

The best history of the pending trouble with Spain will be found in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, from week to week.

National



Tribune.

WASH. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
RECEIVED
JUN 8 1900
LIBRARY

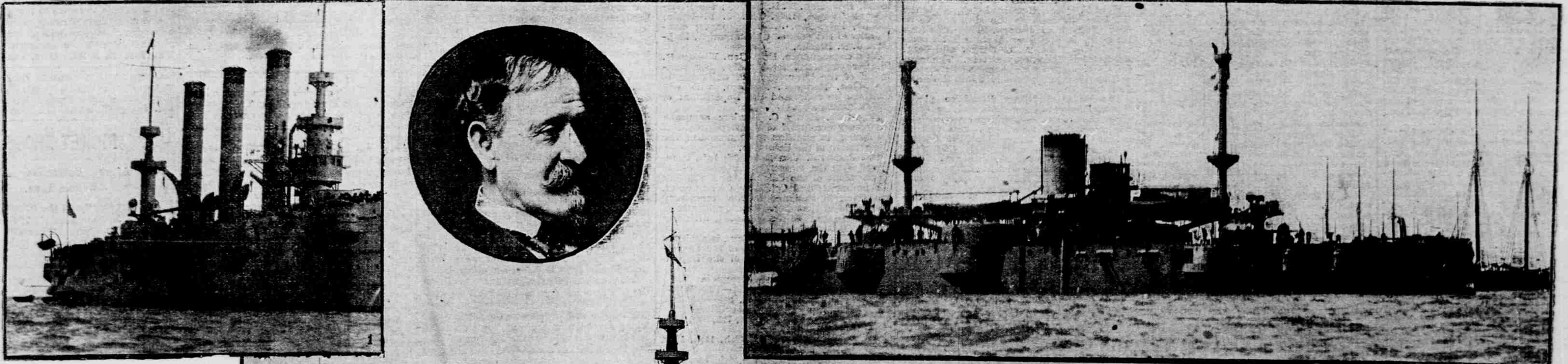
To learn how the United States make war read Headley's "Great Rebellion." See 12th page.

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

VOL. XVII—NO. 28—WHOLE NO. 871.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.



LAST DECISIVE STEP

Congress Serves Final Notice on Spain to Leave the New World.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Congress Spends a Week in Considering the Steps to Be Taken—The Senate and House at Variance over the Terms of the Declaration—Disagreement on Minor Points—Legislative Deadlock Until Early Tuesday Morning—The Act Then Made Almost Unanimous.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Our record last week closed with the reception of the President's Message by Congress, its reference in both Houses to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the beginning of the momentous work by these of considering the Message, and of formulating action to be taken by Congress fitting to the supreme occasion and to the character and dignity of the United States.

The Message was received in Europe with widely varying expressions of opinion. Senator Sagasta at first expected that it was peaceful, but said:

"Spain must energetically protest against the pretension of the United States to intervene in Cuba, whether a definite time is announced for intervention or not."
The Roman newspapers which assume to speak for the Pope, claimed that the Message was the worst of its kind, and that the happy result was due to Leo XIII's mediation. The other Roman papers, representing the Kingdom and the people, unambiguously approved of the Message, and said that it meant war, and the termination of Spain's misgovernment in Cuba.

The English papers devoted a large portion of their space to the discussion of the Message, generally approving it, and declaring that it made war inevitable unless Spain promptly surrendered.

The Emperor Francis Joseph wired to the Pope his congratulations on the happy results of his intervention.

The French papers regarded the Message as a preface to the war of Congress, but meant that Spain must withdraw or fight, and that the consequences would be serious to other European powers having possessions in America.

One of the German papers wittily said that the President seemed to have written the first part of his Message in his shirt-sleeves, and then put on his dress coat to write the conclusion. The general consensus of opinion was that the Message was dilatory.

The Vienna papers seemed to think the Message ambiguous, and inclined to adjourn the decision between peace and war.

The demonstrations in Spain against any concessions to the United States continued to grow more extensive and violent.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.
The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations completed its work at 11:40 a. m. and the result was immediately presented to the Senate by the Chairman, Senator Davis, of Minnesota. This was a voluminous report, more than three columns long, reviewing the entire situation. It began with an examination of the Maine incident, and summed it up as follows:

"The duplicity, perfidy and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, are demonstrated still to continue by their manifestations during the present war in Cuba. All these circumstances considered cumulatively, together with other considerations which will exactly accord with and add force to them, undeniably establish the baseness report of the Spanish Fear of Inquiry, warrant the conclusion stated hereinbefore that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities (and the ascertaining of the particular persons not material), or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willful and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action."

Then the whole question of the atrocious misrule of Spain over Cuba is gone over, the intolerable crimes of that misrule described, and this indictment framed:

"For the miserable condition to which an entire population is reduced, Spain has afforded no substantial relief, and the evil and distress have become so huge, and her financial debility is so extreme that she is now unable to relieve even if she could be supposed to have the disposition to do so."
The result has been that over 200,000 of the subjects of Spain have been killed by the action of that Government, and 300,000 more are suffering from famine and disease. There has been no distinction of sex or age in this protracted and torturing massacre. The children of this generation have been starved to death, and the immolation of womanhood has destroyed the possibility of posterity.
There can be no doubt that the contriver of this unexampled scheme of atrocity intended to depopulate, to the full extent of an ability undeniably great in the concep-

UNCOMMON INTEREST

centers in the Flying Squadron now maneuvering about Fortras Monroe, impatiently awaiting the order to go. Great things are confidently expected of it, and with the utmost reason. Ship for ship, gun for gun, man for man, it has not its superior in the world, and there is much ground for doubting if it has its equal. It represents the best that we can do at this stage of naval development, and the best that we can do is pretty sure to be the best that anybody can do. It is a small fleet, only five vessels, but every ship in it is a model of her class, she is armed and supplied to the highest grade, she is manned by as experienced officers and well-trained men as our Navy affords, and they are burning with a desire to emulate the past of our naval achievements.

There are not a few naval experts who are sanguine that the Flying Squadron alone can whip the entire Spanish navy, if it could be brought to battle, and that without seriously straining itself.

The strongest ship in the squadron is the first-class battleship Massachusetts, which is believed to be equal to any fighting machine possessed by any European power. She was planned to meet anything that could be sent against her. She has speed superior to that generally given battleships, can endure heavy pounding with any of them, and can strike a heavier return blow than anything that England, France, Russia, Italy, or Germany has. Nothing in the Spanish navy could begin to cope with her single handed. She has 10,228 tons displacement, a speed of 17 knots, is fully armored with a belt of nickel-steel, and carries four 13-inch, four 8-inch, and four 6-inch rifles, 20 6-pounders, and four galleons. The blow she can deliver at a single broadside is terrific beyond any comprehension. It begins with four 13-inch shot, each weighing 1,150 pounds, and moving at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, and crushing energy of 3,500 tons. Talk about a "brick house falling on one." The blow of one of these shots is like falling of a whole block concentrated on a 13-inch space. Next comes the four 8-inch guns, which have a frightful force, while the 6-inch guns and the 6-pounders add immeasurably to the weight of the awful shock.

The second-class battleship Texas is probably superior to the only battleship the Spaniards have. This is the Pelayo, which has 9,760 tons displacement, and four 11-inch guns in her main battery, where the Texas has but 6,315

tons displacement. But the Texas carries two 12-inch rifles, six 6-inch, 12 6-pounders, six 1-pounders and two .37 inch Hotchkiss. The Texas has a speed of 17 knots.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn is the flagship of the Squadron. She is completely and heavily protected by nickel-steel plates. Her displacement is 9,271 tons, and speed 22 knots. She carries eight 8-inch, eight 5-inch, 18 6-pounders, and four 1-pounder rifles. She has three torpedo-tubes, and four galleons.

The two other cruisers of the fleet are war hounds. They have sacrificed armor for speed, and can probably outrun any war vessel afloat. The Minneapolis has a speed of 23 knots, and the Columbia of 23 knots. Their decks are protected, and there are shields for the gunners. The Minneapolis has 7,375 tons, the Columbia 6,725. Each has one 8-inch rifle, two 6-inch rifles, eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns, 12 6-pounders, four 1-pounders, and four galleons.

If the squadron should fight as a fleet the Massachusetts, Texas, and Brooklyn would take the heavy pounding from the enemy's fort or squadron, while the Columbia and the Minneapolis would be the cavalry, and dash in and out of the fight as occasion offered, run down the enemy's lighter ships, and make themselves promiscuously offensive.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, the Commander of the Squadron, whose professional attainments and character brought him this enviable assignment, is a Marylander, who graduated from the Naval Academy in 1850, and served during the operations against Fort Hudson and Vicksburg on the Monongahela and Richmond, and did some very good service. In 1871 he took part in the brilliantly successful attack on the Korean forts. He was in command of the Greely Relief Expedition in 1884, and for his able management received high praise from all sides, two gold medals, and from the State of Maryland a chronometer watch.

Of course, no hint of the orders and plans for the Flying Squadron have been suffered to transpire. But most people have an idea that its first destination will be Porto Rico, where it will place itself across the path of the vessels coming from Spain, cut the communications between Cuba and Spain, capture Porto Rico, and turn back, capture, or destroy the fleet which Spain is said to be assembling at the Cape de Verde Islands. This may be all there will be of the war, for the Spaniards, finding themselves unable to reach Cuba, may think the time for lying down has arrived. Let us hope so. But if they want more the Flying Squadron is quite capable of carrying the war to the Spanish coasts, and terror to the hearts of the citizens of Cadiz and Barcelona.

mand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.
"Third, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the United States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."
Senators Turpie and Mills, Democrats, and Senator Foraker, Republican, presented the following minority report:

"The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba as organized in that island as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

IN THE HOUSE.
The majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs presented the following:
"Whereas, The Government of Spain, for three years past, has been waging war on the Island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of Nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death, by starvation, more than 300,000 non-combatants, the victims being for the most part, helpless women and children; inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain a neutrality; and
"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 260 of our seamen;
"Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba; to prevent and purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent Government of their own in the Island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of the resolution."

The Fleet That May Do All the Fighting That is Done.

Uncommon interest centers in the Flying Squadron now maneuvering about Fortras Monroe, impatiently awaiting the order to go. Great things are confidently expected of it, and with the utmost reason. Ship for ship, gun for gun, man for man, it has not its superior in the world, and there is much ground for doubting if it has its equal. It represents the best that we can do at this stage of naval development, and the best that we can do is pretty sure to be the best that anybody can do. It is a small fleet, only five vessels, but every ship in it is a model of her class, she is armed and supplied to the highest grade, she is manned by as experienced officers and well-trained men as our Navy affords, and they are burning with a desire to emulate the past of our naval achievements.

There are not a few naval experts who are sanguine that the Flying Squadron alone can whip the entire Spanish navy, if it could be brought to battle, and that without seriously straining itself.

The strongest ship in the squadron is the first-class battleship Massachusetts, which is believed to be equal to any fighting machine possessed by any European power. She was planned to meet anything that could be sent against her. She has speed superior to that generally given battleships, can endure heavy pounding with any of them, and can strike a heavier return blow than anything that England, France, Russia, Italy, or Germany has. Nothing in the Spanish navy could begin to cope with her single handed. She has 10,228 tons displacement, a speed of 17 knots, is fully armored with a belt of nickel-steel, and carries four 13-inch, four 8-inch, and four 6-inch rifles, 20 6-pounders, and four galleons. The blow she can deliver at a single broadside is terrific beyond any comprehension. It begins with four 13-inch shot, each weighing 1,150 pounds, and moving at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, and crushing energy of 3,500 tons. Talk about a "brick house falling on one." The blow of one of these shots is like falling of a whole block concentrated on a 13-inch space. Next comes the four 8-inch guns, which have a frightful force, while the 6-inch guns and the 6-pounders add immeasurably to the weight of the awful shock.

The second-class battleship Texas is probably superior to the only battleship the Spaniards have. This is the Pelayo, which has 9,760 tons displacement, and four 11-inch guns in her main battery, where the Texas has but 6,315

tons displacement. But the Texas carries two 12-inch rifles, six 6-inch, 12 6-pounders, six 1-pounders and two .37 inch Hotchkiss. The Texas has a speed of 17 knots.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn is the flagship of the Squadron. She is completely and heavily protected by nickel-steel plates. Her displacement is 9,271 tons, and speed 22 knots. She carries eight 8-inch, eight 5-inch, 18 6-pounders, and four 1-pounder rifles. She has three torpedo-tubes, and four galleons.

THE MINORITY PRESENTED THE FOLLOWING:

"Resolved, That the United States Government hereby recognizes the independence of the Republic of Cuba.
"Sec. 2. That, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity of interest and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship the Maine over a submarine mine and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the Republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.
"Sec. 3. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba."
The matter was immediately taken up, and after a brief discussion the minority report was defeated by a vote of 150 to 191. Thereupon the report of the majority was taken up and adopted. Yeas 324; nays 19.

The vote against the resolution was cast by the following named members:
Republicans—Representatives Boutelle, Miner, Johnson, Indiana, and Loud, California.
Democrats—Representatives Adamson, Georgia; Bankhead, Alabama; Branley, Georgia; Brewer, Alabama; Clayton, Alabama; Cox, Tennessee; Elliott, South Carolina; Griggs, Georgia; Howard, Georgia; Lewis, Georgia; Lester, Georgia; Maddox, Georgia; Strickland, South Carolina; Tate, Georgia, and Taylor, Alabama.
Populist—Representative Simpson, Kansas.

The announcement of the vote was greeted by loud applause.

IN MADRID
the news produced consternation and anger. The Ministers talked defiantly, but there was almost a panic on the Bourse, and Spanish securities dropped alarmingly. Leading Spanish men said that it was only a question of fighting the Americans abroad, or the Spaniards at home.

Active preparations were started to put all the Spanish ports in a condition for defense. The populace were with difficulty restrained from attacking the American Legation, but Minister Woodford maintained his serenity.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.
At a Cabinet Council at Madrid, presided over by the Queen Regent, it was decided to call the Cortes together on next Wednesday, April 20.

At the meeting the Premier, Senor Sagasta, made a statement on the subject of the recent developments of the Cuban situation as affected by events in Washington. He declared the situation was very serious, and while pointing out that "the debates in Congress have no legal value," he said he deemed it advisable to expedite the reopening of the Cortes, "in order to allow the National opinion among representatives to declare the will of the people, and to enable the Government to act in accord with the Nation."

The Council decided to instruct all Spain's representatives abroad to "protest against the calumnious charge against her," as embodied in the reports of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

It also authorizes Senor Gullon, the moment he hears that the resolutions proposed in Congress against Spanish sovereignty are sanctioned by President McKinley, to order the withdrawal of Senor Polo y Bernabe.

The air in Washington was full of rumors, but the only substantial news was the increasing at the War and Navy Departments, and the secrecy maintained as to movements and plans.

The President had a conference with Senators Allison, Gorman, Faulkner, and others, and made it very clear to them that he did not want the Senate to adopt the recognition amendment. The influence of the President is being strongly felt on the Republican side, although there are some Republicans who regard their opinions as too deep-rooted to be changed at this late hour. The vote is likely to be close, with both sides now claiming a majority of the Senate.

Mr. W. J. Bryan visited Congress as an advocate of the recognition of Cuban independence as the proper political step for the party.

He was in conference with leading Democratic Senators, urging them to present a solid front in favor of recognition, holding that two points would be thereby gained. If it is defeated, the Democrats will have gone on record in favor of recognition, which is believed to be a popular step, and if it wins the record will give the Democrats full credit for the action, besides which the President will either have to veto the proposition or accept it in face of his argument in his Message.

THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY RESOLUTIONS.

Following this report the Committee presented two sets of resolutions. The first, which were signed by Senators Davis, Frye, Cullom, Lodge, and Clark, Republicans, and Senator Gray, Democrat, were:

"Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his Message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; Therefore,

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—
"First, That the people of the Island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.
"Second, That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby de-

mand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and Government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.
"Third, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the United States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect."

Senators Turpie and Mills, Democrats, and Senator Foraker, Republican, presented the following minority report:

"The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba as organized in that island as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

IN THE HOUSE.
The majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs presented the following:

"Whereas, The Government of Spain, for three years past, has been waging war on the Island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of Nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death, by starvation, more than 300,000 non-combatants, the victims being for the most part, helpless women and children; inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain a neutrality; and
"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 260 of our seamen;
"Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba; to prevent and purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent Government of their own in the Island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of the resolution."

Senators Turpie and Mills, Democrats, and Senator Foraker, Republican, presented the following minority report:

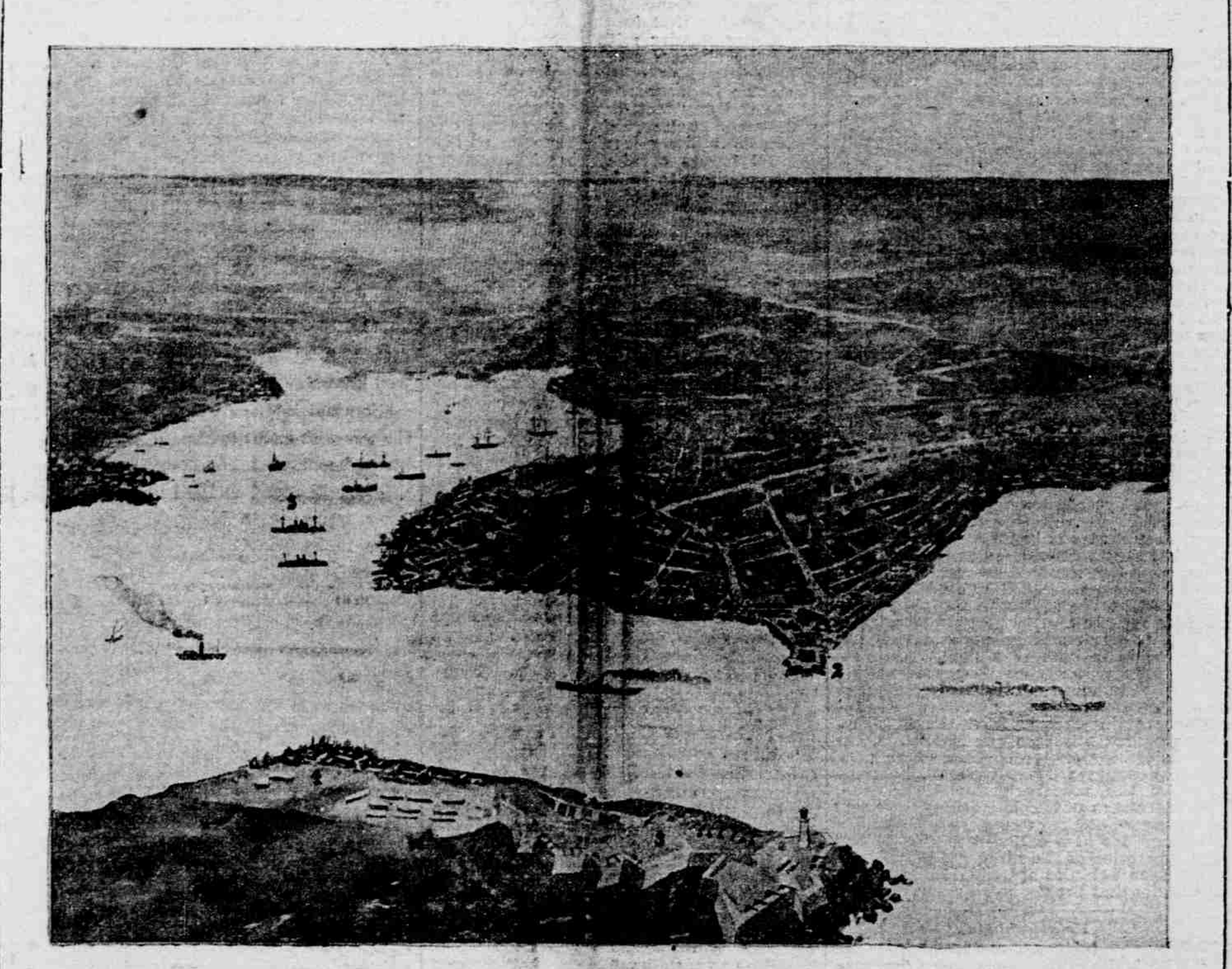
"The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba as organized in that island as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

IN THE HOUSE.
The majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs presented the following:

"Whereas, The Government of Spain, for three years past, has been waging war on the Island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of Nations by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death, by starvation, more than 300,000 non-combatants, the victims being for the most part, helpless women and children; inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of money in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain a neutrality; and
"Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana, and in the death of 260 of our seamen;
"Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba; to prevent and purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people thereof, a stable and independent Government of their own in the Island of Cuba; and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of the resolution."

Senators Turpie and Mills, Democrats, and Senator Foraker, Republican, presented the following minority report:

"The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba as organized in that island as a free, independent and sovereign power among the nations of the world."



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HAVANA AND SURROUNDINGS
In the foreground on the right is seen the ocean, which washes the shore of the island on the north. On the bluff on the left, at the entrance of the harbor stands Moro Castle and the Lighthouse, No. 3. On the right of the entrance is the fortification La Punta (the Point), No. 2. At the farther end of the entrance just before the bay spreads out lies the city of Havana, No. 4.
Across the entrance from the city is the famous Fortress of Cabanas, No. 5. The entrance from La Punta to the point where the bay turns to the left is 900 feet wide and 4,200 feet long. The bay is shaped like a clover leaf, only the western part of which is shown here, which is called El Torido, or bay of Atoras. The point where the Maine was anchored is No. 5.