

## SENATE IS FOR CUBA

### RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENCY FAVORED IN THAT BODY.

### BY A BIG MAJORITY

### FORTY-ONE TO FOURTEEN THEY STAND ON FINAL VOTE.

### TEMPESTUOUS DEBATE PRECEDES

### THURSTON LEADS THE PRO-CUBANS IN THE ASSAULT.

### Mr. Hale Predicts War—His Motion to Refer is Lost—Also Fairbank's Substitute—Great Popular Demonstration.

Washington, May 20.—The long and exciting debate on the joint resolution recognizing a state of war with Cuba and declaring that strict neutrality shall be maintained by the United States, passed the senate by the decisive vote of 41 to 14, at a late hour this afternoon. The announcement of the vote was received with tumultuous applause, which drew from Senator Hawley an emphatic protest against "mob demonstration." The resolution as passed is as follows:

"Resolved, etc. That a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America shall maintain a strict neutrality between the contending parties, according to each and all the rights of belligerency in the parts and territory of the United States."

An analysis of the vote shows that the affirmative was cast by eighteen Republicans, nineteen Democrats, not four Populists, and the negative by twelve Republicans and two Democrats.

Prior to the final vote, the motion of Senator Hale to refer the question to the committee on foreign relations was tabled: Yeas 34, nays 13.

Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana proposed a substitute, providing that the president extend the good offices of the United States to Spain towards securing an end to the conflict and the ultimate independence of the island. This, too, was tabled. Yeas 33, nays 14. Then followed the adoption of the original resolution.

The voting occurred after an exciting debate participated in by Senators Elkins of West Virginia, Thurston of Nebraska, White of California, Fairbanks of Indiana, Hale of Maine, Spooner of Wisconsin and Gorham of Maryland. Mr. Thurston, who presided over the Republican convention at St. Louis, recalled the stirring scene when the convention enthusiastically inscribed a Cuban plank in the platform and declared that this resolution was in partial fulfillment of that plank. Messrs. Elkins and White urged a conservative course and an inquiry by a committee. Then came the first vote—that on the Hale motion to refer. It was a test of strength, and the defeat of the motion assured the passage of the resolution. Mr. Fairbanks tried to stem the tide by offering a compromise proposition, somewhat on the lines of the Cuban plank adopted at St. Louis, but he was not successful. He declared that this resolution was in partial fulfillment of that plank. Messrs. Elkins and White urged a conservative course and an inquiry by a committee. Then came the first vote—that on the Hale motion to refer. It was a test of strength, and the defeat of the motion assured the passage of the resolution. Mr. Fairbanks tried to stem the tide by offering a compromise proposition, somewhat on the lines of the Cuban plank adopted at St. Louis, but he was not successful. He declared that this resolution was in partial fulfillment of that plank.

Mr. Sprouer added his protest against tying the hands of the administration. Mr. Gorham closed the debate, recapping the suggestion that party lines were drawn on the resolution, and asserting that the administration should have dispatched a war vessel to Cuba to protect our officials on the island. The final vote was then taken, and the senate adjourned until next Monday.

### THE SENATE IN DETAIL

Washington, May 20.—Only the front rows in the senate galleries were occupied when the session opened today, in the belief that the Morgan resolution would not come up until 2 o'clock, but at 12:30, after a brief debate on the lack of facilities for shipping relief supplies to India from New York, at the request of Mr. Morgan the resolution was taken up and Mr. Thurston addressed the senate.

### THURSTON'S SPEECH

Mr. Thurston spoke of the bloody contest which had raged during the last two years. There was ample information as to its extent from American correspondents who had written their dispatches on the field of battle, from the reports which filled the records of the senate and in the archives of the state department. Every man in the United States ought to be ready for action on this question at this time, and if any senator was not sufficiently informed, Mr. Thurston commended him to the consideration of his constituents.

The senator referred to the St. Louis convention, over which he presided, and pictured the scene "when with a mighty shout that seemed to lift the roof above our heads" the Cuban resolution was passed by the convention.

That declaration could not be faithfully carried out unless we first recognize the Cubans as belligerents and thereby lay the foundation for the full execution of that declaration. It was whispered, Mr. Thurston said, that this resolution came from Democratic sources, and that the Republican administration should direct the policy on this great question.

## VOTES FOR RELIEF

### HOUSE PASSES THE RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY.

### BITTER PARTISANSHIP MARKS THE DEBATE, THE BELLIGERENT ELEMENT INSISTING ON WHOLE LENGTH, BUT FAILING IN THEIR EFFORT TO SEND THE RESOLUTION BACK TO COMMITTEE—HITTS HINTS AT EXECUTIVE ACTION LEADING OVER BELLIGERENCY TO INDEPENDENCE, BUT REFUSES TO SPEAK ON AUTHORITY—THE INDIAN BILL.

Washington, May 20.—Cuban affairs furnished the house with a day of bitter partisan debate. The resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens was adopted with out a dissenting vote, but the Democrats endeavored to force consideration also of the Morgan resolution for recognition of the belligerency of the insurgents. They accused the Republicans of endeavoring to evade this issue, but the dominant party, through its spokesman, Mr. Hitt, made the important statement that the Republicans desired not to embarrass negotiations which were being projected by President McKinley to secure the independence of Cuba. While Mr. Hitt disclaimed presidential authority for his statement, it was well known that he had been in consultation with Mr. McKinley on the question and knew whereof he spoke. The day's program was that forecast by the Associated Press. The committee on rules presented a report giving two hours debate on the relief resolution. Mr. Bailey endeavored to present the views of the minority on the committee and to move a re-commitment, but was declared out of order by Speaker Reed. He made a strong speech and was given the unanimous support of Democrats, Populists and Silverites, while three Republicans, Messrs. Cooper of Wisconsin, Colson of Kentucky and Robbins of Pennsylvania, voted to consider the senate resolution. The galleries were packed and many expressed their usual sympathy for Cuba. The speeches were made by Messrs. Dalsell of Pennsylvania, Bailey of Texas, Hitt of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Williams of Mississippi, Livingston of Georgia, Wheeler of Alabama, Adams of Pennsylvania, Clayton of Alabama, McMillen of Tennessee, Bull of Colorado, Simpson of Kansas, Hull of Iowa, and Brown of Ohio. Mr. Robbins of Pennsylvania, gave a graphic description of the situation in Cuba, based on a personal visit. The house rejected the third conference report on the opening of the Utah gilsonite lands, and instructed the house conferees to support a plan proposed by Mr. Macey of Iowa, by which the secretary of the interior would lease the lands, the government receiving a royalty, and provisions against a monopoly being made.

### CAUTIOUS MR. ELKINS

Mr. Elkins of West Virginia followed in a speech urging that the senate should not act precipitately, but should await the inquiries now being made by the officials of the government. He insisted that there was nothing before the senate to warrant action at this time. There was no Cuban government to recognize, he asserted. What was the postoffice address of its president, if the recognition was to be sent to him, asked Mr. Elkins. It would have to be delivered by General Miles with the army behind him, asserted the senator. He denied the statements of Mr. Mason that Cuban babies were taxed at birth, and Cuban brides taxed at the altar.

"What become of the grown people?" he asked satirically.

"Very few of them grow up," answered Mr. Mason, amid laughter.

Senator Elkins went on to say that the possibilities of war were being treated very lightly. He added:

"Spain can declare war and not fire a gun, and it will cost this nation \$500,000,000."

The senator urged that the president was as patriotic and as zealous to protect our interests as any senator. Why, he asked, should this senate seek to coerce the president to action and place him in a false position.

### WHITE AND HAWLEY

Mr. White of California opposed the resolution, and was led into several lively and amusing exchanges with Mr. Chandler. He argued that recognition was exclusively an executive function. He said as belligerents would in no way relieve them from the obligations of the neutrality law. The senator said the real object of this resolution was to bring about war with Spain. He said it was easy to kindle the enthusiasm of the American people, but it should be remembered that true liberty was not to be found on the battlefield.

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut spoke briefly on the desirability of conservative and cautious action as a time of serious emergency.

### VOTING BEGINS

He closed at 3:10 p. m., and the voting began. The pending question was on the Hale motion to refer the Cuban question to the committee on foreign relations. The vote was followed with intense interest by the crowded galleries. Senators who had taken leading parts in the debate, moved hurriedly about the chamber, marshalling their forces. The Hale motion to refer was defeated by the following vote, yeas 19, nays 34, as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Davis, Fairbanks, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, McBride, Perkins, Shoup, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, White and Wilson—19.

Nays—Bacon, Baker, Bate, Butler, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Coker, Daniels, Gallinger, Harlan, of Kansas, Heifield, Jones, Arkansas, Kyra, Mandie, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Passo, Pettigrew, Pettus, Pritchard, Rawlins, Stewart, Thurston, Tillman, Turner, Turpie, Wallhall and Warren—34.

A hum of excitement ran through the galleries as the vice president in calm tones announced the defeat of the motion to refer, adding that the question now was on the adoption of the resolution.

### FAIRBANKS VS. THURSTON

It seemed likely that a final vote would be taken at once, but Mr. Fairbanks took the floor for his first speech in the senate. He was glad, he said, to observe that there was no difference among senators in regard to their desire for freedom in Cuba. All were anxious to see liberty established on the island. The most desirable course was to recognize the good offices of the United States in the cause of peace and the ultimate independence of the island. Referring to the St. Louis platform, Mr. Fairbanks said he fairly repudiated the interpretation of Mr. Thurston on the Cuban resolution adopted at St. Louis. The platform was for the exercise of the good offices of the United States; the pending resolution was for a recognition of Cuban belligerency.

The senator spoke of the misery and want prevailing in the country. The manufacturers were alike discouraged. They were not suffering from Weyler, but from the delays of the tariff. "Pass the tariff," was their cry.

### FAIRBANKS'S SUBSTITUTE

Mr. Fairbanks then offered the following substitute for the pending Morgan resolution:

Resolved, That the congress of the United States views with deep solicitude the deplorable civil strife in the island of Cuba, which is so destructive to life and property and which is embarrassing and destroying the commerce of the United States with Cuba. The highest motives of humanity and public interest require the immediate cessation of hostilities, and the establishment of peace, and that the president shall in a friendly spirit tender the good offices of the United States to Spain and Cuba.

## TERMS AGREED ON

### TRUCE FOR SEVENTEEN DAYS BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

### Mixed Commission of Officers of High Rank to Designate a Neutral Zone Between the Lately Contending Forces and No Advance on Either Flank Shall be Permitted—How Constantine's Cry Moved the Car—Ball Counts to Tell What Greece Will Not Do—Latest Greek Rout—Over in Crete.

Athens, May 20.—An armistice between the Turkish and Greek troops in Thessaly, to extend over a period of seventeen days, was formally concluded today.

London, May 20.—The armistice agreement stipulates that a mixed commission of officers of superior rank shall establish a neutral zone between the two armies, and that no advance on either flank shall be permitted. It is understood that Turkey wants the commission to be constituted of the foreign military attaches with the two armies.

Crown Prince Constantine, it is said, sent a personal appeal to the czar to not allow the Greek army to be crushed by a force four times greater than itself, and that, as a consequence, the czar insisted on the armistice.

### INCLUDES ALL FORCES

Constantinople, May 20.—The armistice concluded today is general and includes the land and sea forces of both combatants.

### NO ARMISTICE IN EPIRUS

Berlin, May 20.—A telegram received here from Constantinople, this afternoon says that the attempt of the Turkish commander in Epirus to treat with the Greeks for an armistice has resulted in failure, owing to the Greeks having ignored the flag of truce and to their having attempted yesterday with two battalions of the troops to make a fresh incursion into Turkish territory.

### BETTER SUCCESS LATER

Constantinople, May 20.—A p. m.—An armistice was also formally concluded for seven days between the Turkish troops and Greek troops of the frontiers of Epirus.

### RAILS ULTIMATUMS COME

Athens, May 20.—M. Ralli, the premier, in the course of an interview today, said:

"The indemnity which Greece will pay to Turkey will be in proportion to the resources of Greece and her financial position. The cessation of territory is out of the question. Greece cannot accept a modification of the strategic frontier which would render easy the raiding of Greek territory by armed bands and which would compel Greece to maintain a numerous army in order to prevent incursions."

### THE GREEK DISPERSAL

London, May 20.—The Times correspondent at Athens says: When the crown prince arrived at Lania, he had been practically abandoned by his army. Colonel Mastropas and his division had already quitted the town, leaving the right toward Alamana, Mantona and Andani.

### SAME THING OVER IN CRETE

Athens, May 20.—The former Greek consul at Cana, who has returned here, says that when the Greek troops have left the island, delegates of the Cretan people will meet to constitute a provincial government and to proclaim a political union of Crete with Greece.

### NOT THE SOLDIERS' FAULT

Athens, May 20.—The correspondent of the Associated Press who was with the Greek army after its retreat from Domokos, has arrived here. He was unable to transmit his dispatches from Domokos, on account of the wires being blocked. He furnishes a picturesque account of the battle of Domokos, fought on Monday last, confirming the stories previously told by the news correspondents of the Greeks, but also furnishing confirmation of the complete breakdown of all the Greek military organizations and the failure of their generalship.

### LAMIA ABOUT DESERTED

Lahia, May 19.—(Delayed in transmission.)—This town is deserted, with the exception of the prefect, the newspaper correspondents, the telegraph operators and a few others.

### CRETANS TO CO-OPERATE

London, May 20.—A special dispatch from Cana, Crete, says that the Cretans have decided to cooperate with the admirals commanding the fleets of the foreign powers in the work of organizing a government for the island.

### GREEKS KILLED BY COWBOYS

White Engaged in Cutting Down Calfwaf Pasture Fence.

Muskogee, I. T., May 20.—A courier who arrived here tonight reports the killing of two Greek officials in a skirmish with a band of Texas cowboys. Judge Freeman Marshall and Captain Berryhill, chief of the Creek light horsemen, were the victims. They, with other Creek officials, were engaged in cutting down unlawful pasture fence near Okmulgee yesterday, when they were attacked by cowboys in the employ of Texas stockmen, whose fences were being cut. Marshall and Berryhill were instantly killed and two of the light horsemen were badly hurt.

### FREE SILVER REPUBLICANS

State Conference Held in T-poka to Discuss the Situation.

Topka, Kan., May 20.—The proposed state mass meeting of free silver Republicans, called for today, proved rather a slim affair. Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, only about forty delegates had arrived.

## MR. BAILEY'S TAUNT

On Monday the Republicans had been willing to postpone relief for the suffering American, rather than meet this question, he continued. They were afraid to submit the question to the house because they knew it would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The rule was, not to attempt to enforce the will of the majority but to suppress it. He said:

"You declare that Americans are suffering from the effects of war in Cuba, and yet you refuse to recognize that war exists in Cuba. The duty of the United States is to terminate that war, for nothing but the necessities of war can justify the penning up of American citizens in cities and starving them."

The attitude of the house would be a surprise to the Republican masses, he continued, for the Republican convention had not only declared that it was the duty of the United States to terminate that war, but that it was the duty of the United States to terminate that war, for nothing but the necessities of war can justify the penning up of American citizens in cities and starving them."

But the stock market had become alarmed and they would rather see the country insulted than justice done, and the Republican party was standing, as it always did, on the side of the immensely rich. They might escape the question here, but could not before the people of the country, for no previous question could save them before that august tribunal. The authorities of international law were in support of recognition and it was brought war on the United States, would drive Spanish ships from the sea and make them pay two-fold the damage they did to American commerce. Bad as war was, he would not have it deter the United States from its duty toward a weak and suffering nation. He could not forget that another nation, when our fathers were weak and suffering, had come to our relief, and he would not leave the sentence of piracy suspended over the Cubans by withholding from them the aid France gave to us.

### HITT SCORES BAILEY

Mr. Hitt of Illinois followed Mr. Bailey. He spoke of the necessity of the passage of the resolution. Money for the relief of American citizens in Cuba could not be taken out of the emergency fund. He explained how quickly the relief could be given by telegram. This would have been done last Monday but that a certain gentleman (meaning Mr. Bailey) decided to gain some political notoriety and party advantage and made an objection to the resolution, showing that he would allow American citizens to starve while he played politics. As for as the Republican party was concerned, it had demonstrated its unfitness to bring in and passing a resolution a year ago identical in terms with that offered by Mr. Bailey. That was a concurrent resolution.

### NEGOTIATIONS ANNOUNCED

The object of offering the belligerency resolution now, Mr. Hitt insisted, was for the purpose of embarrassing the president in the matter of negotiations. The project of relief of American citizens in Cuba, by coupling the two together, the executive would either have to take action which, in his judgment, was not best to take at this time, or refuse the relief which was necessary for American citizens. He called attention to the fact that American citizens were now being released from Spanish prisons through the efforts of the administration.

"The purpose of the Republicans," declared Mr. Hitt, "is to secure peace with independence."

He said that the conditions in Cuba had changed since congress passed the last resolution. Mr. Bailey would by a resolution interfere with the negotiations which are now in progress.

Mr. Hitt said he had been in favor of belligerency. The question was now one of expediency. The executive was exerting every effort and there was hope that he would solve every question. Mr. Hitt opposed interference with diplomatic negotiations by the legislative branch of the government.

### NOT BEST TO MIX THEM

Mr. Bailey, in reply to Mr. Hitt, said that the latter desired to make the question of recognition of belligerency one of party politics. He was willing to accept it and the Democrats would vote in favor of belligerency. As to playing politics, he called attention to the fact that a year ago when a man elected by the Democrats was in the White House, Mr. Hitt voted for a resolution of belligerency.

Mr. Hitt declared that at the time he voted for the resolution joint action would not mix the two so as to cause the legislation to interfere with diplomacy.

Mr. Bailey went on to say that the Democrats had repudiated Cleveland on many other occasions and now repudiated his Cuban policy. As to the different propositions which were offered, the Democrats wanted to send the relief of recognition of belligerency to the executive. Such a measure would do more for the struggling Cubans than all the bread our ships could carry.

Both Mr. Hitt and Mr. Bailey were frequently interrupted by applause on their respective sides.

### A ROAST FROM GROSVENOR

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said that no one could tell how many Americans had starved in Cuba while the gentleman from Texas was manufacturing in course of a great crusade, and why he had not protested when a Democratic president had ignored the will of congress. The Republicans had been reared in sympathy with the freedom of Cuba, a Republican president (Grant) had advocated it, and had been opposed by Democrats. In its own time the Republican party would not only vote for belligerent rights, but for independence for Cuba.

This speech closed the debate on the adoption of the rule.

### MOYTON TO RE-COMMIT

Then came another parliamentary skirmish with Mr. Bailey moved that the rule be re-committed to the committee on rules, with instructions to suggest

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ler and other free silver leaders. It was a conference, not a convention, and it would elect one delegate to the national conference to be held at Chicago in July. It was the duty of the free silver Republicans to organize a permanent party, he said. He believed common ground could be found upon which free silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists could unite.

J. P. Roswell made temporary secretary and made a speech along the line of Anderson's utterances.

Committees on platform and organization were appointed.

The convention adjourned tonight after adopting a set of resolutions and electing a state central committee of fifteen members. Webb McNeill, state superintendent of insurance, is chairman of the committee, and D. C. Tilton of Topeka, secretary.

### CATTLE LOAN COMPANY

Is the Title of the Latest Venture of the Armours.

Kansas City, Mo., May 20.—The Armour's of Kansas City and Chicago, and several other large stockholders of the Inter-State National bank, have organized a trust company, to be known as the Kansas City Cattle Loan company which will lend money to farmers and stock raisers through local livestock commission men, taking as security chattel mortgages on stock and corn. The company will deal in "cattle paper," buying from commission men and selling to eastern stock brokers. The new corporation will have a capital stock of half a million dollars. The organization will furnish money for which commission men and stock men have hitherto gone to St. Louis or the east.

### STRAIGHT FROM THE MILLERS

Vigorous Resolution Reminding Tariff Makers of the Flour Industry.

St. Louis, May 20.—The Winter Wheat Millers' League of America concluded a two days' convention today, after electing the following officers and adopting a number of resolutions: President, M. H. Davis; vice-presidents, W. A. Combs and E. C. Andrews; secretary, Mr. Evans; and secretary, E. C. Perry.

A resolution was adopted reciting that an action of congress upon the reciprocity issue had been of a negative character and that it absolutely fails to recognize the pressing need of new and wider markets. The resolution then declares: "That the Winter Wheat Millers' League, in annual convention assembled in the city of St. Louis, representing the flour manufacturers of the central wheat producing states, most earnestly reminds the party in power of the failure to reform the pledges upon which so much of political and material prosperity depends. We submit that there is nothing in the tariff measure to add one dollar to the value of our tariff exports."

### STEEL RAILS AND BILLETS

Smaller Manufacturers Advocate the Re-organization of Pools.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 20.—The smaller manufacturers of steel rails and billets are advocating the reorganization of the rail and pool pools. They were not satisfied with their allotment but the disruption of the pools has brought no relief. All kinds of rumors have been in circulation but the large manufacturers say they have no intention of giving into another pool, at least for the present.

The trade papers intimate that there is some talk of reorganizing the rail and billet pools and also the wire and pool pools and that when it is effected steel rails will be advanced to \$25 and billets to \$20 a ton.

A prominent steel manufacturer said today that the reports emanated either from the brokers who have large stocks on hand and want to unload, or from the small manufacturers, who would now be satisfied with the pool allotment.

### DEEP CUT IN CUT NAILS

In the Western Canadian Market, Followed by Tariff Changes.

Montreal, Ont., May 20.—The wire and cut nail manufacturers have been shut out of the western Canadian market by American rivals as a result of changes in the tariff. Americans lay down wire nails in Duluth at 6 cents per hundred pounds, as against 45 cents Canadian. Large orders have been procured by Americans in Winnipeg. There is no hope for wire nails now in western Canada. Pittsburg prices controlling the market. Cut nails have fallen to \$1.30 a keg, a decline of 11 since the tariff changes.

### TRYING TO RATTLE THE GOVERNOR

Doran's Attorney Has the Adversity of the Man Who Knows.

Monte Vista, Col., May 20.—William T. Bryant, an aged inmate of the Soldier's Home at this place, today made a stern statement to the effect that Theodore Tilton, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lammont in Kansas, was the assassin of the woman. Bryant said that he had seen Tilton on the night of the crime, but that Rev. J. George Gibson, pastor of the church, is the murderer.

## BULLETIN OF The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Wichita, Friday, May 21, 1897.

Weather for Wichita today: Probably showers; warm; south wind.

Sun—Rise, 4:30; set, 7:14. Moon—Waxing; rise, midnight.

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## BIG PROJECT SPRUNG

### BY THE INTERSTATE RAILWAY COMMITTEE AT GUTHRIE.

### TO BRING TOGETHER

### DELEGATES FROM EVERY STATE WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

### IN A GREAT RAILWAY CONVENTION

### TO BE HELD EITHER AT OMAHA OR WICHITA.

Guthrie, O. T., May 20.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the Interstate railway commission, which was created by the legislatures of Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, met here today and will probably remain in session tomorrow. The executive committee consists of Senator L. P. King of Kansas, chairman; Colonel R. B. Forrest of Oklahoma, secretary; Warwick Saunders of Nebraska and J. B. Wells of Texas, the latter not being in attendance.

The discussion of the committee has been confined to the project of an immense railroad meeting to consist of delegates from every state and territory west of the Mississippi river, with the expectation of an attendance of from one thousand to fifteen hundred delegates, the convention to be held during the month of September.

Mr. Saunders, representing the state of Nebraska on the committee, submitted a proposition that the meeting be held in Omaha, accompanying the proposition with a guarantee that the city of Omaha would defray all the necessary and legitimate expenses incurred in advertising the meeting thoroughly. Senator King and Colonel Forrest, other members of the committee, favor holding the proposed convention at Wichita, if that city will render a guarantee similar to that of Omaha, and no selection will be made until the authorities of Wichita are heard from.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC WONT

Come Into the Western Passenger Association as an Associate Member.

Chicago, May 20.—It has been definitely declared that, for the present at least, the Canadian Pacific will not become a member of the Western Passenger association. General Passenger Agent McNeill of that road has declared that in his opinion the association is a failure as far as the maintenance of rates is concerned, and that the Canadian can not enter the association until it is assured that the tariffs will be maintained. The association was not organized for the purpose of the maintaining of rates, and that, since the reorganization, no part of its work, but the Canadian Pacific will not join it unless it will do this. Mr. McNeill declares that rates in various parts of the territory of the Western Passenger association are being cut, and that in some cases the reduction amounts to fully half of the rate. Association lines, he says, make the reduction on the plea that they are made by outside lines, when the fact is that they themselves are the aggressors.

### RAILWAY OFFICIALS CHANGE

General Manager T. M. Campbell, and the Passenger Man of the Big Four.

St. Louis, May 20.—General Manager T. M. Campbell of the Inter-territorial and Texas and Pacific, will succeed him. He came from New York to Palestine, Tex., his headquarters. He expresses the announcement that he has tendered his resignation as general manager of the road, to take effect in a few days, and that the same has been accepted by President Gould in New York. Mr. Leary, vice president of the Inter-territorial and Texas and Pacific, will succeed him. He came from New York to Palestine, Tex., his headquarters. He expresses the announcement that he has tendered his resignation as general manager of the road, to take effect in a few days, and that the same has been accepted by President Gould in New York. Mr. Leary, vice president of the Inter-territorial and Texas and Pacific, will succeed him.

Chicago, May 20.—D. B. Martin, manager of passenger traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio, confirmed this morning the rumor that D. S. Wilder of the Big Four would become division passenger agent of the Baltimore and Ohio at Columbus, Ohio, June 1.

Kansas City, Mo., May 20.—Benton Quick, who has been associated with the local and passenger department of the Missouri Pacific railway in this city for the last ten years, has been promoted to the position of city ticket and passenger agent of the road, Mr. Joseph M.

### NO MORE GARDEN TRUCK

Will Go Over the Baltimore and Ohio From South Carolina.

Atlanta, Ga., May 20.—W. N. Mitchell, southern representative of the Baltimore and Ohio road, has received advice that the Southern railway and the South Carolina and Georgia railroad have jointly notified by telegram the receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio road that after May 30 they will refuse to handle any vegetable and fruit from the South Carolina territory via the Baltimore and Ohio. It is reported that the pressure for this has been on the southern road by the Pennsylvania, who have for so long enjoyed a monopoly of the southern trade.

### PITTSBURG AND FORT WAYNE

Annual Meeting Held in Directors and Re-organized the Pennsylvania States.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 20.—The annual meeting of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad company here, was held here today and the following directors elected: Charles E. Spurr, Pittsburg