

NO MAINE INDEMNITY, NO WAR

Nothing But a Proposition to Feed Starving Cubans Will Be Urged By McKinley.

SAYS SPAIN IS WILLING TO MEET HALF WAY

Hopes Congress Will Remain Quiet While He Seeks to Adjust the Vexed Entanglement.

President Outlined His Programme Yesterday to Congressional Visitors—Tomorrow the Report of the Maine Court Goes to Congress With No Explanation or Recommendation, Save That He Has Acquainted Spain With Its Findings—Tuesday or Wednesday, a Message Asking For An Appropriation of \$500,000 to Further Alleviate Cuban Suffering—If Intervention Must Come, It Will Be Made Solely On Humanitarian Grounds—Admits It Would Be As Difficult to Satisfy the Americans With Any Proposed Settlement As It Would Be to Satisfy the Cubans.

Washington, March 26.—President McKinley talked freely with his congressional visitors today, both in regard to his plans for the future and his appreciation of the situation with reference to Cuba. His programme, as thus outlined, is as follows:

To send the report of the Maine court of inquiry to congress on Monday without recommendation and without explanation on his part further than to say that he has acquainted Spain with the findings of the court.

To follow this, Tuesday or Wednesday, with a message dealing with the condition of the non-combatants in Cuba, and asking for an appropriation of \$500,000 for their immediate relief. To present another message to Spain, asking that country to make provision for the care of her own helpless people, and to come out some terms with the Cubans which will be satisfactory to them and put an end to the war. This falling, to foretell intervention on humanitarian grounds.

PRESIDENT'S ABIDING FAITH. The president indicated to his callers an abiding faith that peace may be preserved, and a determination on his part to accomplish that end if it may be done with honor to our own country and without disregarding the demands of humanity. He frankly and repeatedly avowed today his desire to prevent a conflict, while at the same time indicating a firm purpose to secure rest for the starving non-combatants.

Indeed, the latter purpose appeared to be the more prominent in the president's mind. He dwelt upon the fact that the recognition of belligerent rights or of independence would not be of any material service to these unfortunate. He admits that such action might be of assistance to the men at arms (the insurgent army), but they, he said, have shown a capacity to take care of themselves, and do not stand in pressing need of our kind offices.

MEET HALF WAY. The president believes Spain will interpose no obstacles to her sending succor to her indigent people, and he will ask congress to act promptly, that the aid be given as early as possible to relieve the present necessities. This done, the president is hopeful that congress will remain quiet while the executive branch of the government continues its efforts to secure a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. He thinks he will not be late to do this, and he made the assertion today that Spain was willing to meet the United States half way in adjusting the entanglement without coming to blows.

He referred only casually to the sailing of the Spanish torpedo boats, leaving the impression on the minds of his visitors in all cases, however, that, so far as this matter, Spain is not within the bounds of her own rights, and that no just complaint can yet be made by this country in regard to this course.

ADMITS AUTONOMY A FAILURE. He did not enter into details regarding the propositions he may make, or what he may do, but he left the impression that he would be satisfied with no settlement that would not give the Cubans a very liberal form of government. He admitted frankly that autonomy had proved a failure, and expressed the opinion that it would be difficult to satisfy the Americans with any settlement that might be made as it would be to satisfy the Cubans themselves. He expressed the possibility of securing an agreement on the part of Spain to allow Cuba to conduct her own affairs with absolute freedom, except that the island should be required to pay the mother country a specified sum in the way of tribute every year out of her revenues, seeming to think

that this would form a basis upon which both Spain and the Cubans would agree without the sacrifice of too much pride on either side.

NO INDEMNITY FOR MAINE.

Mr. McKinley reverted often in his conversation to his desire to maintain peace, and dwelt upon the fact that war meant not only the loss of life and property, but that it also would injure the business interests of the country generally. He said that whatever course he might pursue in the future he would not at present demand any indemnity at the hands of Spain for the loss of the Maine, preferring to leave that matter to the adjustment of a more quiet period.

SENATE BACKS HIM.

The president also spoke of possible complications with other nations, but did not manifest any uneasiness on this score. Senators who have visited the president have, without exception, so far as can be learned, assured him that the senate appreciates his efforts to preserve peace under proper conditions, and that they are not in any danger of precipitate action in that body. They got the impression that if the worst comes, and it shall be absolutely necessary for the president to go to war, the president will be found ready for armed intervention.

IF WAR MUST COME.

On the score of politics, he assured them that he would rather see the Republican party fall of future success than to wage an unjust war, but that, if war must come, it must be war for humanity, and that this fact must be made so evident that he will have the entire nation behind him in a conflict at arms.

TENSION RELIEVED.

The intense anxiety which marked yesterday's developments in the Spanish situation was noticeably relieved today, as the worst, for the present at least, had become known in the publication of the material points of the court of inquiry's report, and little remained but to await calmly the submission of the full report and the course followed by congress early next week. Such cable communications as may have passed between Washington and Madrid in regard to the report were closely guarded by officials, but it was known, however, that Minister Woodford had been called to notify the Spanish government as to the results of the court of inquiry, and particularly that the explosion was external, and that the responsibility for the external explosion had not been definitely fixed. This cablegram, it can now be stated, was sent from Washington Thursday night. The fact that it was dispatched before the arrival of Commander Marks hearing the full text of the report and the evidence, appears on its face to involve contradiction.

CABLEGRAM TO WOODFORD.

It can be stated only that the cablegram was sent to Minister Woodford, directing him to give this notification to the Spanish government on Thursday night. It is believed that the dispatch went no further than directing the results to be made known to the Spanish government, with a view of leaving the responsibility with Spain of making such response as seems appropriate on such an occasion. Up to tonight, no action on the part of the Spanish government had been officially communicated to Washington. It is not doubted that the Spanish ministry and Minister Woodford had conferred on



CHORUS OF STOCK BROKERS—"Hold Onto Him. If He Gets After Spain He'll Trample the Garden and Break Down the Fence."

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Preparations For Appeals to Naval Militia.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND MASSACHUSETTS

Three States That Can Furnish All the Men Required.

Not Regarded Probable That the Naval Militia of the West Will Be Called Into Service—Revenue Cutters—Work at Dry Tortugas—Harmonizing Board—Battleship Oregon—Monitors Getting Tugged Out—Naval Movements.

Washington, March 26.—As rapidly as possible the navy department is pushing the work of preparation for calling into active service such of the naval militia of the various states as may be needed, and will volunteer for service. As already announced, the naval militia of Massachusetts and New York have tendered its services, and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made such officers and men as may be needed will be placed upon the old monitors now at League Island navy yard, Philadelphia, and others on the newly acquired yachts and tugs purchased for harbor and coast defense.

At present, it is not regarded by the navy officials as probable that the naval militia of any of the middle western states will soon be called into service. The indications now are that a sufficient number of men can be secured from the militia of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey to meet all requirements. Should hostilities break out, however, it is regarded as extremely likely that the naval militia of both the middle western and southern states will be called upon to assist in manning auxiliary cruisers and coast defense vessels.

Naval officials regard the naval militia as a most valuable adjunct to the navy proper, as it could be utilized not only to man the smaller vessels, but could be depended upon as a second line of defense. As Assistant Secretary Roosevelt points out, there are two very important features which could be attended to by this second line. One

is the placing of mines, and the other the establishment of signal stations for coast defense.

The militia of Massachusetts and New York has been given special instructions in torpedo practice and coast signaling, and the service of such men will prove of great value. It has been suggested that the life-saving stations, being under government control, should be fully equipped with apparatus for signaling.

BOSTON HARBOR. Among Secretary Long's callers was Mayor Quincy of Boston, who discussed the need of protecting the city by suitable armament and first class ships, as well as the two single turreted old monitors to be sent there. Mr. Long fully shares this sentiment of his fellow townsman, but there is little prospect that the better class of ships can be used north of Hampton Roads in time of emergency.

Commander Schley came to bid goodbye to Secretary Long before going to Hampton Roads to assume command of the flying squadron. He leaves Washington tomorrow and will raise his commodore's flag on Monday. His heart is in this particular assignment, and he expressed the greatest satisfaction in starting for this duty.

PAINTED FIGHTING COLOR. Another shift was made in the plans for painting the warships, and Captain Greenfield finally determined that all the ships of the navy should be painted a dull lead color. This was the color of all federal ships during the civil war, and is said to be the best fighting color.

The navy bureau of ordnance is preparing new mounds for a number of Whitehead torpedoes, in order to place them in the revolving cradles on the newly acquired yachts and tugs. The torpedoes were originally intended to go below deck, but with the new craft the tubes and mounds must be changed for service on the upper decks. When this work is done, Captain O'Neil, head of the bureau, expects to be able to equip 99 craft, if occasion demands, with torpedo tubes.

DRY TORTUGAS. The contract for the big steel pier, coal sheds and extensive coal appliances for loading war vessels at Dry Tortugas and Key West were let today. The Union Bridge company of New York will build the steel pier, etc., both at Tortugas and Key West, the contract price being \$300,000. The tracks, cranes, machinery, etc., will be furnished by the Brown Hoisting company of Cleveland, O., for \$151,000. The contract calls for completing the extensive work at Tortugas in 130 days and at Key West in 150 days.

REVENUE CUTTERS. Formal orders were published today by Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, for the eight revenue cutters called into the service of the navy, to rendezvous at the Norfolk navy yard. The instructions given to the commanders of the ships were to report at Norfolk between the 25th of March and the 15th of April. Some difficulty is anticipated in getting the cutter Greasham out of the great lakes. She is too long to pass through the locks of the canal, and it may be necessary for the department to cut off the stern of the vessel in order to permit her passing the locks.

Preparations are making by the

Northern Pacific Sued. (Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., March 26.—A suit in equity was filed in the United States court in this city today by John F. Thompson, A. A. Crane and John B. Godde, all of Kootenai county, against the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The complainants pray that the company be enjoined from interfering with the performance of a contract entered into between the parties for the removal of timber on land of the company.

Pocantello's Lonesome Goldbug. (Special to The Herald.) Pocantello, Ida., March 26.—S. C. Winters has called a meeting of the McKinley Republican county committee for April 2. He is the only member of the committee left in the city, the other two having gone to Alaska. Several of the outside committees have resigned and most of Winters' business will be the filling of vacancies.

Steamship Movements. New York—Arrived: St. Paul, from Southampton; Hekla, from Copenhagen; Omnia, from Liverpool; Sailed: Campania, Liverpool; Pennsylvania, Hamburg; Fulda, Naples; Anchoia, Glasgow; Anatia, Mediterranean ports.

Queensdown—Arrived: Etruria, from New York for Liverpool.

Liverpool—Arrived: Covic, from New York. Sailed: Lucania, New York.

Philadelphia—Sailed: Waesland, Liverpool.

Havre—Arrived: La Normandie, New York. Sailed: La Bretagne, New York.

Morille—Sailed: Furnessia, New York.

Southernport—Sailed: St. Louis, New York.

Genoa—Arrived: Scandia, New York; Werra, New York.

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

Page One. No Maine Indemnity, No War. Call For Volunteers. Spain's Reply to McKinley.

Page Two. Jealous of Germany. Our Dividend-payers. Ogdun Waterworks Case Decided.

Page Four. Editorial. Page Five. Greatness of McGraw. The International Mining Congress. Graeco-Roman Wrestling Match.

Page Six. State News. War Is Unavoidable. Page Eight. Chief Pract. In Charge. In Railway Circle. C. C. Watson Going to Klondike. Visit of Senator White.

Page Nine. Naval Bill In House. Page Ten. Among Malay Pirates. Dramatic and Lyric. Page Twelve. Will Europe Interfere? In the Social Realm. Prices Go Down Hill. Easter Gowns. Ex-Mining Recorder Monk Sentenced. Page Seventeen. To Succeed As An Actor. Page Eighteen. New Engines of Destruction. Heroes of Old Sea Fights. Monster Powder Magazine. Page Twenty. Fates of Old Titles.

THE OREGON FUSION.

Distribution of Offices Among the Three Parties.

Portland, Ore., March 26.—The joint conference committee appointed yesterday by the Populists, Democrats and silver Republicans on the distribution of state offices, reported this morning. The Populists get the governor, attorney-general, state printer and superintendent of public instruction. The Democrats get the state treasurer, justice of the supreme court and the congressman from the First district, while the silver Republicans get the congressman from the Second district and secretary of state.

W. P. King of Baker county was nominated for governor on the fifth ballot by the Populist convention. King is at present state senator from Baker county.

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SPAIN'S REPLY TO MCKINLEY

Declares That She Will Tolerate No Invasion of Her Rights in Cuba.

BUT WE MAY FEED THE STARVING CUBANS

McKinley's Note to Spain Merely Refers to the Maine Outrage as a "Lamentable Incident."

Warns the Spanish Government That the Time For Intervention Is Drawing Near—Spain Deprecates the Sending of Wholesale Relief, But Will Not Resist It—Vague Reference to the Destruction of the Maine—Will Not Accept the Verdict of the American Court—Will Not Tolerate Any Step Intended to Lead to the Overthrow of Spanish Rule in Cuba—Wants Arbitration.

New York, March 27.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: President McKinley has called two notes to Spain this week through Minister Woodford. One deals with the destruction of the Maine; the other with President McKinley's plan of humanitarian intervention by the United States in the Cuban war. Both notes are expressed in strong, firm language, without suggestion of threat. They are, perhaps, merely preliminary.

For the destruction of the Maine the president demands no indemnity. He merely acquaints the Madrid government with the fact that the naval court of inquiry finds that the vessel was blown up in Havana harbor by an external agency, and that nothing but a mine or torpedo of the largest size could have wrought such destruction. The president submits the facts to the Spanish government and waits reply.

Mr. Woodford did not even demand a nearly response. As to the war in Cuba, President McKinley advised the Spanish government, in the polite terms, that the time is fast drawing near when the United States would be compelled to act upon the warning so often given to Spain since the struggle in Cuba began.

WAR MUST CEASE. The president clearly intimated that the war in Cuba must cease, but he fixed no date. The note thus makes the question of Cuban intervention, paragoned to the Maine catastrophe, which the president's memorandum refers to merely as a lamentable incident. The issue and problems of the Cuban war are being brought before the attention of Spain, declaring that the conditions now prevailing in Cuba, so near to the shores of the United States, have long been intolerable to the American people.

Spain was reminded by Minister Woodford that the action of the president and his representatives during the present late administration has always been aimed at the preservation of peace and the promotion of cordial relations with Spain.

She has had the widest scope in choosing her own methods to restore peace in her American colonies and has failed. The United States, against its own wishes and desires, has become convinced that Spain has made substantial progress, either towards the pacification of Cuba or the realization of the aspirations of the people of her colonies.

Reports from the United States consuls, like those of agents of all European powers who have opportunities for inquiry, have been most unfavorable to Spain.

President McKinley signifies to the government of Spain his intention of immediately communicating all facts in his possession regarding Cuba, and the Maine report probably also, to already done so, inform Spain that the conditions now existing in Cuba have become intolerable to the American people, and that hostilities on the island must cease. This policy is in direct line with the views of the president, and is the substance of his message to congress, on Dec. 6. In that message he said:

"The instructions given to my new minister to Cuba, directed him to impress upon that government the sternness with which the United States will aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and the Cuban people. These instructions revised the character and duration of the conflict, the widespread losses it entails, the burdens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injuries resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things."

"No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and, indeed, precise proposals were submitted to avoid such a humiliation to that government."

After reading the substance of Spain's reply, received on Oct. 21 last, the president says:

"The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and herewith all the disturbances and all occasion of any change of attitude on the part of the United States."

Since the delivery of this message evidence has accumulated showing beyond all question that the promise made in behalf of the new administration, to relieve the conditions in Cuba, have not been fulfilled, or, at least, that they are, in the opinion of the administration, not being fulfilled, the evidence which has reached the president shows conclusively that the situation is daily becoming more serious. In view of these facts this government has decided to take, if it has not already taken, definite action by notifying Spain, that while disowning any other object than that dictated by a sense of honor and justice, it must insist first that hostilities be brought to a speedy termination.

So far as known, no specific date has been fixed within which the war must be terminated, but it is believed that the purpose of the administration is to permit of any necessary or extended delay. It is known in high official circles that many of the people highest in authority in Spain, including members of the ministry, are extremely weary of the conflict in Cuba, and would willingly accede to any reasonable terms for a settlement of the whole question by granting to Cuba her independence on an indemnity basis. The opposition to this plan comes from the factions opposed to the present administration, who demand extreme measures, if necessary, to retain control of the island. In view of these conditions, what other object than that stated above, cannot be feasible.

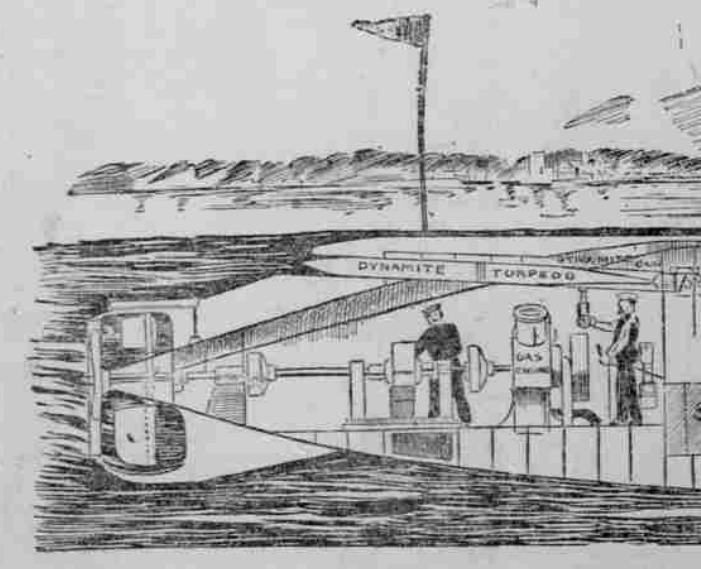
SPANISH WAR PREPARATIONS. Credit Obtained By War Minister—Fortifications Strengthened.

New York, March 26.—The World's Madrid correspondent says that the Spanish fleet, now on the way from the Canary Islands, consists of three torpedo boats, three destroyers, and the merchant steamer City of Cadiz, carrying coal. It has been stated that there are 12 vessels in the fleet.

The Spanish government is endeavoring to secure torpedo destroyers, and cruisers in England, and a cruiser from Italy.

Great activity is reported at Cadiz. Ferrol and Cartagena arsenals. Coast defenses are being strengthened in Spain, the Balearic Islands, Ceuta and the Canary Islands.

NO BATTLESHIP CAN DEFEND ITSELF AGAINST THIS DESTROYER.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TERRIBLE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

New York, March 26.—The submarine boat Holland was given another trial today. She left her pier at the Haritan dry docks here shortly after noon and, accompanied by the tug Sal-

agoopes. The vessel came up, bow first, showing that she had been turned under water, and was perfectly under the control of the inventor. This performance was repeated several times. It was only by the aid of the

flagpoles that the officials of the Holland company on the tug Linderman were able to follow her. She remained in the sound over two hours, and her trial was successful in every particular.