

SENATE HAS A DAY FOR WAR

Considers Several Measures Peering on Pending Issues.

PASSES NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

It Makes Some Amendments in Army Reorganization Bill Which the House Refuses to Accept and Conferees Appointed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—War and war measures were the only topics discussed by the senate today during more than four hours of its session.

The body had scarcely convened when the message from the president urging the declaration of the existence of war was laid before it. Without comment the message was referred to the foreign affairs committee.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) introduced the following joint resolution, which he asked to have referred to the committee on foreign relations:

That a state of war now exists and has existed since February 15, 1898, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

The consideration of the naval appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending resolution being on the amendment offered by Mr. Butler (N. C.) to regulate the price of armor.

The amendment provides that for the armor for the three battleships in course of construction the government shall not pay to exceed \$400 a ton, including the nickel, and that subsequent contracts for armor shall not call for a greater price than \$300 per ton. In case the price cannot be obtained the secretary of the navy is authorized at once to purchase or establish a government armor works for which \$1,500,000 is provided, and \$1,000,000 is provided for the manufacture of armor.

Mr. Butler strongly advocated the adoption of the amendment and charged that the ships of this country were covered with defective armor.

Mr. Hawley denied the statement that there is any such amount of defective armor on our war ships as stated by Mr. Butler.

ARMOR IS SATISFACTORY. "While I am in entire agreement with the senator for the amendment," declared Mr. Chandler, "I am satisfied that the armor from South Carolina (Mr. Butler) is mistaken. Investigation has shown that the ballistic tests of the armor were satisfactory."

Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, said that the armor is the best in the world. No European government has armor on its ships so good as ours.

Mr. Butler was proceeding to read some testimony taken before a committee of the house of representatives relative to the various defective plates on various vessels and to comment on it, when Mr. Hawley said sharply:

"I must protest against this. I believe the senator from South Carolina is out of order in making these charges publicly. If he should reduce them to writing and submit them privately to Spain, he would be guilty of treason."

Mr. Tillman (S. C.) called attention to the fact that the statements made by Mr. Butler had been based on official and congressional reports which were accessible to all.

Mr. Butler objected to the flinging at him of the charge of treason. He thought those guilty of treason were those who refused to make armor at a reasonable price.

Mr. Stewart inquired of Mr. Hale whether the naval bill in any way committed the government to pay \$400 a ton for armor for the proposed ships.

Mr. Hale replied that nothing could be construed as committing the government to paying any particular price for armor.

"Does anybody know," inquired Mr. Allen, "whether the modern battleship is a fighting machine or not?"

"It is a great fighting machine, of course," said Mr. Hale, "but its power and efficiency have never been demonstrated."

Mr. Tillman made an extended speech in favor of the proposed amendment. In the course of which he said that the government should give notice, and in the case of the Philippines, it is just possible such a course may be followed, in order that the Spanish navy be given an opportunity to escape capture at the hands of the United States Asiatic squadron.

MEASURE SIGNS THE WAR BILL. Measure is Now One of the Laws of the Land. WASHINGTON, April 25.—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 White House was almost deserted at the time, no one of the cabinet being with the president except Attorney General Olney.

The enrolled copy of the bill was laid before the president at his office, and he signed it on his arrival, and he at once went over the phraseology with the attorney general.

The presidential signature was affixed at 6:15, the measure was then the law of the land.

It will now follow the regular course of such enactments and will be sent to the rolls division of the State department, where it will be printed and published as are other laws and the original document will find its way to the printer's plant in the office of the State department, although, as with other momentous state papers, a photographic copy will be eventually prepared for exhibition in the department.

TAKE A SHOT AT TORPEDO BOAT. Was Making Soundings in Matanzas Harbor at the Time. KEY WEST, April 25.—The first Spanish shots fired at the American flag were directed against the torpedo boat "Dolphin," commanded by Lieutenant W. L. Rodgers, commanding between 5 and 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, while it was taking soundings in Matanzas harbor.

It was within 200 or 300 yards of the shore. Suddenly a Spanish masked battery on the east side of the harbor and not very far distant from the torpedo boat, opened fire at their mark, and the Dolphin returned to the "Cincinnati," when it reported the result of its soundings and then announced it had been fired upon. The "Cincinnati" was anxious to steam in instantly and reduce the Spanish batteries, but was not permitted to do so.

No captures are reported by the fleet of Matanzas. It is alleged that two Spanish gunboats were shot ashore, but the report could not be verified.

Maryland Militia Assembling. BALTIMORE, April 25.—The concentration of the Maryland militia at Pimlico has actually begun and by midnight the 2,000 troops composing the first brigade will be under arms and awaiting orders from the War department. The first command to reach the camp grounds and probably the first of the militia to take the field was the company of the 1st Maryland militia from Baltimore. Companies began arriving this morning from distant points in the state and by noon the camps were filled with men scattering in every direction.

Twenty of Volunteers in Kansas. TOPEKA, April 25.—R. P. Turner, ex-consul to Cadix, Spain, today resigned his position as president of the state board of railroad commissioners and will ask for an appointment in one of the Kansas volunteer regiments. He is likely to be appointed. His country, Iowa, is a company of Sons of Veterans if Turner is made colonel. Governor Leedy says 20,000 volunteers have offered their services from Kansas.

Minneapolis is Located. HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., April 25.—The cruiser Minnesota steaming rapidly up the coast passed here at 8:45 tonight. It was headed in toward Massachusetts bay.

WAR NOW AN ACTUAL FACT

Official Declaration is Signed by the President.

THIS ACT CLEARS UP THE SITUATION

Naval Appropriation Bill Which is Passed by the Senate Carries a Large Amount of Money.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Congress today formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain, and the resolution was signed by the president.

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.

The War department called on the several states for their quota to the volunteers.

These make up the important events of the day.

It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect, but secretary having yielded his original idea of leaving at once, and it is presumed he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor.

The selection of Mr. Moore, who is now professor of international law at Columbia university, New York, to succeed the latter, was warmly welcomed by all of the State department employes, who are still here.

Appointed originally from Delaware in the State department by Mr. Bayard, when the latter was able to resign, Mr. Moore by sheer force of ability worked his way up to his place of second assistant secretary and in that capacity he served under several administrations without regard to political parties.

He resigned his place in the State department to accept the chair of international law at Columbia three years ago and is believed to have been the only man in the country to have held such a position.

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A prize commissioner was appointed this afternoon in the person of Commander John W. Wood, who is now in the State department, to make a list of prizes to be offered to the volunteers.

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CALL FOR THE VOLUNTEERS

War Department Transmits it to the Governors of States.

NEBRASKA QUOTA IS TWO REGIMENTS

Iowa to Furnish Three Regiments and Two Light Batteries—South Dakota Called for Seven Troops Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The War department has issued a call on the states for their quotas of troops under the call for 125,000 men. The following are the quotas:

Alabama, two regiments of infantry and one battalion.

Arkansas, two regiments of infantry, two troops cavalry.

California, two regiments of infantry, two battalions and four heavy batteries.

Colorado, one regiment of infantry and one light battery.

Connecticut, one regiment of infantry; one light battery and two heavy batteries.

Delaware, one regiment of infantry, District of Columbia, one battalion.

Florida, one regiment of infantry, Georgia, two regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Idaho, two troops cavalry.

Illinois, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry.

Indiana, four regiments of infantry and two light batteries.

Iowa, three regiments of infantry and two troops cavalry.

Kentucky, three regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.

Louisiana, two regiments of infantry, Maryland, one regiment of infantry and four heavy batteries.

Michigan, four regiments of infantry, Minnesota, two regiments of infantry, Missouri, five regiments of infantry and one light battery.

Montana, one regiment of infantry, Nebraska, two regiments of infantry, New Hampshire, one regiment of infantry, New Jersey, three regiments of infantry, New Mexico, two regiments of infantry and two troops of cavalry.

North Carolina, two regiments of infantry and one heavy battery.

North Dakota, four troops cavalry, Nevada, one troop cavalry.

Ohio, six regiments of infantry; four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry.

Oregon, one regiment of infantry, Oklahoma, one troop cavalry.

Pennsylvania, three regiments of infantry and four heavy batteries.

Rhode Island, one regiment of infantry, South Carolina, one regiment of infantry; one heavy battery and two squadrons of cavalry.

South Dakota, seven troops cavalry, Tennessee, three regiments of infantry, Texas, three regiments of infantry and one troop of cavalry.

Utah, one troop cavalry and two light batteries.

Vermont, one regiment of infantry, Virginia, three regiments of infantry, Washington, one regiment of infantry, West Virginia, one regiment of infantry, Wisconsin, three regiments of infantry, Wyoming, one battalion and one troop cavalry.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent to each of the governors of each of the states and territories, informing them what will be expected under the president's call for troops:

The number of troops from your state under the call of the president, dated April 22, 1898, will be—It is the wish of the War department that the militia shall be used as far as their number will permit for the purpose of the present emergency.

Details to follow. Please write as early as possible what equipments, ammunition, arms, blank cartridges, and what additional you will require. Please also state when troops will be ready for muster into service. Details to follow by mail.

(Signed) RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

The rendezvous for the troops to be mustered in the service of the volunteer army in the various states and territories has been designated by Secretary Alger as follows:

Alabama, Mobile; Arkansas, Little Rock; California, San Francisco; Colorado, Denver; Connecticut, Hartford; Delaware, Wilmington; Florida, Tampa; Georgia, Atlanta; Idaho, Pocatello; Illinois, Springfield; Indiana, Indianapolis; Iowa, Des Moines; Kansas, Topeka; Kentucky, Louisville; Louisiana, New Orleans; Maine, Portland; Maryland, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Springfield; Michigan, Detroit; Minnesota, St. Louis; Missouri, St. Louis; Montana, Helena; Nebraska, Omaha; Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire, Concord; New Jersey, Jersey City; New York, Peekskill; North Carolina, Raleigh; North Dakota, Fargo; Ohio, Columbus; Oregon, Portland; Pennsylvania, Meadville; Rhode Island, Providence; South Carolina, Charleston; South Dakota, Pierre; Tennessee, Nashville; Texas, Houston; Utah, Ogden; Vermont, Burlington; Virginia, Richmond; Washington, Tacoma; West Virginia, Martinsburg; Wisconsin, Milwaukee; Wyoming, Cheyenne; Arizona, Phoenix; New Mexico, Albuquerque; Oklahoma, Oklahoma City; District of Columbia, Washington.

For the purpose of recruiting for the volunteer army as far as the regular army is concerned, the department will designate in each state and territory several cities where recruiting under the direction of army officers will be carried on.

The call bill, which is expected, will provide for the increase of the regular army on a war footing to about 60,000 men.

In addition to these recruiting stations it is expected the War department will designate boards of army officers, who will go from place to place in the state engaged in recruiting duty.

PATROLLING THE PACIFIC COAST. Three Revenue Cutters Are Converted Into Gunboats. SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Within an hour twenty-four hours the three government revenue cutters have been assigned to patrol service in and about the local harbor.

Today the cutters Rush, Corwin and Grant lowered their revenue flags and hoisted the navy ensign instead. They have been formally turned over to the Navy department, and will immediately be transformed into gunboats for coast patrol service.

A naval board, of which Captain Kemp is senior member, came down from Mare Island today and inspected the three vessels. A report will be made by the board to the Navy department, and will immediately be transformed into gunboats for coast patrol service.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE OF BLOCKADE

United States Files it with the British Foreign Office.

WAR WITH SPAIN

LONDON, April 25.—The British foreign office today was officially notified of the proclamation of the president of the United States in regard to neutral vessels and neutral goods, and the blockade of the island of Cuba by the United States fleet.

With reference to Spain's declaration on the subject of privateering, the British foreign office yesterday, the British foreign office officials point out that the resolutions announced by the United States on the subject were taken without reference to any policy which Spain might adopt. Therefore it is not expected that Spain's intentions will affect the decisions promulgated by the United States.

TUG BRINGS IN TWO MORE PRIZES. Both of Them Captured by Torpedo Boats of the Fleet. (Copyright 1898, The Associated Press.)

KEY WEST, Fla., April 25.—(New York Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The auxiliary tug Algonquin has arrived from the fleet having in tow two Spanish schooners captured today by torpedo boats. There are about 100 boxes of goods on board, and a large quantity of Spanish stores. United States District Attorney Stripling has telegraphed to Washington asking what is to be done about carrying them to Key West. He says it is a matter demanding immediate action, as many more may be expected within the next few days. The sailors are not prisoners of war.

DEADLY VESUVIUS GOES TO SEA. It is Presumed to Be Headed for Key West. NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius sailed this afternoon bound south, but its actual destination is unknown, except to the naval authorities. It is supposed that it will turn up at Key West and later join the fleet off Havana.

It was expected that the torpedo boats O'Brien and Albatross would sail with it, but they are still at Key West. The Vesuvius has not yet gone into commission.

The cruiser Columbia, which came in today for repairs, is expected to sail at daybreak and it is said it will patrol the New England coast until the auxiliary fleet is ready to go on duty.

EXPECTING FLOTTILLA TO SAIL. Indications Spanish Ships Are Preparing to Leave. LONDON, April 25.—A special dispatch from St. Vincent, Cape Verde, dated today (Monday), 7:25 a. m. says: There is reason to believe the Spanish fleet sails today. It is exceedingly formidable, including four first-class cruisers, six torpedo boats and two armed transports. Since the arrival of the fleet at St. Vincent, the Spanish fleet has transferred to the cruisers 2,000 tons of coal.

6:40 p. m.—The Spanish fleet is still here, but it is expected that the vessels sail from these islands tomorrow.

SPAIN JUST A LITTLE TOO HASTY. Refusal to Receive Ultimatum Proves a Mistake. MADRID, April 25.—The newspapers of this city and the provinces are filled with rumors of captures made by the war vessels of Spain or the United States, and with reports of the movements of the American war ships, combined with patriotic utterances from all quarters of the kingdom. Many reports have been published relative to the non-delivery of the ultimatum of the United States. The view now taken is that the ultimatum leaves the United States pledged in honor to the maintenance of the status quo with reference to Cuban independence. Thus, it is pointed out, while its pride is gratified, Spain has lost a diplomatic point.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN HAVANA. Citizens Are Rushing Into the Country for Safety. KEY WEST, April 25.—According to the statements of the family of Arthur Roosevelt, the British vice consul at Havana, who arrived here yesterday, the excitement prevailing in Havana, and the time the vessel left the people were leaving for the open country in all directions.

At Marino, just outside of Havana, a train was held up by a crowd eager to escape. The train was held up by the firing from the Santa Clara battery.

The gunboat Anapola has arrived from New York.

WAR REGULATIONS FOR SHIPPING. Vessels Cannot Enter Port Between Sunset and Sunrise. NEW YORK, April 25.—The War department regulations concerning New York harbor in time of war have been promulgated. The regulations will be allowed to pass Sandy Hook or the Narrows between sunset and sunrise, or during that time to approach within three miles of Coney Island, Gedney channel, Sandy Hook or the Narrows.

TAMMANY IS READY TO FIGHT. NEW YORK, April 25.—The executive committee of Tammany today adopted a resolution supporting the president of the loyal support, material, financial and moral.

Steps were also taken looking to the formation of a Tammany regiment, District Attorney Arthur Gardner, who is a retired army officer, and was formerly professor at West Point military academy, is expected to command the regiment.

ORDERS FOR ILLINOIS NAVAL MILITIA. ST. LOUIS, April 25.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Alton, Ill., says that the third division, Second battalion, naval militia of Illinois, stationed there, received orders today from Springfield to be ready tonight to move. Where they are to go is not indicated, but it is believed that they are under command of Lieutenant Edward V. Crossman and consists of three officers, ten warrant officers and forty-three landmen. They are ready to move on short notice.

Prepare to Invade Cuba. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 25.—The government has taken measures looking to the invasion of Cuba. Twenty of the leading physicians have been engaged to go with the army from here, and twenty young men who speak Spanish accompany them as interpreters.

Notify War Ships to Leave. LONDON, April 25.—The foreign office expects to publish tomorrow evening a formal notice that the war ships of the belligerents must leave British ports within twenty-four hours.

Will Take a Vacation. WASHINGTON, April 25.—Chief Justice Fuller today gave notice that the United States supreme court would be suspended for the term of Friday, May 6.

Tenarario Awaits Orders. LONDON, April 25.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat, Tenarario, according to a despatch to the Mail from Buenos Ayres, is still there awaiting orders.

TROUBLE FOR YOUNG KING

Youthful Monarch is Again Assailed from Within.

SPANISH REPUBLICANS IN EVIDENCE

Twenty Thousand Spaniards Tender Support to Castelar in Case He Should Proclaim a Republic.

MADRID, April 25.—About 20,000 Spaniards signed an address to Senor Castelar under the pretext of congratulating him upon his recovery from sickness, but in reality offering him their support if he proclaims a republic.

GREAT DANGERS FROM WITHIN. War with United States Not All of Spain's Troubles.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Spain's dangers from within are becoming fully as grave as those from without, says the Madrid correspondent of the World. The war with the United States may cost it the last of its colonial possessions in the West and East Indies. But no one can tell what will be the result of its rapidly increasing domestic troubles—the cabinet crisis, the dissensions among statesmen, and the intrigues of the Carlists, the plotting of Weyler and Romero Robledo and the popular agitations.

The street demonstrations in the capital and elsewhere have assumed such a threatening character as to cause the gravest concern to the queen and her government. All these political dangers are aggravated by the financial disturbances which have seized the principal towns in the provinces, marked by an alarming run on the silver reserve of the Bank of Spain, a fall in the prices of securities of every kind, a rise of taxes, and a general depression of the market.

Between sixty and seventy Newfoundland and other birds are attending to enlist in the American navy.

Lee Will Ride the Horse. NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—At the auction sale of mules and horses intended for the Spanish army in Cuba, which the government prevented from leaving, a handsome Kentucky horse, intended for Hancock, was sold to a wealthy manufacturer, who intends presenting it to Fitzhugh Lee, if the latter returns to Cuba as an American general.

Reports a Spanish War Ship. ST. JOHNS, N. F., April 25.—It is reported here tonight, though the rumor lacks confirmation, that a Spanish war ship has been sighted off Bay Bulls, twenty miles south of St. John's. It is supposed to be after American fish-gone vessels on the Grand Banks.

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