

### Dimmarok's Acts Discussed, Curtin's Reso-

Intions Adopted, and the German  
Liberal Whig

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As soon as the members were in their seats Mr. Curtin, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted as a privileged question the report of the committee. This declares that the original resolution was intended as a mark of sympathy for a distinguished man who had died in this country.

resolution should have been revised in the proper spirit, yet it could refrain from criticizing the action of the German authorities regard to them. The dignified position of the Department of State fully sustained the high character the department had maintained since the organization of the Federal Government. As to the resolutions offered March 18, the committee was of the opinion

that they contained language not necessary proper to vindicate the character or dignity of the House. Therefore they would report the following resolution as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That the resolutions referring to the death of Dr. Edouard Lasker, adopted by this House on Jan. 9 last, were intended as a tribute of respect to the memory of an eminent statesman who had died in the United States, and as an expression of sympathy with the German people for whom he had labored.

**Resolved,** That the House, having no official concern with the relations between the executive and legislative branches of the German Government, does not deem it requisite to its dignity to criticise the manner of the reception of the resolutions or the circumstances which prevented their reaching their destination after they had been communicated through the proper channels to the German Government.

**Mr. Curtin** then moved the previous ques-

not be done, as the House had already made apologies enough for being insulted. Mr. Cox, of New York, moved to lay the matter on the table, as the best way to treat the German Chancellor, but this motion was lost—83 yeas, 125 nays. The previous question having been ordered, Mr. Ochsleitree rose to debate the resolution. He declared that this affair had gone beyond the domain of red tape and

which called upon each Representative to preserve his own honor and dignity. It was not becoming the honor and dignity of the house to explain the meaning of the original resolutions. They spoke for themselves. The eulogistic tone of the pending resolutions was unworthy the representatives of this great nation. The compliment to Lasker had been a rebuke to the German Chancellor because the men were the antithesis of each

ber. The Chancellor had ever been a hypocrite to royalty, had never upheld the rights of the people, and never lost an opportunity to denounce popular sovereignty. Mr. Beard inquired ironically whether it would be proper to offer a resolution presenting the policies of the House to the German Chancellor for having troubled him, but was told would not.

Mr. Phelps, the second speaker, said that

As the committee had unanimously agreed in their report, it would seem that there ought to be an explanation. The resolutions were passed unanimously Jan. 8, just as the members were preparing to adjourn. On days later the House was startled by the information that the Chancellor had refused to accept them. The members then looked up the record to see what they had done. They

path of Lasker, and also the belief that his free and liberal sentiments had advanced the interests of his country. Both were true, but the last one the House could not report. It had no right to send out its opinion that a political work had benefited Germany. There was no refuge. The House would resent the fact that its friendly sentiments had been rejected, but it could not resent the fact that its political sentiments had been sent

Mr. Curtin reviewed and defended the features of the report, and the resolutions were adopted without division, though an unsuccessful effort was made to have the mass and nays ordered. Mr. Curtin then presented a report concerning the memorial of the Liberal Union of the German Parliament expressing a desire for a closer union of

two nations, and an appreciation of the action of the House. Resolutions were presented reciprocating the wishes of the Liberal Union of Germany, accepting the resolutions, and directing that they should be spread on a journal. Mr. Cox thought the House was trying to show its thanks to one person of the Reichstag after having been thoroughly insulted by the blood-and-iron minister. By so doing it was complicating

and pluck. He (Cox) had favored the resolution of Mr. Hiscok, which was dignified and consistent, but the House preferred to make republicanism and democracy a farce or unguessed buffonery. The people of Germany were in accord with those of this country, and he believed that some day there would be an uprising of the liberty-loving nations.

Mr. Brumm said that the House was trying

carry water on both shoulders. Dignity, in his judgment, honorable, heroic action, and not the playing of the coward, simply because a Chancellor might say the rules of etiquette had not been strictly followed. Mr. Deussen commended the action of the Department of State, and declared that Bismarck's hasty action would prove unfortunately for him. Mr. Phelps closed the debate.

claimed that the letter sent by Bismarck to the German Minister in Washington, in which he had expressed his cordial regard for the American people and willingness to transmit the resolutions if they had not expressed a political opinion, was an ample apology. Thanks to Bismarck, to Frelinghuysen and his skill, and to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the dignity of the house had been saved. The German Chan-

ne in eighteen months, in order to play the  
role of an apologist; the gentleman from  
Texas had seen his fame grow from the con-  
ferences of his State to the circumference of the  
world; all had been satisfactorily ended, and  
the members had the right to ring down the  
curtain on this international episode. The  
solutions were then adopted without a dis-  
cussion.

**SMITTEN WITH A NEGRO.**  
**Strange Infatuation of a Young White**  
**Woman of Erie, Pa.**  
**[Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.]**  
 Intense excitement was caused to-night by  
 the discovery of the flight of a well-known  
 young married lady with a colored man. The

arrived at the depot in time to rescue her daughter, who has one child, whom she cruelly opposed to abandon. The negro is a handsome fellow, and has been employed as a bricklayer. A crowd of fully a thousand persons were collected at the depot by the screams of the girl, who had to be fairly dragged from the side of her dusky lover. While being escorted to her mother's carriage she broke

along the Nickel-Plate track, leaping over fences and gates, and leaving her pursuers behind. Holmes was not allowed to get off the car, and the woman, young and delicately dressed as she has been, is presumed to be still exposed to the rain-storm now raging.

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**A Battle with a Wildcat.**  
[Philadelphia Dispatch.]

Loyl Labar, of Purdytown, on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, fought a "catch-as-catch-can" battle with an enormous wildcat in his bedroom last night. About midnight Labar heard a strange noise in the room. He jumped from the bed to make an investigation, when the animal sprang upon his shoulders, but Labar shook it off and delivered a stunning

with a club. For fifteen minutes the  
 conflict raged, the brute leaping from wall to  
 wall, clinging to the paper with its sharp  
 claws, and then bounding upon its opponent,  
 screeching with fury and with eyes shining  
 like coals of fire. At last Labar dealt the cat  
 the death blow. It measured eight feet from  
 the tip of its nose to the end of its tail. Labar  
 was severely lacerated about the face and  
 arms.

CLARK R. ROBINSON has brought suit at New York against Commodore Garrison for \$895,950, the proceeds of the sale of bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad. The answer is a general denial.

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ESTIMATES place the cattle drive of Texas coming season in excess of 300,000 head.

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