

of war everywhere—even at the gates of Havana. The Spanish troops held certain parts of the island as an army of occupancy, while the insurgents are making constant and often successful raids. Mr. Calhoun was so impressed with these evidences of actual warfare that he gave out a blunt statement, saying he could see no end of the war and that the devastation was growing.

Mr. Calhoun could not discover that any approach to civilized methods of warfare was being made on either side. He was overwhelmed with evidences to show the atrocities committed by the soldiers under Weyler, particularly the guerillas, who form a part of the regular army. Such cases as he was able to investigate personally, generally proved to be correctly stated. He also learned it was true that the Red Cross society was not permitted to exercise its offices of mercy between the two contending parties. This refusal was on the part of the Spanish government.

Mr. Calhoun's personal inquiries and investigations have satisfied him that the starvation and suffering caused by Weyler's reconcentration orders, were not exaggerated. He saw the scenes of human misery at Matanzas, which determined him to look no further into that phase of the war, because he had seen enough.

It will possibly have a determining effect in deciding whether the war in Cuba has reached a state of savagery that justifies the United States in intervening on the grounds of civilization and humanity. That the effect of Weyler's concentration order is to depopulate Cuba he is thoroughly convinced, though he may not assume the responsibility of saying that such is his purpose. That his effort is greatest in starving women and children, he will be able to state without reservation.

I do not think Mr. Calhoun was strongly impressed with the claim of the insurgents to recognition as belligerents, as belligerency is usually defined by the lawyers, and Mr. Calhoun is himself a lawyer. The existence of a Cuban government is unknown to him, perhaps for one reason, because he did not go out to the eastern provinces to seek. However, he thinks the insurgents have the right to make war in their own way, and, while he could discover no progress toward driving the Spaniards out of the island, he gives the insurgents credit for their ability to keep up the present kind of warfare indefinitely. In other words, there can be no pacification by Spain.

While Mr. Calhoun did not attach so much importance to belligerency as to other phases of the question, what he saw did not cause him any fears for the United States in case the policy of belligerency should be adopted by the administration and by Congress.

During his stay in Cuba, Mr. Calhoun gave a great deal of attention to the financial conditions. He understood perfectly that the hope of the insurgents was to win in practically bankrupting Spain. While he did not see actual bankruptcy, he found that the credit of the peninsula was growing weaker, that faith in its ability to pull through safely was lessening even among Spanish partisans in Havana

and that in watching the future progress of the insurrection, Spain's ability to get money must also be carefully watched. Mr. Calhoun also heard much about the corruption among the favorites of Canovas and Weyler in the payment of the troops and for the arrearages of pay which were piling up, but he did not follow this branch of the inquiry exhaustively.

While not charged with the responsibility of formulating a policy of intervention or of belligerency, Mr. Calhoun returned from Cuba with his mind made up that no encouragement should be given the Cubans to expect annexation to the United States. I. Spain will not permit them to purchase their independence and the United States steps in on the grounds of humanity or of commercial interests or of political conditions, to stop the warfare, in his view it should be with a distinct specific understanding that it is not a step toward annexation. The assimilation of the mixed population of the island, as he looked at it, would be too much for the United States, at least in the present generation. This opinion was stated with frankness both to Cubans and Spaniards, and I do not violate any confidence in restating it here.

Calhoun concluded by warmly praising Geo. Lee, not only for his course in the Ruiz case, but for the vigor and promptness with which the consul general acquainted himself in the cases of all American citizens.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Assistant Secretary Day said today that the report of Consul General Lee upon the result of the investigation made in Havana in the Ruiz case had not yet been received at the state department. Consequently it was not possible to learn whether the publications purporting to be copies of the report were accurate. Assuming, however, that the consul general's conclusions are correctly set forth, in brief that Ruiz died while in jail in violation of his treaty rights, the question before the department of the largest importance is, what shall be the next step?

The wife of Ruiz has filed with the department a claim for \$150,000 for the death of her husband. The Spanish contention has been that he was not killed, and that he was not treated harshly. Gen. Lee's inquiry is understood to have failed to bring out the truth on these points, but his statement on another point, namely, that of his confinement in violation of treaty rights, appears to make the first two points non-essential, and to leave the case resting on the broad claim that in confining Dr. Ruiz for more than seventy-two hours without permitting him to communicate with his friends or trying him, Spanish officials in Cuba have assumed full responsibility for the results of that extra confinement. The fact being established that Dr. Ruiz kept up his citizenship by registering himself at American consulates in Cuba from time to time, as required by regulations, is taken as an offset against the claim that by continuous residence in Cuba for nearly twenty years he had forfeited his rights as an American citizen. It is surmised that the next step in the case will be the presentation of a claim against the Spanish government in

behalf of the family of the victim of this illegal imprisonment.

ROME, June 8.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States army, yesterday paid a long visit to the minister of war, Lieut. Gen. Pelloux, and while passing through Naples Gen. Miles visited the Pozzuoli artillery arsenal. The general started for London today, where he will represent the United States army at the queen's jubilee celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—A recreational arraignment of Theodore Fiegel, bookkeeper for Isaac Hoffman, has been made by Attorney Henry Arch, speaking for the partners of the dead merchant, who, he declares, was deliberately murdered. This statement was made in the presence of H. M. Rothschild and Joseph Naphthalay, counsel for Mrs. Hoffman. It reviews details of the case and is a strong argument against the theory of suicide.

When questioned directly as to whether the books would come out all right under expert examination, Fiegel frankly admitted that they would not, as he had made false entries in the bank account in the firm's ledger at Hoffman's suggestion to cover up drafts made in excess of his allowance. Fiegel further said that no one but himself could make the books balance, as many entries had to be made of which no one knew.

NEW YORK, June 9.—A dispatch to the Press from Boston says:

Colonel Shepard Young, a well known local military man, in an interview, divulged the details of a secret Cuban expedition, which left Boston on May 23 and plotted up several recruits in New York. Today he received a cipher telegram from Jacksonville conveying the news that they had just sailed from that city on a fast, light draft steamer, 115 strong, armed with rifles of latest pattern. All have seen service in the militia.

A movement has been started to organize a sanitary commission to supply stores. Young says:

"I conducted the drills in a hall in Boston, put them through in fancy tactics, cavalry tactics and artillery tactics. Every man could load and fire a cannon, no matter what the size, and swing a sabre or use a bayonet. Not a soldier left Boston until he was drilled sufficiently to take charge of a regiment. The tactics were taught in this city mostly at night. We got word from New York that a spy had been sent to Boston. We did not see him. The troops practiced with the machete also. That is used mostly for a front cut. The machete is heavier than a sabre, and the wielding of one is hard work, but the men soon learned to use it with skill."

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The cabinet meeting today lasted longer than usual. The Cuban situation was discussed in a general way, but the most important subject presented was the Spanish mission. If Mr. Calhoun does not have an opportunity for a talk with the President before McKinley's departure at noon tomorrow, he will be invited to accompany the President on his trip. A berth has been reserved on the train to be placed at his disposal in case he joins the Presidential party.