

IT'S UP TO CUBA

Nothing to Do But Take the Amendment Straight

NO GETTING ROUND IT

Secretary Root Sends Instructions to General Wood, and He Will Explain the Situation to the Convention

Washington, June 1.—An authoritative statement was made this afternoon to the effect that this government will make no formal statement to the Cuban convention in regard to the rejection of their action in adopting a plan of relations. This does not mean that the convention will not be officially informed of the administration's views of the matter, but merely that no formal document will be laid before the convention from the President. This conclusion was reached at a conference between the President and Secretary Root this afternoon.

The paper drawn by Secretary Root last night was mailed to General Wood this afternoon, however, and will form the basis of a statement to the convention by General Wood. The substance of this paper was called to him this morning, but without special instructions, and was followed later by a personal letter giving detailed instructions in regard to the matter, and accompanied by a formal letter of about 2,000 words setting forth the official views of the administration on the question of the convention's action in adopting the Platt amendment with a series of interpretation clauses which do not meet with the approval of the United States government.

It is also learned that the action of the cabinet yesterday merely endorsed the views held by Secretary Root as already expressed to General Wood by cable. Immediately on receipt from General Wood of the substance of the convention's plan of relations the Secretary of War says that it would not meet with the approval of the President and so informed General Wood last Monday by letter and cable. As soon as the President returned the Secretary of War laid before him the correspondence with General Wood, and this was laid before the cabinet at its meeting yesterday, with the result that it unanimously approved of Secretary Root's course and he was authorized to draw up a more detailed and complete letter to General Wood for his guidance in dealing further with the convention.

The reason why the President cannot lay before the convention any formal document which might be designated as a reply is that nothing has been received by him from the convention to which to make any response. It is therefore necessary to carry on communications through General Wood who will inform the convention of the views laid by the President on the convention's action in misinterpreting the Platt amendment. In doing this General Wood will send to the convention a statement based on that prepared by Secretary Root. It will not be presented, however, as a state paper, but merely as a statement by General Wood of the President's disapproval of the plan of relations adopted by the convention.

It is certain that General Wood will follow Secretary Root's letter in every particular. This points out clearly and definitely why the United States government cannot accept as satisfactory the plan of the convention. It is held that this government cannot receive the Platt amendment as an adoption of the interpretation placed on the amendment by Cuba is not satisfactory. Secretary Root proceeds to discuss the reasons for arriving at this conclusion and calls attention to the Cuban interpretation of the sanitation clause of the amendment. He shows that in this instance the meaning of the clause is changed while it is difficult to understand the interpretation placed on some of the other clauses. It is indicated strongly to the convention that the Platt amendment must stand by itself, as this government will not agree to any amendments or additions to it.

The other features of the Platt amendment and their interpretation by the Cubans discussed by Secretary Root relate to the question of intervention and coaling stations. In regard to intervention the reply does not hold that the Platt amendment clause is altered by the interpretation, but it is indicated that the interpretation is not satisfactory.

A cablegram has been sent to General Wood for information as to when the confidential letter, resembable, and a long confidential letter has been written to him by Secretary Root in which he freely discusses the whole subject of Cuban relations and the action of the convention in the attaching of the Platt amendment a series of interpretation clauses. Secretary Root remarks that his explanations to the commission were intended for their information and guidance and not with any idea that they were to form a basis for the adoption

of clauses of interpretation. Secretary Root also holds that they were not official and could not be said to represent officially the views of the United States government, as these views were clearly expressed by Congress in the Platt amendment itself and could not be altered by the President or any one else. This is one of the points upon which the plan of relations is rejected. General Wood clearly stated to the commission that neither he nor the President had any authority to change the Platt amendment. The Cuban convention, in its interpretation, made alterations and changes in the meaning of the amendment which the President had no authority to make, and is prohibited from accepting for the reason that they are not in accord with the amendment as passed by Congress.

It was announced at the War Department this morning that the letter to General Wood would be made public tomorrow, but it has now been decided to withhold its contents from the public until General Wood has laid before the convention a statement of the position of this government. Even then it is very probable that it will not be made public here, before the convention acts upon it.

HASTY ACTION

In Havana They Say the President Was Too Fast

Havana, June 1.—The question of the Platt amendment and the action of the United States in refusing to accept the interpretation made by the constitutional convention continues to be much discussed. The discussion says the first thing that strikes them is the haste with which the American administration is proceeding, as it had not even received the official resolution of the convention. The discussion says also that Secretary of War Root and General Wood knew the text of the report before the commission voted it, and could have avoided any hitch, inasmuch as those who voted for the report were ready to make any sacrifice in order to have the question definitely settled. The paper says there seems to be bad faith on the part of the American administration.

The Rapiro de La Marinas asks whether the reason for the objection to the report is that it really modifies the Platt amendment or whether the United States want to reconsider the whole question and annex the island.

The Lucha says it hopes the members of the constitutional convention will at last understand that the Platt amendment was not passed by Congress for the convention to amend, but to reject or accept.

One of the radical delegates asks, if only Congress and the Supreme Court decide the meaning of the law, why did Secretary Root interpret it to the commission that went to Washington.

ULTIMATUM TO STRIKERS

Given Until Monday to Decide What they Will Do

Washington, June 1.—The first general order issued to the striking machinists of the Southern Railway was promulgated today by Vice-President Gannett. It is an ultimatum to the strikers, and states that all shop men who fail to report for duty at the regular hour Monday morning will be considered to have quit and will be paid off at once and their places filled. The number of men on strike has increased somewhat since yesterday. Mr. Gannett estimates that between five and six hundred men are now out. He says, however, that the rolling stock of the road is in excellent condition and that the shops of the company might remain closed for thirty days without the least inconvenience. Mr. Gannett has entire control of the situation for the company, and says he has no more idea of yielding to the men than he had when the demand was first made.

MILLIONS FOR A COTTON MILL

Winston-Salem, N. C., June 1.—Special.—A company with a capital stock of \$22,225,000 has just been organized to build the Washington Cotton Mill at Carolee, on New river, Gattson county, Virginia. It will be one of the largest plants of the kind in the South. The directors are J. W. Hanes, Clement Manly, F. H. Fries of Winston-Salem, R. H. Hicks of Rocky Mount, W. C. Ruffin of Mayoden, G. W. Maslin of East Orange, N. J., Officers—President, F. H. Fries; vice-president, P. H. Hanes; secretary and treasurer, W. C. Ruffin. It will require a year to complete the mill, which will have forty thousand spindles and eleven hundred looms. The mill site consists of eight hundred acres of land. The company owns six thousand horse-power on New river.

STUDENTS SHOW CONTEMPT FOR ROYALTY

Sydney, N. S. W., June 1.—While the degree of LL. D. was being conferred on the Duke of Cornwall and York by the University today the students who filled the hall had an uproarious time. They delivered mock sermons, sang topical songs and mimicked royal presentations before the ceremony began. During the conferring of the degree not a word could be heard, as the students sang "John Brown's Body." "He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and other popular songs. The young men were very unruly, and the din and chaff are indescribable. The Duchess of Cornwall and York, Countess Hopetoun, wife of the governor of the Australian commonwealth, and Lady Mary Lyon were present.

SLENDER THREAD

Mrs McKinley's Life Hangs by a Frail Support

BADLY BROKEN DOWN

Bulletins Give But Faint Promise of Recovery—Three Physicians in Almost Constant Attendance

Washington, June 1.—Mrs. McKinley's condition remains unchanged. This morning the physicians issued a bulletin containing a grain of hope to the effect that she seemed to be improving slightly, but those around her cannot disguise the fact that she is a very sick woman, and has but a slim chance for life.

Her vitality, which has been called upon to withstand so many attacks, has been practically exhausted, and with no reserve force remaining, she will almost certainly succumb if she suffers another relapse. Her malady is such that the recurrence of the attacks may be expected at any moment. In the meantime the three physicians attending her are almost constantly on watch. Dr. Rixey calls five or six times a day, and Drs. Sternberg and Johnston visit her in the forenoon and evening for consultation. Dr. Sternberg is the surgeon-general of the army and Dr. Johnston is a physician of more than local fame in the treatment of general diseases.

President McKinley spends several hours a day at his wife's bedside. During the remainder of the twenty-four hours she is constantly attended by one of her nurses and the trained nurse, who has been employed since Mrs. McKinley broke down in California.

The bulletin issued today is encouraging, but in official circles and in fact throughout Washington it fears are entertained that the first lady of the land will not live long. The recovery from the recent illness is so slow that it is thought her strength will not enable her to pull through.

The three physicians were only in consultation a short time, and at 11 o'clock, after their departure, Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following:

"Mrs. McKinley's doctors report that she rested well during the night, and that her condition is somewhat more favorable this morning."

The President appeared to be encouraged over the improvement, and this morning took a stroll in company with General Gillespie, chief of engineers.

To many this bulletin was not so encouraging. Yesterday the announcement was made that the President's wife was not out of danger, and the statement that she is somewhat improved does not mean much. The President finds some comfort in the words, but to others the bulletin has little significance.

There were many inquiries at the White House today regarding Mrs. McKinley's condition. The gloomy character of the bulletins issued yesterday has revived the alarm felt when she was so low in San Francisco, and many telegrams have been received asking about the state of her health.

Several of the ladies of the cabinet called this morning to make personal inquiries. They were slightly relieved to learn that she had a fairly comfortable night. The general public is showing much consideration for the President, and there is no disposition to intrude upon him during the trial and strain he is undergoing.

It was stated at the White House at 9:30 p. m. that Mrs. McKinley had greatly improved since morning, and her physicians consider her as in no immediate danger.

NOT CITIZENS

Filipinos Are Only Entitled to Paternal Protection

Washington, June 1.—The State Department has directed Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador at London, to issue cedulas defining the residence of the Filipinos who applied to him for passports. As passports are issued only to citizens of the United States, Mr. Choate declined to issue the request of the applicants pending instructions from the department. It was explained at the department that the cedula issued to each of the Filipinos would certify that he was "a resident of the Philippine Islands, entitled to the protection of the United States."

The cedula is not a passport in the strict sense of the term, but has practically the value of a passport. The question of whether passports or cedulas would be issued was decided some time ago on an application from a Porto Rican for a passport. Porto Ricans are now supplied with cedulas, defining residence. The rule applies also to Cubans for the period of the American occupation, and to natives of Hawaii, Hawaii, American-Samoa and Guam who are not citizens of the United States.

Alabama's Difficult Problem

Washington, June 1.—Representative Bankhead, of Alabama, who was at the constitutional convention for a few days, says that there is no doubt that the constitution of Alabama will be completely strangled as to "regulate" affairs in the State, but thinks it very doubtful how the desired end will be reached. "It is a difficult question to handle," he said this morning, "but some of the best men of the State are in the con-

vention which is a thoroughly representative body. I am confident that wisdom will characterize their course and that they will solve the problem satisfactorily. It may be some little time before a form is definitely decided on, but there is no doubt about proper restrictions or qualifications for suffrage being provided."

COINAGE DURING MAY

Washington, June 1.—The coinage executed at the United States mints during the month of May according to a statement issued by the bureau of the mint, consisted of 191,000 double eagles, \$3,820,000; 420,000 eagles, \$4,200,000; 203,000 half eagles, \$1,015,000. Total gold coinage \$72,000 pieces valued at \$9,325,000.

The silver coinage consisted of 2,534,000 standard dollars, \$14,000 half dollars, 1,324,000 quarter dollars, 1,400,000 dimes. Total silver coinage 5,812,000 pieces valued at \$3,206,000.

There were also coined 1,743,882 five cent nickels and 6,023,000 one cent bronze pieces. Total coinage for May \$15,531,082, pieces valued at \$12,738,424.10.

RECALL OF WALTERSEE

It Is in Consequence of China Agreeing to Indemnity

Washington, June 1.—Special Commissioner Rockhill sent a telegram to the State Department today from Peking in which he expressed the opinion that the recall of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee from China was in consequence of the acceptance by the Chinese government of the demand of the representatives of a majority of the powers for the payment of 450,000,000 taels of indemnity. Mr. Rockhill said also that the German force in China was being reduced to one brigade, the forces of other countries likewise being cut down. In another dispatch Mr. Rockhill said that the German brigade to remain in China would consist of four thousand men.

In view of the fact that the American force is to be reduced to a legion guard of two companies of infantry under a major this government will take no part in the discussion of Germany's suggestion that the commander of each of the foreign military contingents exercise the duties of commander-in-chief of the allies in turn. The small American force will be independent of foreign commanders and will represent the United States and the major command.

Mr. Conger, United States minister to China, who is now in this country, has informed the State Department that he will sail to resume his duties at Peking about July 7, the date on which his leave expires. This disposes of the reports that Mr. Conger would not return to China.

EVERYBODY HAPPY

Italians Standing on Their Heads About the Girl Baby

Rome, June 1.—A thousand carrier pigeons were released at the Quirinal at midday to convey the tidings of the birth of the princess to all parts of the country that were inaccessible by telephone.

The announcement of the birth of the royal infant in the chamber of deputies was greeted with applause. It was unanimously resolved that the members should go to the palace in a body to congratulate King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena on the event. The sitting was adjourned in honor of the occasion.

The king this evening granted amnesty to a number of prisoners who had been condemned for political, press and other offences.

Sampson on the Medals

Washington, June 1.—In its report to the Secretary of the Navy on the character of the medal to be awarded to naval and marine officers and enlisted men who were in the West Indian naval campaign of the Spanish-American war, the board of awards has recommended that the medal bear a profile likeness of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, commander of the United States naval force in the North Atlantic station in the war. This recommendation will unquestionably be adopted by the Secretary of the Navy. The board, in thus honoring Admiral Sampson, followed the precedent set by the Manila Bay medals issued by the War Department in directing that the likeness of Admiral Dewey. The board's report will be laid before Secretary Long when he returns to Washington from Colorado. He will be here probably next week.

West Point Examinations

West Point, June 1.—The annual examination of the corps of cadets began this morning and will continue from day to day until completed, which will take all of next week. Among the older army officers who have registered at headquarters are General Wesley Merritt, who was superintendent of the military academy from 1885 to 1889, General Daniel Sickles of New York, and General John W. Clous, of the judge advocate general's department. General Schofield arrived this afternoon and a salute was fired in his honor. Today the second class was examined in drill regulations, the third class in Spanish and the fourth in mathematics. The examinations are public.

SLIPPERY BOERS

Lord Kitchener Finds Himself Outwitted Again

ROUBLES OF MILNER

Enemies in His Rear Extolling Cecil Rhodes as the Strong Man the Country Wants—His Administration Attacked

London, June 1.—The sum of the latest South African operations is that the Boers have avoided British strategy. Lord Kitchener had planned to force them to winter in the northern Transvaal and fight there, or at least to hold them until after the South African winter, when the bushveldt is most unhealthy for whites, when it was calculated that they would then come south and surrender. Certain groups in the Pietersburg district are already entering the British lines and laying down their arms, but the great majority of the fighting Boers evaded the position, slip into sections of from thirty to fifty and escaped to the south through the meshes of the British dragnet, reassembling in the midlands district of Cape Colony, where, instead of the north Transvaal, Lord Kitchener may have to direct his winter campaign.

General Delarey is unlikely to seek to operate there, as the Boer leaders have consistently chosen areas they know best. But such a severe attack as that delivered by General Delarey at Blakfontein last Wednesday, besides reviving the panicky temper of the scattered British columns which are moving without local knowledge of the country, will prevent Lord Kitchener from transferring enough men to eject the Boers from Cape Colony.

This impassiveness may continue for months. The Boers are crippled through lack of supplies and the British are handicapped through having to devote five-sixths of their army to guard their stores and their lines of communication. This situation has provoked the weary civilian population of South Africa to cry out against British methods, and the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette has sent a letter to his paper saying that the British commander-in-chief is now known as "Kitchener of Cape Colony."

Concurrently the newspapers controlled by Cecil Rhodes have started a joint agitation that he is the strong man the country wants. This agitation is being conducted through having to devote five-sixths of their army to guard their stores and their lines of communication. This situation has provoked the weary civilian population of South Africa to cry out against British methods, and the correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette has sent a letter to his paper saying that the British commander-in-chief is now known as "Kitchener of Cape Colony."

Such outspoken language as this, which is echoed and re-echoed throughout England today, means the beginning of a campaign of reform, regeneration and rejuvenation which behooves America to take note of. It means that an awakening has come to this country and that the opportunity now available to its rivals will be curtailed. A hard struggle must come first, for the ignorance and folly which dominate trade union councils are too firmly established to be easily eradicated. It will probably require a taste of bitter adversity to accomplish a radical reformation, but there will no longer be blindness to the real facts of the situation.

ANOTHER CHAPTER IN COMMISSARY FRAUDS

Manila, June 1.—Interest in the commissary frauds was renewed today when Harold M. Pitt, manager for Evans & Co., government contractors, was arrested on the charge of having received stolen goods and having purchased public property which the military commissary officers had no authority to dispose of. Mr. Pitt is also accused of receiving public property from the officers of the commissary department as a pledge for loans of money.

This charge is related to the fifty cases of bacon taken from the government stores, for the stealing of which Captain Barrows and Lieutenant Boyer were recently convicted by a military court. The convicted officers appeared in court today to act as witnesses, but the case was adjourned until Monday.

TREASURY BALANCE

Ten Millions Surplus Gained in the Month of May

Washington, June 1.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures, issued today, shows that during the month of May the total receipts were \$32,625,440, and the expenditures \$42,136,560, leaving a surplus for the month of \$10,492,880, and making a surplus for the eleven months of the fiscal year of \$58,987,135.

The receipts for May are given as follows: Customs, \$21,021,928, increase as compared with May, 1900, about \$3,425,000; internal revenue, \$27,068,702, increase \$3,897,000; miscellaneous, \$3,536,808, increase \$40,000.

The disbursements on account of the War Department were \$9,897,555, an increase of \$4,200,000 over the same month

of last year; on account of the Navy Department, \$5,050,508, an increase of \$100,000.

The total receipts for the eleven months of the fiscal year have been \$355,514,401, and the expenditures \$476,922,291. For the same period of the last fiscal year the receipts were \$517,553,115 and the expenditures \$454,418,498.

Admitted to Windsor Castle

London, June 1.—The representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce, who are the guests of the London Chamber of Commerce, were this afternoon granted the rare privilege of visiting Windsor Castle while the court is residing there.

This privilege was conceded by King Edward, who also intimated that he would be pleased to see the representatives of the New York Chamber of Commerce during their visit to England.

Lord Brassey, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, accompanied the American delegates. These included all who have arrived in London up to the present time, except Andrew Carnegie, who was detained in Scotland.

ENGLAND ALARMED

Startling Revelation of American Trade Supremacy

London, June 1.—Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, has completed the routing of Great Britain. His letter to Sir Alfred Hickman printed today, telling the nation that American manufactures are better and cheaper than British and why they are so, like a whip of scorpions applied to the back of British pride. Instead of resenting his blows the country at large is ruefully acknowledging the justice of the castigation. Early excuses, explanations, denials and recriminations are all abandoned by the public commentators, and everywhere it is conceded, from the Times to the smallest halfpenny journal, that Great Britain no longer leads the world as an industrial and manufacturing nation.

Lord George Hamilton's bold, brutal frankness is initiated at last by a press which until now has not dared to tell the truth about the causes of this national disgrace. An attack is made today, openly and valiantly against an evil which is so powerful that no organ of public opinion has dared to assail it. Few would have believed some months ago that the editorial columns of the leading London newspapers would today be filled with such declarations as "we affirm our conviction that to the ignorance and tyranny of trades unions the decline of our manufacturing supremacy is primarily due," and "we have no hesitation in saying that methods employed by trades unionists today are thoroughly unscrupulous and dishonest."

Such outspoken language as this, which is echoed and re-echoed throughout England today, means the beginning of a campaign of reform, regeneration and rejuvenation which behooves America to take note of. It means that an awakening has come to this country and that the opportunity now available to its rivals will be curtailed. A hard struggle must come first, for the ignorance and folly which dominate trade union councils are too firmly established to be easily eradicated. It will probably require a taste of bitter adversity to accomplish a radical reformation, but there will no longer be blindness to the real facts of the situation.

This sudden realization of danger and the way to escape from it, which has come to the people is of the greatest importance to American commercial interests. The immense advantage possessed by American manufacturers over those of Great Britain in competing for the world's trade exists today and will exist tomorrow, and then it will disappear in great part. He under-rates the stamina and resources of the British people who assumes that they will fall under the spur of adversity to adapt themselves to new conditions and abandon the fatal follies which have crippled them. The present handicap will be removed and the trade which the Americans must have almost for the asking, must be struggled for.

The opportunities for American trade in Great Britain have been freely discussed in these dispatches during the past winter. Consideration of the subject has been discontinued at present largely because it is the universal complaint of American agents here that they cannot obtain deliveries of goods actually ordered from home manufacturers, and it is useless to point out the facilities of trade under such circumstances. It is important to make clear that they are losing peculiarly valuable opportunities which will never return by failing to make the fullest response to foreign demands. The agents complain that the home houses fail to realize this and give a natural preference to the home markets, whereas the wisest policy at the present moment is the reverse of this.

Interest Not Paid

Washington, June 1.—The interest due today on the bonds of the Washington Traction and Electric Company was not paid. A committee is now preparing a plan of reorganization. It is said that bondholders will receive 55 per cent of the new issue and 55 per cent in preferred stock.

A Laughing Matter

Paris, June 1.—Prof. Frelisnais, the astronomer of the Paris Observatory, ridicules the report that Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard Observatory has discovered snow in the moon.

TAKEN BY STORM

A San Francisco Gin Mill Wrecked by Soldiers

MADE THINGS WARM

Men Excited by a Report that Two of Their Comrades Had Been Killed—Dispersed with Difficulty

San Francisco, Cal., June 1.—Soldiers to the number of five or six hundred indulged in a riot last night and wrecked one of the many drinking places just outside the Presidio reservation. There are many conflicting stories as to the origin of the trouble. The soldiers of the Forty-sixth Volunteer Infantry were mustered out of the service yesterday and the men given their discharges and pay. Most of the men had several hundred dollars coming to them, and they did considerable drinking in the Presidio resort.

A man by the name of Morgan, of the Forty-sixth, was found morozan in the front of Mrs. Powers' saloon. Two of Morgan's companions took him to camp for treatment. The doctor pronounced it a case where drugs had been administered.

The news spread rapidly about the camp, and soon there were a dozen or more men running to Mrs. Powers' saloon. They demanded reparation for the dragging of their comrade, but any knowledge of the affair was denied. Two or three men lounging about the place sided in with the woman and ordered the soldiers from the premises. They went back for reinforcements and spread the report that two of their companions had been killed in this saloon.

A mob, made up of members of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth regiments, then rushed pell-mell through the Presidio gates to the saloon, which they entirely wrecked.

The place caught fire from the overturned lamps. One of the bar-tenders was severely beaten and out. There were threats to lynch him, when a squadron of cavalry and provost guard of sixty men from the Forty-fifth arrived and rescued him.

The efforts of the cavalry and guard to disperse the crowd were futile until the fire department turned the hose upon them. This and the entire guard of the post helped to restore order. A careful investigation of the report that some of the soldiers had died from drugged liquor proved that this was not the case. Morgan of the Forty-sixth regiment was the only man whom it is thought might have been the victim of a drug.

NEW CANAL TREATY

Hay and Pauncefote Trying to Reconcile Differences

Washington, June 1.—Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, and Secretary Hay had a long conference today for the perfection of a second isthmian canal treaty. It was admitted, after the conference, that some of the soldiers had died from drugged liquor proved that this was not the case. Morgan of the Forty-sixth regiment was the only man whom it is thought might have been the victim of a drug.

Tuan Fomenting Rebellion

Peking, June 1.—Prince Tuan, with one of his relatives, a leading Mongol prince, is said to be fomenting an insurrection in western Mongolia, and the French missionaries there are momentarily expecting an attack. The report under Tuan is defiant and it is expected that court also fears an attack by the rebels.

Railroad Machinists Strike

Buffalo, June 1.—Four hundred machinists and fifty helpers, employed on the New York Central Railroad, struck at 9:30 o'clock because the railroad refused to grant a ten per cent increase in salary, a demand for which was made last Sunday.