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# IN SYMPATHY WITH CUBAN INSURGENTS

## But President McKinley Will Not Be Forced to Act Prematurely.

### INTENDS TO AWAIT CALHOUN'S REPORT.

#### Already the Commissioner Has Secured Ample Proof That Ruiz Was Murdered in Jail—Friends Ready to Aid Starving Americans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20.—What action will be taken by the House concerning the Senate resolution recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans is something nobody can tell at the present time. The President, while in hearty sympathy with the cause of the insurgents, and ready to extend them the moral assistance of the United States at the earliest moment he believes it practicable, would like the House to hold the measure in abeyance until the executive end of the Government can see its way clear to act. He indicated this pretty emphatically at today's meeting of the Cabinet during the general discussion of the Cuban situation. The passage of the Morgan resolution formed an initiatory subject, and led to the consideration of the struggle in the island, with especial reference to the interest of this country in bringing it to an end.

President McKinley gave earnest expression to his views on what he believed to be an attempt of Senators to force his hand. "What he said showed very clearly that he does not intend to be swayed from his purpose to postpone action until Calhoun, the special Commissioner, makes a report. It is generally understood the President will do all he can to bring about Cuban independence, but he believes the executive, and not Congress, should take the initiative. The President and his advisers believe the most critical feature of the situation is the attitude of the Liberal party in the Cortez toward the war. Action in Madrid is more likely to precipitate a crisis than action by the Congress of the United States, and the suggestion that Spain may make a final move toward the freedom of Cuba is said to have some supporters among members of the administration. Minister Taylor in Madrid is keeping the State Department informed of the political situation there, and news of the speedy fall of the Canovas Ministry would not surprise this Government.

Meanwhile Consul-General Lee is devoting himself to the relief of the distressed Americans in Cuba. He is not sending any interesting dispatches to the State Department and is seemingly awaiting the end with the complacency born of the knowledge that he has not been deceived at any time by the claims of the Spaniards that they would ultimately conquer the insurgents.

Part of the relief fund carried by the joint resolution which passed the House yesterday was placed at his disposal on the suggestion of Consul Brice, who telegraphed from Matanzas that American citizens there needed immediate relief. A dispatch was accordingly sent Lee direct-

ing him to draw on the State Department for \$10,000 for the immediate purchase of supplies and transportation of such as desire to return to the United States.

Lee was also instructed to furnish Consuls at discretion sums for this purpose. These directions were sent with the understanding that the relief resolution would be signed by the President to-day, but a hitch occurred which prevents the money from becoming available until Monday. Hobart failed to sign the resolution when it passed the Senate, and as he is required to announce his certification in open session the measure cannot be sent to the President until the Senate meets again on Monday. This has not caused any embarrassment, however, as any money drawn by Lee prior to that time will be charged against the emergency fund until the resolution is formally approved. The \$10,000 placed at the disposal of Lee is merely for emergency cases, and the remaining \$40,000 will be distributed in a manner not yet decided on.

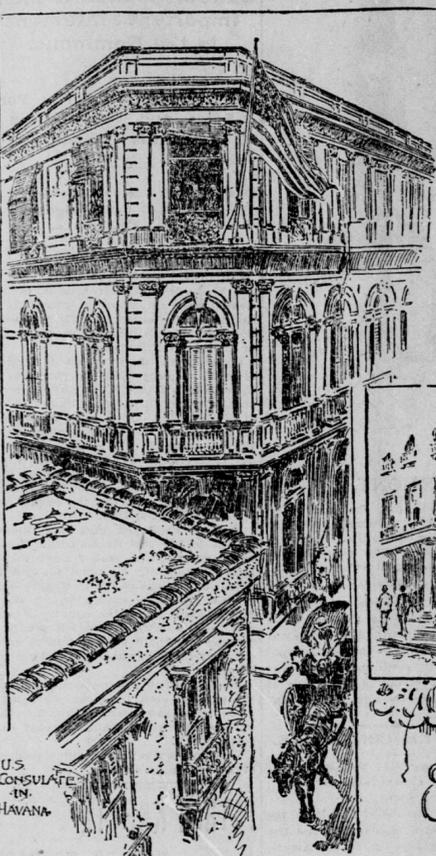
Among the President's callers to-day was Representative Mills of Chicago. He told McKinley the feeling in the West was unanimously in favor of the recognition of the Cubans. The President, he said, replied that the West was no greater friend of Cuba than he was.

"The President knew what he was doing when he commissioned Calhoun to investigate the Ruiz murder," said Representative Warner of Illinois to-night. "Calhoun is in sympathy with the Cubans. I know this, for I have had it from his own lips, and if there is the least shadow of an excuse for making it favorable to the insurgents I believe he will do so. I don't think I am going too far when I say the President knew Calhoun's sentiments on the Cuban question when he appointed him."

#### RUIZ WAS MURDERED.

Commissioner Calhoun Has Discovered Evidence to That Effect and Will So Report.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 21.—Commissioner Calhoun has arrived at a moral certainty that Ruiz was assassinated by the Spaniards in the jail of Guanabacoa, but the case will never be proved to the satisfaction of the Spanish Government. Much private testimony has been given Calhoun of the murder, but in no case was the informant willing that his name be made public because of the fear of persecution by Fondeviella and the Spanish authorities. Calhoun has the report of the autopsy on the body of Ruiz made by an American surgeon, Dr. Burgess. Burgess says the wounds in the head and forearm which the body presented could not have



Scene of the Reported Demonstrations of a Mob in Havana.



### FATHER KNEIPPE CALLED TO REST

Close of the Career of the Abbe, Noted for His Water Cure.

From Paris Comes the News That He Succumbs From Lung Inflammation.

At One Time People From All Over the World, Including Royalty, Flocked to the Priest.

LONDON, Eng., May 21.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Paris says that Father Kneippe, known throughout the world through his water cure, has died of inflammation of the lungs.

Writing from Paris in 1894, a correspondent sent the following: "The Kneippe cure has been brought to Paris from Germany and promises to become a fad of the summer. It is a new fashioned water cure in-

been inflicted on himself by Ruiz, because of their position. Ruiz' head was evidently struck by another person with some hard instrument, probably of iron, which fractured the skull and caused a hemorrhage of the brain. The wound in the forehead and marks in the hand, Dr. Burgess thinks, indicate that the murdered man tried with his hands to protect his head against an assault of somebody armed with a heavy club or piece of iron.

The declarations of the officials of the jail of Guanabacoa are considered worthless by the American Consul. Counsel for the Spaniards, Senor Enrique Roig, says the message of Ruiz to his widow and children written on a chair in the prison appears to be a fake. Roig is a young man, under 25, who is doing all in his power to thwart the investigation. A well-informed person told THE CALL correspondent to-day the end of it all will be that the parties will never come to a conclusion satisfactory to both, for which reason Calhoun will be obliged to give up the investigation and report to his Government.

About the general situation in the island McKinley's commissioner has received much evidence the war will be endless unless the United States interferes, and such interference is the solution desired by all business men in the island.

Consul-General Lee's report about the distress in Cuba has been confirmed fully by Calhoun, as well as the impossibility of Spain's quelling the revolution by force of arms. Calhoun will send a long letter to McKinley to-morrow embodying all he knows about the situation. An official report in extenso will be made later.

It is said here that Weyler will leave the island as soon as he considers the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara in good condition for the establishment of reforms which will begin in July. Another general of a more liberal policy than he will be appointed to carry out the reforms. The Spanish Government understands that Weyler's unpopularity is too great to enable him to be successful.

A. Dubouchet, an American citizen, has presented a claim to the United States Government, through the American Consulate here, against Spain. The Spanish commander of the Battalion Infante has notified Weyler that he found a great quantity of dynamite bombs hidden in the hills around Asiento Viejo, Taburete, Canada and El Ingles, in Pinar del Rio. Some of the bombs exploded, killing many Spanish soldiers of the Infante and Aragon battalions. This report has been suppressed by the censor. Captain Juan Urguia, leader of the Spanish guerrillas and noted for his cruelty, has been assassinated at Bermeja by several Chinese merchants of whom he demanded money.

There are now 16,000 Spanish soldiers in the hospitals of the city and province of Havana. An epidemic of dysentery is making ravages among the troops.

### SPANIARDS ARE ANGRY.

During an Altercation the Duke of Tetuan Boxed a Senator's Ears.

MADRID, SPAIN, May 21.—An altercation occurred to-day in the lobby of the Cortes between the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a Liberal Senator in reference to the statement of the Foreign Minister just made in the Senate regarding the resolution adopted yesterday by the American Senate, recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The two statesmen used very strong language, and finally the Duke of Tetuan boxed his adversary's ears.

This caused great commotion in the

# DEMANDS ARE REJECTED BY THE POWERS

## Turkey Cannot Have Her Own Way in Settling the War.

### TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE ARE OPENLY VIOLATED.

#### Sections of the Sultan's Army Moved Forward and Private Property Plundered. French Officers Fired Upon by Ottoman Irregulars.

CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, May 21.—Representatives of the powers here sent identical telegrams to their respective Governments yesterday asking instructions on their procedure in the negotiations for peace between Greece and Turkey. In response the Embassadors this afternoon received telegraphic instructions that the abolition of captivities affecting Greek subjects in Turkey, as demanded by the Porte, would not be allowed, nor would annexation to Turkey be permitted. The only concessions to which the powers will assent, the diplomats are informed, are the strategic rectification of the Turkish frontier and the payment by Greece of an indemnity not to exceed 115,000,000 francs. The Porte will be notified formally to this effect to-morrow.

ATHENS, GREECE, May 21.—Crown Prince Constantine has telegraphed his Government that sections of the Turkish army have advanced 800 meters beyond the positions occupied at the conclusion of the armistice. Their movements have been toward the villages of Daitza and Tsopanis on the left and Divri and Kopsalovitski on the right. The Government has protested to the powers against this flagrant breach of the armistice. The Turks have also pillaged a private estate near Sofalis, seizing the furniture and burning dwellings. A number of women were assaulted.

LONDON, Eng., May 21.—Not even yet, apparently, has the full measure of the last Greek disaster at Dhomo been made known at Athens. Various accounts received here agree in declaring

the battle the most sanguinary of the whole campaign. The first estimate cabled to the Sun and CALL that 2000 Greeks were killed was probably not exaggerated. Fully 1000 Turks were also killed.

Reasons for the facts being concealed by the Greek Government have already been indicated. It is hoped in Athens that the revolutionary spirit will now be kept down, but the danger will not be over for some days yet. It is not expected that anything definite regarding the terms of peace will be arranged before the expiration of the seventeen days' armistice, and it will probably be necessary to make one or two further extensions of the time.

The Porte is now blowing hot and cold. The strength of the Russian and German influence in Constantinople is the immediate key to the situation. Efforts are being made, especially in Paris, to show the foreign controller of the Sultan is the Czar, not Emperor William, and the letter of the Russian Emperor to the Sultan, which secured the armistice, is quoted as proof of this. English diplomats are beginning to undecieve themselves and recognize that the three emperors are jointly in full control at Constantinople.

Meanwhile actual peace negotiations are not even begun, for the Embassadors at Constantinople telegraphed their Governments for instructions only to-day. Speculation about the terms thereof is only guesswork.

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna says it is stated semi-officially that there is a serious difference in the Greek Cabinet, and the Premier will prob-

# IMMENSE LOSSES CAUSED BY THE WAR IN CUBA

## The Destruction of Life and Property and Shrinkage in Production and Revenue Caused by the Efforts of Spain to Crush Out the Spirit of Freedom.

The following data, prepared by the New York Herald, gives an idea of what the war in Cuba has cost in life and treasure:

Number of Cubans suffering from hunger.....	225,000
Estimated deaths from starvation.....	20,000
Number of Cubans killed in battle.....	10,000
Number of Cuban lives lost by disease incident to the war.....	30,000
American citizens in want, as shown by Consular reports.....	200
Number of persons claiming to be naturalized Americans.....	4,000
Spanish soldiers sent to Cuba.....	200,000
Spanish soldiers lost in battle and by disease.....	45,000
Production of sugar in 1895, tons.....	1,000,000
Production of sugar in 1896, tons.....	200,000
American property destroyed in Cuba.....	\$ 10,000,000
American property interests in Cuba.....	125,000,000
Cost of war to Spain.....	150,000,000
Cost of maintaining present army per month.....	11,000,000
Value of sugar in 1895.....	70,000,000
Value of sugar in 1896.....	14,000,000
Value of normal tobacco crop.....	15,000,000
Value of last year's tobacco crop.....	3,000,000
Annual revenue paid by Cuba before the war.....	3,375,000
Revenue paid by Cuba in 1896.....	8,000,000
Annual imports from Cuba into the United States before the war.....	75,000,000
Imports in 1896.....	300,000
Annual exports to Cuba before 1895.....	300,000
Exports in 1896.....	70,000



GENERAL GOMFZ, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Forces, at His Headquarters in the Field.