

IN DEFENSE OF SPAIN

Hale Made a Speech Against Recognition of Cubans.

DELOME SENT A LETTER

Minister From Madrid Denies the Statement of Sherman, Morgan and Lodge.

Washington, March 8.—Another stirring chapter in the Spanish-Cuban controversy was added by the senate today. The speech of the day was made by Senator Hale of Maine. In vigorous opposition to this resolution and to the offensive interference of the United States in foreign questions, the senator declared the spirit of militaryism was abroad in the land; that our course involved the possibilities of war, with all its dreadful consequences.

A dramatic incident occurred when Senator Hale offered to read the statement of Minister De Lome of Spain calling in question the accuracy of some of the statements made by Senators Sherman, Morgan and Lodge concerning Spanish atrocities.

Senator Davis of Minnesota quickly objected to the reception of a document from a foreign minister not formally transmitted.

Sensors Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan and Teller added their protest in the same direction.

For a time there was some confusion and a prospect of a serious conflict, but the serenity of debate was restored by Senator Davis withdrawing his objection.

The prospect of the Cuban question reaching its final legislative stage packed the senate galleries.

A bill was passed fixing stringent penalties for mutiny and other offenses on American vessels on the high sea, whether participated in by passengers or crews.

Before the main branch of the Cuban question (the adoption of the conference report) came up, Senator Hoar offered two resolutions bearing on the subject. One, which went over under the rules, proposed further consideration of the Cuban resolution until April 5, and directed the committee on foreign relations meantime to secure and report all the available facts. The other resolution from Senator Hoar, which was agreed to, calls on the president for all available information as to the status of affairs in Cuba, particularly as far as they concern the interests of the United States.

At 1:15 Senator Sherman moved the adoption of the conference report accepting the house Cuban resolutions. The public galleries were packed. Senator Hale spoke energetically against the resolutions. In 1870 the same conditions existed and an effort was made to involve the United States in the controversy. The house committee on foreign affairs, presided over by General Banks, reported a resolution similar to this one, but fortunately for the cause of peace and progress there was, said Senator Hale, a man in the president's chair whose love for liberty and patriotism was certainly equal to that of any member of the committee on foreign relations. The message President Grant sent to congress was as pertinent today as at that time and was an unanswerable plea against the present resolutions.

Senator Gray interrupted to ask what result came from President Grant's message. "It had," continued Senator Hale, "brought the congressional resolutions to nothing. That message was so distinct, so unanswerable that, in the presence of that great calm man, all excitement disappeared and the resolutions came to naught."

Portions of President Grant's message were read from the desk. Senator Hale said the insurgents now fighting in Cuba had no legislature, no courts, no organization such as General Grant had set forth as absolutely requisite to the recognition of a state of war. Their power, he said, is vested in straggling bands, occupying straggling camps, and not only have the insurgents not won a battle, but they have not fought in anything worthy of the name of a battle.

Senator Hale compared the condition in Spain with that in the south when the confederacy was recognized. He said the confederacy was completely organized, with full legislative and executive branches, established courts, a formidable army and navy.

Senator Hale said the only reason for the public and press clamor against Spain was that the country had been raised and mendaciously led by a kind of argument that did not exist. He referred to the statements made by Senator Sherman, as to the atrocities committed by General Weyler. It had since been shown that there was an ingenious effort to fasten on the Spanish-Cuban situation of today events of 15 years ago.

Senator Hale said the Spanish minister, Senor Dupuy De Lome, had made a statement as to the inaccurate representations against Spain. It was not surprising, in view of the attacks on Spain, that the minister had done this fittingly and diplomatically. Senator Hale sent the Spanish minister's statement to the clerk's desk to be read. It had hardly been begun when Senator Davis of Minnesota arose and interrupted.

"I object," said Senator Davis, "to the reading of any communication coming from the representative of any foreign country on a matter transmitted to congress through the channels and reflecting upon members of this body."

Immediately there was a stir on the floor and the galleries. Senator Hale protested against such an objection.

There was nothing personally offensive to the senators in the Spanish minister's statement. It was not an attack on the senate, but was couched with a nicely of deference to senators.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon said it was an invariable rule that foreign ministers, accredited to this country, should not publicly discuss political questions relating to the affairs of the United States.

There were points of order from various quarters, and many senators were on their feet seeking to gain recognition.

The vice president announced the rule, that in case of objection to reading a communication the senate must decide by vote as to receiving it.

Senator Teller said the objection to the minister's statement was not based on its offensiveness to the senate, but to the established rule that any communication from a foreign minister must be submitted through the state department.

Senator Morgan made a point of order against proceeding with the minister's statement.

Senator Frye suggested that Senator Davis withdraw his point of order, and allow the paper to be read, and that in reply the communication in the Washington Post of a prominent Cuban, the secretary of the Cuban legation in Washington, be read. This suggestion was received with a demonstration by the galleries so pronounced that Vice President Stevenson warned the spectators.

COMMUNICATION WAS READ.

When the Spanish minister's communication had been read, Senator Morgan asked that the reply of the Cuban secretary of legation be read, but Senator Hale declined, saying it could be read in the time of some other senator.

Continuing, Senator Hale sent to the desk and had read a communication to the New York Herald from William Shaw Bowen, a communication "not concocted in the organs of insurrection," but written by a man, "compelled to tell the truth," in a newspaper, whose sympathies were with the insurgents, but which was broad enough to print both sides.

The extra referred to General Weyler as a "greatly trained man," who had been "systematically attacked by the enemies of the Spanish cause." This communication, "extracted from an unwilling witness," Senator Hale said, he would place against anything written by the Cubans in this city.

He also read from current news dispatches of the burning by the insurgents of 13 towns and the destruction of tobacco, and of the inhabitants wandering helpless and starving through the country.

"These," said he, "are the methods adopted to defeat Spain."

"Here," he continued, "are the exciting details in newspapers when sympathize with the insurgents. It is not war, but incendiarism, destruction by the torch, murder and outrage. It is the wildest stroke of savagery. I will never vote to give aid and comfort to leaders whose exploits are thus characterized."

Senator Hale said he deplored the aggressive spirit of the last year; the desire to incite trouble; the building up of instruments of war, instead of those of peace; the turning aside from the plow and the taking up of the sword—this was militarism. There was but one result when militarism took possession of a great people. The arts of peace disappeared, and in their place came vast armament and the dominion of some great military chieftain. This was the growing spirit of the day in this country.

The Cuban resolution then went over and Senator Turpie was recognized for an argument against the claim of Dupont to a seat in the senate from Delaware. The senator had not concluded, when at 4:35 p. m. the senate held a brief executive session, and soon thereafter adjourned.

THE NEW CABINET OF ITALY

Marquis Di Rudini to be Premier and Interior Minister.

Rome, March 10.—The new cabinet is as follows: Premier and minister of the interior, marquis di Rudini; minister of war, General Ricotti; minister of marine, Admiral Berio; minister of foreign affairs, Duke Serranotta; minister of justice, Signor Costa; minister of finance, Signor Banca; minister of the treasury, Signor Colombo; minister of public works, Signor Parazzi; minister of execution, Signor Giannorio; minister of agriculture, Signor Guicciardini; minister of posts and telegraph, Signor Carmine.

WOMEN IN A STATE OF TERROR

Disreputable Characters Being Killed by an Unknown Man.

San Francisco, March 10.—The disreputable women who infest Market street and St. Mary's Place in this city are in a state of terror on account of the murder of two of their class within a month. Both women were strangled to death in their rooms and in both cases the murderers have escaped. The last victim of the mysterious stranger was found dead this morning. Two men who admit that they visited her shortly before her body was discovered, have been arrested, but they deny all knowledge of the crime.

WITH TOM PLATT AT THE HEAD

Tioga County, N. Y., Sends a Mortar Delegation to Convention.

Oswego, N. Y., March 10.—The republicans of Tioga county in convention today elected a delegation to the state convention, headed by Thomas C. Platt, and passed resolutions endorsing Governor Morton as a presidential candidate.

BOOTH'S FIRST GUN

Echo Filled the Hearts of 5,000 Loyal Soldiers.

FOR A NEW SALVATION ARMY

The Appearance of Ballington and Mrs. Booth Was the Signal for a Grand Outburst.

New York, March 8.—The inaugural step made by Ballington Booth in a rival organization on lines similar to the one from whose command he was released met success tonight. Cooper Union was the scene where the first gun was fired, the echo of which thrilled the hearts of 5,000 loyal soldiers. Every seat in the big auditorium was occupied. The aisles were crowded and the streets outside were thronged.

Shortly after 7 o'clock Captain Schneider of the Bowery corps sprang on a chair on the platform and waved an American flag with a paean of George Washington. The audience cheered lustily. Major Peter Glen appeared on the platform waving an American flag and placed a life-size crayon painting of George Washington on an easel in front of the speaker's table. This was the signal for renewed outburst of applause.

It was only when Ballington Booth and his wife arrived that the audience lost control of itself. Their presence on the platform was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm such as never before has been witnessed in Cooper Union. There was some music and singing and the customary religious invocations, after which Ballington Booth rose and said:

"Mrs. Booth and myself have not come here tonight to incite to the present sad trouble. After mature deliberation we have decided to inaugurate a new movement. Recognizing as we do the largest field in the world, and still further recognizing that there was room in America for one, two, ten, 100 Salvation Armies, we have resolved, to the best of our ability to win over the middle class of the artisans of this country. We wish no strife with the Salvation Army."

"I want to assure Mrs. Booth and those officers who have stood by me that I see in the distance a movement which tonight has received its impetus in this great gathering. I do not want anything that exists in the air, but a genuine consecration of our soldiers to the faith of Christ. There is at least 40 per cent of the wage earning populace of the community who are not identified with any church or place of religious worship. It is there we want to reach and extend to them the love that inspired the Nazarene on the streets of Jerusalem nearly 1900 years ago."

"Mrs. Booth and myself have within the last few days been reading the history of that great American soldier, George Washington, whose portrait stands on this platform. We thought of him and his goodness of heart and love of Christ as he turned away for a moment from the frightful scenes of Valley Forge and repaired to the woods, where he knelt in prayer to the God of his country. Whatever be the mission we undertake it will bear the right stamp and will be directed in the right direction."

Treasury Reserve.
Washington, March 9.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$285,209,356; gold reserve, \$129,667,342.



Mr. George W. Tuley, Benjamin, Missouri.

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