

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Cuban Question Given Most Consideration.

In the Senate on Tuesday, April 12, a resolution was offered that the contemplated operations against the Spanish armies in Cuba should be carried on in concert with Gen. Gomez's forces. Other resolutions were introduced on the Cuban question.

The doings of Wednesday, April 13 in the House of Representatives were the most important of that body for a long time. An intervention resolution was adopted by a vote of 322 to 19, after a stormy session.

The resolution with the reports of the majority and minority of the Foreign Relations Committee were presented. The text of the majority resolution are given in another column.

Mr. Adams asked unanswerable questions. Mr. Bailey reserved the right to object, saying that whether he objected or not would depend upon whether a fair understanding as to the length of the debate could be reached.

The speaker insisted if objection was to be made it must be then. Mr. Bailey finally entered his protest. The Democrats became uproarious in protest against cutting off debate.

Mr. Carlisle (D.) was supporting the protest. The Democrats against the

The Spanish bonds when they gained their independence. There was a possibility that the United States, by intervening without recognition, would be responsible especially as \$300,000,000 of the bonds are held by powerful European Governments.

Mr. Gray maintained that recognition would be improper, because it could not be expected that the United States, after putting an end to the war, would retire without influence and without voice in the construction of the island's Government.

The House resolution relative to the Cuban situation was reported to the Senate and is motion of Mr. Davis, was laid on the table.

There was considerable discussion as to cutting off debate and to voting at a specific time. Finally the Senate adjourned until the next morning.

The Senate took up the Committee's Cuban resolution on April 13.

Mr. Cullum, of Illinois, said that the Maine disaster was an act of "deliberate and atrocious murder." The people throughout the country were demanding that crime should be punished.

Senator Berry (Ark., D.) said that at the close of his declaration of war, "with the Stars and Stripes flying over the plains of desolated Cuba, the valor of the Southron will stand side by side with the valor of his Northern comrade among Nations by its own valiant word."

Senator Daniel (Va., D.) said: "We should first write upon our statute books a recognition of the great Cuban Republic, in the has won a place among Nations by its own valiant word."

Senator Gray (Del., R.) said: "There is one true, one amicable, that I want, and that is justice between the political parties of this country until we can settle our account with Spain."

Senator Tillman (S. C., D.) said: "A great feeling sympathy has gone out for the men of the line, and South Carolina demands justice for the assassins who have turned her brave sailors to an untimely grave."

Senator Wolcott (Colo., R.) said: "War must come or Cuba must be free. No other alternative is open to our people. The honor of a Nation must be inviolable."

Senator Spooner (Wis., R.) said: "We are not ready to war with Spain for hate, but because we cannot longer listen to the cries of starving, suffering women and children."

Senator Teller (Colo., S. R.) said: "There must be no interference by the allied powers of Europe. We should declare that with all the blood of the Anglo-Saxon blood and our 75,000,000 people."

The Senate agreed to vote the next day. Then the second disgraceful scene in Congress during the week of familiar recollection was enacted.

The controversy over ending debate had closed. Senator Wellington had taken occasion to inform the Senate that he would insist upon being heard, and addressing himself directly to Senator Money, he informed him that nothing would be gained by insisting upon a night session.

The statement of the senator makes it sure Senator from Mississippi would not be willing to take a vote upon this proposition until he has had an opportunity to hear the other minority.

Senator Wellington sprang to his feet and said: "The Senator is inclined to indulge for those who think the minority resolution the wiser to point out to the House and to the country the reasons for our belief. We are ready to take our responsibility with general and cordiality on our side, and we invite you to call the roll."

Mr. Bailey said: "There is a radical difference between the resolutions reported by the majority and those reported by the minority. There ought to be time and opportunity allowed for those who think the minority resolution the wiser to point out to the House and to the country the reasons for our belief. We are ready to take our responsibility with general and cordiality on our side, and we invite you to call the roll."

Mr. Henderson said Mr. Bailey presented a singular spectacle. He had attempted to remain and again to force action in the House, on his own statement under any circumstances, on any bill and at any hour, and now he pleads for time because the Senate was going to deliberate, and urged that as an argument, and wound up by wanting to call the roll now.

The rule was adopted and the resolutions were again presented, together with the minority report.

The vote was taken on the minority resolutions, and the distinguishing feature of the debate was the minority resolution on the Cuban Republic. It resulted as follows: Yeas, 147; nays, 130; present and not voting, 2.

The negative votes on the adoption of the majority resolution were cast by: Democrats—Adams, Bankhead, Brantley, Brewster, Clayton, Cox, Elliott, Griggs, Howard, Lester, Lewis, Maddox, Strat, Tate, and Taylor.

Republicans—Johnson, Boutelle, and Populist—Simpson.

In the Senate, after the resolutions had been presented by the Committee on Foreign Relations, the debate began. Many Senators wanted to be heard, but there were no obstruction tactics.

Senator Foraker (Ohio, R.) made the speech of the day. Discussing the resolutions offered by the minority, he maintained that the Republic should be recognized, because it was a firm and stable constitutional Government.

Senator Lodge said he had sought to insist upon the President maintain unity in order that all branches of the Government should stand together. Hence he had followed the advice of the President in not recognizing the present Government, but the Cuban insurgents. Recognition could come at any time.

As to the Maine disaster he said: "It would not be possible for this country to accept money for our dead of the Maine. There can be but one monument to our heroes, and that is free Cuba and peace on the island."

Mr. Lindsay favored Cuban independence and the United States to treat with the insurgent Government in Cuba, so that no man should be unjustly dealt with and no man's property unjustly confiscated.

In the Senate on April 14 the Committee's Cuban resolutions were considered.

Mr. Foraker (Ohio, R.) criticized the Administration for the "vacillating, irresolute, cowardly and pusillanimous policy" pursued by it in the Cuban question. Mr. Turner declared himself strongly in favor of the resolution presented by the minority.

Mr. Hearse spoke for peace. He doubted the wisdom of rushing into war until every other diplomatic effort had been made to bring about a cessation of hostilities. "If this country is to do a great deed, it must be done in a calm and deliberate way," he said.

Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, did not see how we could intervene with arms in Cuba without making the recognition of every other condition.

The Cubans would not be responsible for

After a brief discussion the vote was taken, on the motion of Mr. Davis, to strike out all after the resolving clause of the House resolution and insert the Senate resolutions, as amended. This was carried by a vote of 60 to 28.

The resolution was then passed by the vote of 67 to 21, and was as follows: Yeas—Allen, Bacon, Baker, Bate, Berry, Buller, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Chilton, Clark, Clay, Cleveland, Cullum, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Faulkner, Frazier, Gray, Gallinger, Gear, Gorman, Gray, Hayes, Hays, Harris, Heffield, Jones, (Ark.) (New), Keane, Keegan, Lodge, McMillan, (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Sewell, Spooner, Wellington, Wetmore, and White.

In the House, on April 18, the Senate resolution was received. At once Mr. Dingley moved concurrence in the Senate amendment, with an amendment by Mr. Dingley to strike out the word "recognition."

The first paragraph of the amendment would read that the Cuban people of right ought to be recognized as a free and independent nation. The second part, directing the President to request a Conference Com. ittee, was defeated—43 to 34.

Not long afterwards the Senate was notified that the House had passed its amendment and requested a conference.

In the House a roll-call had been made, and the majority insisted to insist. A vote to concur was lost—144 to 177.

The disagreement was over the insertion of the word "recognition" in the resolution. The House was to be free and independent. Other conferences were held, recesses being taken by both Houses, until agreement to concur in the Senate resolution with recognition was reached.

The vote in the Senate on the adoption of the resolutions was 43 yeas to 35 nays, and 100 yeas to 87 nays in the House. The House adjourned shortly before 3 a. m. Tuesday; the Senate at 1:59 a. m.

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THE LOYAL HOME WORKERS



Sentimental Americans.

Washington is very much excited over the Cuban question, and is watching the President and Congress with the most very carefully. The galleries of both the House and Senate are crowded all the time, and the hour running about the corridors, and extra sessions being called, is a common occurrence.

Most of the people here hope for war to end all the questionings and yet dread the annihilation and horror of war. There are some who are willing to cheer the men of action—Capt. Siesbee and Gen. Lee. When the Commander of the Marine arrived in Washington he was given a rousing greeting, and his little home was crowded with people who thought it an honor to take part in welcoming him to his country again.

Gen. Lee's flag above all clean and bright, and a magnificent array of our good citizens, however deserving. From the moment he alighted from his train, the "Loyal Home Workers" were all there to cheer and cheer again. They followed him out from the station to the State Department, then to the White House, and finally to his home.

He followed him again to his hotel, cheering all the time.

The sentiment maintained that we Americans are only a practical, businesslike Nation, not particularly warm-hearted or appreciative, but at times like this it seems as if we were willing to pay boundless tribute to those who serve it worthily.—E. P. McElroy.

Cuba.

Loyal Home Workers: Since we are all deeply interested in the Cuban affair, a few words on the American Spanish controversy would not be out of place in our columns. Let us increase our membership, and let us have a good account of ourselves in this trouble.

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PUZZLES AND QUERIES.

Some Problems Which are Really Worth While Working Out.

- 11. What is Glauber salt?—F. L. Burdick, Franklin Corners, Pa.
12. What is Grimm's law?—F. L. Burdick.
13. What distinguishes a fly from other insects?—F. L. Burdick.
14. What is meerschaum?—F. L. Burdick.
15. Is the light reflected by the moon reflected from the earth or sun?—C. R. Crocker, Lodi, Cal.
16. N. S. Shaler in an article, "The Poles in the Ether," says that moon "does not reflect on its axis." Is this true?—C. R. Crocker.
17. On a given meridian, a perpendicular line is established at a point 30 degrees north latitude and also, perpendicular line is established 50 degrees south latitude. Do these lines meet at the center of the earth?—F. L. Burdick.
18. What is "10-inch gun"?
19. What is the "brown powder" used by the Navy?
20. What is the difference between a "protected cruiser" and an "armored cruiser"?

Answers.

Comrade Asa W. Slayton, Grand Rapids, Mich., sends answers to queries 91 to 100 all being correct. He calls attention to the fact that in his published answer to question 54 there was an omission, by which he was made to say that 23,940 billion lights one foot apart would reach "once" around the earth. This answer is more than 100,000 times too small. There were lights enough to reach the belt of the equator over 23 miles wide, if the lights were spaced one foot apart.

Mr. Jonathan Hunt, Reedtown, O., sends two questions.

A pound of feathers is much heavier than a pound of gold, because each is weighed by its own standard. A pound of feathers is much heavier than a pound of gold, because each is weighed by its own standard.

The change of seasons is caused by the earth's axis being inclined 23 1/2 degrees to the perpendicular of the plane of its orbit around the sun, this bringing the sun's direct rays on 47 degrees of the earth's surface.

The weight of feathers is determined by avoirdupois weight, that of gold by Troy. The avoirdupois pound is 7,000 grains; the Troy pound is 5,760 grains, and therefore a pound of feathers is the heavier.—W. Haslam.

A pound of feathers is 1 and 3/4 times as heavy as a pound of gold. Feathers are weighed by avoirdupois weight, gold by Troy weight.—F. L. Burdick.

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