

ACCEPT PLATT AMENDMENT

Cubans Adopt the Senate Scheme of Relations.

Radicals, After a Hard Fight in the Convention, Are Beaten By a

Vote of 15 to 14.

HAVANA, May 28.—The Platt amendment was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention to-day by a vote of 15 to 14. The actual vote was on accepting the majority report of the Committee on Relations, which embodied the amendment with explanations of certain clauses.

The Radicals made a hard fight at the last moment, and Señores Portuondo, Gomez, and Tamayo bitterly arraigned the Conservatives. Señor Tamayo was particularly vindictive, and declared that everybody who voted in favor of the Platt amendment was a traitor to his country. The convention compelled him to retract this statement. On several occasions personal encounters seemed imminent.

Señor Gomez spoke for more than an hour, and his speech undoubtedly won over Señores Castro, Robau, and Manduley. He appealed to the patriotism of delegates and rehearsed the long fight for independence, denouncing as perjurers all who favored the Platt amendment, on the ground that they had sworn to draw up a Constitution for an independent republic. Several Conservatives rose and asked Señor Gomez to retract, but he absolutely refused.

The following delegates voted against the majority report: Gomez, Gener, Portuondo, Lacret, Manduley, Cisneros, Ferrer, Fortun, Robau, E. Tamayo, Silva, Castro, Zayas, and Aleman. Señores Rivera and Bravo were absent.

The convention will continue its sessions, which will be devoted to drawing up the election law.

La Discusion, in an extra this evening, exclaims, "Now will come immediate independence!"

THE PLATT AMENDMENT.

The Platt amendment, which was accepted by the Cuban Constitutional Convention yesterday, was reported to the Senate by the Senate Committee on the Relations with Cuba on Feb. 25 of this year. It was passed by the Senate during the session of Feb. 27, by the House on March 1, and is as follows:

That in fulfillment of the declaration contained in the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, entitled "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 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, the President is hereby authorized to leave the government and control of the Island of Cuba to its people as soon as a Government shall have been established in said island under a Constitution which, either as a part thereof or in any ordinance appended thereto, shall define the future relations of the United States with Cuba, substantially as follows:

1. That the Government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any manner authorize or permit any foreign power or powers to obtain by colonization or for military or naval purposes or otherwise, lodgment in or control over any portion of said island.

2. That said Government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island, after defraying the current expenses of government shall be inadequate.

3. That the Government of Cuba consents that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of Cuban independence, the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty, and for discharging the obligations with respect to Cuba imposed by the treaty of Paris on the United States, now to be assumed and undertaken by the Government of Cuba.

4. That all acts of the United States in Cuba, during its military occupancy thereof, are ratified and validated, and all lawful rights acquired thereunder shall be maintained and protected.

5.—That the Government of Cuba will execute, and as far as necessary extend, the plans already devised or other plans to be mutually agreed upon, for the sanitation of the cities of the island, to the end that a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases may be prevented, thereby assuring protection to the people and commerce of Cuba, as well as to the commerce of the Southern ports of the United States and the people residing therein.

6.—That the Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the proposed constitutional boundaries of Cuba and the title thereto left to future adjustment by treaty.

7. That to enable the United States to maintain the independence of Cuba and to protect the people thereof as well as for its own defense, the Government of Cuba will sell or lease to the United States lands necessary for coaling or naval stations at certain specified points to be agreed upon with the President of the United States.

8. That by way of further assurance, the Government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States.