

THE WAR SITUATION UNSETTLED.

Foreign Embassies Are Very Active.

Efforts to Prevent Hostilities Over Cuban Question.

Reports of European Mediation Profic at Washington.

Great Deal of Uncertainty Regarding Congressional Support of the President's Message.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—That the President's message will go to Congress to-morrow is the best information obtainable in Washington this evening, though the kaleidoscope of international events appears to be moving so rapidly at Madrid as to make possible some new and possibly remarkable change in the aspect of affairs that will prevent this statement holding good.

The message is ready, making 7,000 words, and has been approved by the Cabinet. It recommends armed intervention (but so far as known without stating that this should be immediate) by the United States to prevent hostilities and afford succor for the starving people. It makes an argument against recognition of independence at this time, and leaves it clear that in the opinion of the Administration it is the duty of this Government to supervise the affairs of the island until, in the light of fuller and later knowledge, a stable Government can be established.

The attitude of Congress to this policy cannot be foretold in advance of its official promulgation in the President's message.

The day has been prolific of reports of mediation on the part of the European Powers, but a summary of all the news on this point is that the Powers of Europe cannot agree, and that their intervention would be unacceptable to the Government of the United States.

The safety of General Lee, the Consul and other Americans in Cuba is a matter of concern to the State Department, but advice from General Lee indicates that this would take some time, and apparently showed that he did not share fully in the apprehension felt here.

Throughout the day unusual activity was manifest at the foreign embassies and legations representing the great Powers of Europe. The representatives of these Powers were kept fully advised from their foreign offices, and it was expected that a concerted movement would be made almost any moment. About midday the British Ambassador went to the French Embassy and conferred with M. Cambon on the situation, and shortly after Count Vicini, the Italian Charge d'Affaires, was at the British Embassy. Again at 5 o'clock it was understood that the French Ambassador and the Austrian Minister conferred with Sir Julian Pauncefote at the British Embassy.

But while conferences were thus going on, and apprehension was kept on an anticipated move, it could not be learned up to a late hour that any actual offer of mediation had eventuated. It certainly had not been made up to the close of office hours at the State Department.

The German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, appears to be the only one not actively participating in the conferences to-day, but there is reason to believe he is kept fully advised on the sentiments at Berlin concerning the Spanish situation.

Accompanying the diplomatic comment was an undercurrent of suggestion that developments in Cuba were not unlooked for, and that the pressure of the Powers and the Pope on Spain might yet bring about an armistice in which both Spanish troops and insurgents would participate. Viewed from the official standpoint here, the time for that has gone by, and there is little likelihood that the insurgents could be induced to lay down their arms, even for a time.

The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, did not take part in any of the diplomatic conferences, nor did he have occasion to visit the State Department during the day. If the negotiations have taken any new direction, it has been between Minister Woodford and the authorities at Madrid, and not at Washington.

At the Capitol to-day tremendous efforts were made to have Congress support the outlined policy of the President. A general belief was expressed when the House adjourned that a majority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was ready to support Mr. McKinley's plan, and the impression

prevailed that a resolution in line with the recommendations of the President would be reported from the committee. There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the Senate committee. An important conference of conservative Senators was held during the day, when it was determined that in case the Foreign Relations Committee did not report in accordance with the President's recommendation, there would be a long debate upon the resolution reported, and unanimous action by the Senate could not be expected.

General Miles said to-day that the only regiment thus far ordered to Chickamauga was the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Colored Infantry, and so far as the present intentions are concerned, they are to stop there only temporarily on their way to Key West and Dry Tortugas, to which place they were originally ordered about ten days ago.

CABINET MEETING.

The President's Message the Subject Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was not of unusual duration, but extreme difficulty was encountered in obtaining details concerning it. A Cabinet officer, however, authorized this much: The situation on the Spanish affair remains unchanged. The President's message is practically completed, and is now being copied. The present purpose is to send it to Congress to-morrow. The message and the general condition of affairs was discussed, of course, quite fully, but no changes had appeared which required any elaborate discussion.

After the Cabinet meeting it was learned that it is practically settled that in his forthcoming message the President will not make any recommendation looking to the immediate recognition of Cuban independence. The withholding of this recommendation is not because of indifference to the Cuban cause, but is based upon the fact, as the President views it, that the insurgents have not established any Government of their own, or such a Government at least as would warrant the United States, under the well defined principles of international law, in taking such a step. It is urged in support of this view that by recognizing Cuba as an independent Government the United States might incur certain circumstances be placed at a great disadvantage. In case this Government should take possession of the island, and the insurgents should see fit to inflict capital punishment upon members of the United States, the United States would be powerless to prevent any action the Cuban Government might see fit to take. The better and safer way would be to have the United States take control of the island, if necessary, to prevent further bloodshed and administer its affairs, or at least supervise its administration, in the interest of justice and humanity, until Spain and Cuba themselves, if possible, have settled the whole question. What further action shall be taken will be dictated by the facts and conditions as they present themselves.

The situation of our consular officials, it was thought, required that care be exercised on their behalf. The Cabinet had this matter under consideration. What course to be pursued could not be stated, but it is known arrangements have been perfected by which they are to leave the island within a very short time. A telegram was received to-day from Minister Woodford expressing the regret that according to this statement the erroneous dispatch had been published that the Pope had agreed to mediate between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of this country.

The statement was made to-day by a man in close touch with the Administration that the effort to secure a settlement of the war between Spain and the insurgents through an armistice had come to a definite conclusion, and that the failure was due to the refusal of the Government of the United States to remove its fleet from Key West. According to this statement, Spain made removal a condition precedent to her offering an armistice with the end in view of granting the independence of Cuba, and this proposition was met with a refusal, though not until after it had been seriously considered. The Congressional opponents of a war policy who had counted upon the acceptance of this condition by the United States admit that the outlook for peace has grown almost hopeless since this determination.

CONSUL-GENERAL LEE.

Does Not Regard Himself or Other Consular Officials in Danger.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Information received at the State Department from Consul-General Lee at Havana does not indicate that he regards himself or any other consular officials in Cuba in any special danger at this time, and in reply to the suggestion that it might be expedient for him to hasten his departure, he has informed the department that about ten days would be necessary for the Consuls throughout the island to arrange for their departure, except in case of emergency.

No definite action has yet been taken in regard to the removal of the Consuls, but it seems probable that they will be recalled within the next day or two. The Government has given General Lee instructions to see to the safety of our Consuls and all Americans in Cuba, and has given him full authority to go to whatever expense is necessary, including the hire of vessels that may be necessary to secure this end.

Secretary Long was asked late this morning if he had received any advices from Havana indicating a necessity for postponing the President's message, to which he replied: "No, the message will go to Congress to-morrow."

UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT BARCELONA GUARDED.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Barcelona says the United States Consulate there is guarded by police, and that the United States Consul and Vice-Consul at Cartagena, who are both said to be Spaniards, have resigned. According to the Congressional directory, C. Molina is United States Consul and Albert Molina is United States Vice-Consul at Cartagena.

VESSELS TO TRANSPORT AMERICANS FROM HAVANA.

States Government has dispatched a fleet of six vessels to Havana to transport Consul-General Lee and all the United States Consular officers, together with all Americans now in Havana and vicinity who desire to leave the island of Cuba. The names of the vessels are the Bache, the Fern and the Mangrove, all Government tenders; the Olivette and the Mascot of the Plant system, and the steamship City Key West, which have also been chartered and formed a part of the fleet. In addition to these vessels Consul-General Lee is authorized to charter as many other merchant vessels now lying in Havana harbor as he may deem necessary for the safe transportation of American citizens.

Advice from General Lee indicates that the transportation of all Americans from Cuba would take some time.

MEDIATION BY THE POPE.

The Vatican Using Its Influence to Prevent Hostilities.

ROME, April 5.—There has been an active exchange of telegrams this afternoon between the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon, at Madrid, and Mgr. Merry Delval, the Pope's private chamberlain, with the view of drawing up, with the consent of the Pope, the exact terms of the armistice for Cuba, which will be proposed, it is said, by the Pope immediately after the terms are drawn up, and the hope is expressed at the Vatican that it will be agreed to by the authorities at Washington.

In clerical circles it appears to be understood that President McKinley will bring pressure to bear upon the insurgents in America, then ask for an armistice, and it is understood that he will then exert similar influence through the Episcopal curia in Cuba. It is hoped here that the armistice proposed will be definitely drawn up to-morrow or Thursday.

It is authoritatively said that the Pope's proposed terms are such as can be accepted by Spain and are supported by the United States Minister, General Woodford, in forwarding them to President McKinley.

The Pope's initiative is based wholly on the fact that Spain, then she asked for the good offices of the Pope, she asked for the Pope's good offices. The interposition of the pontiff has thus far been confined to efforts to bring about an armistice between Spain and the insurgents. The Vatican authorities this evening absolutely refused to furnish any information relative to the dispatch which President McKinley is said to have sent to the Pope on the subject of the latter's mediation with Spain, and in which the President was represented as having outlined his views on the Cuban situation.

The clerical organ, "Osser Vatore Romano," is equally silent.

THE POPE DISAPPOINTED.

LONDON, April 5.—According to a special dispatch from Rome the Pope is disappointed at the reception of his overtures, and is not discouraged. The dispatch adds: "This morning his holiness dispatched a cable of 500 words to Archbishop Ireland, urging increased efforts in the interest of peace and further immediate representations to President McKinley."

UNITED STATES WILL NOT ACCEPT MEDIATION.

LONDON, April 5.—A special dispatch from Rome published here this afternoon says the Vatican received at the Vatican from the United States the announcement of the Pope's intervention. It says that President McKinley showed himself extremely displeased with the initiative taken by the pontiff, but it was impossible for him to overcome the prejudice, even though it may be unjust, entertained by a majority of the American people against the Vatican's intervention in political affairs.

The special dispatch from Rome says the message from the United States to the Pope, which is alleged to have been sent by President McKinley, added "that he was opposed to war now, as in the past, and would still do all possible to avoid having recourse to a lamentable expedient," which he considered to be "unworthy of civilized countries," but he could not do so against the sentiment of the nation, which claimed the independence of Cuba and a cessation of the horrors which have been going on for three years in the island.

NO PROPOSAL MADE.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Regarding the intervention of the Pope between the United States and Spain, it can be again reiterated that no such proposal has been made to the Government, and that if there is to be any mediation, it must be between Spain and the insurgents, and that any suggestion the Vatican can exert should be directed at Madrid. Archbishop Ireland was in Washington last week and informally, knowing no formal or direct proposition would be at all acceptable personally, as stated by the Associated Press last Friday night, urged the President to adopt as pacificatory an attitude as possible, but, as stated, did not go beyond this.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Archbishop Ireland came to the State Department at 12:30 o'clock to-day. He evidently had arranged for the call beforehand and was expected, for he was shown at once into Assistant Secretary Day's room. To reporters who asked his mission, Archbishop Ireland was evasive, and said he came simply to pay his respects.

Assistant Secretary Day said at noon that there had been no mediation or intervention of other powers.

ENGLAND STANDS ALOOF.

Refuses to Join the Movement for a Joint Offer of Mediation.

LONDON, April 5.—Movements of the Powers of Europe for a joint offer of mediation between the United States and Spain have received a severe and probably fatal rebuff in the form of a definite refusal upon the part of Great Britain to participate in it.

Many conflicting and erroneous reports regarding the scheme to bring the Spanish-American question under the jurisdiction of the "concert of Europe" have emanated from the different European Capitals. From the highest authority the Associated Press has obtained an outline of the details of the movement, as learned by London diplomats.

The project is distinctively of Spanish origin, and was set on foot by two influences, official and personal, the former requesting the good offices of

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MEMBERS OF SENATE DIVIDED.

Far From Unit on the Cuban Resolution.

Some Favor Independence, Others Only Intervention.

The Question Likely to Cause Serious and Prolonged Discussion.

Certain That the Foreign Relations Committee Will Not Report a Resolution on the Day the Message Is Received.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A debate which occurred in the executive session of the Senate late this afternoon would indicate that no matter what was the character of the resolution to come from the Committee on Foreign Relations, the resolution would cause a serious and perhaps prolonged discussion. It emphasized the fact that there are two elements in the Senate—one for independence with intervention and another for intervention alone, and these two factions will fight vigorously for their ideas.

The relations of the United States with Spain was the uppermost topic in the executive session, and constituted the subject of many conferences among Senators. The activity was due to the announcement that the President's message would recommend the adoption of a policy looking to intervention in Cuba on the part of the Executive branch of the Government, rather than the recognition of independence, and to an effort to make smooth the way for the reception of such a report.

The executive session developed the fact that such opposition would be made to the acceptance of a policy in line with the President's desires. The question was raised by Senator Allen, who made a long speech predicting much dissatisfaction in the country at large with a policy on the part of the Executive that did not go to the extent of giving the Cubans their entire independence of the mother country.

Senator Allen was followed by other speakers in the same line, and the fact was made very evident that if the committee should bring in a resolution merely complying with the President's request, and stopping short of a declaration for independence, there would be an effort in the Senate to amend it so as to accomplish this end.

A resolution was offered that the entire Cuban question should be considered behind closed doors, on account of the probability of utterances that would afford information to the enemy. This proposition was debated, but without reaching a conclusion.

While the Senate was in executive session a formidable element in the Senate was considering what would be done in case resolutions should be reported providing for the recognition of independence. This faction was composed of what is known as the conservative element on the Republican side of the Senate. The conference was held in Senator Aldrich's committee-room, and among those present were Senators Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Hale, Fairbanks and Aldrich. Senator Allison was also there for a brief time. A general purpose was expressed to oppose the adoption of any report that would recommend a recognition of Cuban independence, and that did not indeed confine itself to the support of the recommendation for intervention only.

Later in the day Senators Allison and Aldrich had a prolonged conference with Senators Davis, Frye and Lodge of the Committee on Foreign Relations. These members of the Foreign Committee were able to assure the other Senators that no effort would be made to report the resolution to-morrow, or on the same day on which the message should be received; but they could not give the same assurance as to the character of the resolution.

The prevailing opinion among Senators is that the committee will recede from its position both for independence and intervention, and report a resolution in accordance with the President's recommendation for intervention alone; but this is not certain. Of three members of the committee seen, all classed as pro Cuban, Senator Frye announced himself satisfied with intervention; Senator Foraker announced that he would not favor the change; Senator Davis refused to commit himself. Senator Lodge had previously said that he would support the President's position.

There was no Cabinet meeting at the White House, but several members spent the evening with the President and Mrs. McKinley. It is thought that over 1,000 Americans will be eager to leave Havana to-morrow. Whether any armed vessel from the Key West squadron will be at hand to-morrow when the exodus begins could not be learned, but it is said at the White House that "all Americans will be well cared for."

Among the Republicans of the House

there seems a marked conflict of opinion as to whether, in the event the President recommends intervention only and not the recognition of the independence of Cuba, they will accede to the view of the question. The same conflict exists among the Republicans of the Foreign Affairs Committee. Some of the radicals who engaged in the movement to force immediate action seem inclined to discredit the report that the President will not recommend the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

In the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House Smith of Michigan and Heatwole of Minnesota (Republicans) are for independence, and Adams of Pennsylvania, Cousins of Iowa, Gillette of Massachusetts and Henry of Indiana for intervention if the President makes that recommendation, and Quigg of New York and Person of North Carolina in doubt. The solid Democratic minority will be for independence, with Newlands (silver) in doubt.

SENATE COMMITTEE.

Will Not Likely Bring in a Report Before Thursday.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met to-day for the special purpose of deciding whether the committee should make its report on the Cuban situation to-day, or postpone that action until the President's message shall be received.

There is great impatience over the delay on the part of some of the members of the committee, notably Senator Frye, who has urged that every day, or perhaps one or two days, be lost. These Senators wanted to report on Monday, and they were restrained with great difficulty on the promise that the message in all probability would be sent in to-day. Other members of the committee, while quite anxious, felt that the President should be given the time absolutely necessary to prepare his message, and later have shown a disposition to extend this time so as to set our Consuls out of Cuba safely. This latter necessity was urged upon the committee, and was strenuously today, and had a perceptible effect in influencing its members.

Senator Davis had seen Assistant Secretary Day by appointment previous to the meeting of the committee, and was able to give quite positive assurance that the way would be entirely clear for the message to be sent to-morrow.

Senator Frye also had a conference with the President, and it is understood, showed a disposition to allow the committee to report on Monday, and it was absolutely necessary to take care of the Consuls.

In view of all the circumstances, the committee lost little time in reaching a conclusion to-day to delay its report until the message should be received to-morrow. The document will be referred to the committee on Monday upon its presentation in the Senate, and it will be reported back to the Senate as promptly as circumstances will permit.

The only circumstance that may change the determination of the committee to report in favor of independence and intervention is the possibility of the President's recommending a contrary course. Such a recommendation would cause the committee to stop and reflect, and might have the effect of changing its course.

The committee has not so far considered in detail the possibility of having to change the form of the resolution already agreed upon, for the reason that the members believe that the message will be of a character to leave them perfectly free to act as they have already resolved to do. They profess to be without positive information as to what course the President will pursue, but some express the opinion he will recommend intervention without recognition of independence, and if he should do so some of the members of the committee would be willing to change the verdict already agreed upon for the reason that recognition might lead to more complications.

Senator Lodge is one of the Cuban sympathizers on the committee, who would support a change to comply with a Presidential recommendation. "I think," he said to-day, "that we ought to present a solid front in whatever we do, and I am quite willing to follow the President's leadership in the matter."

Outside of the committee, the opinion among some of the President's best friends in the Senate is that he will make no recommendation at all, but that he will confine himself to a full participation of the situation, giving a review of the diplomatic negotiations, together with a delineation of the conditions in Cuba, and then place the matter in the hands of Congress, with the assurance that he will execute the will of Congress, whatever it may be. In that event there is no doubt that the committee will report the resolution agreed upon. It is now the intention of the committee not to attempt to bring in its report before Thursday.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

One Member Favors Driving Spain From Western Hemisphere.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met at 10 o'clock to-day. Captain Sigbee, Admiral Irwin and several experts in explosives had been summoned to give testimony regarding the blowing up of the Maine.

Representative Quigg of New York, before he entered the committee-room, said that Spain would be held responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. He is in favor of reporting a resolution instructing the President to drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere.

"I think there should be concerted action between the Executive and the two houses of Congress," said he. "The President should call both committees to the White House this afternoon and read the message to them. The message should hold Spain strictly accountable, and the answer of Congress should be a resolution directing him to drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere. That resolution should be reported to both houses to-morrow immediately after the message goes in, and in my opinion passed without debate."

It has developed that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs made a tentative proposition to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to meet in joint session to secure concerted action, but up to the present time the Senate committee has not accepted the invitation.

The members of the committee, from the information they have, believe war is inevitable unless Spain makes a square back-down. An intimation is thrown out that a declaration of war

will not be made just yet in any event, because Consul-General Lee has cabled that it will require several days to get the Americans off the island.

It is generally understood at the Capitol that the President will recommend to Congress that he not the independence of Cuba, but not the independence of Cuba. The sentiment among the Republican members of the House is strongly in favor of this intervention and the recognition of Cuban independence, and that the Maine affair be brought in prominently in the resolutions.

Some of the extremists want the whole action of the United States predicated upon the blowing up of the Maine. There is a general desire among the House Republicans to prevent a divergence in two sets of resolutions if possible, and if absolute unity of action can be obtained a movement will be started to have the resolutions passed in the House without debate.

"Action without debate," said Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, "would be the strongest and most dignified response we could make to Spain's refusal to accede to our demands. It would show that the House and the American people are absolutely united."

SENATOR—3.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator White was in his seat in the Senate to-day for the first time in a month, having just returned from California. He expressed the opinion that no resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence could pass the Senate without considerable debate. Senator White is a firm believer in the prerogative of the President to recognize independence, and he, with others, will contend that Congress cannot with propriety interfere in the matter.

TEXAS TRAGEDIES.

Two Killings and a Lynching Occur at Brownsville.

BROWNSVILLE (Tex.), April 5.—Two killings and a lynching happened here within three-quarters of an hour to-day.

Sam Cobb, a Deputy Sheriff, and his brother, Felipe Cobb, who was a Constable, were shot down by Carlos Guellen. Guellen was wounded by Sam Cobb.

It seems that the latter was riding hastily from an election booth, having heard that a row was being made somewhere near, and that Constable Cobb and a policeman were rushing along after him on foot. At the corner of an alley Guellen sprang out and fired at Sam Cobb, who returned the fire. Both fell to the ground. Felipe Cobb then rushed up, and Guellen rose from the ground and shot him, killing him almost instantly. A younger brother of Guellen appeared at the same moment and shot Felipe. Both Guellens were arrested, but the younger one escaped in the excitement.

A mob at once gathered, broke into the jail and shot Carlos Guellen, killing him in his cell. The body was dragged forth into the street and the crowd was going to burn it, but cooler counsel prevailed, and the body was taken back to the jail.

The trouble grew out of a previous quarrel between Guellen and the Cobbs.

HAS ANDREE BEEN HEARD FROM?

A U. S. MAIL CARRIER ASSERTS THAT HE HAS.

Says He Picked Up a Carrier Pigeon Bearing a Message That the Aeronaut is Alive and Well.

SEATTLE, April 5.—A telegram to the Associated Press from Nanaimo, B. C., says:

Jack Carr, a United States mail carrier, arrived here to-day from St. Michaels, Alaska, via Dawson City. Carr claims to have a message from Andree, one of his carrier pigeons having been picked up. It is stated that the message says that Andree is alive and on land. Carr will not give out the message for publication. Several parties at Nanaimo claim to have seen the message, and they say it is to all appearances authentic.

Full credence is not given to the report here. Ex-Mayor W. D. Wood, who arrived from Dawson a few days ago, states that he saw Carr at Dawson. Carr said nothing about the message. From other sources Mr. Wood heard some vague references to Andree, but considered them without foundation. Carr left St. Michaels last Thanksgiving.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, who visited the Andree balloon station in Spitzbergen, and volunteered to accompany the daring aeronaut on his voyage to the North Pole, but could not on account of the limited capacity of the balloon, was interviewed by the Associated Press this afternoon regarding the bulletin from Victoria, B. C.

Mr. Baldwin says: "While I scarcely believe the report to be true, it seems too good to be true, yet I realize that it is not impossible that Andree may have arrived in Alaska, for to accomplish that feat was his most ardent desire. That he could have done so by this time, provided the balloon carried him on such a course, says to some point on the sea of ice in North Alaska, is proven by the safe arrival of one of the whaling vessels fast in the ice off the north coast of Alaska after a six months' journey southward."

"Andree may have arrived at some point in the Chukche Peninsula, off Northeastern Siberia, last autumn, as Baron Nordenskiold believed he would, and as Andree himself thought he might, and thence made his way across Behring Straits to Alaska. Personally, I have no doubt that Andree would most likely be heard from in Franz Josephland, and had about made complete arrangements to assist in the search for him in that region, my plans being to start next month. I received a letter this morning from Captain Ernst Anderson of Sweden, a brother of the balloonist, and the Captain expressed his belief in his brother's return, and that the world would hear from him not later than next August."

Below Murder Trial.

STUJUN, April 5.—The case against Frank Below, charged with the murder of his sister and brother, came up before Judge Buckles to-day. The prosecution rested its case at noon, after proving that the deceased were poisoned by arsenic, and making out a strong circumstantial case against the defendant. The defense introduced its witnesses this afternoon.

At the conclusion of the speeches on the Cuban question, the Senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill, the only important progress made being the adoption in slightly modified form of the committee amendment suspending the forestry reservation proclamation of 1897.

Caffery of Louisiana presented a telegram from the commercial bodies of New Orleans, which he desired to have read.

SPANISH CRUELITIES MUST END.

War Should be Declared Against Spain

And Maintained Until the People of Cuba Are Free.

Spanish Must Be Driven From Territory in Western Hemisphere.

Senators Chandler, Turpie, Turner, Harris and Kenny Forcibly Define Their Position on the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—"The United States ought immediately to declare war against Spain, and maintain that war until the people of Cuba are free from Spanish starvation and cruelty, and the Government of the island firmly established as an independent republic."

This utterance by Senator Chandler of New Hampshire in a carefully prepared statement of his position on the Cuban crisis was the climax of an extended discussion of the subject participated in by several members in the Senate this afternoon.

Speeches had been delivered by Turner of Washington, Harris of Kentucky, and Kenney of Delaware, all of whom took strong grounds for vigorous and instant action by the United States. Indeed, Turner took substantially the same position as that of Chandler, basing his demand for action upon the Maine catastrophe.

Profound attention was attracted by a speech delivered by Turpie, one of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee. Briefly but scathingly he reviewed the Spanish conduct of Cuban affairs, and declared in the strongest terms for intervention that would mean control of every foot of territory in the Western Hemisphere. The speech was a clear, concise statement of the position in which this country had been placed by the Spanish outrages, insults and crimes.

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"Is this one of the stereotyped telegrams in favor of peace which we are receiving at this time?" inquired Cockrell of Missouri.

"If it were stereotyped, and if such telegrams were being sent from all parts of the country," replied Caffery, "I should be very glad of it."

"I suppose it is one of the peace telegrams," said Cockrell, "as I hold in my hand one of a similar nature from the Republican City Committee of Kansas City, Mo."

Platt of Connecticut said that while he sympathized with the tenor of the telegrams, he did object to the insertion of such matters in the record.

TURNER FOR WAR.

The resolution offered by Turner of Washington, declaring war against Spain, was laid before the Senate, and its author took the floor in advocacy of it.

The speech was brief, but was given the most careful attention by both the galleries and the Senate.

"The fateful question of peace or war," he began, "belongs in its last analysis to the Congress of the United States. Believing in this, I have no apology for the resolution I have offered. I have the greatest respect for the President and his office, but I have never been one to bend the pregnant hinges of the knee to control a thrif might follow fawning."

"The time has now arrived when some expression ought to be made on this subject by this Nation. A spectacle has been made of the United States in the whole matter.

"With a diplomatic representative at Madrid," declared Turner, "complicating the business of this country, and defeating even his own frantic efforts for peace at any price; with a Private Secretary, the alter ego of the President, circulating appeals throughout the country for petitions and memorials to control an unruly and unpatriotic Congress; with the manner in which the fate of our battleship was treated by this country; with the frantic appeals for delay, it is not surprising that the American people are outraged and have given notice that they propose to take the whole matter into their own hands."

"Discussing the Maine disaster, upon which Turner practically based his speech, he declared that no reasonable man could fail to realize that the battleship was destroyed through the coward-

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