## SENATORS WHO WOULD DECLARE WAR

# SENATORS IN FEAR OF WAR

Do Not Believe the Conflict Can Be Very Long Postponed.

Hot Talk Brought Out in Debate Precipitated by a Resolution Introduced by Allen of Nebraska.

and it will go the way of very much valuable legislation."

Mr. Allen said if the Republican party could suffer to see the Cubans

exterminated by starvation in plain violation of its platform and of the Christian sentiment of the country, the Republicans ought to be willing to

Mr. Morgan said the Senate had

twice passed the Cuban belligerency resolution, substantially as it was now

offered, but both times it had been done openly and frankly.
"We have no right," said he, "to make a declaration of war against Spain under cover, and that is precisely what this resolution would mean. If this amendment were attached to the appropriation bill, Spain might well regard it as a cause of war. As I have before indicated, the conditions and situation in Cuba were entirely dif-

and situation in Cuba were entirely dif-

could mean nothing else.

s awful condition of affairs," r. Morgan, "makes our position Cuban matter extremely deli-

Intervention now of the kind ed a year ago means war. It

vention on the part of this Govern-ment in the present critical condition

regarded by Spain as a cause of war. I almost dread to refer to the condi-tions and circumstances which have

been brought about by the events of the past ten days. In the present cir-cumstances it would not be consistent

ple to do anything that would in any

way aggravate the situation which has been brought about by the events lead-ing up to the inquiry now in progress

"If, however, any Senator be-

lieves in a declaration of war, and

will draw up such a declaration with

sufficient and proper grounds upon

which to base it, I will vote for it."

At this point Mr. Allen interrupted Mr. Morgan to disclaim any intention of making a declaration of war against

Spain. He expressed the opinion that his amendment could, in no way, be construed into such a declaration.

"If we should put this amendment on the pending appropriation bill," re-plied Mr. Morgan, "Spain would be

fully justified in interpreting our mean

ing to be that we were offensively interfering in her affairs. However, I

do not believe any Senator has in mind

of any man to prepare such a de-

claration with proper and sufficient

"I will not, however, vote for any

proud people, and they believe their course is right. I do not wish to pro-

voke them to a declaration of war. I

have always believed and believe now

ated without involving the United

States in hostilities. I believe the

matter will be eventually submitted to

the arbitrament of the sword. The

whole world recognizes Spain's inability to conquer the Cubans, and sooner

or later we shall become, in my opin

ion, involved in the armed controversy.

The pending amendment is little else

than a declaration of war in disguise

so like men and not endeavor to con-

cloak. Those who are constantly seek-

ing to benefit the sacred cause of Cu-

ban liberty cannot accomplish their

purposes by such rash acts of legisla-

Mr. Morgan declared the Cubans had already fought and won their revolu-

tion, and nothing remained but for

them to continue their belligerent at-

titude until Spain should recognize the

gan's position that the adoption of this amendment would be a declaration of

conclusion that the recognition of belligerency rested with the executive. He

had reached this conclusion with re-

gret, but still he thought it correct. In

this view, Congress could do no more

than announce its opinion. True, this

opinion should receive some attention

at the hands of the executive, but the last administration had given no

weight to such an expression of opin-ion, and he (Teller) was convinced the

He had, he said, reached the

republic.
Mr. Teller did not accept Mr. Mor

tion as is this amendment.'

ceal ourselves behind so transparent

the war in Cuba could not be termin

grounds upon which to base it.

declaration of war in disguise.

"It would not overtax the ability

a declaration of war.

the question on an aye and no

23.- 8 , sire was to find whether Congress could WASHINGTON. Feb. While the Senate had under consideration the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today a sharp debate on the Cu- & fered as an amendment the reso-The debate became gention by the United States which cause for war. He expressed ted to the arbitrament of the war precipitated by rash acts of 🥞

into a war with Spain. Hoar of Masangry discussions of international afby the President of the United States.

thought the day not far distant

Allen's amendment was finally ruled the Nebraska Senator was laid on the for a committee of five Senators who shall go to Cuba and ascertain the precise situation on the island. Under

The resolution follows:

Whereas, It is the established doctrine of the United States that the Western Hemisphere shall be dedicated to a republican form of government, recognizing the political equality of human beings; and whereas, the principles of the Monroe doctrine or the doctrine of national self-preservation is as applicable in wresting any portion of this continent from the grasp of foreign countries as in preventing them from gaining additional territory; and whereas, the island of Cuba, by reason of its location and close proximity to the United States, should of right be dedicated to a republican form of government; and whereas, a republican form of government is and has been for nearly three years maintained in said island by force of arms; and whereas, it is alleged that 500,000 persons on said island have died of starvation by reason of having been concentrated by the Spanish authorities at various points without being afforded an opportunity to provide dood for themselves, while hundreds are daily dying; and whereas, the dictates of humanity require the intervention of the United States in such case; therefore be it

Resolved. That a select committee of

be it
Resolved, That a select committee of
five Senators shall be appointed whose
duty it shall be to forthwith make a
thorough investigation and inquire into
and report on the following subjects:
First—To what extent the work of concentrating the inhabitants of Cuba has
been carried on by the Spanish Government, and how many persons on said
island have in the last year died as a result of starvation or for lack of sufficient siand have in the last year died as a result of starvation or for lack of sufficient food and diseases incident thereto, and to what extent concentration is now being practiced there by Spanish authorities, and the condition of the people concentrated.

Second—Whother the condition of the people concentrated.

nd-Whether the concentrated Cuhave been adequately sheltered, ed and fed by the Spanish Govern-or by others, or have been per-d to obtain food and clothing for

themselves.

Third—What lawful steps, if any, are necessary and can be taken by the United States to bring the war in Cuba to a speedy termination on grounds alike honorable to Spain and Cuba, and which will result in the kingdom of Spain relinquishing its hold on the island and in the establishment of a republican form of government there.

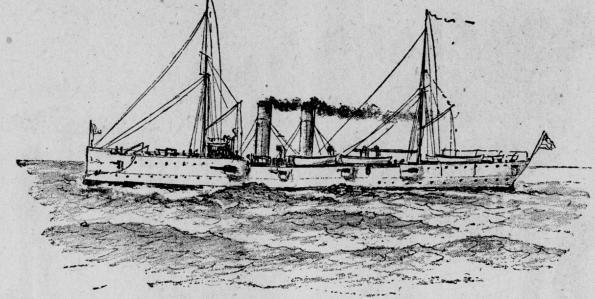
ernment there.
Fourth—To determine to what extent
Spanish barbarity and cruelty have, durso like men and not endeayor to coning the war now in progress in Cuba, been practiced toward the inhabitants of Cuba, and what can be lawfully done by the United States, if anything, to amelior-

the United States, if anything, to ameliorate the conditions.

To these ends and for these purposes said committee may sit at such times and places as they may see proper during the sessions of Congress and in vacation, and shall have the right to visit and take testimony in Cuba, if deemed proper to do so. All testimony taken shall be preserved, and the finding of said Senatorial committee, together with all testimony, shall be reduced to writing and reported to the Senate at as early a date as practicable.

Both the military academy and the diplomatic and consular appropriation bills were passed. Hansbrough at-tempted to secure action on the bill to regulate the laws of Alaska, but on ob-

jection from Tuner of Washington it went over. Respecting the belligerency amendment Allen thought a statement was due to the country. The amendment, he said, was practically a copy of two resolutions which had already passed the Senate. Referring to the unfavorable report presented on the amendment by the Foreign Relations Committee Mr. Allen said it was a confesact upon it. The truth was, he said. cuse under which it could continue national law, to interfere to the extent business and escape censure. His de- of compelling Spain to treat her sub-



STATES STEAMSHIP MONTGOMERY.

jects on our border in a humane manner. Neither such interference nor the declaration of belligerency would be an act unfriendly to Spain. Still, if the matter rested with him exclusively he would recognize the belligerence of the Cubans if he knew it would bring war to-morrow, for he was sure such intervention at such a time and in such a cause would secure for us in such a struggle the sympathy of all civilized

sire was to find whether Congress could in any way be induced, cajoled or kicked into putting the country in a dignified attitude on the Cuban question. voted for the belligerency resolution, Taking up the main issue involved, he said he had reliable information that no less than 33 per cent of the Cuban population, or 500,000 people, had perished within the past three years as a result of Spanish cruelty.

"And yet" said Allen "lest we the couched in precisely the same terms as this, which was adopted a year ago, and he had always been glad he had done so. He had always believed a mistake had been made in not recognizing the belligerent rights of the con-tending Cubans. A declaration of bel-"And yet," said Allen, "lest we, the Senate, a body of eighty-nine men, offend the House of Representatives, consisting of 357 men, a point of order is to be made against this amendment ligerency would not be an act of hos-

In conclusion, Mr. Foraker said: "I expect at no very distant day there will be an appropriate occasion for further remarks upon this question. I think remarks upon this question. I think the time is coming for action. When it comes the time for discussion will be here, and the problem may be here, and the problem may be appro-priately discussed."

Mr. Thurston said he had voted to accord belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents both times it had come before the Senate. "I have never ceased to regret," said he, "that the United States did not afford to the Cubans bel-ligerent rights at the time when the cruelties and barbarities of Weyler would have won for us the sympathy of the civilized world. Had we recognized the belligerency of those struggling people then, I believe that ere this they would have been in possession of the island, and we would be in

"I believe now that we are drifting into a war with Spain.

When the President delivered to us message he set time to running, and that time has ever since been running. Spain has not been able to quell the rebellion, and the possibility of peace is growing more and more remote. The time is coming, God knows how soon it will be here, when action in accordance with the President's less they can have the benefit of regumessage must be taken-when we shall lar treatment in the hospitals. As it either have to back down from our point, they are dying in the streets for either have to back down from our position or intervene in the Cuban affair, with the probability of war.

"There is enough being said all over the best official to the best off

this country concerning the inquiry now proceeding in Havana into the Maine catastrophe to involve us in war. Our people in the present delicate situation might well be at their altars praying for calmness and peace. I hope that the inquiry now proceeding in Havana will develop nothing that may involve us in hostilities, but while that inquiry is proceeding we in the Senate should maintain a mose circumspect attitude and be calm and cruet."

ple is rapidly increasing.

In the city of Matanzas alone there have been about 11,000 deaths during the past year, and the number is increasing daily. The death rate at present averages forty-six per day, as

Mr. Allen made an extended reply to the arguments advanced against his position. He maintained this was the first time the belligerency proposition had been presented to the Senate when had been presented to the Senate when there was any chance of its being effective. The House would be brought face to face with it, and it would be brought to a vote in that body. It could not be buried in a committee.

Mr. Hale, in charge of the bill, yielded to Mr. Hoar, who said he desired, in justice to himself and to those who believed with him to refute the charge.

lleved with him, to refute the charges of cowardice which had been hurled at those who differed from him by the Senator from Nebraska (Allen). He discussed the situation from the stand-point of an international lawyer, main-taining that the recognition of belligerency in ordinary circumstances was not a cause of war. It was not necessarily

an unfriendly act.

Mr. Hale made the point of order against the amendment that it was general legislation and had, under the rules, no place in the bill. The Vice-President sustained the point and Mr. Spanish are a great and powerful and

Mounting of Guns in Portland Harbor the Result of Recent Orders.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.-An Augusta (Me.) special to the Herald says: It is no doubt true that the Government is taking extra precautions to see that ily protected, but not much that is official can be learned from any of the authorities. The resuming of work in

the Governor will at once offer the guard service. Members of the National Guard of the State cannot be compelled to do duty outside the State, and at once it will be ascertained how many of the guards will be willing to enter the service of the United States. By many it is taken as significant that the surgeon general has been ordered to see that stores for his department are at once purchased, so as to be in

present would follow the example of the predecessor. In the matter of intervention, Mr. Teller said he never had the point of saying the that all the United States troops are that all the United States troops are being put into shape to be moved in-

### RUSHING WORK OF STARVATION ON WAR VESSELS

One Province of Cuba.

Death Rate in the City of Submarine Torpedo-Boat Now Matanzas Is Forty-Six a Day.

Laborers Have All Perished, and Men The McKee, Also a Battle-Ship Once Well-to-Do Are Now Begging for Food.

While the United States cruiser Montquire into the condition of the people of that province. Although the exact terms of the report are not known, it lutely without food and clothing within live in small huts of palm branches. These huts form three separate villages city. The other 11,000 unfortunates live in the streets of the city, and are absolutely without homes or shelter.

These 14,000 people are of the labor-

the best official sources, the number of deaths in the province of Matanzas from starvation is 59,000, and the number of starving people at present in the province is estimated at 98,000, out of a 1897, and the number of starving peo-

ple is rapidly increasing.

In the city of Matanzas alone there ent averages forty-six per day, as shown by the reports from the cemehis tery. The increase in the death rate is the due to the fact that the distress is no longer confined to members of the la-boring class, most of whom have already perished. It is now extended to the people who, before the war, were in moderately comfortable circumstances. Those now begging in the streets were, in large part, well-to-do people or children of the well-to-do. In addition, the citizens of the Matanzas themselves are beginning to suffer for the actual necessaries of life, having exhausted their resources in or-

der to supply the needs of the laboring classes who have been quartered upon them.
The citizens of Matanzas have an organized system of relief for the starving people, but it is entirely in-adequate and is daily becoming more

glaringly so, for the resources of those who were well-to-do are rapidly digeneral legislation and general legislation and general legislation and general legislation and mr. President sustained the point and Mr. Allen took an appeal from the ruling.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the appeal on the table and Mr. Allen demanded the ayes and noes. Mr. Hale's motion was carried—51 to 5—those voting against the motion being Messrs. Allen of Nebraska, Cannon of Utah, Heitfeld of Idaho, Mason of Illinois and Teller of Colorado.

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Is common the board the stations the stations the board the stations the stations the board the stations the stati 100 at a time. Consequently only about 900 of the destitute people receive food in a day.

It should be added that a large num-ber of the citizens of Matanzas have fed the starving in the streets in front of their own homes, but the citizens themselves are feeling the pinch of privation, and, unless assistance soon comes to them, they will be compelled the coast line of Maine can be speed- in self-protection to cease the work of charity in which they are now en-gaged and which is seemingly the only salvation for the starving thou-

the mounting of guns in Portland Harbor is not the carrying out of any old plan, as has been alleged, but is the result of recent orders.

The National Guard of the State will be kept in as good condition as possible, and if any call for troops is made

The only other public relief at Matanzas is that given to the sick children by the management of the Emergency Hospital, which is under the direction of the Volunteer Fire Department of Matanzas. There about eighty children are treated daily and are furnished with nourishment under the direction of the city physicians. starving men, women and children, who importuned them in the most heartrending manner for a little food, for the want of which they were slow-

Demand for Modern Rifles. WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Adjutant General Barrett of the California Na-tional Guard has wired to Congress-man de Vreis asking him to rush through Congress his resolution pro-viding for an exchange of old rifles for the new pattern.

#### Horrible Conditions in Columbian Iron Works Has Completed the Plunger.

Ready for Its Speed Trial.

Destroyer, Will Be Launched in Two Weeks.

#### Special Dispatch to The Call.

special to the Herald says: Work on a number of Government vessels is being completed at the Columbian Iron Works, where 500 to 600 men are kept busy. The submarine torpedo-boat Plunger has been completed and turned over to the engineers of the John P. Holland Company for steam trials, and

the torpedo-boat McKee will be launched in about two weeks. Work is progressing rapidly on the new tripleexpansion engine for the torpedo-boat Rodgers, which is to take the place of the one recently injured by the breaking of her crankshaft. The lengthening of the Holly, a side-wheeler, for the Government lighthouse service is also

In the event of an emergency requiring the rapid construction of vessels, the Columbian Iron Works can hold its own with any plant of its size in the country. Being asked as to the full capacity of the plant, the superintendent

"I believe we have room at the works "I believe we have room at the works for the construction at the same time of three battle ships and at least three smaller vessels. This would demand a working force of from 1000 to 1500 men, which we could readily supply. How soon a ship ordered at the outbreak of hostilities could be completed it would be difficult to say. Ordinarily we are delayed by the failure of the material to measure up to the specifications demanded by the Government. The slightest flaw in metal renders it unserviceable. Where speed is required, unserviceable. Where speed is required, machinery might be constructed concurrently at some of the shops in the interior and shipped to the yard where the shell lay. In the case of the Maine, if I remember correctly, this was done, certain portions of the ship being built by the Richmond Iron Company.

"I should say, however, that it would be necessary in almost any circumstances to allow a year and a half for completing a battle-ship. Smaller cruisers could be turned out in much less time. When we built the cruisers Detroit and Montgomery we were at it

Detroit and Montgomery we were at it for two years, and had a force varying from 800 to 900. Of course, we could have taken less time had necessity de-

### MORTARS ARE USELESS IN MODERN WARFARE.

Congressman Hepburn Opposes Appropriation for Their Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.-The conferees on the fortifications appropriation bill will not agree on their report for several days yet. Representative Hepburn of Iowa said to The Call correspondent to-day that he had no sympathy with the policy now prevailing in the management of the army in the matter of seacoast defenses.

"It is proposed," said he, "to spend many millions of dollars to cast and mount powerful mortars. Theorists of the best possible aim they cannot come within a half or a quarter of a mile of tice I can tell you a story of the Civil

war, which is a matter of history.

"I was under the command of General Pope in 1862 during the operations which resulted in the capture of Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River. For three weeks sixty-nine mortars were working day and night sending day. working day and night sending ex-plosive shells up into the air and over into the Confederate works, where more than 7000 men were assembled behind masked batteries. During the three weeks, with sixty mortars constantly at work, hundreds of tons of shells were thrown upon Island No. 10. Finally, when the rebel batteries were silenced, I was ordered out with the Second Iowa Cavalry on a reconnoissance. I found that Island No. 10 was adorated and I immediately moved in rection of the city physicians. These sance. I found that Island No. 10 was statements are the conclusions, facts and figures arrived at by a board of United States naval officers. When the officers landed they were constant-United States naval officers. When the officers landed they were constantly followed by clamoring crowds of 
starving men, women and children, 
who importuned them in the most 
heartrending manner for a little food, 
for the want of which they were slowly drive. and from them we learned our three weeks' bombardment had made many holes in the earth, but killed no one and injured no one except an old army mule, and that fool mule would not have been injured if he had not 'wandered far away from the old fireside.' "I am convinced," he added, "that every dollar spent for mortars for purposes of firing at vessels is a wasted dollar."

# THE NAVY NOW NEEDS MORE MEN

Probable That Congress Will Permit Further Enlistments.

There Will Be a Couple of New Battle-Ships Also as a Result of the Maine Disaster.

neasures were taken by the Navy De- where the navy desires men. condition of preparation for an emermittee in regard to navy appropria- provision for the construction of at tions, Secretary Long issued orders to- least two battle-ships will be made. to Hampton Roads, there to await the department that the cruiser Cin-Corps, directing him to have his ma- the departure of these ships from rines ready to move upon notice.

are the result of telegraphic advices this time. The Annapolis has gone to received this afternoon that the ves- Laguayra, where the Wilmington is sel was ready for sea. Secretary Long anchored, and the Brooklyn is en route told me the Terror would remain at to Laguayra, having left St. Thomas Hampton Roads for several days, when whether she would go to some northern port, possibly New York, or Key and officers on the active list on shore Herald, the Terror's movements depend upon the Vizcaya.

In accordance with orders issued several days ago, the northern division of the North Atlantic squadron is mobilizing at Key West. The department was informed by wire to-day that the Texas and the Nashville had left Galveston, Texas, the former for Tortugas and the latter for Key West; that the Marblehead had left New Orleans for Key West and that the Detroit left Mobile, Ala., for Key

Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron, may be compelled to temporarily relinquish active command tention of asking to be relieved. This officer has been suffering from malaria he asked the department for permission to proceed to Tampa, Fla., which was Upon reconsideration of the matter, Rear Admiral Sicard determined that he would stick to his post.

In his letter to Secretary Long this morning, Rear Admiral Sicard said that if the cruiser New York were ordered to leave Key West he feared that tal number of missing is 85 or 86, a five have died in the hospital. Of five have died in the hospital. and he asked the department to au- missing many doubtless were blown to thorize him to remain at Key West until his condition improved.

This request will be granted by the Secretary. It is recognized by the department that Rear Admiral Sicard is not in the best of health, and a request from him to be relieved would undoubtedly be complied with.

Secretary Long, however, has no present intention of summarily detaching Rear Admiral Sicard. It is generally believed in naval circles, however, that Rear Admiral Sicard will have to take a rest in order to rid his system of malaria, and there is considerable gossip as to the officer who will be selected as his successor.

The department has every confidence in Captain W. T. Sampson, who commands the Iowa, and who has been outfits are being made special featemporarily assigned to duty as president of the court of inquiry investigating the Maine disaster, as shown by its recent decision to place not to be purchasing anything, for him in command of the squadron in case it becomes necessary to relieve Rear Admiral Sicard.

Commodore W. S. Schley is understood to have advised the department of his desire to go to sea, and that he an object of no small degree of would be glad to take command of the wonder. Last Thursday, while stand-North Atlantic Squadron. Commodore | ing in a Market-street store, he a year ago, when he commanded the suddenly seemed to recover himself flagship New York, and he is therefore from thought, and an attendant thoroughly familiar with the evolutions the army expect to shoot great big of the squadron and ships composing shells up into the air and drop them it. Captain Sampson will be promoted serve him in any way. The stranger on the decks of hostile vessels. With to flag rank during the summer, when raised his eyes to those of the saleshe will necessarily have to be detached he will necessarily have to be detached from the command of the Iowa and man, and the moment he met the the moving war vessels of any modern given flag officer's duty. It is gener-inquiring glance of that gentleman ally believed that he will be Rear Adhe fell prope to the floor. He was miral Sicard's successor.

I understand that Colonel Charles Heywood, commandant of the Marine taken to the Hudson Medical In-Corps, has received orders from the Navy Department, directing him have the men under his command at Washington Barracks and other points Washington Barracks and other points ready to move at an instant's notice. ous debility. A trifling stimulant It is probable the men will be ordered was administered and the patient to duty on some of the ships of the North Atlantic squadron.

As a result of his conference with Secretary Long and other officials of at least two battle-ships to the navy, one to replace the Maine and the other he is now already almost well. The in accordance with recommendations condition was made by Secretary Long in his annual

Chairman Boutelle learned several explains, by those things regarding the precautionary steps taken by the department, and left the building with the wishes of the are prone to in officials fresh in his memory that his committee and the House be liberal

with the navy. The crowning need of the service, it

special to the Herald says: Additional mits the enlistment of 800 more boys sideration of this matter the committee will authorize the enlistment of a gency. Besides conferring with Chair- couple of thousand men and that when man Boutelle of the House Naval Com- the increase feature is passed upon

It was officially admitted to-day at cinnati and the gunboat Castine, comprising the South Atlantic squadron, Para was February 18, so that they should be near their destination by

The Navy Department is in receipt of applications from retired officers As stated this morning in the duty asking for assignment to ships. The department has also received cablegrams from officers abroad asking if there is any need for their services in the United States

#### **VULTURES FEAST UPON** BODIES OF THE DEAD.

of clothing has been taken from the wreck, and, after it has been disinfected, it will be given to the reconcentrados. The bodies of the missing officers. Lieutenant Jenkins and Assistant En-gineer Merritt, have not been recov-The divers reached the former's room, but it was found that his body was not there.

Thus far the sharks have given no trouble, but the vultures have left scarcely anything but the skeletons of three men who were entangled in de-bris very near the surface of the water. The bodies were not noticed by any until the foul birds had completed their ghastly work. From the hand of one Chaplain Chidwick removed a deeply chased gold ring for purposes of identification.

Chaplain Chidwick says that the toatoms, no portions of their bodies being recoverable, and there exists much doubt that any considerable number of those whose remains are now being re moved will be identified.



One of the most extraordices of the year was that of a stranger visiting the city last

week who was much in evidence around the stores where Klondike tures. He was of a very quiet and yet nervous disposition. He seemed he spoke to no one. With his eyes fastened to the goods, or else gloomily turned to the floor, he was asked him pointedly if he could he fell prone to the floor. He was assisted to rise and immediately to stitute, where it was discovered that it was simply a case of severe nervmade the very extraordinary statement that he could no longer look the department, Mr. Boutelle was impressed with the desirability of adding ment was at once given him, and

brought on, he follies which men early youth.

/ Simple and Very Plain. Yet There Are Those Who Do No t Know

The crowning need of the service, it is admitted by officials, is more men with which the monitor Miantonomoh and cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia can be placed in commission. The bia can be placed in commission. The navy appropriation bill as so far the Hudson Medical Institute is at the junction of Stockton, Market and Ellis sts. Circulars and testimonials telling all about "Hudyan" are sent free to every one asking. If you suffer from any sort of blood taint, ask for free "30-day blood cure" circulars. That is quite as effectual in cases of blood poisoning as is "Hudyan" in all instances of lack of manifess.