THE GASTONIA GAZETTE.

Devoted to the Protection of Home and the Interests of th County

Vol. XIX.

W. F. MARSHALL,

Gastonia, N. C., April 16, 1898.

Coul in Advance.

No 15 .-- EXTRA.

M'KINLEY SENDS IN HIS CUBAN MESSAGE

President Asks Permission of Congress to Use Force In Restoring Peace.

SAYS TIME IS AT HAND TO END THE STRUGGLE

He Wants Discretionary Powers Vested In Him-Reviews Trouble and Argues Against Rerognition—Catastrophe to Maine Cited as Proof That Spain Can't Guard Interests of This Country.

MESSAGE IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, April 12.-The president's mossage was sent to mu-

gress at noon along with consular reparts. The information that Spain bas proclaimed a cessution of hostilities on the island did not have the effect of materially changing the president's message as originally prepared, except that it furnished important evidence in support of his contention that discretionary power in some measure should be given to the president in the use of force to compel peace.

In his message the president strongly opposes recognition of belligerency as inexpedient. He also opposes the recognition of the independence of Cuba at this time, but favors the granting of authority for such use of armed forces of the United States as he may deem mecessary to put an end to heatilities and to secure a stuble government in Cuba. He also asks for an appropriation to be used for the relief of such of the people as are still in need.

The message shows that Spain herself first suggested to this government the desirability of an armistic and signified in advance her assout and asked that the United States uso its good offices to secure a like assent from the insurgents. This request was donied.

The Maine incident figures onte prominently in the message and the president argues that the wreck of our battleship in Havana barbor shows conclusively that Spain is not able to guarantee to the United States and the other nations that scenrity to their vessels which they have a right to demand. The message shows, however, that Spain, so far as can be done.

without specific action by the crates, has disavowed any connection with the wrocking of the Maine and has expressed her deep regret and sarrow that the appalling disaster should have ouchrrod in a port within hor jurisdiction.

The only feature of the message which it is thought will encounter any serious opposition in congress, is that giving the president a measure of discretionary authority in the use of force. It is bolieved, however, a majority of the committees of the two houses, to which the message was referred, will support the president's view, and the opinion is gnining ground in administration circles that a more conscruative sentiment has been developed than seemed probable a week ago, and the expectation is that when put to the test of a vote, the esident's roce.mmondations will recoive the support of a majority of both houses of congress.

MESSAGE IN FULL.

WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The president today sent the following measage to the United States compress:

Obedient to that precept of the consti-tution which commands the president to give from time to time to the con-gress information of the state of union gress information of the state of unio tion such measures as he shall indge necessary and expedient, it becomes my necessary and expedient, it becomes my duty now to address your body with re-gard to the grave crisis that has arisen in the relations of the United States to Spain by reason of the warfare that for more than three years has raged in the neighboring island of Cuba. I do so because of the intimate connection of the Cuban question with the state of our own union and the grave relation to the course which it is now incumbent to the course which it is now incumbent upon the nation to adopt must needs bear to the traditional policy of our gov-ernment if it is to accord with the pre-cepts laid down by the founders of the republic and religiously observed by succeeding administrations to the pres-

cessor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a poriod of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and extense in a considerable. period the United States to great effort and expense in according its neutrality laws, caused chermons losses to Ameri-can trade and commerce, caused circu-lation, annoyance and disturbance among our citizens and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous and uncivilized prac-tices of warfare shooked the sensibilities and offended the hymnus exercisists of and offended the humans sympathies of

Review of the Revolt.

Since the process revolution began in February, 1805, this country has seen the fertile domain at our threshold ravthe fertile domain at our threshold rav-aged by fire and aword in the course of a straggle mequalled in the history of the island and rarely parelleled as to the number of combinants and the distersion of the contest by any revoluent people, striving to be free, have been opposed by the power of the sover-eign state. Our people have beheld a non prosperous community reduced to emparative want, its incrative commerro virtually puralyzed, its excep-tional productiveness diminished, its gelds laid waste, its mills in ruins and its people perishing by tens of thou-saids from hunger and destitution.

We have found ourselves constrained, in the observance of that strict nantrality which our laws sujoins what the law of nations commands, to police our

own waters and watch our own scaports to prevent any unlawful act in aid of the Cubans. Our trade has suffered, the capital invested by our citizens in Oubs has been largely lost, and the temper and forbearance of our people have been so sorely tried as to beget a perilous unrest among our own citizens, which has inevitably tound its expression from line to time in the mational legislature, so that is sees wholly external to our own bady inditio engross attention and shad in the way of that close devotion to denostic advancement fortion and stand in the why of that cless devotion to comeste advancement that becomes a self contained commonwealth whose primal maxim has been the avoidance of all foreign cutangle-

indeed aroused the numest concern on the part of this sovernment, as well during my preducessor's torm as in my

In April, 1890, the ovils from which In April, 1896, the cyils from which our country suffered through the Calian war became so one out that my predecessor made an effort to bring about a peace through the mediation of this government in any way that might tend to an honorable adjustment of the context between Spain and her revoited colony, on the basis of some effective scheme of self revenument for Calian under the flag and sovernment for Spain. It failed, through the reducal of the Spainsh government then in power to consider my form of mediation, or indeed of any plan of settlement which did not begin with the arrund submission of the insurgents to the mether country, and then only on such terms as Spain herself impin see fit to grant. The war contained unatasted. The resistance of the insurgents was in no wise diminished. wise diminished.

War of Extermination.

The efforts of Spain vers increased by the disputches of spain vere increased by the disputches of crosh lovies of Cuba and by the addition to the heavers of the strife of a new and inhuman phase happity unprecedented in the history of civilized Christian peoples. The policy of devastation and concentration innu gurated by the captain general Oct. 1, 1896, in the province of Pinar del Rio was thesees extended to containe all of

was theree extended to embanic all of the islands to which the power of the Spanish arms was able to reach by occupation or by military operation.

The peasantry, including the dwellers in the open agricultural interior, were driven into garrison towns or isolated places held by the troops. The razing movement in the provinces of all kinds were inaugurated. Fields were laid waste, dwellings unroofed and freed, mills destroyed and in short everything that could desolate the land and render it unfit for human habitation or suplaint was condemned by order of one of the centending parties and executed by all the powers at their disposal.

By the time the present administra-

By the time the present administra-tion took effect, a year age, a reconcen-tration—secolled—had been made effective over the bather part of the four central or western provinces. Santa Clara, Matanzas, Havama and Pinar del Clara, Matanzas, Havami and Pinar del Rio. The agricultural population, to the estimated number of 300,000 or mere, was herded within the towns and their immediate vicinity, deprived families of support, rendered destitute of shelter, left poorly that and exposed to the most unsanitary conditions. The scarcity of food increased with devastation of the population areas and the destruction and want became misery and starvation. Month by month the death rate increased in an alarming ratio.

The Mortality Great.

By March, 1997, according to conserve ative estimates from official Spanish sources, the mortality among the reconcentrades from starvation and the dis-cases thereto incident exceeded 50 per-centum of their total number. Practi-cal relief was accorded to the destitute. cal relief was accorded to the dostitute. The overburdened towns, already suffering from the general dearth, could give no aid. Socalled "zones of cultivation," astablished within the immediate area effective military control about the cities and fortified camps, would illuster as a remark for the sufproved illusory as a remedy for the suf-fering. The unfortunates, being for the most part women and children with most part women and children with aged and helpless men, enfeebled by discase and bunger, could not have tilled the soil, without tools, seed or shelter, for their own support or for the supply of the cities. Reconcentration, adopted awawelly as a war measure in order to cut off the resources of the insurgents, worked its predestined result. As I said in my message of hist December, it was not civilized warfare; it was extermination. The only peace it could beget was that of the wilderness and the grays.

Meunwhile the military situation in Meanwhile the military situation in the island had undergone a noticeable change. The extraordinary activity that characterized the second year of the war, when the insurgents invaded even the hitherto unharmed fields of Pinar del Rio and carried have and de-Finar del Rio and carried havoc and destruction up to the walls of the city of Havana itself, had relapsed into a dogged struggle in the central and eastern provinces. The Spanish arms regated a measure of control in Pinur del Rio and parts of Havana, but, under the existing conditions of the rural country, without improvement. try, without immediate improvement of their productive situation. Even thus try, without immediate improvement of their productive dituation. Even thus partially restricted the revolutionists held their own and their conquest and submission, put forward by Spain as the essential and sole basis of peace, seemed as far distant as at the outset.

In this state of affairs, my adminis-tration found itself confronted with the grave problem of its duty. My message of last December reviewed the situation and narrated the steps taken with a and narrated the steps taken with a view to relieving its acutement and opening the way to some form of honorable settlement. The assumination of the prime minister, Omovus, led to a change of government in Spain. The former administration, pledged to subjugation without convenient was placed to the honorable convenient. without concession, gave place to that of a more liberal party, committed long in advance to a policy of reform involving the wider principle of home rule in Caba and Porto Rico. The overtures of Caba and Porto Rico. The overtures of this government, to be through its new cavoy. General Woodford, and looking to an immediate and effective amelioration of the conditions of the island, although not accepted to the extent of admitted mediation in any shape, were muct by assurances that home rule, in an advanced phase, would be forthwith offered to Ouls, without waiting for the war to end, and that more humans methods should thenceforth prevail in the conduct of hestilities. Coincidentally with these declarations, the new the counter of heathities. Coincidentally with these declarations, the new government of Spain continued and completed the policy already begun by its predecessor, of testifying friendly regard for this nation by releasing American citizens hold under one charge on another commetted with the incurrection.

so that by the end of November not a single person entitled in any way to our national protection remained in a Span-

Aided by Americans.

Aided by Americans.

While those negotiatens were in progress, the increasing destitution of the unfortunate reconcentrates and the alarming mortality among them claimed carnest attention. The success which had attended the limited measure of relief extended to the suffering American citizens among them by the judicious expenditure, through the consular agencies, of the money appropriated expressly for their succer by the joint resolution approved May, M. 1897, prompted the humane extension of a similar scheme of aid to the great body of sufferers. A suggestion to this end was acquienced in by the Spanish authorities. On Dec. 24, last, I caused to be issued an appeal to the people, inviting contributions in money or in kind for the succer of the starving sufferers in Cuba, following this on Jan. 8 by a similar public amouncement of the formation of a central Cuban relief committee with headquarters in New York city, composed of three marginers reconstructions. formation of a central Cuban relief committee with headquarters in New York city, composed of three members representing the National Red Cross and the religious and business elements of the community. The efforts of that committee have been untiring and accomplished much good. Arrangements for free transportation to Havana Have greatly aided the charitable work. The president of the American Red Cross and the representatives of other contributory organizations have generously visited Cuba, and co-operated with the consul general and the local authorities to make effective distribution of the relief collected through the efforts of the central committee. central committee.

Nearly \$300,000 in mency and supplies and aiready reached the sufferers and more is forthcoming. The supplies are admitted duty free, and transportation to the interior has been arranged so that the relief, at first necessarily confined to Havana and the larger cities is now extended through most if not all the towns where suffering exists. Thousands of lives have already been saved. The necessity for a change in the condition of the reconcentrales is recognized by the Spanish government. Within a few days, the erders of General Weyler have been revoked, the reconcentrades are, it is said, to be permitted to return to their homes, and aided to return to their homes, and aided to return their self supporting pursuits of peace; public works have been ordered to give them employment and a sum of 8000,000 has been appropriated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such nature Nearly \$200,000 in money and supplies

priated for their relief.

The war in Cuba is of such nature that shert of subjugation or extermination a final military victory for either side seems impracticable. The alternative ites in the physical exhaustion of the one or of the cellar parry or perhaps of lett.—at condition which in effect ended the ten years' war by the trace of Sanjon. The prospect of such a protoction and conclusion of the present strife is a contingency bardly to be contemplated with equanimity by the civilized world, and least of all by the United States, affected and injuryl as we are, deeply and intimately by its very existence.

Efforts to End War.

Realizing this, it appeared to be my Realizing this, it appeared to be my duty in a spirit of true friendliness no less to Spain than to the Cubans, who have so much to lose by the prolongation of the struggle, to bring about an immediate termination of the war. To this end I submitted, on M 'ch 29, as a result of much presentation and correspondence through the United States minister at Madrid, propositions to the Spanish government looking to an armistice until Oct. I for the negotiation of passes with the good offices of the president. In addition I asked the immediate revocation of the order to reconcent ate revocation of the order to reconcen tration, so as to permit the people to re-turn to their farms and the needy to be relieved with provisions and supplies from the United States, ex-operating with the Spanish authorities, so as afford full relief.

The reply of the Spanish cabinet was received on the night of March 31. It received on the night of March 31. It offers, as the means to bring about peace in Oula, to confide the preparation thereof to the insular parliament linamich as the consurence of that body would be necessary to reach a final result, it being, however, understood that the powers reserved by the constitution to the central government are not lessened or diminished. As the Cuban parliament does not meet until May 4, naxt, the Spanish government would not object for its part to uccept at once a sme. ject for its part to accept at once a sus-pension of hostilities if asked for by the insargents from the general-in-chief, to whom it would pertain in such case, to determine the duration and conditions

of the armistice. The propositions submitted by General Woodford and the reply of the Spanish government were both in the form of brief memorands, the texts of

form of brief memoranda, the texts of which are before me, and are substantially in the language above given.

The action of the Caban parliament in the matter of "preparing" peace and the manner of its doing so are not explained in the Spanish memorandum; but from General Woolford's preliminary cisconsions. but from General Woodford's prelimi-nary reports of preliminary discussions preceeding, the final conference, it is understood the Spanish government stands ready to give the insular governstands ready to give the insular govern-ment full power to negotiate peace with the insurgents—whether direct or indi-rectly—it does not appear. With this has overture in the direction of peace and its disappointing reception by Spain, the executive was brought to the end of his effort.

his effort. The Last Resort. In my annual message of December

last I said: "Of the untried measures these romain only: Recognition of the insurgents as beligerents; recognition of the independence of Cube; noutral interventions to end the war by imposing a rational common between the concessants and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of foreible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. Thut, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression. "Thereupon I reviewed these alternatives in the light of President Grant's neasured words, uttered in 1875, when, after seven year's of singulary, destructive and cruel and cruel hostilities in Cuba, he reached the conclusion that the recognition of the indendence of Cuba, was impructicable and indefensible; and that the recognition of beligherence was not warranted by the facts

erence was not warranted by the facts according to the tests of public law. I commented especially apon the latter aspect of the question, pointing out the inconveniences and positive dangers of a recognition of belligages, which

while adding to the already oncome burdens of neutrality within our own jurisdiction, could not in any way extend our influence of effective offices in the territory of hostifities. Nothing has since occurred to change my view on this regard, and I recognize fully now as then that the issuance of a proclamation of neutrality, by which process the socaland recognition of beltigerence is published, could, of itself and unstrained by other action, accomplish nothing toward the one end for which we labor, the instant pacification of Ouls and the cessation of the misery that afflicts the island.

Turning to the question of recognizing

and the cessation of the miscry that affliots the island.

Turning to the question of recognising at this time the independence of the present insurgent government in Ouba, we find safe precedents in our history from an early day. They are well summed up in President Jackson's message to congress Dec. 31, 1836, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He said:

"In all the contests that have arisen out of France, out of the disputes in relation to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the Buropeau governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles, has been the action of our government that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all consure and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangument of good will in those against whom we have been by force of evidence compolled to decide.

As te Recognition.

As to Recognition.

"It has thus made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually recognize the outhority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy.

and views, or to the morits of the original controversy.

"But on this as on overy trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

"In the contest between Spain and
the revolted colonies we stood aloof,
and waited not only until the ability of
the new states to protect themselves
was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had
ontirely passed sway. Then, and not
until then, were they recognized. Such
was our course in regard to Mexico herself.

"It is true that with regard to Taxus

was our coarso in regard to Mexico herself.

'It is true that with regard to Taxus
the civil authority of Mexico has been
expelled, its invading army defeated,
the chief of the republic himself captured, and all present power to control
the newly organized government of
Texas annihilated within its confines.
But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance, at least, an immense disparity
of physical force on the side of Texas.
The Mexican republic, under another
executive is rallying its forces under a
new leader, and menaning a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

'Upon the issue of this threatened
invasion the independence of Texas
may be considered as suspended, and
were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and
Toxas even acknowledgement of its independence.

tive situation of the United States and Toxas even acknowledgement of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prodent reserve with which we have hither to held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions."

Thereupon Andrew Jackson proceeded to consider the risk there might be imputed to the United States motives of selfish interest in view of the former claim on our part to the territory of Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texas and of the avowed purpose of the Texas in seeking recognition of infependence as an incident to the incorporation of Texas in the Union, concluding thus:

Andrew Jackson Queted.

Andrew Jackson Quoted.

"Prodence therefore seems to dictate that we should stand about and maintain our present atcitude if not until Mexico itself or one of the great foreign powers shall recognize the independence of the new government, at least until the lapse of time and the course of events shall have proved beyond cavil or dispute the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty and to uphold the government instituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it we are but carrying out the long established policy of our government, a policy which has secured to us respect and influence abroad and inspired confidence at home."

spired confidence at home."

Those are the words of the resolute and patriotic Jackson. They are evidence that the United States, in addition to the test imposed by public law as to the condition of the recognition of independence by a neutral state to wit:
That the revolted state "shall constitute Incopendence by a nontral state to wit: That the revolted state "shall constitute in fact a body politic, having a government in substance as well us in mame, possessed of the elements of stability" and forming de facto, if left to itself, a state among the nations, reasonably capable of discharging the duties of a state, has imposed for its own governance in dealing with cases like these the further condition that recognition of independence of that statehood is not due to a revolt of dependency under the danger of its being subjugated by the parent state is entirely passed away.

This extreme rest was in fact applied in the case of Toxas. In the congress to whom President Jackson referred the question as one "probably leading to war" and therefore a proper subject for a "provious understanding with that body by whom all the provisions for sustaining its parifs must be furnished," left the matter of the recognition of Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a dislocation of the executive,

Texas to the discretion of the executive, providing merely for the sending of a diplomatic agent when the president should be satisfied that the republic of Toxas "has become an independent at the." It was so recognized by President Van Buren, who commissioned a charge d'affaires March 7, 1887, after Mexico abandoned the attempt to recognize the Toxas. Tarritory and when quer the Texan Torritory and when there was at the time no "bona fide" contest going on between the insurgent province and its former sovereign.

I said in my message of last Decem-

her:

"It is to be seriously considered whother the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone can demand the recognition of beligaerucy in its favor."

Recognizing a State,

The same requirement innet certainly be no less seriously considered when the graver issue of recognizing independence in in question, for no less positive seat

can be applied to the greater act than to the lesser; while on the other hand the influence and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state, which form important factors where the recognition of buildgaroney is concerned, are secondary, if not rightly eliminable factors, when the real question is whether the community claiming recognizion is or is not independent beyond per adventure.

Nor from the standpoint of experience for this government to recognize, at the present time, the independence of the soculied Cuban republic. Such recognition is not necessary in order to enable the United States to intervene and pacify the island. To commit this country now to the recognition of any particular government in Cuba might subject us to embarrassing conditions of international obligations towards the organization so recognized. In case of intervention our conduct would be subject to the approval or disapproval of such government. We would be required to submit to its direction and to assume to it the mere relation of a friendly ally. When it shall appear hereafter that there is within the island a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate action, and having as a matter of fact the proper forms and attributes of nationality, such government can be promptly and readily recognized, and the relations and interests of the United States with such nation adjusted.

There remains two alternative forms

Crited States with such nation adjusted.

There remains two alternative forms of intervention to end the war: Either as an impartial mation by imposing a national compromise between the consistants, or as the sotive ally of one party or the other.

As to the first, it is not to be furgotion of the United States has virtually been one of friendly intervention in many ways, each note of itself conclusive, but all tending to the exertion of a potential influence toward an ultimate pacific result just and honorable to all interests concarned. The spirit of all our acts hitherto has been an earnest, unselfish desire for peace and prosperity in Cuba, untarnished by differences between the United States and Spuin and unstained by the blood of American citsons.

ons.
The forcible intervention of the United The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral, to stop the war according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeloss sacrifices of life by intermedian conflicts beyond their borders, is justifiable on sutional grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well as to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

Grounds For Intervention.

Grounds for intervention.

The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarised as follows:
First, in the cause of humanity and to put an end to the harbarities, blood-shed, 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 mition and is therefore more of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our doors.

Second, we owe it to our citimens in Onba to afford them that protection and indefinitely for life and property which no government there can or will afford, and to that end to terministe the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

(Chief the right to intervent the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

ions that deprive them of legal protection.

Third, the righs to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to 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 names importance for the present condition of affairs in Cobs. is a constant mensee to our posce, and entails upon this governpeace, and entails upon this govern our peace, and estails upon this govern-ment entormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island, so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations—whom the lives and liberty of our citizens are the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves rained—where our trading vessels are liable to seizare and are seizaed at our very door, by warships of a foreign nation, the expeditions of fillustering that we are powerless to repress altogether and the irritating questions and the entanglements thus arising—all these and others that I need not mention, with the resulting strained relations, are a constant menaco to our peace and compel us to keep on a semi-war footing with a nation with which we are at peace.

The Maine Disaster.

These elements of danger and disorder already pointed out have been strikingly illustrated by a tragic ovent, which has deeply and justly moved the American people. I have already transmitted to congress the report of the navel court of inquiry on the destraction of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana during the night of Feb. 15. The destruction of that noble vessel has filled the national heart with inexpressible horror. Two hundred and fifty-eight brave sailors and mariness and two officers of our navy, reposing in the two officers of our navy, reposing in the fancied security of a friendly harbor, have been burled to death, grief and want brought to their homes and sorrow want brought to their homes and sorrow to the nation. The navni court of in-quiry, which, it is needless to say, com-mands the unqualised confidence of the government, was unanimous in its con-clusion that the destruction of the Maine was caused by an exterior explosion, that of a submarine mine. It did not assume to place the responsibility. That remains to be fixed.

remains to be fixed.

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 Spunish government cannot assure milety and security to a ressel of the American navy in the harbor of Havana on a mission of peace, and rightfully there.

Further referring in this connection Further referring in this connection to recent diplomatic correspondence, a dispatch from our minister to Spain of the twenty-sixth ult., contained the statement that the Spanish ministerior foreign affairs assured him positively that Spain will do all that the highest honor and instruction requires in the honor and justice require in the matter of the Mame. The roply of the thirty-first ult. also contained an expression of the readiness of Spain to submit to ar-bitration all the differences which can arise in this matter which is subsequently explained by the note of the Spanish minister at Washington of the tenth inst. as follows:
"As to the question of fact which

springs from the diversity of views be-tween the report of the American and Spanish beards, Spain proposes that the fact to ascertained by an impartial in-vestigation by experts whose decision Spain accepts is advance."

To this I have made no reply.

Grant on Intervention

To this I have made no reply.

Grant on latervention.

Fresident Grant, in 1878, after discussing the planes of the contest as it then appeared and its lopeless and apparent indefinite prolongation, said: "In such event, I am of the opinion that other nations will be compelled to assume the responsibility which devolves upon them, and to seriously consider the only remaining measures possible, mediation and intervention. Owing, perhaps, to the large expanse of water separating the laland from the poninsula, parties appear to have within themselves no depository of common confidence, to suggest wisdom when passion and excitement have their sway and to assume the part of peacemaker. In this view, in the earlier days of the contrast, the good offices of the United States as a mediator were tendered in good faith, without any selfish purposes in the interest of humanity and in sincer friendship for both puries, but were at the time declined by Spain with the declaration nevertheless that at a future time they would be indispensable. No indication has been received that in the opinion of Spain that time has loon reached. And yet the strife continue with all its dread horrors and all its injuries to the interests of the Thutod States and of other nations. Under the circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or by intervention scens to be the only alternative which must, scener or later, he invoked for the termination of the strife."

In the last annual message of my immediate preducessor during the panding struggle, it was said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her severeignty is extinct in Cobafer astrife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human libs and the utter desiraction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be superaceded by obligations which we can hardly besitate to recognize and discharge."

Spain Was Warned.

charge."

Spain Was Warned.

In my annual message to congress last December, speaking of this question, I said:

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensible condition of a righteons peace, just alike to the Cubains and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the warfare of Onlas, is likely to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced, without misgiving or nesitancy, in the light of the obligation this government owes to the people who have confided to it the protection of their increase and home, and to humanity.

"Sure of the right, keeping free from all offense curselves, actuated only by apright and patrict e cunsiderations, moved neithor by passion nor selfabrases, the government will continue its watchful care over the rights and peoperty of American citizens and will abate none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall be honorable and cuduring. If it shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligation to ourselves, to civilization and humanity to intervene with force, it shall be without fault on our part and only because the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civilized world."

civilised world." civilised world."

The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may fiame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been and it is plain that it cannot be extinguished by present matheds. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba.

IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY, IN THE NAME OF CIVILIZATION, IN HEHALF OF ENDANGERID AMERICAN INTERESTS, WHICH GIVE US THE RIGHT AND THE DUTY TO SPEAK AND TO ACT, THE WAR IN CUBA MUST STOP.

Asks Power to Act.

Asks Power to Act.

In view of these facts and of these considerations I ask congress to authorize and empower the president to take measures to secure a full and final sermination 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

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 reseasment that the distribution of feed 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 COM-GRESS. IT IS A SOLEMAN RESPOR. SIBILITY. I HAVE EXHAUSTED EVERY EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE INTOLERABLE CONDITION OF AP. FARS WHICH IS AT OUR DOORS. PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY OBLIGATION IMPOSED UPON ME BY THE CONSTITUTION AND THE I.AW, I AWAIT YOUR ACTION.

Yesterday, and since the preparation of the forcessing message, official information was received by use that the hitest decree of the queen regent of Spain directs Goueral Blanco, in order to propare and facilitate peace, to proclaim a mappendent of heartifies, the decreation will, I am sure, have your for and careful attention in the solumi desirious upon which you are about in caster. If this measure attains a macconductural, then our apprehense as a Christian, peace-leving people will be realised. If it fails it will be only abother justifications for our communication for our communication for our communication and careful attention in the solumi desired. If it fails it will be only abother justifications for our communication of the solumin desired in a communication for our communication of the solumin desired in a suppose of the communication for our communications for our comm

THE HOLLAND BOAT.

PACTS ABOUT THE SUBMARINE CRAFT WHICH WAS CHRISTENED IN BLOOM

In yes times, when inspection torpedo loats are compring to must the public attention, new interest in ed to the experiments with the Hell submarine boat. Great things have promised for this craft, but as a me of fact much is yet to be demonster. There is a vast difference between the ing that a boat our dive to the last the accan and rup for hours with soming to the top and the exception that concepts there has been a similar difference there has been a similar difference.



tween the claims made for the boat by its inventor and those made for him by anthusiastic but uninformed writers.

Inventor Holland has been testing his new boat in the waters about New York hurbor recently, and, although he has not sunk to the bottom of the occus, he has succeeded in submerging his exaft for several feet. This would be enough to protect her from the heaviest fire in case a hostile wavenip should try to sink her. During the tests the submarine best carried two steel fingentife by which her course and the depth to which she was submerged could be plainly seen. In actual warfare she would carry no such tellules and would he as perfectly bidden at the depth of half a dozen feet as at 50.

There is little doubt but that this

he as perfectly hidden at the depth of half a dozen feat as at 50.

There is little doubt but that this easit would prove a formidable addition to our navy, for size is fitted with a norpedo tube, and at an hour's notice could be sent out armed to destroy the most powerful battleship affeat. The uppell gan is located in the stern of a best, and it is Mr. Holland's plan if sent on such a mission to dive under the warship and discharge the deadly missive just as his craft rises on the other side of the enemy—a back hand stroke, as it were, which would be a fatal one, for at such olose range there would be no possibility of missing the mark.

The Holland best was built in the shippard of Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly a lisutement in the United States navy. When it was launched, something happened which navel officers, who have imbibed much of the superstition which the everyday suller has, regard as significant. They say that the Holland was

the everyday callor has regard as sig-nificant. They say that the Holland was christmed in blood and that she is bound to be a destructive exaft. The "christming in blood" happened in this wise: Mrs. Lowis Mixon, the

The "christening in blood" happened in this wise: Mrs. Lewis Nixon, the wife of the shipbuilder, was invited to christen the Holland. Mrs. Nixon has probably named more craft than any woman, married or single. She took a great interest in the Holland from the time its frame was begun.

As Mrs. Nixon stood on the platform, clutching the pint bottle of traditional champagne, the inventor of the Holland was burrying nervously about watching the men preparing to chop sway the supports. Amid the din of the area and hammers Holland rushed up to Mrs. Nixon and said:

"Do be sure that bottle breaks."

"Do be sure that bottle breaks."

The magical thrill of life quivered and shot through the Ireal up to Mrs. Mizon's hand. With a terrific erash sho Nixon's hand. With a terrifle great she struck the bottle against the black bow. The glass flew into a thousand pieces.

With the remnant of the neck still clutched in her uplifted hand fire. Nixon watched the Holland dip and courtesy to her as is started slowly soward the water.

"Look at your hand, Mrs. Fixon!" sailed one of the guests on the platform



Mrs. Nixon's band was bathed as ping with blood, flowing fre

are. Nixon hand was bathed and despited with blood, flowing from outs made by the glass.

"The Holland will be a fighter and a death dealer," assessmed the same man with astesment; "I never knew it to field, that the blood shed at a christman mount the new creft would carry discussed and to a fighter."