

THE TOCSIN OF WAR HAS BEEN SOUNDED.

Spanish Government Must Evacuate the Island of Cuba.

Both Houses Pass a Joint Resolution to That Effect Early This Morning.

The Same Resolution, First Adopted by the Senate, With Turpie Clause Recognizing the Present Government Eliminated—A Day and Night of Excitement in Both Houses.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The tocsin of war has been sounded by the American Congress. After one of the hardest-fought battles between the two Houses known in many years, Congress at an early hour this morning came to an agreement upon the most momentous question it has dealt with in a third of a century. The Cuban resolution was passed and will be sent to the President this morning.

At 1:15 o'clock this morning the Senate received the report of the Conference Committee of the two houses of Congress and fifteen minutes afterward had adopted it. There was a fight to the last minute, the advocates of the recognition of the independence of the island republic standing their ground until they were fairly knocked down by a vote of 42 to 35. The minority vote was cast by those who wanted radical action and insisted that the resolution should carry with it recognition of the independence of the Cuban Republic.

The adoption of the conference report brought to a close one of the most interesting and tumultuous sessions of the Senate held in years. Such scenes of confusion and excitement have rarely been witnessed in the ordinary staid and dignified body as characterized its proceedings from noon yesterday until nearly 2 o'clock in the morning. Interest in all other questions was dwarfed into insignificance by the one overwhelming question of war—war which all now regard to be absolutely inevitable.

Efforts were made to transact the regular business of the Senate, but it was with the utmost diffidence that Senators performed the work. Among those who remained upon the floor while the sundry civil bill was under consideration, the confusion was so great that the business could scarcely proceed.

A feeling of bitterness grew up between the Senate and House during the late afternoon and evening that at one time seemed likely to delay action. Cooler counsel prevailed, however, and a determination of the momentous question was finally reached.

Those who were fighting for recognition of the island republic early decided that the Senate should take the initiative in requesting a conference between the two Houses. They further resolved that when the Senate conferees were finally appointed at least two of them should represent the majority sentiment of the body.

The radical advocates of independence slowly but none the less surely lost ground, however, being swept back by the powerful and compact minority opposed to them. They yielded only after one of the bitterest contests in the history of the Senate. They capitulated, but did not surrender. Hundreds of brilliantly attired women and men in evening dress filled the galleries until the close of the proceedings. When finally the verdict came from the Conference Committee, there was a hush in the great chamber, which a few seconds before had been thrilled with animation. When the verdict had been rendered and accepted by the Senate, the great audience dispersed, quietly, almost solemnly. All realized that the verdict meant war, and the action was too momentous to inspire anything less than awe.

In the House the session was equally exciting, and when the final vote on the resolution, 310 to 6, was announced, it was received with great applause.

The provisions of the resolution mean the expulsion of Spain from the island of Cuba by the armed forces of the United States.

There were many roll-calls in both houses, and each body held tenaciously to its own resolution. The conferees had great difficulty in agreeing. The first conference showed a determination on the part of the House not to yield a single point, and it was only after long consultations with the House leaders that they agreed to allow the little words "and" in the first section of the Senate resolution, which declares that the people of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

The resolution, as finally adopted, was that reported from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with the addition of the fourth section, known as the Teller amendment, disclaiming any intention on the part of the United States to acquire Cuba.

The resolution cannot be sent to the President until after it is signed by the presiding officers to-day.

The resolution as agreed to is as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION. Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people 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 and 206 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, firstly, that the people of the island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second—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 withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban water.

Third—That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to the extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

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

SEVENTH SECTION. It shall be deemed necessary by the Senate when the resolutions came back. Comparatively few people were in the galleries.

The amendments made by the House to the Senate bill approving a compromise and settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas were concurred in by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Before the Senate convened this morning groups of Senators gathered about the chamber discussing the probable action of the House upon the Cuban resolutions, and preparing for such action as might

ment upon the question whether the authority to recognize a foreign nation rested exclusively with the President.

Rawlins was given only slight attention, as with the Senate after he began to speak the action of the House on the Senate Cuban resolutions was whispered about the chamber, and that immediately became the sole topic of interest.

Mason of Illinois presented and had referred to the Navy Affairs Committee, the House of Representatives concurring therein, extends to Captain Charles Sigbee a vote of thanks for the courage, heroism and devotion displayed by him upon the occasion of the terrible calamity which befell his command in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine.

At 2:53 p. m. the Message Clerk of the House of Representatives appeared in the main entrance of the Senate with a package of the bills and resolutions in hand.

Almost immediately Vice-President Hobart, interrupting the debate, recognized the Clerk. He presented to the Senate several bills and resolutions which had been passed by the House, including that relating to the intervention of the United States in the Cuban rebellion. The last was the resolution adopted by the Senate on Saturday night, and agreed to to-day by the House with certain amendments. Scores of members of the House were on the floor awaiting the action of the Senate upon the House amendments, and although every Senator at the Capital was present, Chandler of New Hampshire noted the absence of a quorum, and demanded a call of the roll.

The roll-call indicated the presence of seventy-five Senators. DAVIS ADDRESSES THE SENATE. Davis, the distinguished Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, requested that the message from the House concerning the Cuban resolution be laid before the Senate.

After the reading of the message, Davis addressed the Senate. The stillness as he began to speak was profound. He spoke clearly but rapidly. "In my great anxiety to secure speedy action upon this question," said he, "action which I think ought to be taken immediately, I have refrained from taking part in the discussion up to this time. The resolutions as they come to us, with the exceptions which I shall note, are practically the same as those which were reported to the Senate by the Foreign Relations Committee."

The exceptions noted by Davis were the striking out of the words "and are" and the provision in the Senate resolution providing for the recognition of the present Cuban Republic. He then said that the whole subject had been thoroughly debated, meantime while the debate was proceeding, the destruction of the Maine had remained unchastised; many of the reconcentrados in Cuba had died and differences and dissensions had arisen here and there, which should have been settled.

He said we had now arrived at a point where, by thoughtful, temperate and reasonable action, the entire matter could be settled within twenty minutes. He maintained further that no man could or would have the slightest doubt that the passage of the resolutions as sent to the Senate would bring about the freedom of Cuba, as well as the independence of its inhabitants, which so many desired. In order that the President should have authority to settle it now, he moved that the Senate concur in the resolution of the House.

The motion had scarcely been entered, when Stewart addressed the Senate. "It is," he said, "that this question can be settled quickly, but it is necessary that it should be settled right, and it cannot be so settled until the freedom and independence of the Cuban Republic are recognized."

Stewart yielded to Teller who said there was a very general desire for a vote upon the message from the House, and appealed to the Senate to forego further debate, in order that a vote might be taken.

Cries of "Vote, vote," were heard from all parts of the chamber. HOUSE AMENDMENTS DEFEATED. Chandler demanded the yeas and nays.

Davis' motion to concur in the House amendments was defeated—32 to 46—the detailed vote being as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Morgan, Morrill, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott—32.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Cannon, Chandler, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Foraker, Gallinger, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Money, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest, White—46.

A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE MOTION VOTED DOWN. Davis then moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment to the House resolution, and that the President of the Senate appoint its conferees.

"Let the motion be divided," cried Daniel. From the Democratic side of the chamber such expressions as "We don't want a conference; let's settle this question right now, while we are at it," etc., were heard.

Hale of Maine said that he had never known in his long experience in the Senate, when the two houses were at odds, a committee of conference to be refused. Conferees were appointed in order that the differences between the two houses might be dissolved, and an agreement reached satisfactory to both, without inflammatory speeches on the floor of either branch.

He maintained that it was the duty of the Senate to appoint conferees to assemble in solemn convocation in an endeavor to adjust the differences between the two branches of Congress. After briefly discussing the parliamentary status of the resolutions, Hale said that there was an evident determination here in the Senate upon the part of the temporary majority to dragoon everybody into its way of thinking.

The proposition for a conference was to be voted down, he declared, and those in temporary majority who have been demanding immediate action would have to take the responsibility for any delay that might occur.

Without division the first part of Mr. Davis' motion, insisting upon the Senate amendments, was passed.

Aldrich of Rhode Island, briefly addressed the Senate. He said he had never known during his service in the Senate such a course as was proposed by the majority to be insisted upon, and he thought the Senators in favor of that course ought to give some reason for the position they had taken. It was perfectly evident, Aldrich said, that the majority desired no action at all.

In reply, Jones of Arkansas maintained that it was the part of the House to request that a conference committee be appointed, and thus far the House had not asked for a conference.

The second part of Davis' motion, directing the Vice-President to appoint the conferees, was then defeated—34 to 43—the detailed vote being as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McMillan, Morgan, Morrill, Perkins, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wetmore, White, Wilson, Wolcott—34.

Nays—Allen, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Foraker, Gallinger, Jones (Nevada), Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mason, Mills, Money, Nelson, Pasco, Penrose, Pettigrew, Pettus, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Vest—43.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL. The consideration of the sundry civil bill was then resumed. The Gallinger amendment relating to the use of the steam press in the bureau of engraving and printing was agreed to.

An amendment was agreed to providing that the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition should be of more than one party, appropriating \$500,000 for the site at Butte, Mont.; \$500,000 for a building at Fort Meade, South Dakota.

CONFERENCE AGAIN DEBATED. While the bill was still pending, the Clerk of the House of Representatives had entered the chamber, and was awaiting recognition. The Clerk pro- ceeded to read the House's notification that the House had insisted upon its amendments, and asked for a conference.

The message was at once laid before the Senate. The House amendments, and that the request for a conference be agreed to, and further that the Vice-President appoint the conferees.

Allen asked for a division of the question, and the conference asked was agreed to. There was some discussion about the appointment of conferees, the Senators favoring free Cuba saying the majority ought to be represented on the conference committee.

Messrs. Allen, Hoar, White, Thurston, Teller and Pasco discussed the parliamentary precedents. Chandler said that in the interest of immediate action, Republican Senators who had voted for the freedom of Cuba were willing to make some sacrifices.

He said that the majority of the conferees had agreed to report the Turpie amendment, providing that the words above mentioned be inserted. But the Senate conferees were met with refusal to so agree, and he reluctantly reported the same to the Senate.

Morgan stated that the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee spoke for the majority. For one, he had not relinquished the hope that the conferees might be free, but thought under the terms of the House there was little or no use to send the conferees again into conference, unless it was indicated that the House would recede.

Cockrell then offered a motion to insist upon the Senate resolution, whereupon Morgan said in a loud voice he would not yield to the Republic of Cuba, as a member of the Conference Committee.

Hoar of Massachusetts, following, said that it was the understanding that if the United States went to war and sent its ships into Cuban waters and its armies into Cuban territory, our navy would surely be under the direction of the Cuban Government, if the Senate insisted upon the Turpie amendment.

Cries of "No! No!" were heard all over the chamber. Mills of Texas said that the House had turned its back upon the fundamental principle of the Constitution, and the proper course for the Senate now to pursue was to refuse to grant further conference with the House conferees.

Daniel of Virginia said the situation, so far as the Senate was concerned, made the last stage worse than the first, and he, for one, was in favor of insisting upon a disagreement with the House conferees.

Mason stated what he conceived to be the parliamentary status of the pending question. He said that the hope had been that if the Senate would yield the substance of independence, the shadow of freedom would be left to us, Mason then became almost hysterical in his oratory. He had, he declared, made the fight for independence. He had been forced to yield his convictions this afternoon, and now he was prepared to yield still further.

"We gave up our ideas," he cried, "but I say to you now that I capitulate; I do not surrender. You have conquered me, but if God lets me live, I give you notice that to-morrow I shall fight for Cuban independence, and gain it before I quit this sphere of action."

In a strong and dignified manner entered by White of California for action of some kind that would end the suspense, and end it at once.

SENATE STANDS FIRM. The first part of Davis' motion, to insist upon the Senate amendments, was then defeated—32 to 46—the detailed vote being as follows: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Caffery, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morgan, Morrill, Penrose, Platt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewall, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott—32.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Chandler, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, Kyle, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mills, Money, Nelson, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turley, Turner, Turpie, Wolcott—40.

RECESS TAKEN. At 9:15 p. m., on motion of Allison, a recess of one hour was taken. After midnight the House was in formal recess although technically in session. The conference committee was still in session at midnight, the House members having returned fifteen minutes before from a consultation with the House leaders. An agreement was understood to have been reached.

1:14 a. m.—Senator Davis presented the conference report. After the recess Morgan presented a joint resolution declaring war against Spain, which was read and allowed to lay on the table.

At 1:25 Chief Clerk Browning of the House presented a message from that body, asking for a further conference on the Cuban question.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE AGREED TO. Davis moved to insist upon the Senate amendment and grant a conference, but Allen asked for a division of the question. The motion to agree to a conference was adopted before the second portion of the motion.

Allen then addressed the Senate. He said that the time had come when the Senate should appoint the conferees and not the Chair.

Allen's motion to have the Senate name the conferees was lost—28 to 49. Davis' motion was carried and the President pro tempore (Senator Frye) appointed Senators Davis, Foraker and Morgan.

A recess was taken for half an hour. REPORT FINALLY ADOPTED. The conference on the Cuban resolution which reached an agreement shortly after 1 a. m., which is to restore the words "and are" in the first paragraph and to eliminate the Turpie amendment recognizing the insurgent government entirely, was reported to the Senate.

The conference was adopted by a vote of 45 to 35. The detailed vote on the adoption of the conference report: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Gray, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morgan, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pratt of Connecticut, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Wilson, Wolcott—42.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Cannon, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kenny, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mallory, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell, Money, Pasco, Pettigrew, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Stewart, Teller, Turley, Turner, Turpie, White—35.

The Senate at 1:50 a. m., adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. The Lower Branch Also Adopts the Conference Report. WASHINGTON, April 18.—Immediately upon the House convening at 10 o'clock this morning, in accordance with the recess taken Saturday morning, Dingley, the Republican floor leader, moved an adjournment, which motion was carried. The regular session, therefore, began at noon. The

majority gave as the reason for adjournment that no message could be received from the Senate until that body is in session. The feeling was very intense among the Republicans, and there was every indication of a bitter contest.

After adjournment the Republican leaders who had mapped out the programme or rejecting the clause of the Senate resolutions providing for the recognition of the independence of the present republic, continued laboring with colleagues, who obstinately refused to acquiesce. The opposition on the Republican side, though small, was resolute.

The Speaker summoned his lieutenants to his room, and the situation was earnestly discussed. Every Republican who was likely to break over the traces was surrounded by a crowd of his colleagues and besieged with arguments and reasons why he could not be justified in joining the opposition at this critical juncture. But, headed by Lorimer and Mann of Illinois and Bromwell of Ohio, most of them refused to be persuaded.

The Populists had an informal conference during the interim in the House, and decided to stand to a man for the Senate resolution as it passed the Senate.

Several Senators were on the floor, among them Senator Burrows of Michigan, appealing to their colleagues of the House to stand by the President.

The scene on the floor resembled a political convention. Members were scurrying about, caucusing in groups and discussing the situation. The uncertainty of the issue was admitted on all sides, although the Republican leaders had a strategic advantage in compelling the first vote to be taken upon their own proposition, measurably strengthening their position.

The Republicans of several State delegations, among others those of Pennsylvania and Illinois delegations, caucusing in both these delegations, the sentiment for concurrence in the Senate amendments was strong. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania joined Messrs. Robbins and Acheson, and the last named, it was said, won over Mr. Young of Philadelphia. The Republican of the Pennsylvania delegation, with three exceptions, decided to vote for concurrence with the Senate resolutions as reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, but eliminating the recognition clause.

In an Illinois delegation Messrs. Lorimer and Mann were the leaders. Five others agreed to vote with them for the Senate amendments. Shortly before 12 o'clock Senator Hanna appeared on the floor of the House, and had a consultation with General Grosvener of Ohio. The General informed the Ohio Senator that he considered the action of the House very doubtful.

PROCEEDINGS OPENED. As the hands of the clock pointed at noon the Speaker ascended the rostrum, and with one resounding wack of his gavel silenced the confusion on the floor and the hum of conversation in the crowded gallery.

SPANISH PREPARING TO DEPART.

Getting Ready to Leave American Soil.

Following Out Customary Rule of International Procedure.

General Belief at Madrid That the Situation is Critical.

The Spanish Cabinet Discusses the Queen's Speech on the Opening of Parliament, Which Appeals to the People to Defend National Honor.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Acting under instructions from the Spanish Minister here, the Spanish Consuls in various parts of the country are making arrangements for the departure for the Spanish colonies in their several localities. Arrangements are now concluded for the departure of the Spanish residents of Boston, about thirty in number. Similar arrangements have been made as to the Spanish colony in New York. The start from New York will be on Wednesday, a steamer having been chartered for this service.

The Spanish officials at Philadelphia and many other points are taking a register of all Spaniards within their jurisdiction, for the purpose of learning the number of those who desire to leave at once. The Spanish Government pays the expenses of all those who go to Cuba or other Spanish ports. Some of those who are about to leave prefer to seek asylum in Mexico or Canada, in which case their expenses for removal will not be borne by Spain.

This general movement is not inspired by any fear of indignity at New York, Boston or other points, but it is due to the customary rule of international procedure that the subjects of a hostile Power shall remove from the territory of the country with which that hostile Power is at war. While war has not yet occurred, the movement is a precautionary one, as the departure of such large colonies, it is feared, would be attended with difficulty and danger after hostilities had begun. The first actual move of a colony occurred to-day, when the 400 Spanish residents of Tampa, Fla., left on a steamer chartered to carry them to Havana.

Most of those from Boston and other points are able-bodied young men, who will be available for military service after their arrival at Havana.

Assistant Secretary Day had three diplomatic callers this morning, the Chinese Minister, the Guatemalan Minister, and Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister. Some significance is attached to the visit of Senor Romero, as it was believed that his call was for the purpose of assuring the department of the Mexican Government's attitude toward the United States in the event of breaking out of hostilities with Spain. The news from the City of Mexico that concentration of Mexican troops has been ordered on the Texas frontier is rather satisfactory to the authorities here, as evidencing the purpose on the part of the Mexican Government to repress sternly and promptly any quixotic attempts that may be made to raid across the border by either sympathizers with Spain or by some of the more lawless Mexicans, who are quick to take advantage of any disturbance to organize filibuster expeditions.

The officials, so far as can be gathered, have no notice of renewed effort on the part of European Powers to influence the course of the Government in the direction of preventing hostilities, as it is presumed that if further attempts of that kind are in progress, they are being directed upon the Spanish Cabinet.

OUTLOOK MUCH WORSE.

General Belief at Madrid That a Rupture is Imminent.

LONDON, April 19.—The Madrid correspondent of the "Daily Mail," telegraphing at 10 o'clock Monday evening, says:

During the day the outlook has become much worse and very gloomy views generally are entertained. It is the general belief that a rupture is imminent.

The Cabinet council met at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The session lasted three hours. Senor Sagasta, the Premier, submitted a draft of the speech from the throne. Its tenor is not precisely known, though it makes an appeal to the highest patriotism of the nation. It summarizes the international problem, and points out that Spain has always presented an accommodating front in everything which did not diminish her sovereignty, though she only agreed to grant a cessation of hostilities in Cuba when the

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