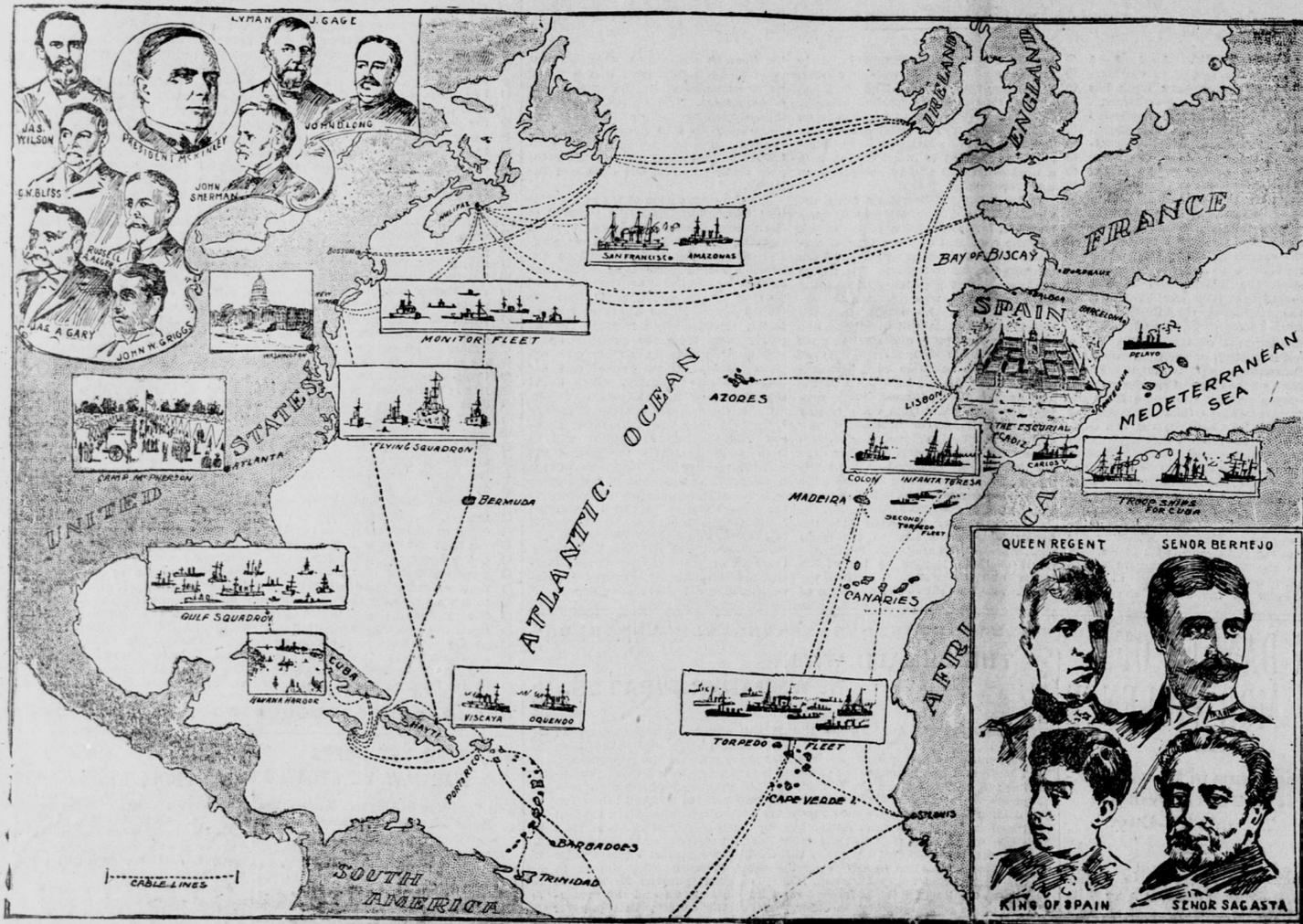




SPAIN SPEEDING VESSELS WHILE WAR FEELING GROWS



Pictorial Representation of the Spanish-American Situation, Showing Movements of the Respective War Vessels.

WAR MAY FOLLOW MESSAGE

President McKinley Will Not Advocate a Conflict, but May Cause It.

Strange as It May Now Seem There Are Many Statesmen in Washington Who Think Spain Will Yield.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: President McKinley's message to Congress may bring war, but it will not recommend it. This is as much as any one can say tonight as to the general effect of the anxiously awaited document.

"VICTORY IS WITH US, FRIENDS OF PEACE."

Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MADRID, April 3.—Last night the situation looked as black as it could be, but this evening all is changed. Early this morning Senor Sagasta, Gullon and Moret received notices to attend at the Palace. When they reached there a communication of historical importance was conveyed to them. Two days ago the Spanish Government refused an armistice. To-day, upon the intercession of the Pope, Spain accepts an armistice, and this speaks peace. There are many events which have occurred on this Palm Sunday which will make it a day never to be forgotten in the annals of this country's history, many of which discretion bids me to suppress, but some of them I can give you, and if you are of diplomatic trend you will read much good news behind them. First there was a conference at the Palace, which was all important. Next the visit of the Austrian Ambassador to the United States legation. That visit was of a reassuring nature. Next came the prolonged call of Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, which lasted, I think, a couple of hours. The inevitable signs are that diplomatic relations are far from being broken off. Lastly, General Woodford, tired, but triumphant, looked as though saying, "Victory is with us, friends of peace."

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Assistant Secretary Day has authorized an official denial of the statement that the Pope is to mediate between this country and Spain.

The President's closest friends insist that they have no definite idea as to the specific recommendations the President will make. Representative Gros-

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Locations include San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, San Diego, and Sacramento. Temperatures range from 60 to 65 degrees.

Advertisements section including 'BABY'S COMING' with a testimonial and 'NEWS OF THE D. Y.' listing various news items.

HOW LONG CAN THEY BE HELD?

Congressmen Grow Impatient While the Administration Is Temporarily.

Washington, April 3.—If there is any one in Washington who knows the plans of the administration, it is the President himself, and much doubt is expressed by his most intimate friends as to whether he has yet made up his mind to send in his message on Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. Representative Adams of Pennsylvania, who is Acting Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, says it will be Tuesday; so does General Grosvenor of Ohio; while another authority asserts on the word of the President himself that it will be sent on Wednesday. The Democrats and recalcitrant Republicans, who are tired of the delay and eager to precipitate action before the Spanish torpedo flotilla can reach Porto Rico, are to-night trying to create the impression that the administration will continue for an indefinite period its temporizing, vacillating course, and again, there is much talk in hotel lobbies amongst Democrats and Republican kickers of making another attempt to-morrow of passing a Cuban independence resolution. The army reorganization bill will be taken up to-morrow, and they urge that a "rider" be attached to it, recognizing Cuban independence and recommending armed intervention. Some of the Republicans loudly boast of their intention to break away from the Speaker, but no faith is longer put in their pretensions. In their hotel lobbies conferences they are held, but in the House of Representatives they are a flock of sheep, controlled by Shepherd Reed. As to the nature of President McKinley's message, there is just as much doubt expressed. No one seems to know whether he will merely lay the diplomatic correspondence before Congress and let them shoulder the responsibility or whether he will urge Cuban independence and active intervention.

SPAIN SENDING A SECOND FLEET

Powerful Ships of War to Join the Torpedo Flotilla, and If War Is Declared Experts Fear They Will Bombard Coast Cities.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Spain's formidable fleet gathered at Cadiz is on the eve of proceeding to sea. Its destination is not known. This, in effect, is the contents of a cablegram received at the State Department this morning from Minister Woodford. It was deemed of sufficient importance by officials of the department to be sent at once to the Navy Department, where it was placed in the hands of Commander Richardson Clover, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence, to whom all matters relating to the Spanish navy are referred. Naturally there is a great deal of anxious speculation in official circles as to the destination of this second fleet. Will it be sent to Cuba? Is it going to Porto Rico? Will it join the torpedo flotilla at Cape Verde and convey it across the Atlantic? These are some of the questions which the officials have been asking themselves during the afternoon, and they say to-night they are as much in the dark concerning the destination of the fleet as they were this morning when the first information of their departure came from Minister Woodford. There is strong reason for the desire of the officials to know whether the fleet is bound, and the department will depend upon Minister Woodford and Lieutenant Dyer, the latter naval attaché at Madrid, to inform them immediately of the departure of the fleet and its destination, if it is possible to learn what that is. The Spanish fleet is said to be superior at this time to the flying squadron under Commodore Schley's command, and additions which will be made to it during the week will make it a force, which combined with the torpedo flotilla at Cape Verde, will represent practically the total available fleet of Spain. As the flying squadron, which will be the force probably called upon to meet this fleet, consists of only one battleship, one second-class battleship, one armored cruiser and two protected cruisers, it is recognized by the officials that it will have to be considerably strengthened, and additions will probably be made during the present week. As the Herald stated, the New Orleans is one of the ships which will be placed under Commodore Schley's command, and the San Francisco will probably be another. There seems to be a prevalent belief in naval circles that the Spanish fleet will make its first stop at the Canary Islands. This point places the force but 700 miles from Spain, 800 miles from Cape Verde, where the flotilla is waiting orders, and about 2800 miles from Porto Rico, should the Spanish Government determine to send it there. Some fear is expressed by naval experts that instead of sending the fleet to Porto Rico and Cuba for the protection of those islands, Spain will order them to make an attack upon one of the coast cities of the United States. In view of the prospect of early hostilities, it is not believed at the Navy Department that Spain will direct the torpedo boat flotilla at Cape Verde to proceed on its way to Porto Rico, but will take steps looking to its junction with the fleet from Cadiz.

UNCLE SAM'S SHIPS STRIPPED FOR ACTION

KEY WEST, April 3.—Two battleships, an armored cruiser, a monitor, three protected cruisers, two gunboats and six torpedo boats comprise the naval force assembled at this port. This fleet is practically cleared for action, and is ready for service at a moment's notice. Should declaration of war come to-morrow, I am assured that the fleet would be under way and heading for Cuba within ten minutes of the receipt of the notice, except for giving the monitor Terror her fighting garb of gray. Nothing remains to be done in the way of preparing for battle. The ships are all coaled and provisioned. Their magazines are full of ammunition, and the vessels themselves have been stripped of all woodwork, even to their boats. These, with the exception of life-boats, have been towed to the basin at Government Station, where they have been moored in flotillas. In addition to all, the crews of the ships of war have been "keyed to concert pitch," to use the phrase of an officer from the flagship, who described to me the state of discipline which now prevails in this fleet.

GENERAL GRAHAM SAYS "IT LOOKS THAT WAY"

Reply of the Army Commander When Asked if There Would Be War. GALVESTON, April 3.—General William H. Graham, commander of the Department of the South, arrived in the city at 10 o'clock this morning. His visit as in the nature of tour of inspection of the fortifications of the department. He came from New Orleans accompanying him is Lieutenant G. F. Barney. They were taken out to the forts at the east end, and to Bolivar. In the afternoon they were taken to the site of the Denver reservoir, where Battery K is stationed. At 5 o'clock the officers took the train for Fort Morgan, Mobile, as the general has several places which he designs visiting on the return to headquarters. When asked if there would be war the general replied: "It looks that way." He was satisfied with the preparations for defense made here. Extreme Vigilance. KEY WEST, Fla., April 3.—To-day has passed very quietly and there were no movements of the fleet. To-night the Nashville will take the patrol and at all times extreme vigilance is maintained. The first message over the new cable from Key West to the Tortugas was sent to-day.

Mrs. Fred Hunt