



NEW YORK DETROIT CINCINNATI VESUVIUS INDIANA IOWA PURITAN FOOTTE TERROR DUPONT

THE FIRST CALL.

President McKinley Asks for 125,000 Volunteers.

A New Army Corps is to be Established in the South Under Gen. Brooke, Preparatory to the Invasion of Cuba.

Washington, April 25.—The president on Saturday called upon the people of the United States to manifest their martial strength and battle with a foreign foe.

Telegrams have been coming from almost every section of the country to Secretary Alger from governors and militia officers conveying information as to the length of time, surprisingly short in many cases, that would be required by them to gather their forces ready for muster.

The fact that Richmond is named as one of these points is taken in some quarters as an evidence that Fitzhugh Lee is to receive a volunteer commission, either as one of the four major generals or one of the nine brigadier generals provided for in the volunteer bill.

A vast number of telegrams have begun to flow in upon Secretary Alger, offering the services of the senders as volunteers in the army. So numerous are these communications that the secretary has been obliged to request the press to notify the people that such communications should be directed to the governors of their respective states, as he has no authority under the law to accept volunteers directly.

The formation of a grand army corps in the Department of the South, under command of Gen. Brooke, divided into three divisions, with headquarters at the three gulf ports, is an evidence that the government is to move upon Cuba at once with the troops of the regular army.

The following is the president's proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years:

By the president of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution of congress approved on April 20, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect;" and

Whereas, By an act of congress approved April 22, 1898, the president was authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in me by the constitution and laws and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call for and hereby do call for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000, in order to carry into effect the purpose of the said resolution: the same to be apportioned as far as practicable among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years unless sooner discharged. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the proper authorities through the war department.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 25th day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 123d.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President, JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State.

A British Naval Patrol.

London, April 27.—Six British warships, it is reported at Kingston, Jamaica, will patrol the seas in the neighborhood of Cuba during the hostilities between the United States and Spain.

What's the Matter with John?

Washington, April 26.—John J. Astor, of New York, not content with offering the government free his yacht Nourmahal and free transportation of troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has raised a battery of artillery which he desires to offer to the government for service in Cuba.

The Dynamo Cruiser Goes South.

Newport, R. I., April 26.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sailed from here Monday and is believed to have gone to Key West. She carried an extra quantity of projectiles.

WAR REVENUES.

Mr. Dingley Talks of Proposed Taxation—The Necessity is Imperative, in Order to Meet the Extraordinary Expenses of the War.

Washington, April 27.—Chairman Dingley, of the ways and means committee, yesterday submitted to the house with the war revenue bill the following report:

The precipitation on the United States of war with Spain has rendered it necessary that the committee on ways and means provide for war expenses on the scale demanded by modern naval and military operations. The destruction of the battleship Maine on February 15 caused congress to prepare for any exigency, and by joint resolution it appropriated \$30,000,000 for national defense. About \$35,000,000 of this appropriation have already been practically used, although payments have as yet been made for only a part of this sum; and liabilities for the remainder of the appropriation will have been incurred within two weeks.

The apparent cash balance in the treasury when the joint resolution appropriating \$30,000,000 for national defense was passed was about \$25,900,000, including the \$10,000,000 gold redemption fund, or \$15,900,000 excluding that fund. But this balance was only apparent, inasmuch as \$14,000,000 consisted of fractional silver, largely uncurrent, and minor coins, leaving only \$11,900,000. But of this amount \$1,000,000 consisted of receipts from sale of Pacific railroad bonds in the treasury for the payment of that amount of Pacific railroad bonds due January 1 next, and \$8,900,000 of the bank redemption fund, held for the payment of the notes of national banks issued in liquidation or reducing circulation. Deducting these amounts and the actual available cash in the treasury at that time belonging to the government, exclusive of the greenback redemption fund, was only \$5,000,000.

Inasmuch as a working balance of about \$6,000,000 is being going on for nearly two months at the rate of \$25,000,000 a month, or \$300,000,000 a year, and the expenses of actual war will be much more, your committee is of the opinion that the necessities of the country as well as the early successful conclusion of the war, call for such ample provision, both by taxation and authority to make loans, for means to carry on naval and military operations, as will impress the great powers of Europe as well as Spain, with the conviction that the people of the United States are united in the determination to prosecute the war on a scale and with a vigor that will make prolongation of hostilities useless.

It will be necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, not only to raise the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the secretary of the treasury to borrow on the credit of the government from time to time as the public necessities require. We have therefore given authority to issue and sell not exceeding \$500,000,000 of ten-twenty 3 per cent. coin bonds, to be offered as a popular loan, believing as we do that such a loan will be taken from time to time by the masses of the people.

SHERMAN RESIGNS.

Judge Day Will Succeed Him as Secretary of State—War Formally Declared—Government of Spain Asks to Fill Their Quotas for the Volunteer Army.

Washington, April 26.—Congress yesterday formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain; the senate passed the naval appropriation bill carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea fighting arm of the federal service; the Hull army reorganization bill was passed by the senate and now goes to conference; Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the state department to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law, and the war department called on the several states for their quotas to the volunteer army of the United States.

Washington, April 27.—The president yesterday nominated William R. Day, of Ohio, to be secretary of state, vice John Sherman, resigned, and John B. Moore, of New York, to be assistant secretary of state, vice William R. Day. The senate confirmed Mr. Day's nomination.

Has Not Received the Challenge.

Philadelphia, April 27.—Capt. Sigbee, when seen in reference to the challenge of Lieut. Carranza, said: "I do not believe any such challenge has been issued. I have not received it at any rate, and think I would have heard of it if it had been sent to me in Washington."

Synopsis of the President's Proclamation.

Washington, April 27.—The president by proclamation has allowed Spanish vessels in United States waters till May 21, inclusive, for loading and departing, and Spanish ships met at sea shall be permitted to continue their voyage if loaded before that time in the United States. Spanish vessels bound for the United States, which sailed prior to April 21, are exempt from capture and allowed to discharge cargo. The president's proclamation declares the right of search will be exercised with strict regard for rights of neutrals, and mail steamers will rarely be interfered with.

THE ULTIMATUM.

Full Text of the Demand Made on Spain.

It is Short and to the Point—The Demands Ordered to Leave Cuba Within 24 Hours—The United States Demands—Minister Woodford's Perilous Ride.

Washington, April 22.—The following statement of the text of the ultimatum to Spain was issued yesterday:

On April 20, 1898, the department of state served notice of the purposes of this government by delivering to Minister Polo a copy of an instruction to Minister Woodford, and also a copy of the resolution passed by the congress of the United States on the 19th inst. After the receipt of this notice the Spanish minister forwarded to the state department a request for his passports, which were furnished to him. A copy of the instruction to Woodford is herewith appended:

Woodford, Minister, Madrid:—You have been furnished with the text of a joint resolution voted by the congress of the United States on the 19th inst. and approved to-day in relation to the pacification of the island of Cuba. In obedience to that act the president directs you to immediately communicate to the government of Spain said resolution, with the formal demand of the government of the United States 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. In taking this step the United States hereby disclaims any intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people under such free and independent government as they may establish.

If by noon on Saturday next there be no communication to this government by that of Spain a full and satisfactory response to this demand and resolution, whereby the ends of peace in Cuba shall be assured, the president will proceed without further notice to use the power and authority conferred upon him by the said joint resolution to such extent as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

SHERMAN.

The United States minister at Madrid was at the same time instructed to make a like communication to the government of Spain. Thursday morning the department received from Gen. Woodford a telegram, a copy of which is herewith attached, showing that the Spanish government had broken off diplomatic relations with this government. This course renders unnecessary any further diplomatic action on the part of the United States. Following is Woodford's telegram:

Madrid, April 21, 1898.

Sherman, Washington:—Early this (Thursday) morning, immediately after the receipt of your open telegram and before I had communicated same to the Spanish government, the Spanish minister for foreign affairs notified me that the diplomatic relations are broken between the two countries, and that all official communications between their respective representatives have ceased. I accordingly asked for safe passports and will turn legation over to British embassy and leave for Paris this afternoon. Have notified consuls.

WOODFORD.

Madrid, April 22.—Gen. Woodford left Madrid last night. There was a great jingo demonstration at the station.

Harritz, France, April 23.—Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister, accompanied by his staff and others, reached the frontier Friday morning after some exciting experience. The Spanish police attempted to capture a member of the legation, and at Valladolid the train was attacked. Mr. Moreno was the member of the United States legation singled out by the Spanish police for capture, on the ground that he is a subject of Spain, but the attempt was frustrated owing to the presence of mind of the minister.

At Valladolid the train was attacked and stoned. Windows were broken and the civil guards were compelled to protect his carriage with drawn swords. Woodford, however, slept throughout the disturbance. At Tolosa the Spanish police made a determined effort to capture Moreno, but Woodford stood in the doorway of the carriage, declaring he should only be removed by force. Then the police gave up the attempt. Mr. Moreno was Woodford's secretary and a British subject.

Mines at Hampton Roads.

Fortress Monroe, April 27.—The entrance to Hampton Roads, the key to Washington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Richmond, Newport News and many other less important cities, has been mined and a state of pacific blockade declared. The harbor is now in control of the United States navy and no vessel is allowed to enter Hampton Roads between the hours of sunset and sunrise. A patrol fleet has been organized and all vessels are stopped and detained outside the capes until daybreak. The patrol fleet will act as guides through the mine field.

A BLOCKADE OF CUBAN PORTS.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Announcing to the World that It Exists.

Washington, April 23.—The following proclamation announcing a blockade of Cuban ports was issued yesterday:

By the president of the United States:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By a joint resolution passed by the congress and approved April 20, 1898, and communicated to the government of Spain, it was demanded that said government at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters; and the president of the United States was 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 several states to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect said resolution the president of the United States deems it necessary to set on foot and maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including all ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba;

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, in order to enforce the said resolution, do hereby declare that the United States of America have instituted and will maintain a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the law of nations applicable to such cases. An efficient force will be posted so as to prevent the entrance and exit of vessels from the ports aforesaid.

Any neutral vessel approaching any of said ports, or attempting to leave the same without notice or knowledge of the establishment of such blockade, will be duly warned by the commander of the blockading forces, who will indorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning, where such indorsement was made; and if the same vessel shall again attempt to enter any blockaded port, she will be captured and sent to the nearest convenient port for such proceedings against her and her cargo as prize, as may be deemed advisable.

Nothing in any of said parts of this proclamation will be allowed 30 days to issue therefrom.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 23d day of April, A. D. 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 123d.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President, JOHN SHERMAN, secretary of state.

TO HELP GOMEZ.

Cienfuegos and Sagua La Grande are Well Adapted for Bases of Supplies for the Insurgent Army in Cuba and Could Easily be Taken.

Washington, April 26.—The strategic boards of the army and navy are being urged to supplement the pacific blockade by taking one port on the north coast of Cuba and one on the south coast, for the purpose of establishing a junction with Gen. Gomez' insurgent troops at Sancti Spiritus, and with Gen. Garcia's insurgents in Santiago. It is felt that small ports could be taken practically without opposition, and that Cienfuegos on the south coast and Sagua in Grande on the north coast are best fitted as these bases of supplies.

Cienfuegos, on the south coast, is the point most accessible to the commands of both Gomez and Garcia, while Sagua is within easy reach of Gomez. By having two bases, one on the north and one on the south, the danger of interruption in the communication from one or the other would be avoided. It is said that Cienfuegos and Sagua could not offer much resistance.

With two such bases of operation secured, the Cuban forces in the field could be speedily equipped with arms, ammunition and supplies. It is said that Gomez and Garcia have the men and the enthusiasm capable of striking an effective blow once they have arms in hand, and that the only reason for their present inaction is their failure to have adequate ammunition for a strong forward movement on the Spanish forces. Recent conferences between the Cuban military officers here and Gen. Miles leave little doubt that the war department will equip the Cuban forces in every way practicable.

The Pope Blesses Spanish Arms.

London, April 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says: "The pope regent asked the blessing of the pope upon Spanish arms. He replied that he sent it from his heart and hoped to see a vindication of Spain's rights, which had been trampled upon."

Do Not Anticipate a Bombardment.

Key West, April 26.—The British steamer Myrtleclene has arrived here from Havana. Her commander reports that the news of the sailing of the United States fleet was received at Havana just previous to the departure of the Myrtleclene. He adds that it created no excitement in the city, but the price of meat immediately jumped from 24 cents to 50 cents a pound. According to Capt. Milburn, Havana does not fear bombardment, because the Spaniards say that the United States began the war in the interest of humanity, and a bombardment would be contrary to such a purpose.

WAR DECLARED.

Congress Goes Through a Necessary Formality.

Both Branches of the National Legislature Pass a Bill Announcing that War Exists Between the United States and Spain—The President's Message.

Washington, April 26.—The president yesterday sent congress the following message recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States: I transmit to the congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representative of Spain in the United States, with the United States minister at Madrid, and through the latter with the government of Spain, showing the action taken under the joint resolution approved April 20, 1898, for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the president of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect."

Upon communicating to the Spanish minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the executive to address to the government of Spain in obedience to said resolution, the minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the United States minister for foreign affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representative from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all official communications between their respective representatives ceased thereafter.

I commend to your especial attention the note addressed to the United States minister at Madrid by the Spanish minister for foreign affairs on the 21st inst., whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States congress and in view of the things which the president is thereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action, which by the usage of nations comprises an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid, to proclaim, under date of April 23, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the north coast of Cuba lying between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and of the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and further, in exercise of my constitutional powers and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of congress approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation dated April 23, 1898, calling for volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are herewith appended.

In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be known and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, Washington, April 23, 1898.

The house passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The representatives of 70,000,000 people voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting vote and without a roll call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required but one minute and 41 seconds to accomplish this. The house was considering an election case and simply paused to declare war. There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question.

After the president's message was read the committee on foreign affairs framed the resolution, Acting Chairman Adams wrote the report and it was passed and on its way to the senate in an hour and six minutes. The speaker signed it at 4:49. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise vs. Young, from the Second Virginia district. The house declined to agree to the senate amendments to the army reorganization bill and it was sent to conference.

After a debate of an hour and a half's duration, conducted in secret session, the senate passed the bill declaring that war exists between the United States and Spain. The debate in the senate was based on an amendment offered by Senator Turpie providing for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgent Cubans. The amendment was defeated—38 to 24. Following is the bill as adopted:

Be it enacted, etc.: First—That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Second—That the president of the United States is hereby 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 several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

The war bill was brought from the Capitol by the clerk of the enrolling division and reached the White House a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The presidential signature was affixed at 6:15 and the measure was then the law of the land.

Plague Breaks Out in Calcutta.

New York, April 27.—The Post's London correspondent cables that he has information that the plague has broken out in Calcutta.

Gomez Will Move on Havana.

New York, April 26.—The Journal prints a letter from Gen. Gomez, dated April 19, in which he says: "Within ten days 30,000 of my forces will be swinging in their hammocks within sight of Havana. Already the westward movement has begun. The infantry forces have already been started on their journey, and the cavalry will follow as soon as word is received that President McKinley has signed the resolution now pending in congress. I will be the last to start from Las Villas, but I will be the first to arrive at Havana."

VALUABLE PRIZES.

They are Captured by Uncle Sam's Fleet.

The Gunboat Nashville Fires the First Shot of the War—The Little Mangrove Compels the Big Spanish Steamer Panama to Surrender—Other Captures Made.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The North Atlantic squadron, except the monitors Terror and Puritan and some of the smaller ships, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock Friday morning for the shores of Cuba. Besides the two monitors the ships left behind were the gunboat Helena, cruiser Marblehead and dispatch boat Dolphin.

The United States fleet was about 12 miles off Sand Key light at 7 a. m., when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura, from Pascagoula, Miss., for Rotterdam, with lumber, was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bow from the four-inch gun on the port side aft. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another closer to her bow brought her to. A prize crew was put aboard. Capt. Lucaraga, in command of her, was astounded. He said he did not know that war had been declared, but when he was informed of the state of affairs he accepted the situation philosophically. The Nashville towed her prize into this port.

Key West, Fla., April 25.—The Spanish tramp steamer Pedro, from Antwerp for Santa Cruz and Pensacola, was captured by the flagship New York on Friday evening when about 20 miles from Havana and was brought here Saturday in charge of a prize crew. She is owned in Bilbao, is 1,628 tons net register, is about 330 feet long and has on board a crew of 36 men.

The fleet captured another prize Friday afternoon, the schooner Mathilde, of Havana, laden with rum.

The gunboat Helena captured the Spanish steamer Michael Jover on Saturday. The Jover's cargo is composed of cotton and staves.

Ensign Christy, with a crew of 16 from the cruiser Detroit and four from the flagship, brought into port the captured Spanish steamer Catalina, 3,491 tons, bound from New Orleans to Barcelona. She was taken by the Detroit. When the first shot was fired her captain made a desperate effort to escape his pursuer and the chase was prolonged for eight miles. Finally a solid shot brought her to. She is carrying a cargo of 6,000 bundles of staves.

The revenue cutter Winona, from Mobile, has captured the Spanish steamer Saturnina at Ship Island, Miss.

Key West, Fla., April 27.—The big Spanish steamship Panama, of the Ceballos line, which left New York on April 20 for Havana, with a number of Spaniards' refugees on board and a very valuable cargo, including stores for the Spanish army, was captured Monday evening about 30 miles from Havana by the little lighthouse tender Mangrove, now belonging to the mosquito fleet. The Mangrove mounts two six-pounders. She is commanded by Lieut. Commander Everett and has a crew of 13 men. The Panama is of about 3,900 tons and a very valuable prize, the vessel and cargo being worth \$275,000.

When the Mangrove sighted the Spaniard she ran up to her and fired a gun across her bows. The liner did not take the hint and a second shot was fired, after which the Panama slowed down a little. A third shot was fired across the bows of the Panama at a hundred yards, and the deck officer of the Spanish vessel was hailed and notified that if he did not heave to a shot would be sent through his vessel. This notification caused the Panama to be brought to. Ensign Dayton boarded the Spanish steamer and took possession of her. The battleship Indiana then steamed up and Commander Everett notified Capt. Taylor, of the Indiana, that he had captured the Panama and borrowed a prize crew from the battleship. The Mangrove was then ordered to report to the flagship, and Rear Admiral Sampson told Commander Everett to take his prize into Key West.

As the Panama carried two 12-pounders she could easily have annihilated the little Mangrove. This makes five steamers thus far captured, in addition to a number of schooners and small craft.

The United States gunboat Newport brought in yesterday the Spanish sloop Paquete and the Spanish schooner Pireneo. Cuban coasting vessels, which she captured off Havana.

A TRIP TO THE SHORE.

Torpedo Boat Porter Lands Her Commander and a Small Party on Cuban Soil, Securing Valuable Information.

On board the flagship New York, off Havana, April 25.—The early morning hours of Monday were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Iolanthe. She was allowed to proceed. No shots have been fired since Sunday morning on either side. The Dolphin and converted yacht Eagle arrived from Key West in the morning. The Dolphin carried the prize crews which had been placed on the steamer Pedro and the schooner Antonio.

The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip to the shore under cover of darkness Sunday night and Lieut. Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information.

Preparing to Invade Cuba.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 27.—Government officials here have made arrangements looking to an invasion of Cuba. Twenty of the leading Cuban physicians have been engaged to go to Cuba with the army from this city, and 30 young men who speak English will accompany them as interpreters. Several officers of the post have consulted with officials of the Plant steamship line. This consultation was mainly over the transportation of troops from this city to Key West and Havana. The boats were measured and everything was gone over in detail.