FOR WAR

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON CUBAN CUESTION.

FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

The Whole Land and Sea Force of the United States to He Used, If Necessary-That Congress Give the President the Authority to Use It at His Discretion.

If It Gives the President Authority, Expected, War Witt Surely Follow Soon-The Message Sent to Committees on Foreign Affairs Immediately After Being Read.

WASHINGTON, April 11.-The President to-day sent the following message to the Congress of the United States:

Obedient to that precept of the constitution which commands the President to give from time to time the Congress information of the state of the union and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with regard o the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba-

A Duty to the Country's Traditions. I do so because of the intimate connec tion of the Cabac question with the state of our own union and the grave relation the course which is now incumbent upon the nation to adop, must needs bear to the traditional policy of our government, it it is to accord with the precepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding generations to the

Fifty Years of Insurrection.

The present revolution is but the success sor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominton of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to the American trade and commerce, caused irritation, annovance and disturbance among our citizens and, by the exercise of cruel, barbarious and uncivalized pract ces of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the human sympathies of our people.

Devastation at Our Threshold.

Since the present revolution began in February, 1895, this country has seen the fertile domain at our tireshold ravaged by fire and sword in the course of a struggle unequaled in the history of the island and rarei · paralleled as to the number of the combatants and the bi terness of the contest by any revolution of modera times a dependent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the

Our people have beheld a once prosperous community reduced to comparative want, its commerce virtually paralyzed, its ex-ceptional productiveness diminished, its fields laid waste, its mills in ruins and its cople perishing by the tens of thousands from hunger and destitution

The Cost to America

We have found ourselves constrained, in he observance of that strict neutrality which our laws enjoin and which the law nations comma ds, to police our owa waters and watch our own scaports in prevention of any uniawful act in aid of the

Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably found its expression from time to time in the national legislature, so that issues whelly external to our own body politic engress attent on and stand in the way of that cl devotion to domestic advascement that becomes a self-contented commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign cut inglement

All this must needs awaken and has, indeed, aroused the utmost concern on the part of this government, as well during my predecessor s as my own.

Spain Refused Mr. Cleveland's Offer. In April, 1896, the evil from which our country suffered through the Caban war became so onerous that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the coatest between Spata and her revolted colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self-government f r Cuba under the flag and sovereignty o Spain.

Spain's War Unreasonable.

It fail d, through the refusal of the Spanish government hen in power to consider any form of mediation or indeed any plan of ettlement that dil not be in with the actual submission of the insurgents to the mother country, and that only on such terms as Spain herself might see fit to grant. The war continu d unabated. The resistance of the insurgents was in nowine dimminished.

Weyler's Campaign of Horror.

The efforts of Spain were increased, both by the d spatch of fresh levies to Cuba 4n i by the addition to the ho ros of the strife of a new and inhuman phase happily unprecedented in the modern hist ry of civfized Christian people . The policy of d vastation and cone n ration, inaugurated the captain general's bands of October 21, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rowas thence extended to embrace all of the Island to which the power of the Spanish armies was able to reach by occupation or by military operation s

A Country Laid Waste.

The peasantry including all dwelling in the open agricultural interi r, were driven into the garrisons towns or isolated places by troops. The raising and movement of provisions of all kinds were interdicted. The fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and fired mills destroyed and in short everything that could desolate the land and render it untit for numan habitation or support was commanded by one or the other of the contending parties, and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

Made 300,000 Destitute. By the time the present administration took office a year ago, reconcentration-socalled-had been made effective over the better part of the four estral and wes ern provin es, Sa ta Ciara, Matanzas, Havana nd Pinar del Rio. The agricultural and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural pop :-lation, to the estimated number of 300,00

means of support, rendered destitute of | directly by means of legislation, does not | the active ally of the one party or the shelter, left poorly claffant exposed to the nost unsanitary conditions

A Story of Misery and Death. As the scarrity of food increased with devastation of the depopulation areas of production de titution and want b came misery and starvation. The monthly death rate increased in an alarming ratio. By March 1807, according to conservative estimate. from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrados from starvation and the diseases thereto incldent, exceeded 50 per contum of their total number. No practical relief was ac-

The overbardened towns a ready suffering from the general dearth could give no

Siscalled zones of cultivation established within the immediate area of effective military control about the cities and fortified camps proved illusory as a remal; for the

Uncivilized Warfare

The unfortunates, being for the mo t part men and calldren with aged and help less men, enfectied by diseas; and hunger could not have tilled the sell without tools seed or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentra-tion, adop of avowedly as a war measure. in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of tast December. It was unclyilized warfare, it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grave.

Insurgents at Havana's Walls.

Meanwhile the military situation in the island has undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that character-ized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaled even the hither to un-harmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried havoc and destitution up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, has relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regained a measure of control in Pinar del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus partially restricted, the revolutionists held their own and their sabm ssion put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, scemed as far distant as at the outset.

Confronted by Date

In this state of affairs my administration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last De-cember reviewed the situation and detailed the steps taken with a view of relieving its acuteness and opening the way to some form of h norable settlement. The assassination of the prime minister. Canovas, led to a change of government in Spain

A Liberal Cabinet's Piedges.

The form r administration, picked to the subjugation without concession gave place to that of a more liberal party, comm tted long in advance to a policy of re-form involving the wider principle of home rule for Cuba and Paer o Rico. The overtures of this government, made through to new curey, General Woodford, ooking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the coad tion of the Island al though not accepted to the extent of admitted mediction in any shape, were met by assurances that nome rule, in an alvanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Cuba without waiting for the war to end. and that more humane methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hos tilities.

Release of American Prisoners.

Incidentally with these declarations the new government of Spain continue; and completed the policy already began by its redecessor of testify ng trendly regard for this nation by releasing American citiens held under one charge or another connected with the insurrection so that, by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national prote . - tion, remained in a Spanish prison.

America's Work of Relief.

While these negotiations were in progress the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrado, and the alarming mortality among them claimed earnest atten-The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the through the consular agencies of the money appro-priated expressly for their succor by the joint resolution, approved May 24, 1897. prompted the humane extens on of a similar ome of aid to the great bolv of sufferers The message then recites the relief work done by this country and continues: The necessity for a change in the condition of reconcentrades is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days past the orders of General Weyler have been revoked the reconcentrados are, it is to be permitted to return to their homes and aided to resume the self-sup-porting pursuits of peace public works have been ordered to give them employ-ment and a sum of \$60,000) has been appropriated for their relief.

Victory for Neither in Sight.

The war in Cuba is of such a nature that short of subjugation or extermination a final military vi tory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative lies in the physical exhiustion of the one or the other party, or perhaps both a condition which in effect end of the Ten Year, war by the truce of Zankon. The prospect of such a protraction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency hardly to be contemp ated with equalimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States. affected and injured as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Ilis Armistice Proposition.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendlings, no less to Spain than to the Cubana who have much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to seek to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this, submitted to the 27th ult mo, as a result of much representation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until October 1st for the negotiation of peace with the good offices of the President.

In addition I ask the immediate revocation of the order of concentration so as to permit the people to return to their farms and the needy to be reserved with provistons and supplies from the United co-operating with the Spanish authorities so as to afford fall relief.

The Reply of Spain

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of the 3st uitimo. refers as to the means to bring at peace in Cuba, to confine preparations thereof to the inabout peace sular department. inasmuch concurrence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being how-ever, and rate d that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cubin parliament does not meet until the 4th of May next, the Spanish government would not object, for its part, to ac ept at once a suspension of hostilities, if asked for by the incomment by the insurgents from the general in chief, to whom it would pertain, in such case, to determine the duration and condition of the armistica

pain's Pacification Plans.

The proposition submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me and are substantially in the language above given. The function of the Caban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace, and the manner of its doing so are t expressed in the Spanish memorandum. but from General Woodfor i's explanatory reports of p climinary discuss one preceding the final conference, it is understood that the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular congress juli powers to settle the terms of peace with the insuror more, was herded within the towns and settle the terms of peace with the insur-their immediate vicinage, deprived of the gents, whether by direct negotiation or in-

appear.
With this last overture in the direction of immediate peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

In my annual message of December last

"Of the untried measures there remain: Re ognition of the insurgents as belliger-ents recognition of in tependence of Cuba neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the ontestants and intervention in favor of on or the other party. I speak not of torcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality. would be criminal aggression.

President Grant's Action.

Ther upon I viewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's measured words, utlered in 1875, when, after seven years of sangulnary, des ructive and cru 1 barba itles in Cuba, he reached the conclusio that the recognition of the independence of Caba was impracticable and indefen dille, and that the recignition of belligerence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I com-mented especially upon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconven-ience and positive dangers of a recognition of belligerence which, while alding to the already energies burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence or effective

offices in the territory of hospitities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view in this legard, and I recognize as fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the so-called recognition of belligerence is published, could, of itself and unattended by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor. the instant pacification of Cuba and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island

Turning to the question of recognizing at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in tuba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to Congress. December 21, 1836, on the subject of the rec-

ognition of the independence of Texas. Jackson said: To all the contests that have arisen out of the revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crews of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European governments. and out of the numerous and ton-stantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America so wisely consistent wit i our just principles, has been the action of our government that we have under the most critical circumstances avoided all censure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a trans cut re-estrangement of good will in those aga us, whom we have been by force of evidence compelled to decide.

America's Position.

'It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventthe authority of the ually to recognize prevailing party, without reference to our particular interests and views or to the merits of the original controversy.

But in this as on every other occasion safety is to be found in a rigid a therence

Proved Their Independenca

"The contest between Spain and the revolted colonies we stoot aloof and waited, not only until the ability of the new states to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then and not unt I then were they recognized. Such was our course in regard to Mexico

It is true that with regard to Texas the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, the chief of the republic himself captured and all present power to control the newly organized government of Texas annihitated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of paysical force on the side of Texas. The Mexican republic, under an executive is rallying its forces under a

Jackson Was Conservative.

'Upon the Issue of its threatened inva-sion the independence of Texas may be constdered as suspended, and, were there nothing peculiar in the situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have hitherto heli ourselve, bound to treat all simi-

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to as der the risk that there might be intaputed to the United States motives of self-ish interests in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texans in seeking recognition of independence as an incient to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof and main-tals our present attitude, if not until Mexico herself or one of the great foreign powers shall ree gaize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time of the course of even's shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government constituted by them.

Neither of the contend ng parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long established policy of our government—a policy which has accured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home

What Recognition Demands.

These are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson They are evidence that the United S ates, in addition to the test imposed by public law as the condition of the recognition of independence by a neuthat state, to-wit, that the revolted state shall "constitute in fact a body postic, hav-ing a government in substance as well as in name, possessed of the elements of a ity," and forming def cto, "if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonbly capable of discharging the duties of a state. has imposed for its own goverance, in dealcases like these, the further condition that recognition of independent state-hood is not due to a revolted dependency until the danger of its being again subju-gated by the parent state has entirely passed away. This extreme test was in fact

applied in the case of Texas Recognition Not Wise.

Nor from the standpoint of expedience do I think it would be wise or prudent for this government tore ogaize at the present time the independence of the so-called Cuban republic Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this government now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligation to wards the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government: we would be required to su mit to its direction and to assume to it the more relation of a friendly ally. When it shall a pear hereafter that there is within the island a government capible of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality such government can be promptly and readily recognized relations and interests of the United States with such nation aljusted.

Two Means of Intervention. There remain the alternative forms of intervention to end the war, either as an im-

partial neutral, by imposing a rational comp omise between the contestants, as

As to the first, it is not to be forgotten that during the last few months, the rela-tion of the United States has real y been one of friendly latervention in many ways, each not of its if conclusive, but all tending to the exection of a potential influence toward an ult mate pacific result, just and honorab e to all interests con erned spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cub, untarnished by differences between us and Spila and uestained by the blood of American citizens to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation for that cannot be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be crim nat aggression.

Intervention Is Justifichte.

The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war, according to the large dictates of homanity, and following many historical procedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by in-ternecine conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on natural grounds. It involves however hostile enstraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement

In Humanity's Cause First

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as to lows: First, in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the baroarities, blood hed, starvation and horr ble miserles now existing there, and which the parties so the conflit are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate.

Our Duty at Our Door.

It is no answer to say this is all in another country belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is specially our duty, for it is right at our door. Second, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them to at protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Our Commerce Demands It.

Third-The right to intervene may be justided by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade and business of our peo-

ple and by the wanton de truct on of property and devastation of the island.

A Constant Menace to Our Peace. Fourth-And which is of the utmost importance. The present candition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormousexpens. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and property destroyed and themselves ruined - where our trading vessels are lia-ble to selzure and are selzed at our very door, by war ships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of fill ustering that we are powerless to prevent altogether, and the irritating questions and entanglements thus arising-all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menace to our peace and compets us to keep the country on a semi-war footing with a na-

The Loss of the Maine. These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic event which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to Congress the report of the naval court of laquiry on the destruction of the battle ship Maine, in the harbor of Havana during the night of the 15th of February. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national h ar; with inexpressible horror. The two hundred and fifty-eight brave satiors and marines and two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been hurled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation.

An Exterior Explosion Did It

The naval court of inquiry, which, it is needless to say, commands the unqualified confidence of the government was unani-mous is its conclusion that the descruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior exnewleader and menacing a fresh invasion plosion that of a subma ine mine. It did to recover its lost domain. remains to be fixed.

In any event, the destruction of the Maine, by whatever cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intelerable. That condition is thus shown to be such that the Spanish government cannot assure safety and security to a vessel of the American navy, in the harbor of Havana, on a mission of peace and rightfully there.

Fpain Would Arbitrate.

Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dis-patch from our minister to Spain of the isth ultimo contained the statement that the Spanish minister for foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain would do all that the highest honor and justice requires in the matter of the Maine. The reply above referred to of the 31st ultimo dso contained an expression of the readiness if Spain to submit to an arbitration all the differences which can arise in this matter which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spant h minister at Washington of the 10th instant, as follows:

'As to the question of fact which springs from the diversity of views between the report of the American and Span sh boards. Spain proposes that the fact be ascertained by an impartial investigation by experts which decision Spain accepts in advance. To this I have made no reply.

Not a New Condition.

President Grant in 1875 in discussing the phases of the contest as it then appeared and its hopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said: "In such event I am of opinion that other nations will be comp 11 4 to assume the responsi fifty which devolves upon them and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possibe-mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the island from the peninsula, the contending parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway and assume the part of peacemaker.

Spain Again Declined.

'In this view in the earlier days of the contest the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith. without any solfish purpose, in the interest of humanity and in sincere triendship for both parties, but w re at the time declined by Spain with the declaration, nevertheless, that at a future time they would be indispensable. No intimation has been received that, in the opinion of Spain, that time has been reached. And yet the strife continues with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the United S ates and of other nations.

Could Reach No Decision

"Each party seems quite capable of working great injury and damage to the other, as well as to all the relations and interests dependent on the existence of peace in the islan t, but they seem incapable of reaching any adjustment, and both have thus far filled of achieving any success wh reby one party shall possess and co trol the isl and to the exclusion of the other. circumstances the agency of others. either by mediation or intervention, seems to be the only alternative, which must, sooner or later, he invoked for the termina-tion of the s.rife."

Mr. Cleveland's Words.

In the last annual message of my immediate predecessor, during the pending struggle it was said: "When the inability struggl of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has be ome manifest and it is dem onstra ed that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful exist-ence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re-establishment has degenerated into a line. strife which means nothing more than the ciseo.

useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a signation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superceded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge,

His Words in December.

In my annual message to Congress, De-cember last, speaking to this question, I said: "The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace. I stalike to the Cubans and to Spain, as well as equultible to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of other and further action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, with-out misgiving or hesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to it-self to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humanity

Sure of right, keeping free from all of fense ourselves, actuated only by upright and patriotic considerations moved neither by passion nor selfishness, the government two gentlemen whose names he says will continue its watchful care over the rights and pro erry of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a prace which shall be honorable and enduring If it shall here after appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to c.vilization and humanity to intervent with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will

Spain Canuot Conquer.

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of lasurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seaso is, but it has been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present meth-ods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba.

The War in Cuba Must Stop.

In the name of humanity, in the name of rivilization, in behalf of entangered Amerthe duty to speak and to act, the war in Caba must stop.

Asks Powers to Stop the War.

In view of these facts and these consider. ations I ask Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full termination of hostilides between the government of Spiin and the people of Cuba and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government. capible of ma ntaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and to use the military and naval forces of the United States as may be necessary for taese pur-

Money Asked for Cuban Relief.

ple of the island. I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies by continued, and that an appropriation by made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citize is The issue is now with Congress

It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted ev ry effort to relieve

the intolera le condition of affairs which is Prepared to execute every obligotian imsed upon me by the constitution and the

laws, I await your action. The Armistice Referred.

the forecoing message, official information was received by me that the latest decree the Queen Regent of Spain directs Gen eral B anco, in order to prepare and facilite peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not yet been communicated to me. This fact with every other pertinent con-sideration, will I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solems dell erations upon which you are about to enter.

If this message attains a succe-sful resuit, then our aspi ations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will only be another justifi-

cation for our contemplated action WHELIAM MCKINLEY Executive Mansion, April 11. The message was referred in the Senate

and House to committee without action. SENATORS DISPLEASED

Only the Strongly Conservative Speak Favorably of the Message.

Washington, April 11.—The President's message did not, after the first reading, receive the indorsement of a majority of the Senators, and many excused themselves from speaking about it until they could have time for careful perusal. In a general way the objections were based upon the ground that it did not go far enough in recognizing the rights of the Cu-

The senators who have been especially noted for their conservatism were pleased, but they were the exception to the rule, and many of those senators who had in the past few days shown a disposition to slacken their opposition to a conservative course appeared to be disposed to return to their original positions.

A large number of Democratic senators refused to express themselves at all, as did several Republicans, upon the ground that, as they could not speak in complimentary terms, they would say nothing at all. One of the most significant utterances upon the message was that of Senator Foraker from the President's own state and a member of the committee on foreign relations. He said: "I have no patience with the message, and you can say so." He refused to go into de-

Senator Mills of the same committee said: "Without referring to the message specifically, you can say I am for the independence of Cuba and for war on account of the Maine."

Senator Cullom, also of the foreign relations committee, commended the document. He said: "It is a strong paper, a well prepared and careful review. The Senate may go farther than the President recommenes, but it will have a strong influence in shaping the course of events."

6,000 SPANISH TROOPS

Leave Cadiz on the Cruisers Cristobal

Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa. LONDON, April 11 .- A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says that the Spanish cruisers Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa have left Cadiz for a destination undivulged, with six battalions, each a thousand strong. Additional troops will leave leave Cadiz by the mail steamers dur-

ing the next few days.

Mariposa to Bring \$1,500,000. SIDNEY, N. S. W., April 11.-The Mariposa, of the Oceanic steamship line. will take \$1,500,000 to San Fran-

CONSULAR REPORTS.

General Lee Fets Forth the Horrors of

Concentration to Los Fosus. Washington, April 13 -The Cuban fonsular correspondence, which was transmitted to Congress in connection with the President's message, was prepared in response to resolutions of inquiry adopted by both the House and Senaty. The correspondence was prepared for transmission to Congress just before the blowing up of the Maine, and, having been held up since, now includes communications up to April 1 It covers the communications of Consul General Lee, at Havana; Consul McGars, at Cientuegos; Consul Brice, at Matangas; Consul Hyatt, at Santiago de Cuba, and Consul Barker at Sagua la Grando.

November 27, General Lee sent to the department the communication of are suppressed for obvious reasons, but whom he knows personally as standing high in the community, concerning the condition in Los Fosos (the ditches) in Havana. The communication says, among other things: "Four hundred and sixty women

and children thrown on the ground, he so clear as to command the support and heaped pell mell as animals, some in a dying condition, others sick, others dead, without the slightest cleanliness or the least help, not able to give water to the thirsty, without religious or social help, each one dying wherever chance laid him."

The communication goes on to state that the deaths among these reconcetrados average forty or fifty daily, and that on an average there were but ten days of life for each person. It says that these unhappy creatures can interests which give us the right and received food only after having been eight days in the Fosos, during which time they were obliged to subsist upon the bad food which the dying had refused. Some horrible instances of the distress witnessed are given.

"Among the many deaths we saw," says the communication, "there was seen one impossible to forget. There is still alive the only witness, a young girl of 18, whom we found seemingly lifeless on the ground. On her right side was the body of a young mother; cold and rigid, but with her young child, still alive, clinging to her breast. On her left side was the corpse In the interest of humanity and to aid of a dead woman holding her son in a death embrace. A little further on a dying woman, having in her arms a daughter of 14, crazy with pain, who, after tweive or fourteen days, died in spite of the care she received."

Further along the communication says that if any young girl came in who was nice looking, she was infallibly condemned to the most abominable of traffics. The communication says that 1,700 persons had entered Y steraday and since the preparation of but 233 were then living. It places the number of deaths among the reconcentrados at 77 per cent.

"I estimate that probably 200,000 of the rural population in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Hayana, Matanzas and Santa Clara have died of hunger.

CHANCE FOR BACKDOWN President May Precede a Naval Demonstration With an Ultimatum.

Washington, April 13. -Should the President be clothed with authority to use the military and naval forces to intervene solely for the purpose of establishing peace and order in Cuba, he proposes to exercise it first by transmitting to Spain a copy of the resolution, with the statement that his obligations require him to carry out the will of Congress and a notification that he will do so at once, unless Spain withdraws from the

island In other words, the President will deliver an ultimatum to Spain before making a naval demonstration, in the hope that Spain may at the last moment consent to a concession of the independence of the people of the island, upon an indemnity, or upon some other basis which may be satisfactory to all parties involved. If war should then come, whether "holy" or "unholy," he will feel that the re-

sponsibility is on Spain. The one significant sign of peace in hat diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain have not been severed as a result of the message sent to Congress. It is true that all our consuls have been called out of Cuba and this would indicate a preliminary sign of war, but our minister is still at Madrid and Spain's representative is still here.

LEEDY ON THE MESSAGE Great Disguss Expressed by the Gor-

ernor of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 14. -- Governor Leedy expressed great disgust to-day in speaking of McKinley's message to Congress. He said:

"John Sherman is not the only imbecile down there in Washington. Six weeks ago the United States had ample cause for intervention, but we have allowed the Spaniards to outgeneral us at every point. We had the report of the committee in the Maine affair, which did not lay the blame on anybody, and now comes this message, which doesn't mean anything. What the President means by armed intervention w.t hout independence I cannot see. I think the power of the aim ghty dollar has hypnot zed and paralyzed the administration."

GOOD NEWS OF BRICE The Missing American Consul at Ma-

tansas Sailed Saturday. CHICAGO, April 13. - The Inter-Ocean publishes the following under a Havana date:

"It is announced that the H. W. Tarbberg sailed Saturday from Matanzas for the breakwater, Deiaware bay, with Colonel A. C. Brice, American consul, Consular Clerk Frederick Delgardo, Mr. Brinckerhoff, United States vice consul and Norwegian consul, and many American and Cuban families."