

THE SENTIMENT IN THE SENATE

How the Announcement of Delay in Message was Received.

MARKS OF FAVOR AND DISFAVOR

Many Inclined to Criticize the Administration for Not Removing Americans from Cuba Earlier in the Proceedings—Conservatives Express Fear That the War Spirit Will Break Out Anew Today.

Washington, April 6.—The delay in the announcement of the Cuban question involved in the announcement made today that the president's message would probably not be sent to congress until next Monday was received in the senate with varying degrees of favor or disfavor, depending largely upon the predictions and personal and political associations of senators. All unite in the necessity for protecting the safety of General Lee, and the other American citizens in Cuba. Many, however, were inclined to criticize because our citizens had not been removed heretofore, while others declared protection for them should have been sent to Havana. "It is a humiliating spectacle," said Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, "that with our military and ninety miles of Havana we are unable to protect our people in that port."

The request, said Senator Proctor, "merely illustrates the character of the people we are dealing with in this matter." The intense Cuban sympathizers on both sides of the senate chamber were free in the expression of opinion that there was some motive for the delay that did not appear on the surface. They did not question the good faith of the administration as to the danger of Americans in Cuba, but they argued that there must have been other causes for the administration's course. When a Madrid bulletin stating the probability of an armistice in Cuba was made known, it was found in it a verification of their surmises. At one time during the afternoon the indications were strong that dissatisfaction would find voice in the open session of the senate, but those who felt disposed to dissent were not permitted to do so largely from a feeling of delicacy, because not fully certain of their ground.

REGRET OF CONSERVATIVES.

The conservative element did not find encouragement in the situation. They were not displeased over the prospect of delay, but they expressed regret at the occasion for it. "The publication of the fact of danger to Americans in Cuba," said one of them, "is a matter of country alarm and the war spirit will be more rampant tomorrow than ever." Senator Elkins was among the conservatives who expressed apprehension as to the effect of the reports from General Lee, but he found in it an encouragement in the outlook for a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Other conservative senators were inclined to minimize the armistice report.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN HOUSE.

Radical Members Appear Satisfied with President's Explanation. Washington, April 6.—Notwithstanding the impatience and disappointment caused among the Republican members of the house by the withholding of the president's message today, the frank statement of the delay by the president and to several prominent Democrats that such a course was deemed absolutely necessary by General Lee to insure the safety of the American soldiers in Cuba, has caused them to accept the situation in good faith. Some of the most radical, after hearing the statements of those who saw the president, appeared satisfied. Those with whom the president talked came away with a very strong impression that the message would mean war unless Spain backed down squarely. One of them who has been very active in antagonizing delay, says the message will be perfectly satisfactory to him and will fully meet the radical sentiment of the country. Pending the transmission of the message, in view of the situation, presented by the president, all plans looking to action in the house will be abandoned. But those who have been taking part in the radical movement and who always admit the possibility that the time may come when they will have to start company with the president, are, according to the leaders of the movement, more determined than ever to attain the object which they desire. They, however, are at present satisfied with the assurance that they have received as to the character of the message. But this has not prevented them from organizing for possible contingencies.

CONFERENCE WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN HELD TONIGHT AFTER THE MESSAGE WAS ABANDONED.

The conference which was to have been held tonight after the message was abandoned, but fifty of those who originally inaugurated the movement met immediately after the house adjourned to discuss the situation. All who were not heartily in sympathy with them were invited to leave. Those at the meeting unanimously agreed to wait upon the message but the movement for a caucus started by the radical supporters which was also abandoned during the afternoon, exposed to them a danger upon which they had not reckoned, namely that a caucus of Republicans might be called to bind them by the party action and place them in a position of hotness if the occasion arose for them to adopt an independent plan of action. A committee of eight was therefore appointed to count noses, to watch the situation and to devise some way and means to meet any tactics of the opposition.

THE COMMITTEE IS AS FOLLOWS: Messrs. Hopkins, of Illinois; Lorimer, of Illinois; Tawney, of Minnesota; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Hepburn, of Iowa; Brewster, of Ohio; Joy, of Missouri; and Knox, of Massachusetts. Several rather vigorous speeches in denunciation of any policy of delay were made in the course of the meeting, one by Mr. Smith, of Illinois. In order to emphasize this position a proposition was made to urke with the Democrats and block all legislation adjourning from day to day until the message appeared, and the house had acted on the Cuban resolution. But Mr. Hull, of Iowa, who is pushing an army reorganization bill, made such an ardent

MILITIAMEN ARE READY FOR WAR

Effects of the Hull Bill on Their Standing.

A POWERFUL RESERVE FORCE

One Hundred Thousand Adequately Drilled Men Ready to Co-operate with the Regular Army—The Question of Armaments—Expenditure of the Emergency War Fund.

Washington, April 6.—Communications from militiamen of the various states to the war department, regarding their status in the event of hostilities, are the chief character of news to have no doubt in the minds of the officials that this strong organized reserve of the army, of more than 100,000 men, will be found ready at any call that may be made upon them for assistance in time of need. At the same time there seems to be some fear among the members of a number of these organizations that the Hull army re-organization bill, which has the approval of the administration, and the other bills now pending in congress, will operate to their disadvantage. This bill contemplates the expansion during the time of war of the regular army from 20,000 men to 100,000 men. The plan seems to prevail in the minds of the militia that if the regular army is increased, as provided for in the bill, it will preclude their participation in the war, as the number of soldiers provided will be all that the government requires. Colonel Ralston, of the Third regiment of the Pennsylvania State militia was at the war department in connection with various matters that have come up incident to the present emergency.

THE SUPPLY OF ARMS.

The Ordnance Bureau has on hand a large stock of the Krug-Jorgensen rifles now used by the army, but the officials decline to say whether it is sufficient to arm the militia. The arms owned by the latter are in many respects inferior, and in many instances are said to be such as have been discarded by every nation under the sun. If hostilities come, therefore, and the militia is called into service there will be a big demand on the Ordnance office for arms, and the arms now in use by the regular army.

THE ALLOTMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT UP TO THIS TIME AMOUNT TO ABOUT \$7,000,000.

Most of this has gone for the purchase of the fortifications bureau. The sum of \$500,000 was given to the quartermasters' bureau to be expended, if necessary, in the movement of troops, subsistence, camp equipment, etc. The general stores and in many instances are said to be such as have been discarded by every nation under the sun. If hostilities come, therefore, and the militia is called into service there will be a big demand on the Ordnance office for arms, and the arms now in use by the regular army.

TESTING THE GUNS.

The Brooklyn's Eight-Inch Defenders Are Given a Trial—Results Very Satisfactory.

Port Monroe, Va., April 6.—The Brooklyn flagship of the flying squadron, tried her eight-inch guns today in order to test the new elevating apparatus designed to give them greater range. The results were most satisfactory to demonstrate the utility of the apparatus but also to see if the turret after being so materially changed would stand the shock to which they were subjected. The test which was under the direction of Commodore Schley and Captain Cook, was of a most satisfactory nature and Commodore Schley said that the Brooklyn was in the best of fighting trim.

QUESTION OF CUBAN BONDS.

Brought Before Committee on Foreign Relations.

Washington, April 6.—At the meeting today of the committee on foreign relations the question of Cuban bonds was raised. It was brought up by Senator Foraker, who said that he had heard it intimated that there was speculation in Cuban bonds behind his resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence. This, he said, was not true in any respect, and he added that he had not known when the resolution was drawn that there were any Cuban bonds out. He had investigated the question since, however, and had learned that only \$75,000 of Cuban bonds had been sold. Even this, the senator said, in a sarcastic tone, he did not consider sufficient to influence the course of events.

MINERS' CONVENTION.

No Coal Operators Accept the Invitation to Attend. Altoona, Pa., April 6.—The convention of the miners of district No. 2 came to an end this morning without having accomplished its purpose—the enforcement of the Chicago agreement. No operators accepted the invitation to attend. Resolutions were adopted which, after disavowing any desire to act rashly upon a question involving the coal trade of the eastern competitive field, instructs the district officers to perfect the organization and complete the same as soon as possible, in accordance with the operators and falling in line to order all the men out from Tiocon, Pennsylvania, in the north, and Tazewell, Va., in the south, when in their judgment the organization has been perfected and the condition of trade warrants it.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Week of a New York and New Haven Train of Thompson.

Thompson, Conn., April 6.—A New York, New Haven and Hartford work train was derailed at noon near a bridge, two miles to the north of this place. It is reported that three men are killed and one or more fatally injured.

LAVING THE MINES.

Engineer Corps Begins Operations at Entrance of New York Harbor.

New York, April 6.—The engineering corps under direction of Colonel Henry M. Robert has begun operations for the submarine mining of the entrances to New York and other harbors along the Atlantic coast.

BASE BALL.

At Washington—Georgetown college, 11; Lehigh, 2. At Atlanta—Chicago, 21; Atlanta, 1.

SOME PLANS FOR NAVAL WARFARE

The Flying Squadron to Dash Across the Atlantic.

CANARY ISLANDS TO BE SEIZED

A Base of Operations Will Be Established—Thence the Warships Can Harass the Coast of Spain—The Fleet at Tortugas to Engage the Spaniards in Cuban Waters.

Washington, April 6.—The plan of action for the naval forces in event of hostilities is now completed practically. Officers have been at work on it constantly for several weeks. While the plan is regarded closely it may be stated on high authority that one feature contemplates a dash by the flying squadron under Commodore Schley to the Canary islands. The proposition is to make tentative use of all projects subject to unforeseen conditions must be, but has received most careful consideration by the naval authorities. As outlined by a high naval official the plan is that in event of a declaration of war, the flying squadron, as it is composed now, or possibly with the addition of a few more ships, will start for the East with the Canaries as its destination. Naval officials do not think that it would be a difficult task for the flying squadron to establish a station at that point and operating from it as a base, harass the coast of Spain. From that point the squadron would not only be placed advantageously to intercept Spanish merchantmen, but would be in a position, should circumstances demand, to attack a seaport. It is also pointed out that if our vessels seize and hold the Canary islands, it would be a severe blow to Spain inasmuch as the islands lie between the Cape de Verde and the Azores, and are in direct line with the route to Cuba.

DECLARATION FROM RUBENS

(Concluded from Page 1)

"The Cubans are already fully informed of this entente between the Spanish and American governments, veiled as it is by every semblance of an open rupture; and I speak with full authority in saying that the Cubans in the field can be relied upon to resist all overtures for peace unaccompanied by complete independence. The Cubans will not trust the United States first to obtain possession and then grant Cuban independence. The very fact that resolution is expressly withheld now, implies the possibility that it may be permanently withheld. "In fact we more than half know what to expect in the event of the United States becoming master of the situation, the people will be permitted to choose between allegiance to Spain under the terms of autonomy, or independence and annexation to the United States; and the presence and pressure of federal force would determine the choice. The Cubans are resolved to make no such farcical apparent choice for themselves. They will make only an absolute free choice and that choice has been, is and will be one thing only—absolute independence. They will not have the United States step in at the eleventh hour of the most heroic and self-sacrificing struggle against tyranny recorded in all history and reap all the fruits of it, saddling the people with the financial and moral cost of its unwelcome intervention. "But should the United States recognize our independence and then intervene it would be most welcome to the Cubans and the expense would be paid by the United States. There is a view of this matter which it behooves the United States to weigh carefully. Should this country forcibly intervene with out recognizing any government in the island, upon the treasury of the republic, there is every inducement of the earth for every inducement to their subjects or their property during the whole period of the occupation, whereas, should the republic of Cuba be recognized as the lawful sovereignty of the island, upon it would devolve the responsibility. NO FAITH IN ELECTIONS. "It may be said that the United States would be too high minded to influence the result of the plebiscite of which I have spoken, as the sequence of occupation without recognition. But has not the United States corrupt elections in its own borders? Could it guarantee absolutely fair and honest elections in Cuba? Shall it set up for the Cuban people a standard of purity at the ballot box when its own more enlightened citizens have not been able to entertain it? The mistake of the United States is to regard the Cubans as children, instead of men fighting for liberty and prepared to keep up the conflict to the death against whomever opposes their one object. We should infinitely prefer hands off, than that the United States should intervene without recognition of Cuban independence. There are 40,000 Cuban guerrillas to oppose such intervention. But, of course, we hope for better things. We expect, even that congress will upset this elevated and high minded standard of purity at the ballot box when its own more enlightened citizens have not been able to entertain it? The mistake of the United States is to regard the Cubans as children, instead of men fighting for liberty and prepared to keep up the conflict to the death against whomever opposes their one object. We should infinitely prefer hands off, than that the United States should intervene without recognition of Cuban independence. 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