

## FLEET IN LEASH

No Offensive Movement Yet  
Made by Capt. Samp-  
son'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 Culmina-  
tion Marking the First Blow for  
the Freedom of Cuba Delayed  
Longer Than Had Been Anticipat-  
ed—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 moni-  
tor Amphitrite and the gunboat  
Helena. The signaling is continuous,  
and the searchlights of the Iowa and  
the New York are industriously sweep-  
ing 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 move-  
ment 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 be-  
lieved 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 pre-  
vious nights.

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

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

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

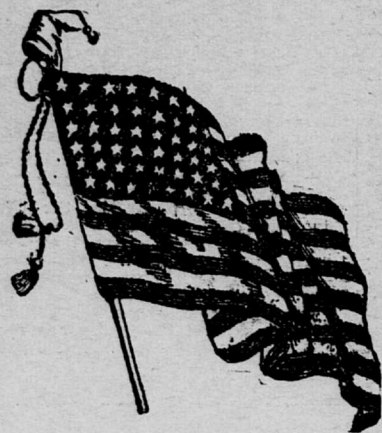
Just before this dispatch was filed  
it was ordered that steam should be  
got up in the four boilers of the New  
York. This would enable her to make  
fifteen knots an hour, which is a great-  
er speed than could be maintained by  
the squadron as a whole. It is still be-

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## TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- Page.
- 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 Courts.  
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- 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 arrange- ments have been made for a call for 100,000 volunteers to be chosen from the national guard.

The strategy board of the depart- ment 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 concentrat- ing 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 Span- ish evacuation of Cuba, although the secretary announced just before leav- ing the department that the call would not be issued today.

The officials were awaiting the pass- age of the volunteer army bill by con- gress in order that they might be ex- plicit authority for asking for the vol- unteers.

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. Accord- ing to this ratio, the several states would be called on to furnish men as follows:

Each State's Quota.	
Alabama .....	2,000
Arkansas .....	1,600
California .....	2,500
Colorado .....	1,050
Connecticut .....	1,250
Delaware .....	275
Florida .....	600
Georgia .....	2,530
Idaho .....	150
Illinois .....	4,430
Indiana .....	3,440
Iowa .....	3,010
Kansas .....	2,280
Kentucky .....	2,720
Louisiana .....	1,550
Maine .....	1,040
Maryland .....	1,550
Massachusetts .....	5,770
Michigan .....	3,450
Minnesota .....	2,290
Mississippi .....	1,720
Missouri .....	4,230
Montana .....	410
Nebraska .....	1,270
Nevada .....	110
New Hampshire .....	602
New Jersey .....	2,370
New York .....	10,011
North Carolina .....	2,987
North Dakota .....	269
Oregon .....	679
Pennsylvania .....	8,515
Rhode Island .....	563
South Dakota .....	1,490
South Carolina .....	598
Tennessee .....	2,448
Texas .....	2,588
Utah .....	340
Vermont .....	597
Virginia .....	2,590
Washington .....	942
West Virginia .....	1,111
Wisconsin .....	2,619
Wyoming .....	155
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 the 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, how- ever, that the president may disre- gard the method above outlined and permit the full enlistment of 100,000 men from the guard as at present or- ganized.

Secretary Alger today authorized an

allotment of \$200,000 from the emer- gency defense fund to be used in erect- ing emplacements for a number of six- inch rapid fire guns and in continua- tion of torpedo work defensive opera- tions.

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 Chat- tanoga. 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 hold- ing them could be issued.

Col. Henry C. Cook, who command- ed 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 engineer- ing. Repairs to the vessel will be made

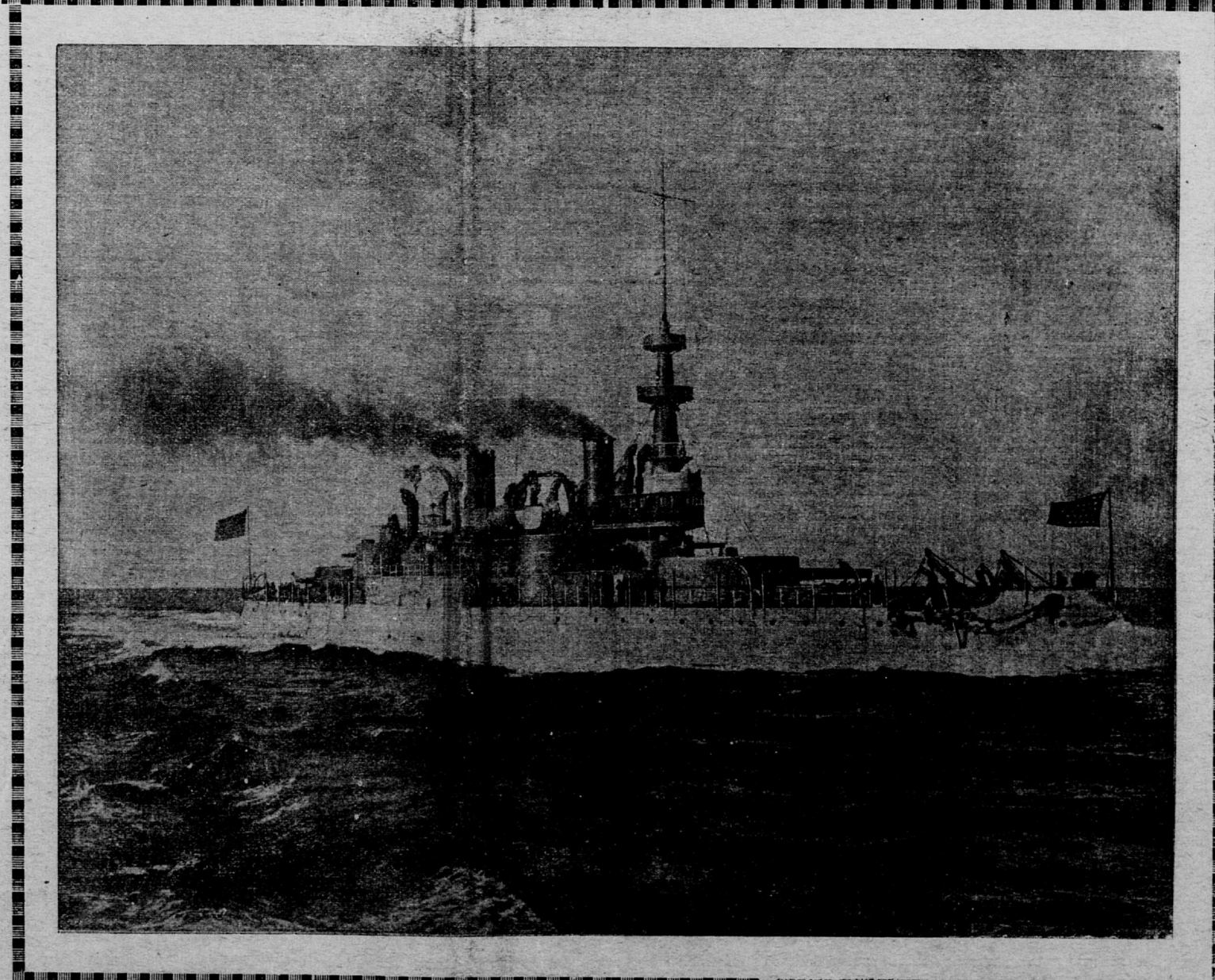
immediately at Norfolk. She is to be used as a distilling ship and will ac- company one of the fleets for reducing salt water to fresh. The yacht Corsair, bought today, will be sent to the Quar- tary works for such changes as may be necessary, and the yacht Penelope to Norfolk for a similar purpose.

Commodore Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, has sub- mitted estimates to Secretary Long for providing additional facilities for handling large amounts of coal at Port Royal, S. C., and for supply sta- tions 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 10,238 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, 65.25 feet; mean draft, 34 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 \$1,020,000. She has a complement of 85 officers and 447 men.

## MOB AT MADRID

A Bitter Anti-American Out-  
break 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 MIN-  
ISTER'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 bal-  
cony 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 disor-  
der, 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 es-  
cutcheon, 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 crea-  
tion."

The demonstration then continued, a  
part of the mob proposing to demon-  
strate in front of the American lega-  
tion, 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, espe-  
cially the newspaper correspondents,  
"whose presence is dangerous." It says  
the censorship is inadequate, as the  
correspondents have "other means of  
keeping up their calumnies against  
Spain, especially the American corre-  
spondents."

The paper demands that a date  
should be fixed for their expulsion,  
giving them time only to reach the  
frontier. "Let them follow their pro-  
fession 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 dis-  
patch from Madrid says the govern-  
ment has authorized Lieut. Gen. Cor-  
rea, minister of war, to call out eighty  
thousand reserves.

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

There is a bitter feeling here against  
Great Britain, especially on the contra-  
band 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 con-  
tinue to meet the difficulties of the sit-  
uation.

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 con-  
fidence to the Liberal party, which ex-  
pects co-operation and unanimous sup-  
port from all other parties in the  
defense of the honor, integrity and dig-  
nity of the country.

## WOODFORD LEAVES MADRID.

Jingo Outbreak to Mark the Min-  
ister'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 start-  
ed half an hour late, and during the in-  
terval 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 detec-  
tives. A detachment of civil guards  
accompanied Gen. Woodford to the  
frontier. The retiring minister main-  
tained 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,  
chief of police, shook hands with  
him.

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