

READY TO FIGHT FOR OLD GLORY

California Naval Reserves and Militia Awaiting Orders.

Within a Few Hours This State Would Respond With Men and Cash to a Call From Washington.

SACRAMENTO, April 5.—California's contribution to the strength of the nation's forces on land and sea is ready.

In forty-eight hours two war vessels could be officered and manned from the State's naval militia, and in the same length of time forty-nine companies of infantry, four companies of cavalry and three from the signal corps—in all 5000 men—could be on the way to the field of battle.

Adjutant-General Barrett, in speaking of the efficiency and condition of the naval militia and National Guard of California, said to-day to The Call correspondent:

"No State in the Union is better prepared to meet a call from the President for arms and men than is California. In anticipation of the war with Spain it was directed by the Governor yesterday to send the following message to the War Department at Washington:

To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.: I am directed by the Governor to inform you that California will furnish the necessary number of competent officers and men from her naval militia to man the Monitor and Monterey complete, should occasion arise, and more if needed.

T. ROOSEVELT, Adjutant-General.

"Immediately following the sending of the message and before the answer came we received from the department this letter:

Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1898. To Governor James H. Budd—Sir: The department requests that you will immediately proceed to put the naval militia of your State in a thorough condition to meet any sudden call for their services by the President of the United States.

The divisions should be recruited to their full strength and thoroughly drilled. A careful inspection should be made of all the vessels in ports of your State that can be utilized for a mosquito fleet, in accordance with the instructions and blanks sent to the Attorney-General.

T. ROOSEVELT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"In answer I forwarded this reply: SACRAMENTO, April 5, 1898. Sir: Replying to your letter of March 31, 1898, to the Governor, requesting that the naval militia of this State be put in a proper condition for a sudden call into service by the President of the United States, I will state that this communication has been anticipated for some time by this office, and steps have been taken to place the militia in a condition ready, and is willing, to furnish the United States Government with six well officered and well drilled divisions of naval militia, also an engineer division which is thoroughly competent to man the United States coast defense vessels and to man the Monitor and Monterey, which are ready to be assigned to you.

I am now having the reports made as to what vessels can be used, and will be able to give you more definite information regarding this matter. Trusting that this communication may be satisfactory to your department, I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. ROOSEVELT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

"To-day I received another dispatch from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 5. To the Adjutant-General of the State of California: Convey to the Governor the following information as to the strength of the naval militia. T. ROOSEVELT, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

When asked what arrangements had been made for the National Guard in the event of war the adjutant-general replied:

"We have been in communication with different merchants throughout the State, and at a moment's notice could supply our men with ten days' rations."

"In what condition are the arms?" was asked.

"For the most part good," he replied. "We have now before Congress a resolution which will enable us to make an exchange of our arms, and as soon as that resolution passes we will be splendidly equipped in that respect."

"How about the clothing of the soldiers?"

"New uniforms for the entire guard have been ordered and are ready."

"What returns, if any, have been made from the recent inspections?"

"Those I have received have been very favorable, and the guard to be in a splendid condition in every particular."

Referring again to the naval militia the general continued:

"The naval militia of California has been used as an example to other States by the officers of the United States navy, who have been sent out here to make inspections. Lieutenant W. S. Hughes, the last one here, and who recently reported to Washington for duty, told me just before he left that he would not hesitate to recommend our State naval officers and men to the task of manning any man-of-war that might be given to them. I feel equally confident myself, and in the

event of war California officers and men will acquit themselves to the complete satisfaction of the State and nation."

The office of General Barrett presents a busy scene, and between the correspondence and visits of men from all portions of the State, making inquiry as to the state of affairs, the general and his assistants are kept on the run day and night. The following letter is a fair sample of the kind that are being received here now. It is dated at Visalia, is addressed to the adjutant-general and is as follows:

In the event of war with Spain I desire a place in the medical department, either as surgeon's assistant or hospital nurse.

ELIZABETH R. BROWN, M. D.

The power lodged in the Governor as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State enables him, with the consent of one other member of the State Board of Examiners, to make any sum of money he may deem necessary for the public defense. In fact, the Governor, on his own motion, may exercise that power. It is not necessary to convene the Legislature in extra session; hence the extent of a session, which is considerable, may be saved and the money applied to the equipment of troops.

In the event of a declaration of war to-morrow, the Governor, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of State could meet and authorize a deficiency of \$500,000 to be created in the emergency this allowance might be multiplied, as the constitution places no restriction on the means to be employed to repel invasion. The unanimity of the Board of Examiners is not required under the law to authorize creation of the deficiency, but the assent of two members is required by the provisions of the general appropriation bill for the maintenance of the State Government.

"The Governor's appropriation is made for the support of any department or institution of the California State Government, and the money so appropriated is insufficient for proper maintenance, the head of the department may make an appropriation and make an application to the State Board of Examiners to create a deficiency. The Board of Examiners makes inquiry as to the merits of the application and in its judgment may authorize the deficiency to be created in the regular manner for the support of the National Guard and the Naval Reserve as an organization of the Guard, the Governor, in the event of a declaration of war, may apply to the Board of Examiners for power to create a deficiency.

In New York, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa and other States it is necessary for the respective Legislatures to be convened in order to measure of appropriation passed in order to provide money to equip, organize and purchase supplies for the military forces of the State. The power vested by the constitution and the laws in the chief executive officer of California enables him to act promptly and to provide money necessary for placing the troops in the field at the disposal of the general Government. Of course it is well understood and accepted as an established national principle that Congress never hesitates to reimburse a State for money advanced to meet emergencies of this character.

When the National Guard of this State was called out to suppress the tumult growing out of the railroad strike Governor Markham could have called the members of the State Board of Examiners. A resolution could have been adopted authorizing a deficiency, and the money for the expenses of the campaign might have been drawn directly from the State treasury. Governor Markham preferred that the support should be purchased on a pledge of the State's credit and the State's payment referred to the Legislature. It is called to mind that the troops obtained subsistence and transportation on credit of the State, but excessive prices were charged for all kinds of supplies furnished. The Legislature, when it was convened in regular session, promptly paid all the demands, and then from the State treasury the officers and enlisted men were paid for the time that they were on duty.

When it becomes necessary to call out the military and naval forces of the State, Governor Budd has given due course different from that adopted by Governor Markham. As commander-in-chief, he will provide cash directly for the equipment and organization and the purchase of supplies, and get the advantage which the buyer in an emergency derives from the ability to pay cash. On such requisition, with proper voucher, no dealer would think of charging more than the market price for the article required by the troops.

Governor Budd has given due consideration to the subject of convening the Legislature in extra session. He understands fully that great expense is attached to a session of the Legislature, and that the presence of members and attaches. The cost of lighting, heating and providing service in the building is not small. The expense of printing and binding is great. All things considered, it is regarded as a matter of course that the members of the Legislature together with the Governor is authorized by law to execute.

Governor Budd is fully apprised as to the condition of the various funds in the State treasury. It is estimated that \$1,000,000 could be used without embarrassment to the public service. The item of \$250,000 appropriated for the deficit could be used and re-appropriated at the next regular session.

Recently the Governor and adjutant-general went over the field of probable action of calling out the troops of the State. The judgment of the Attorney-General has been asked, and it may be said now that California is in position to respond at twelve hours' notice to any demand the President may make for the support of this State in carrying out measures of national defense. No State in the Union is in position to respond more readily than California.

WAR SHOULD BE DECLARED

Senators Maintain That Our Dead Must Be Avenged.

Turner Denounces Minister Woodford's Course at Madrid.

Charges Also That McKinley's Secretary is Collecting Peace Memorials.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Riggs House, 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 Kansas 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 Chandler, basing his demand for action upon the Maine catastrophe.

Profound attention was attracted by a speech delivered by Turpie of Indiana, one of the members of the Foreign Relations Committee. Briefly and succinctly he reviewed the Spanish conduct of Cuban affairs and declared in the strongest terms for intervention that would mean something—that would rid Spain of the 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 Spanish outrages, insults and crimes.

NAVAL MILITIA #182-H-K

War Department.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1898.

To Governor James H. Budd—Sir: The Department requests that you will immediately proceed to put the naval militia of your State in a thorough condition to meet any sudden call for their services by the President of the United States.

The divisions should be recruited to their full strength and thoroughly drilled. A careful inspection should be made of all the vessels in ports of your State that can be utilized for a mosquito fleet, in accordance with the instructions and blanks sent to the Attorney-General.

J. Roosevelt

Assistant Secretary.

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

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

"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 to modify 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.

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 resort 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 been one of those who have bent the hinges of the knee, that thrift 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 battle-ship 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 to take the whole matter into their own hands."

Discussing the Maine disaster, upon which Turner practically based his speech, he declared no reasonable man could fail to realize that the battleship was destroyed through the cowardice and perfidy of Spanish officials, who, by their action, made their Government responsible for the crime. The same officials who had laid the mine had anchored the Maine over it and had exploded it. The act was cowardly and perfidious in the extreme, and constituted warfare. Turner declared that it was immaterial whose was the hand that sent the electric spark on its fatal mission. Spain was in every sense responsible for the act—an act that ought properly to be resented by the United States.

A brief but pointed statement of his position on the Cuban question was

then made by Harris of Kansas. After reviewing the position of the United States and Spain with reference to Cuba, he maintained that for a long time this country had been fully justified in enforcing her demands by armed intervention.

Turpie of Indiana, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, followed in a bitter denunciation of Spain and Spanish policy.

THE POPE ONLY SOUGHT FOR TIME.

He Had No Illusions About Mediation as Between the United States and Spain.

LONDON, April 5.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: Both the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, papal secretary, declare that they never had any illusions about mediation, knowing that the United States would reject it and that, any way, it would cause bad blood between Catholics and Protestants there. In fact, the Vatican has received several dispatches from prominent Americans saying the intervention of the Pope might seriously retard the progress of Catholicism in America. The Pope's only object now is to gain time so that both Spain and America may reflect.

I have heard also that influential prelates at the Vatican consider it is well for the church and the prestige of the papacy that the undertaking of the Pontiff proved abortive. They think that if Leo had been appointed mediator he would have found himself in a delicate position, as, because of his known position for Spain, and being godfather of King Alfonso, he would have been open to a suspicion of sympathy with Spain, and unless the independence of Cuba had been granted he would have found himself in a difficult position.

He would have found a great obstacle also in having to declare for or against the Monroe doctrine. Strange to say, while the intervention of the Pope, no matter how noble and generous, is considered by outsiders a failure, to-day's weekly reception of the diplomatic body by Cardinal Rampolla himself asserted that these proceedings had had the result of delaying at President McKinley's message, and he made it understood that negotiations were continuing, with a prospect of obtaining an armistice in Cuba. It is announced that the Pope, in order to set the real truth before the world, will in due time publish a history of the whole affair.

FORT SHERIDAN TROOPS WILL MOVE TO-NIGHT.

CHICAGO, April 6.—The Times-Herald says: Fort Sheridan soldiers will move to-night at midnight unless contrary orders are received. The news given out by one in authority, who will not be quoted, is that the 800 or more soldiers of the Fourth Regiment at the fort will be on their way south, it is said, by dawn on Thursday.

It is said on the same authority that the regiment will probably go to Chattanooga. The regiment will be transferred at midnight to avoid publicity. As a part of the war preparations at Fort Sheridan, the officers have drawn camp outfits from the quartermaster's department.

FLYING SQUADRON TO SEIZE THE CANARIES.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Washington correspondent of a conservative morning paper says: "The flying squadron, under command of Commodore Schley will move on and seize the Canaries within twenty-four or forty-eight hours. This from the Navy Department is the first positive war order issued."

"If it meets the Spanish flotilla the squadron will capture or destroy it. The islands will be made the base for the operations of this country against Spain."

ITALY SELLS TORPEDO-BOATS TO AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A dispatch from Rome says that the Italian Government has sold three first-class torpedo-boats to the United States and declares that Spain has been able to obtain the Italian warship Garibaldi.

ENGLISHMEN BATTLE WITH DERIVISHES.

ABADAR CAMP, south of the Athara, Nubia, April 5.—A reconnaissance in force, with cavalry, artillery and two Egyptian battalions, of the camp of Mahmoud Pasha this morning brought the enemy into force. The fighting lasted from 9 o'clock until 10:30. The British loss was six killed and ten wounded. The Derivishes lost about 200.

DOWNPOUR OF RAIN.

SACRAMENTO, April 6.—Rain set in to-night at about 11 o'clock, and is now falling at a lively rate. Word was also received that a good downpour was being received at Woodland.

STOCKTON, April 6.—Rain commenced falling here at midnight, and while it is not as heavy as the farmers would like to see, there has been a steady precipitation, and all indications point to a good rainfall before morning. The wind is blowing from the south and heavy clouds are hanging over the city. Liberal rains are reported up the San Joaquin Valley, and the crops will be greatly benefited by the moisture.

SAN JOSE, April 5.—It began raining about 11 o'clock to-night and indications are that it will continue until morning. Rain is needed for the grain crops, and a number of good showers during the present month will insure a good fruit crop. The total rainfall to date is 6.04 inches.

MISSION OF THE TEXAS

Probably Ordered to Sea to Protect American Cruisers.

Will Meet the San Francisco and New Orleans on the Atlantic.

Belief That Spanish Warships Had Been Sent to Intercept Them.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BOSTON, April 5.—The Journal to-morrow will publish the following Washington special: The battleship Texas, which has been in New York undergoing some slight repairs, has been ordered to proceed at once to sea as soon as she has finished coaling. Her destination is a secret, and Captain Philip, her commanding officer, will learn whether he is bound only when he opens his orders at sea.

It is the impression that the vessel will proceed to the regularly traveled lines of trans-Atlantic commerce, and there await the arrival of the cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans, now on their way to the United States. There is considerable anxiety among naval officers for their safety, for it is thought probable that the Oquendo and Vizcaya did not go to Porto Rico, as was given out at the time they sailed from Havana, but that they have steamed north, and are awaiting the arrival of the two American ships somewhere near the coast. If this is true they could easily capture them as soon as found, thus striking a stinging blow at the American navy at the very outset of hostilities.

Nothing has been officially heard of the two Spanish vessels and their whereabouts is a matter of uncertainty.

SALE OF ORANGES TO HELP CUBANS.

A Carload From Riverside Will Be Offered at Public Auction in New York on Thursday.

NEW YORK, April 5.—For the benefit of the Cuban relief fund, a carload of California oranges will be sold at public auction on Thursday afternoon. These have been sent by the Chamber of Commerce of Riverside, Cal., in conjunction with the Riverside Fruit Exchange.

There are about 300 boxes of fruit in the consignment. The entire proceeds of the sale will be turned over to the Cuban Relief Society, each person engaged in packing, shipping and selling the fruit having contributed his services. Members of the fruit trade are prepared to do their share of buying, and ask for the co-operation of the general public. It is expected that from \$1,000 to \$2,000 may be realized from the sale of the oranges.

TORPEDOES SHIPPED TO THE UNITED STATES.

War Materials Purchased in Germany and Austria Are Now on the Way.

BERLIN, April 5.—All of the purchases made by Lieutenant-Commander A. P. Niblock, the United States naval attaché here, in Germany and Austria, have been safely shipped. The war materials consist largely of Schwartzkopff torpedoes. Commander Niblock has received many offers of vessels and materials, including North German Lloyd steamers; but the ships offered will not be finished for months, so the negotiations were dropped.

Spain has not purchased any vessels in Germany.

INSURANCE COMPANY REFUSES A WAR RISK.

Declines to Issue a Policy for an American Vessel to Sail From Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Officers of one of the marine insurance companies demurred to-day about accepting a war risk upon an American vessel sailing a week hence from the south side of Cuba. The rate asked for was 10 per cent, but the offer was not accepted. The rates quoted to-day were about the same as prevailed yesterday.

The Texas to Sail To-Day.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The battleship Texas will sail for Hampton Roads to-morrow. The new powder-hoisting apparatus was tested to-day and found to be highly satisfactory. With the aid of the new appliances the guns can now be fired three times in the same time it formerly took to fire them once.

A Large Increase of Business.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The sales of the Remington Standard Typewriter, the world over, for March this year, largely exceeded any previous month in its history. Typewriter sales are a good barometer of general industrial conditions.

SPANISH MINISTER HOPEFUL

He Gives an Authorized Interview to the American Press.

Does Not Think His Country Has Received Fair Treatment at the Hands of This People.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The Spanish Minister, Senor Polo de Bernabe, was seen at the Spanish legation to-day and consented to talk on the present condition of affairs. He spoke freely and at times with intense earnestness. The interview is authoritative throughout.

"I am still hopeful of peace," said he. "That may seem optimistic at a moment when such passions are aroused, such naval and military operations are going on and when the current of public sentiment seems to be that war is inevitable. I cannot say that I base my views that peace will prevail upon any direct or official information. On the contrary, I express my individual judgment based solely upon the conviction that in these enlightened days two self-respecting nations, made up of men and women of high aspirations and noble instincts cannot resort to that last and brutal expedient of war. It would be too wanton, too criminal, too offensive to all the dictates of civilization and Christianity, for such an awful consequence to be brought about. To be sure, I cannot close my eyes to certain obvious circumstances existing both here and in Spain. At times these have inclined me to share the popular view that the relations between the two countries were fast approaching an irreconcilable issue. And yet at no time has it seemed to me, nor does it now seem, that the issue has progressed beyond the bounds of a reasonable and just settlement, alike honorable to both Governments. The elements of this present crisis," the Minister went on, speaking with much vigor, "can be possible that your people will consider only one side of the case? There are two sides to this case. There are always two sides to a case, and it is just or fair or chivalrous for your people, borne on by strong and innate patriotism, to say 'We are right; Spain is wrong; that ends it?' In a spirit of simple justice, why will not this disposition yield for a moment to a calm consideration of some of those factors which are vital and essential to Spain."

"Cuba has been a colony of Spain from time immemorial—from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus. As a part of Spain there is clustered about it a reverence that is almost sacred. Cuba is regarded by our people just as you regard one of the States of your Union. What would be said if some foreign power said to the United States that Illinois or Texas or California must be free and independent of the United States? Would not your very honor be brought into question? Of course I can understand that some one will rise up and say 'Yes, but the States are well governed and are at peace, while Cuba is misgoverned and in a state of insurrection.'"

"These, again, simple justice and fairness demand that there be something more than abstract assertion. To be sure, your press tells of brutal savagery existing in Cuba. I do not wish to be brought into question. The time for that has gone by. But I give you my word that this savagery does not exist at all, that all reliable reports, official and unofficial, Spanish and American, agree that whatever there may have been the condition of affairs a year or two years ago, General Blanco has inaugurated a humane and beneficent system characteristic of the man. Naturally, with an insurrection in progress, it seems to have put upon the usual methods of military life. And in this they have been constantly restrained at all times by the determination to have their operations worthy of an honorable name and an honorable people. That is all Spain has sought to do in putting down a rebellion. It is what any government on the face of the earth would do. It seeks no more and no less than to preserve her established rights."

"Now, as to autonomy. For some reason intense feeling has been aroused in this country against the home rule regime which Spain has inaugurated in Cuba. It seems to be overlooked in the passing of the moment, that this home rule has been the aspiration of the Cubans for years. It seems to be overlooked also that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney urged a full measure of home rule as the means most likely to bring about a termination of the Cuban conflict. Spain has granted that, granted it with the deepest sincerity. There is no disposition to find flaws in the details of the plan. If any one who is anxious to pick flaws and who cares for war take this home rule plan and examine it in detail. He will find it to be the best that the most complete control of their own affairs. They have a parliament of their own and a cabinet of their own ministers. Is it fair, just as this local parliament and local cabinet is about to assume complete control of the Cuban affairs, to sweep aside this entire system and to declare that it is a failure before it has even been tried? I do not wish in this to repeat an argument for autonomy, but simply to call attention to the fact that plain justice dictates that a system of home rule, brought forth after the deepest solicitude and consideration and based upon what the Cubans themselves have long desired, should not be swept aside by the Government deemed most fitting as a settlement, should not be lightly dismissed on representations of the press, or even on the representations of men of high standing in the United States, that this home rule is not a success. Your opportunities for investigation have not been adequate, and moreover, success or failure cannot be judged before a system has been tried and when its initial steps have been attended by difficulties not only in the interior of Cuba, but circumstances without tending to defeat the very end sought. Even though we may differ in this, at least we should agree that the judgment of one should not be formed arbitrarily upon the other. For

the moment it seems as though this equitable view was set aside and instead we hear 'Autonomy is a failure. We say so. So that ends it. Spain must not say that she is either sincere or that the plan is a success.' Now is such an attitude consistent with the usual process of considering both sides of a question? Can a self-respecting nation admit of such a contemptuous disposition of a policy she has presented in the interest of peace and prosperity for Cuba?"

"As to the reconcentrados, I can only say that the decrees of concentration have been revoked and urgent steps are being taken for the relief of these poor creatures. While there is no doubt of the misery of their condition, the Government is making the most heroic efforts to alleviate this condition. As to the insurgents, they have borne arms against Spain for three years, entailing terrible loss of life and money. And yet, believing these men to be misguided, the Government has sought to regain their confidence. Even to-day the Official Gazette at Havana publishes an appeal by the home rule Government urging all those in arms, insurgents as well as Spaniards, to cease hostilities, join hands and unite in celebrating the restoration of peace. It tells them also that if this home rule is not perfect it may be improved. In short, the insurgents are invited to join the Spanish soldiers in laying down their arms, saying that a period of calm may be given, during which just and wise counsels may prevail for the permanent betterment of Cuba. Whether this will succeed I do not know. It seems as though some of the insurgent leaders, and particularly their Cuban advisers in this country, were bent upon an irresponsible policy and were deaf to reason, to a cessation of arms or to any proposition calculated to restore peace, no matter how beneficial it might be for Cuba."

"You ask me as to the latest phases of negotiations. Of this I cannot speak, owing to the restrictions of my position. I can only say that, despite the animosities existing in this country, were bent upon an irresponsible policy and were deaf to reason, to a cessation of arms or to any proposition calculated to restore peace, no matter how beneficial it might be for Cuba."

"There are always two sides to a case, and it is just or fair or chivalrous for your people, borne on by strong and innate patriotism, to say 'We are right; Spain is wrong; that ends it?' In a spirit of simple justice, why will not this disposition yield for a moment to a calm consideration of some of those factors which are vital and essential to Spain."

"Cuba has been a colony of Spain from time immemorial—from the time of its discovery by Christopher Columbus. As a part of Spain there is clustered about it a reverence that is almost sacred. Cuba is regarded by our people just as you regard one of the States of your Union. What would be said if some foreign power said to the United States that Illinois or Texas or California must be free and independent of the United States? Would not your very honor be brought into question? Of course I can understand that some one will rise up and say 'Yes, but the States are well governed and are at peace, while Cuba is misgoverned and in a state of insurrection.'"

"These, again, simple justice and fairness demand that there be something more than abstract assertion. To be sure, your press tells of brutal savagery existing in Cuba. I do not wish to be brought into question. The time for that has gone by. But I give you my word that this savagery does not exist at all, that all reliable reports, official and unofficial, Spanish and American, agree that whatever there may have been the condition of affairs a year or two years ago, General Blanco has inaugurated a humane and beneficent system characteristic of the man. Naturally, with an insurrection in progress, it seems to have put upon the usual methods of military life. And in this they have been constantly restrained at all times by the determination to have their operations worthy of an honorable name and an honorable people. That is all Spain has sought to do in putting down a rebellion. It is what any government on the face of the earth would do. It seeks no more and no less than to preserve her established rights."

"Now, as to autonomy. For some reason intense feeling has been aroused in this country against the home rule regime which Spain has inaugurated in Cuba. It seems to be overlooked in the passing of the moment, that this home rule has been the aspiration of the Cubans for years. It seems to be overlooked also that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney urged a full measure of home rule as the means most likely to bring about a termination of the Cuban conflict. Spain has granted that, granted it with the deepest sincerity. There is no disposition to find flaws in the details of the plan. If any one who is anxious to pick flaws and who cares for war take this home rule plan and examine it in detail. He will find it to be the best that the most complete control of their own affairs. They have a parliament of their own and a cabinet of their own ministers. Is it fair, just as this local parliament and local cabinet is about to assume complete control of the Cuban affairs, to sweep aside this entire system and to declare that it is a failure before it has even been tried? I do not wish in this to repeat an argument for autonomy, but simply to call attention to the fact that plain justice dictates that a system of home rule, brought forth after the deepest solicitude and consideration and based upon what the Cubans themselves have long desired, should not be swept aside by the Government deemed most fitting as a settlement, should not be lightly dismissed on representations of the press, or even on the representations of men of high standing in the United States, that this home rule is not a success. Your opportunities for investigation have not been adequate, and moreover, success or failure cannot be judged before a system has been tried and when its initial steps have been attended by difficulties not only in the interior of Cuba, but circumstances without tending to defeat the very