

FLEET IN LEASH

No Offensive Movement Yet Made by Capt. Sampson's Squadron

BLOCKADE BEGINS TODAY

Naval Demonstration Aimed at Havana Expected This Morning

OFFICERS RECALLED ABOARD

SHIPS ARE ONLY WAITING FORMAL ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON TO BEGIN THE WAR.

Rapid Sequence of Events at Key West but the Expected Culmination Marking the First Blow for the Freedom of Cuba Delayed Longer Than Had Been Anticipated—America's Grim Dogs of War Ready for Their Duty When the Appointed Hour Strikes.

By Associated Press. KEY WEST, Fla., April 22 (2:35 a. m.)—The warships lying in the inner harbor are apparently drawing nearer the flagship. Two are now moving out. They are thought to be the monitor Amphitrite and the gunboat Helena. The signaling is continuous, and the searchlights of the Iowa and the New York are industriously sweeping the waters of the outer harbor.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 22.—Toward midnight a hurry message came ashore ordering several officers of the flagship on board immediately. At 12:30 this morning there was no movement on the part of the fleet, but the signaling was still progressing and there were many signs of activity. No naval men were then ashore. At that hour one of the Cincinnati's stewards, who had missed the regular boat, went out in a hired craft. It was said that the fleet was under orders to sail at 4 o'clock.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 21.—It is believed now that the fleet will sail in the early morning hours.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 21.—At 7 o'clock this evening Capt. Sampson had received no orders from Washington relative to sailing. He was expecting some such instructions. He does not believe the Spanish fleet has sailed from the Cape Verde at this hour. No extra precautions are being taken, and though the enthusiasm and excitement are intense amongst the officers and men, the routine continues as on previous nights.

No special orders have yet been issued, and it is not believed that the fleet will sail tonight, though it is probable that the start for Cuba will be made tomorrow.

It was decided late tonight to send ashore from the New York for that ship's cutter, which had been put on the beach when preparation for action was made some weeks ago. This is believed to mean that landing parties will cut a considerable figure in the campaign.

In fact, it is stated, though not officially, that the fleet will first go to Matanzas and there establish a base of operations.

Just before this dispatch was filed it was ordered that steam should be got up in the four boilers of the New York. This would enable her to make fifteen knots an hour, which is a greater speed than could be maintained by the squadron as a whole. It is still believed that the fleet will sail in the early morning hours.

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TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1—Fleets Ready to Move. War With Spain Is On. The Battleship Indiana. Spain's Prompt Reply. Call for Troops Is Ready.
- 2—City Republicans Suspicious. No More Transfers of Licenses. Market Hall Mass Meeting. Suicide of W. S. Lamb. Secretary Grace Welcomed.
- 3—Tenth Cavalry Passes Through. Troops Mobilizing. Hubbard May Command. War Excitement in Northwest.
- 4—Editorial. State of War Assumed to Exist. Text of the Ultimatum. Privateering Prohibited. Woman's Realm. Blanco Issues a Call to Arms.
- 5—Sporting. Opening Western League Season. National League Scores. Flying Squadron Waiting the Word. Movements of Spanish Fleet.
- 6—Markets. Improvement in Live Stock. War Scare Sends Stocks Down. Bar Silver, 56c. May Wheat in Chicago, \$1.12.
- 7—Northwest. Minneapolis Matters. Change of Postmaster General. Measures for Defense Passed. Spain Short of Coal. Wants.
- 8—Courts. Usury Case in Court. Unique Marriage Contract. Fish for Minnesota Lakes. Society. Railway News. Marriages, Births and Deaths.

War Between United States and Spain Is Now a Fact



WASHINGTON, April 21.—War between the United States and Spain is a fact, though not officially declared so by congress.

The startling events of yesterday were succeeded today with stunning rapidity by others of equal importance, culminating in the afternoon in orders for the departure of the North Atlantic squadron for Havana.

This practically is an act of war, so that the war between this country and Spain may fairly be said to date from today, April 21, 1898.

Two minutes after the opening of the State department this morning word came from Minister Woodford that, the Spanish government having anticipated and prevented his intention to present the president's ultimatum, he had asked for his passports.

The administration, in a public statement, announced that it regarded the action of the Spanish government as rendering unnecessary further diplomatic

action on the part of the United States, and further stated that it regarded the course adopted by Spain as one placing upon that country the responsibility for the breach of friendly relations.

Mr. Woodford's telegram resulted in to arrange an outline of the plan of campaign the execution of the plan of campaign of the army and navy departments. The North Atlantic squadron to begin the than this the cabinet progressed in its de the obvious reason that the time has now ment require that the movements of ships greatest care from undue publicity, in advantage of information. Minister ported to the state department in a late a carefully prepared programme. A sig-statement that the Spanish government of Minister Polo yesterday as terminating was not disposed to accept the expressed Mr. Woodford as a medium of commu-

The navy department today, aside continued the work of adding to the Norfolk as an auxiliary craft and some



"Then from his mansion in the sun She called her eagle bearer down, And gave into his mighty hand The symbol of her chosen land."

The news of the actual beginning of war was received with gravity at the depart-ment, and there were many speculations as to the destination of the Spanish squadron.

In the war department many orders flew to and fro relative to the concentration of troops in the South, and Secretary Alger was several times in consultation with the president, resulting in the determination to call for 100,000 volunteers as soon as congress passes the necessary legislation.

The change in the composition of the cabinet, entirely unexpected, completed the list of important events of the day.

At about 4:45 o'clock this afternoon the president had a brief conference with the attorney general, Secretary Long and Assistant Secretaries Day and Andree. Several telegrams were received and others presumably sent, but their purport was not disclosed. At 5:15 the president joined Secretary Long in a short walk.



the calling of a special cabinet meeting paign, or rather to determine how to be-already prepared by the strategic boards immediate result was the order for the blockade of Havana. How much further liberations it is not possible to say, for come when the interests of the govern-ment and troops should be guarded with the order to prevent the enemy from taking Woodford's action during the day, as re-telegram, indicated that he was following nificant feature of his message was the notified him that it regards its withdrawal diplomatic negotiations, showing that it intention of our government to continue nication until Saturday noon.

from giving the orders to the squadron, navy, and purchased another ship at small yachts.



CALL FOR 100,000 TROOPS

M'KINLEY IS PREPARED TO ASK FOR VOLUNTEERS

Under the Programme as Outlined the Quota of Minnesota Will Be Just One Man Short of Three Thousand—In Some States There Are Not the Requisite Number of National Guardsmen.

By Associated Press. WASHINGTON, April 21.—With the actual beginning of war, military and naval preparations were vastly stimulated today. The navy bought a ship and a number of yachts. It secured also some more material for guns and renewed orders for haste in the construction of guns. Orders were sent to the squadron to guard their movements, and the preliminaries of a blockade were executed.

In the war department, all arrangements have been made for a call for 100,000 volunteers to be chosen from the national guard.

The strategy board of the department looked over and perfected the plans, and efforts were begun to provide a subsystem of coast patrol by the state authorities.

Movements of troops began a day or two ago were changed by direction of the department, in some respects to meet the conditions of the moment at Southern posts, but in general there are indications that the department is acting with the purpose of concentrating no less than 80,000 men at the gulf ports within the next ten days, ready for embarkation to Cuba.

Arrangements were completed today, under the direction of Secretary Alger, for calling out 100,000 of the militia of the country to aid the regular army in the operations to compel the Spanish evacuation of Cuba, although the secretary announced just before leaving the department that the call would not be issued today.

The officials were awaiting the passage of the volunteer army bill by congress in order that they might be explicit authority for asking for the volunteers.

The number of men required from each state, it is said, will be in the proportion that its population bears to that of the whole country. According to this ratio, the several states would be called on to furnish men as follows:

Each State's Quota.	
Alabama	2,900
Arkansas	1,600
California	2,500
Colorado	1,050
Connecticut	1,280
Delaware	370
Florida	600
Georgia	2,530
Idaho	1,350
Illinois	4,430
Indiana	3,440
Iowa	3,010
Kansas	2,290
Kentucky	2,720
Louisiana	1,550
Maine	1,040
Maryland	1,550
Massachusetts	5,770
Michigan	3,440
Minnesota	2,290
Mississippi	1,720
Missouri	4,230
Montana	410
Nebraska	1,270
Nevada	410
New Hampshire	602
New Jersey	2,370
New York	10,011
North Carolina	2,987
North Dakota	369
Ohio	6,789
Oregon	628
Pennsylvania	8,615
Rhode Island	563
South Dakota	499
South Carolina	598
Tennessee	2,448
Texas	2,987
Utah	340
Vermont	597
Virginia	2,590
Washington	942
West Virginia	1,111
Wisconsin	2,493
Wyoming	185
Arizona	145
D. C.	369
New Mexico	272
Oklahoma	114

Secretary Alger has heretofore stated that in the first call for troops the

national guard of the states only would be accepted. The figures in possession of the war department show that in some of the states there is no such organization and in others it falls below the quota which such states will be asked to furnish in the proportion which their population bears to that of the whole country. If the policy of asking each state to furnish its proportionate quota is finally adopted, then under a call for 100,000 men many of the national guardsmen would be unable to go. It is suggested, however, that the president may disregard the method above outlined and permit the full enlistment of 100,000 men from the guard as at present organized.

Secretary Alger today authorized an

allotment of \$200,000 from the emergency defense fund to be used in erecting emplacements for a number of six-inch rapid fire guns and in continuation of torpedo work defensive operations.

Aid to Effectiveness. To aid to their effectiveness the war department has decided to increase the number of guns in the light batteries of artillery from four to six.

Orders were issued today for a large number of cartridges for the ten-inch and other guns used in seacoast fortifications.

In accordance with the wishes of Gen. Miles, the Sixteenth regiment of infantry from Fort Sherman, Idaho, under command of Col. H. A. Theaker,

has been temporarily halted at Chattanooga. It was also intended that some of the other infantry regiments should be stopped at Chattanooga for a short time, but they had proceeded beyond that point before orders holding them could be issued.

Col. Henry C. Cook, who commanded the Fifth infantry at Fort McPherson, has been placed on the retired list on account of disabilities incident to the service. He has been succeeded in command of the Fifth regiment by Lieut. Col. H. D. Freeman, of that regiment, who has been stationed in Oklahoma.

The navy department has purchased the Nemensha, now at Norfolk for the use of the bureau of steam engineering. Repairs to the vessel will be made

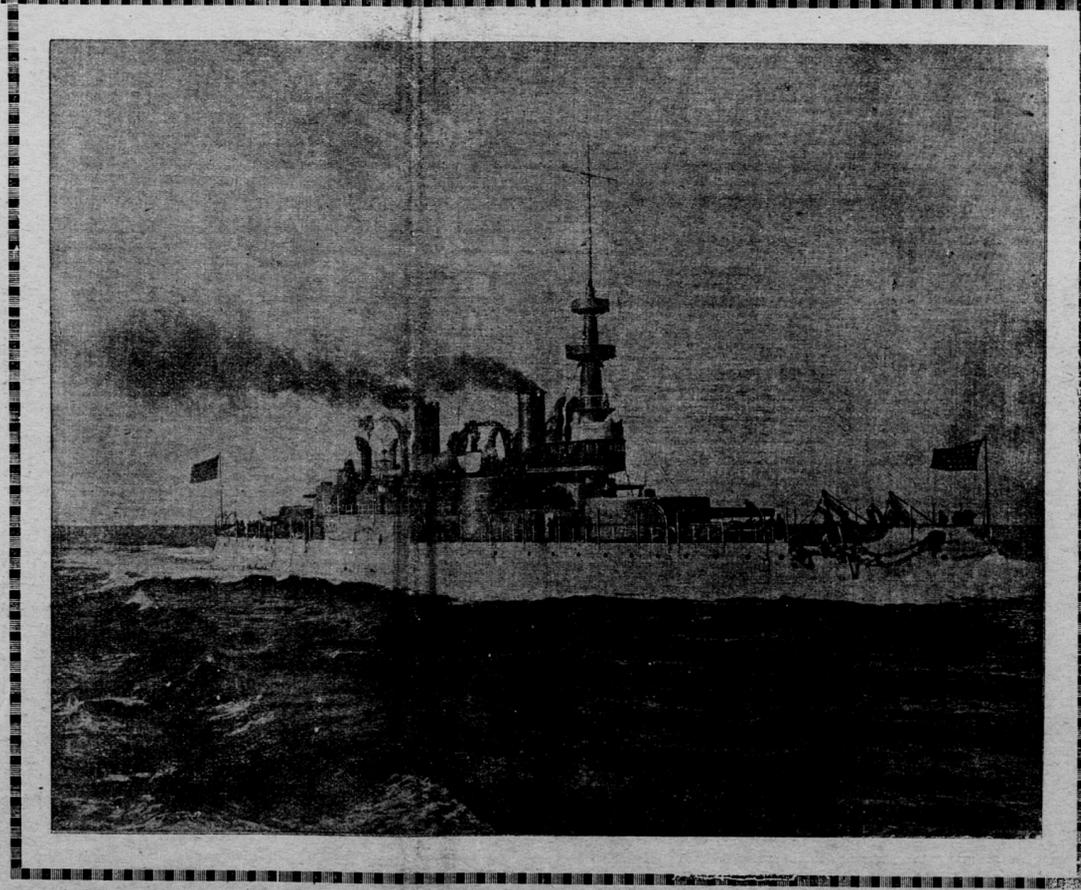
immediately at Norfolk. She is to be used as a distilling ship and will accompany one of the fleets for reducing salt water to fresh. The yacht Corsair, bought today, will be sent to the Quartermaster's yard for such changes as may be necessary, and the yacht Penelope to Norfolk for a similar purpose.

Commodore Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, has submitted estimates to Secretary Long for providing additional facilities for handling large amounts of coal at Port Royal, S. C., and for supply stations at New London and Newport.

Passed Assistant Surgeons C. F. Stokes, George Tucker Smith and Edward S. Bogert Jr., have been detach-

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THE BIG BATTLESHIP INDIANA, STAR OF THE SQUADRON, LEAVING KEY WEST TO BLOCKADE HAVANA.



The first-class twin-screw battleship Indiana has a displacement of 10,233 tons, and engines of 9,738 indicated horse-power, which will drive her at the rate of 15.55 knots an hour. Her dimensions are: Length, 348 feet; breadth, 66.25 feet; mean draft, 24 feet. In the main battery are four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, and four 6-inch breech-loading rifles launching torpedoes. The hull is entirely of steel, and the protective armor is: Sides, 18 inches; turrets, from 6 to 15 inches; barbettes, from 6 to 17 inches. The Indiana was laid in 1891, and her cost when completed was \$1,000,000. She has a complement of 85 officers and 477 men.

MOB AT MADRID

A Bitter Anti-American Outbreak in the Spanish Capital

NO EFFORT AT CONTROL

The Rioting Encouraged by the Civil Governor of the City

GEN. WOODFORD HAS DEPARTED

JINGOISTIC OUTBREAK AT THE STATION TO MARK THE MINISTER'S GOING

Senor Sagasta, in Addressing the Queen Regent, Says the Boom of the First Cannon of the War Can Almost Be Heard—Spain Forces the Issue and Refuses Even to Receive the Ultimatum of the United States—The War Now On.

By Associated Press. MADRID, April 21.—Enthusiastic processions are moving through the principal streets. A mob gathered in front of the building of the Equitable Life Insurance company and insisted upon the removal of the American eagle, which was thrown down and smashed to bits.

The fragments were then carried through the streets by a cheering, yelling mob to the Military club, where the members appeared upon the balcony and enthusiastically cheered the demonstrators, shouting "Viva Espana" and "down with the Yankees."

The police mixed with the crowd and allowed the demonstrations to go on without restraint.

The civil governor of Madrid, Senor Aguilera, instead of prohibiting disorder, allowed complete liberty of action, mingling among the demonstrators. He was loudly cheered, especially when the American escutcheon was thrown from the balcony of the Equitable building and fell at his very feet.

Aguilera, trampling upon the escutcheon, addressed the populace amid enthusiastic applause. He said: "The Spanish lion is roused from his slumber. He will shake his mane and disperse the rest of the brute creation."

The demonstration then continued, a part of the mob proposing to demonstrate in front of the American legation, which is now under the British flag. It is hoped that the crowd will disperse exhausted, having nothing upon which to wreak its vengeance.

La Correspondencia Espana suggests the expulsion of all foreigners, especially the newspaper correspondents, "whose presence is dangerous." It says the censorship is inadequate, as the correspondents have "other means of keeping up their clamors against Spain, especially the American correspondents."

The paper demands that a date should be fixed for their expulsion, giving them time only to reach the frontier. "Let them follow their profession elsewhere," it says, "and we are confident that no Spaniard worthy the name will act as a substitute for Yankee press correspondents."

LONDON, April 22.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the government has authorized Lieut. Gen. Correa, minister of war, to call out eighty thousand reserves.

Three vessels loaded with troops left Cadiz yesterday (Thursday) for a destination not disclosed.

There is a bitter feeling here against Great Britain, especially on the contraband of war and privateer questions. It is the belief of the general public that Great Britain is playing in an underhand manner the game of the United States.

The queen regent has consulted with the respective political leaders and with the president of the senate. They advise her that the existing cabinet, without any modification, ought to continue to meet the difficulties of the situation.

Senor Montero Rios and the Marquis de Armiño, in substantially the same terms as Marshal Campos, declared to the queen regent their opinion that it was reasonable and patriotic that the crown should continue to give full confidence to the Liberal party, which expects co-operation and unanimous support from all other parties in the defense of the honor, integrity and dignity of the country.

WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID.

Jingo Outbreak to Mark the Minister's Departure.

By Associated Press. MADRID, April 21.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the American minister, left Madrid at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

Gen. Woodford arrived at the station about a quarter of an hour in advance of the hour at which the train was scheduled to leave. But the train started half an hour late, and during the interval Mr. Woodford conversed with the representatives of the foreign press and a number of friends.

An immense crowd gathered at the station, composed of all classes. A strong force of police and civic guards maintained order, while amid the crowd moved a large number of private detectives. A detachment of civil guards accompanied Gen. Woodford to the frontier. The retiring minister maintained his usual calmness, but looked worn and fatigued.

When the crowd was thickest about him, Gen. Woodford forced his way through and approaching Col. Morel, the chief of police, shook hands with

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