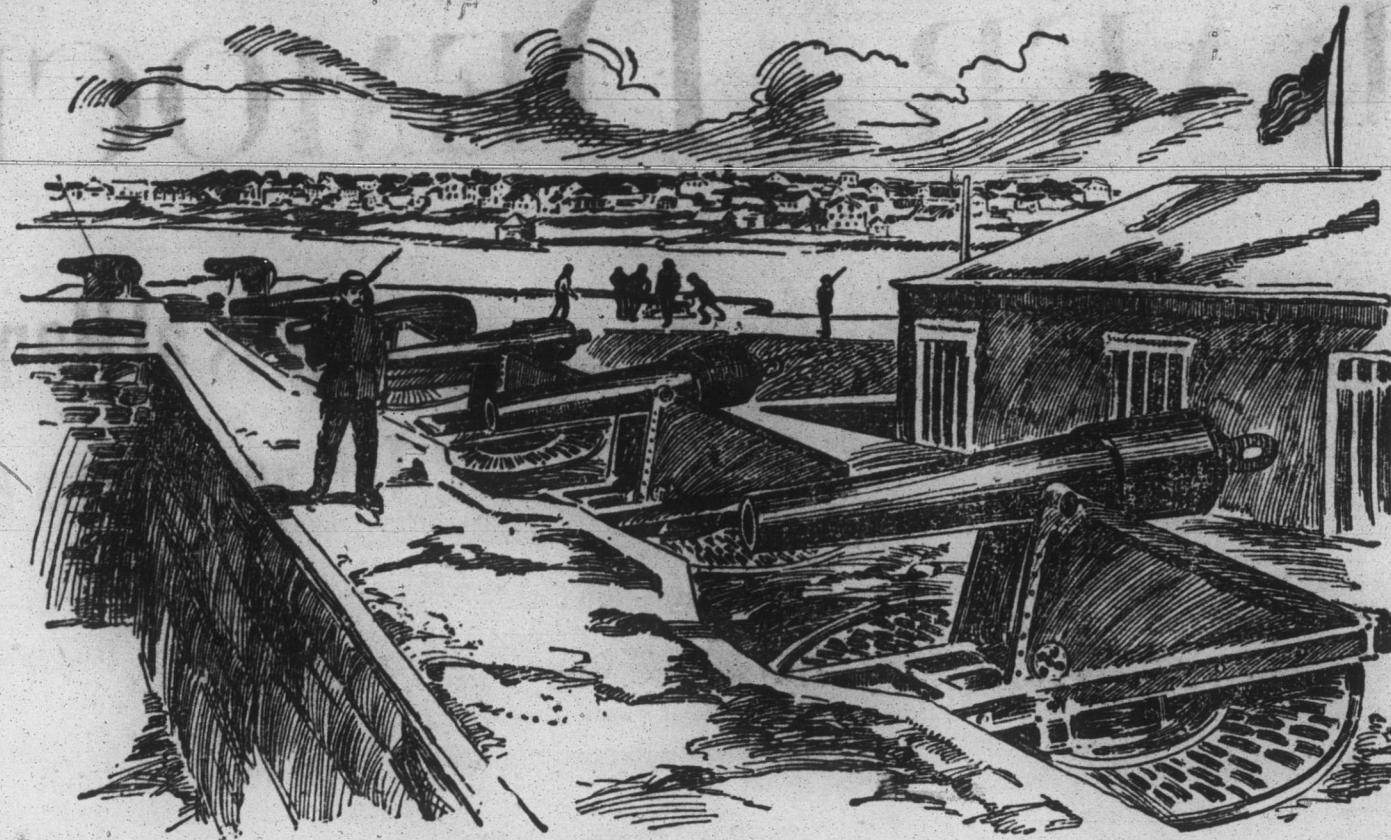
Scene of Historic Interest.
The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks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

The floor was every member elected to the Senate save one, Mr. Walthall of Mississippi, who was detained from his seat by serious illness. So deep was his patriotic interest in the pending question, however, that he notified Mr. 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.

In the semicircular area back of the Senators' desks were seated and standing men many of whose names are household words throughout the length and breadth of the land. Over all were floods of electric light, softened by the multi-colored glass, in which are lined the coats of arms of the forty-five sovereign states of the Union.

It is no detraction from the brilliance of the debate of the day to note that the great—the notable—utterances of the closing hours of debate were made at night. Mr. Hale of Maine, Mr. Gorman of Maryland, Mr. Allison of Iowa, Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Jones of Arkansas, and Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts all deep-

FORTIFICATIONS AT KEY WEST.



TEXT OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions adopted by the Senate and presented to the House for concurrence read 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 withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing that 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 and conscience 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 268 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 of America, 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 disclaim all 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 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.

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

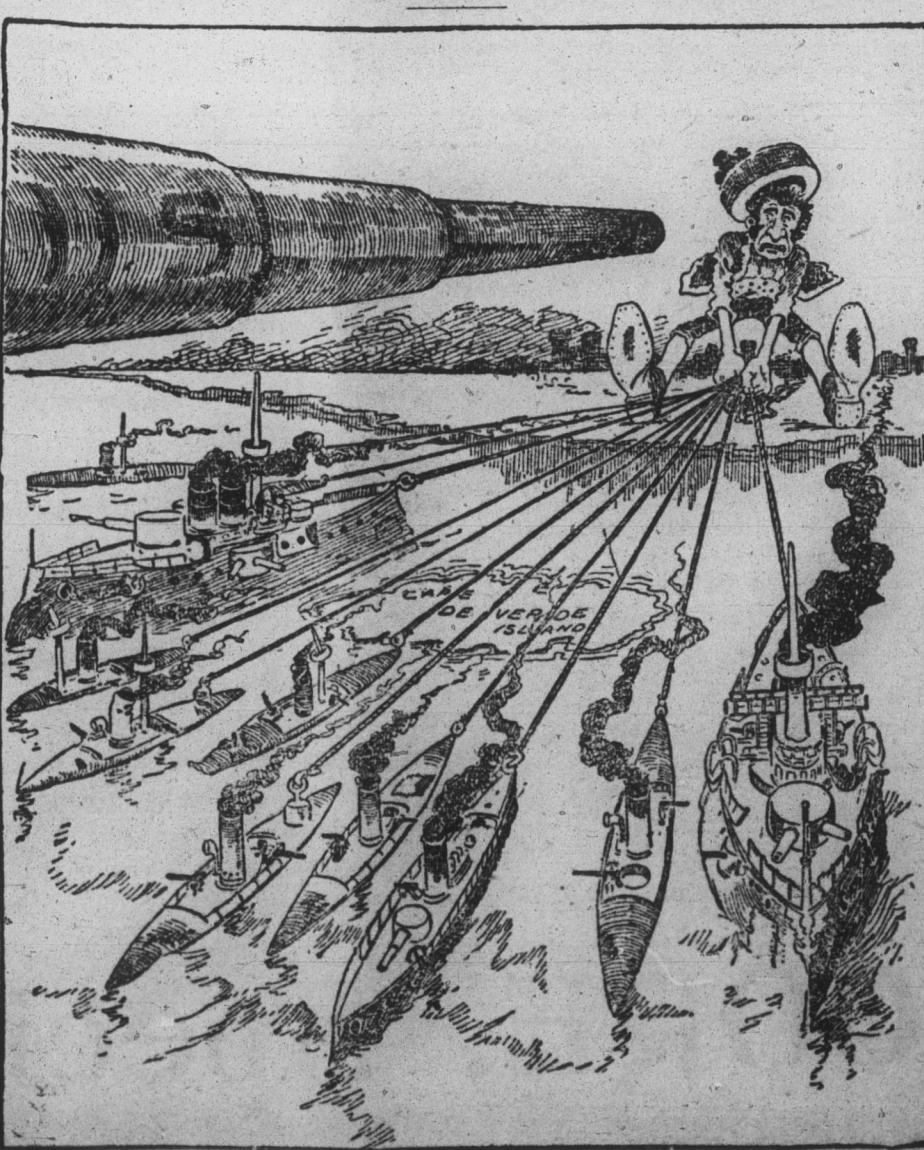
DAYS OF '61 RECALLED.

Hearty Reception Given Twenty-fifth on Its Way to Chattanooga.

If any doubt existed regarding the patriotic and warlike feeling of the residents of Illinois, Indiana, and Tennessee, along the line of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, it would have been swept away by the reception given the Twenty-fifth Infantry as it passed along toward the front. In every town, on every street crossing and on the depot platforms men waved their arms in frantic token of approval, and in most instances seconded their gestures by yells. In the larger towns where the train stopped for a few moments the crowd piled so closely in upon the cars that it was impossible for the soldiers to leave the train at all. "I was among those who answered the first call in 1861," said Colonel Burt at Nashville, "and these scenes along the way are very similar to those that greeted us as we went to the front thirty-seven years ago."

In order to protect the Behring sea sealing fleet and the steamers which are expected to bring gold-laden miners from Klondike during the coming summer, it is proposed to assign a strong detail of revenue cutters, tugs and coast survey vessels to duty in the north Pacific.

WHOA!



St. Louis Republic.

CONGRESS NOW AGREED

Senate and House Unite on Hostile Resolutions.

CUBA'S FREEDOM HAS COME.

Decreed that the Foreign Yoke on the Island Shall Be Shattered.

ACTION THAT MAY MEAN WAR

Barbarous Spaniards Must Evacuate or Suffer Eviction.

House Joins with the Upper Body in Recognizing the Independence of the People, but Not of the Present Government of Cuba—Final Vote Shows 310 in Favor of Freedom and 6 Against It—Result Achieved After All Day and Nearly All Night Sessions of Both Bodies and Conferences Between Committees.

Armed intervention to drive Spain from Cuba, whose people are declared free, was ordered by the people of the United States, through Congress, at an early hour Tuesday morning, after a long discussion in both branches of the national legislature.

By a vote of 310 to 6 the House of Representatives Tuesday morning, amid scenes of great excitement, declared for the independence of the people but not of the present republic of Cuba. The Senate an hour earlier took similar action.

It was a long and stubbornly fought battle between the upper and lower branches of Congress, but it ended in an agreement, reached in conference, which was ratified by both houses.

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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 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.

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

5. That the United States does hereby disclaim all authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

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