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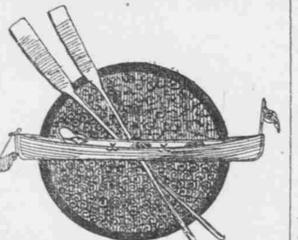
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PRESIDENT ASKS AUTHORITY FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

His Message Declares That Spain Is No Longer Able to Cope With the Situation In Cuba.

SPAIN DECLARES ARMISTICE

Consul-General Lee Sails From Cuba—Additions to the American Fleet

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with the varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which cannot longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop. In view of these facts and these considerations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full termination of hostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, ensuring 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 these purposes, and in the interest of humanity and to aid in preserving the lives of the starving people of the island, I recommend that the distribution of food and supplies be continued and that an appropriation be made out of the public treasury to supplement the charity of our citizens.

"The issue is now with Congress. It is a solemn responsibility. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution and the law, I await your action.

"Yesterday and since the preparation of the foregoing message official information was received by me that the latest decree of the Queen Regent of Spain directs General Blanco in order to prepare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a suspension of hostilities, the duration and details of which have not been communicated to me. This fact, with every other pertinent consideration, will, I am sure, have your just and careful attention in the solemn deliberations upon which you are about to enter. If this measure attains a successful result, then, our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails, it will be only another justification for our contemplated action.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
"Executive Mansion, April 11th."

These are the closing paragraphs of President McKinley's long expected message to Congress on the Cuban situation. It was sent after Consul-General Lee and the other Americans who wished had left Cuba and had reached their native country. In this message the President reviews the principal incidents of Cuba's long and bitter struggle for independence. He briefly summarizes the attempts on the part of the United States to secure peace, and quotes from his messages to Congress and the diplomatic correspondence with Spain.

President McKinley declares that it is inexpedient to recognize the independence of Cuba at this time. This is the position which he has held during his administration. He believes that to recognize such independence might subject the United States to embarrassing conditions of international obligations. He maintains, however, that such recognition is unnecessary to en-

able the United States to intervene. In referring to the Maine disaster, the responsibility for which he says remains to be fixed, he uses the following language:

"In any event the destruction of the Maine, by whatever exterior cause, is a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable. 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."

The President declares that the war in Cuba is of such a nature that there is no end short of subjugation or extermination. He says that the policy of devastation and concentration in Cuba is inhuman and unprecedented in the modern history of civilized Christian people. The four grounds for intervention are as follows:

First—In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. 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 expressly our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second—We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no Government there can or will afford and to that end terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third—The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to our commerce, trade and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the island.

Fourth—And, which is of the most importance, the present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this Government an enormous expense.

THE COMMITTEE IN FAVOR.

After a Long Session Members Decide on a Resolution.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A World special from Washington says: The Committee on Foreign Relations had a long session this afternoon. For three hours they considered the President's message and a resolution. At the close this was the situation: Senators Frye, Cullom, Lodge and Clark, Republicans, and Gray and Morgan, Democrats, will accept the Presidential views. Chairman Davis hesitates. It is believed that he will ultimately join the majority. Senator Foraker was in a state of mind that may be described as furious. He asserted he would never yield the point of proclaiming independence. Senators Mills, Turpie and Daniel are with him.

When the session closed it was understood that two reports would be made. The majority, as stated above, will stand by the President. It is thought tonight that a report will not be made tomorrow. General Lee will go before the committee. He cannot reach Washington until some time in the afternoon of Tuesday. The committee will probably not report until Wednesday.

The resolution now in favor is as follows:

The President is hereby empowered to take such action as will bring an immediate termination to the hostilities in Cuba and establish a stable government by and for the people of that island, and he is authorized and directed to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, if necessary, to bring about this result.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Republican members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee held a session all afternoon to map out a definite Cuban policy, but were totally unable to

reach an agreement. It is understood that many of the members whose views heretofore have been pronounced in favor of independence and intervention in stating their position at this informal meeting announced an almost complete change of position. These, it is understood, include Adams of Pennsylvania, now acting chairman of the committee, and Quigg of New York.

SITUATION FROM MADRID.

An Arrangement at Request of the Pope and the Powers.

MADRID, April 10.—At 11 o'clock last evening Senor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, issued a circular to the prefects giving an account of the situation, which, he explained, had been arranged at the request of the Pope and under the counsel of the great powers and which, while saving the honor and military dignity of Spain, preserves her rights in the grand Antilles.

United States Minister Woodford, in a conference last evening with Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements.

El Imparcial says that Lieutenant-General Correa, Minister of War, in a conversation yesterday with several people, expressed himself as follows: "It is an error to say that the Government has granted an armistice to the rebels. I would never give that before leaving the Ministry, because it would be the same thing as recognition of the belligerency of the rebels. The Government has granted the wishes of the powers that we should cease hostilities during the day, which General Blanco judges expedient for preparing for peace. I acceded to a cessation of hostilities, because to refuse the wishes of the powers would be to divorce Spain from the world. If I left the Cabinet I should be placing my successor in an awkward position.

"General Blanco will probably publish a proclamation of truce, and also another offering indulgent terms during the cessation of hostilities. If during this period there are important submissions, and the United States withdraws its ships from the neighborhood of Cuba and the Philippines, all will be well and peace will soon be reached. Otherwise the Cuban war will continue and the powers will be obliged to demand that the United States maintain absolute neutrality and force a dissolution of the filibustering committee in New York. The armistice is not to prevent the Spanish Government continuing its military preparations and placing the peninsula, the Canaries and Balearic Islands and Porto Rico in a state of defense."

LEE DEPARTS FROM HAVANA.

Miss Barton Also and Other Red Cross Representatives.

HAVANA, April 9.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Consul-General, accompanied by his staff, went on board the dispatch boat Fern, and Consuls Springer and Barker went on board at 5 o'clock. The Machina wharf, where they embarked, was crowded with curious persons, but no discourtesy was shown.

Consul-General Lee called on Governor-General Blanco to bid him good-by, but the Governor-General did not receive him. The porter told General Lee that General Blanco was not well and could not receive callers. Mr. Gollin, the British Consul in charge of the American Consulate, was received by General Blanco and had a long talk with him. "Mr. Blanco," said a high official, "is a good friend of the Governor-General."

At 5:30 o'clock the American vessels began leaving port. The Spanish tug towed out the schooner James H. Dudley, which arrived here on Thursday last from Pensacola with lumber, but did not discharge her cargo.

The steamer Emelin followed with about 50 passengers and after her came the Olivette with 247 passengers, among whom were Miss Barton and the other representatives of the Red Cross Society who have been engaged in the rescue work in the island. The Olivette was followed by the Bache, with ten passengers, and last of all the Fern, which left at 6 o'clock, having on board Consul-General Lee, Consuls Springer and Barker, Consular Clerk Fosca, Dolz and Drain, Correspondents Johnston, Pepper, Redding, Akers, Frake, Dunning, Nicholls and Scovel. She also carried G. Lawton Childs and William Lawton and Dr. Brunner. The Fern is commanded by Lieutenant-Commander Sawyer. Ensign Powelson was also on board.

Spain Reads It Victory.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A World cable from Madrid says: From the Ministers downward, with few exceptions, the Spaniards are convinced that the maintenance of Spanish sovereignty

in Cuba is assured now. They believe a cessation of hostilities, having been decreed, without their entering into any positive engagement with the United States, must necessarily lead, through the assistance of European powers, to some settlement satisfactory to their honor and dignity—which means the retention of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Populace Excited.

MADRID, April 12.—At 10:30 last night numerous groups in the Puerta del Sol and in front of the offices of the Minister of the Interior raised the cry "Viva Espana." The gendarmes and the police scattered them and occupied the square, but the groups quickly reformed several times, until finally the gendarmes charged the crowd. Many were injured or arrested.

INTERESTED IN CUBA.

Germany Makes Demands for Loss to a Sugar Firm.

BERLIN, March 31.—Germany has demanded of the Spanish Government indemnity for losses to the German firm of Fisher & Schmidt of Cannamaba, near Trinidad in Cuba. The sugar factory of the firm was attacked on the 18th of March by insurgents, who plundered the houses, set them on fire, killed four persons and wounded ten. The German cruiser Geier which was on the way to Bahia, has been instructed to go to Cuba in case satisfaction is not given.

The Queen Regent's Plan.

LONDON, April 12.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "The impression prevails that the Queen Regent intends to grant complete autonomy in Cuba; that is, to establish a relation similar to that existing between Austria and Hungary, the main bond between the island and the mother country being allegiance to the same flag."

Germany Will Send a Ship.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A dispatch to the World from Berlin says: In view of the probable outbreak of hostilities the German admiralty, which at the present has not a single ship in West Indian waters, is considering the advisability of sending at least one cruiser for the protection of the political and commercial interests of Germany there.

Blanco Signs Decree.

HAVANA, April 11.—The Official Gazette publishes a decree, signed by Captain General Blanco, announcing that the Spanish Government, yielding to the reiterated wishes of the Pope, had declared a suspension of hostilities in Cuba in order to facilitate the restoration of peace in the island. No time is fixed for the expiration of the decree.

Consuls Leave Manila.

MADRID, April 11.—A dispatch received here from Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, confirms the report that the United States Consul at that place has left Manila. O. F. Williams is the United States Consul at Manila, and William A. Deland is the vice-consul.

Spain's Progress.

MADRID, April 12.—El Heraldo de Madrid publishes an interview with Admiral Beranger, formerly Minister of Marine, in the course of which he expressed his confidence in the ability of the Spanish navy to win in the event of war with the United States.

MELBOURNE, (Victoria), April 7.—

The wheat yield of this colony is estimated at 10,400,000 bushels.

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