

WAR

American Men-of-War Advance on Havana.

BLOCKADE IS DECLARED

White Squadron to Silence Guns of Morro Castle.

CALLS THE NATION TO ARMS

President McKinley Asks the Country for 125,000 Volunteers.

FIRST SHOT IS FIRED AT SEA.

Cruiser Nashville Captures the Spanish Ship Buena Ventura.

Ultimatum of the United States Was Considered a Declaration of War by the Government at Madrid—Handing of Passports to Minister Woodford Definitely Put a Stop to All Peaceful Diplomatic Negotiations—McKinley Signs the Bill Asking for 125,000 Men—Those Willing to Serve Are to Take Up Arms at Once and Aid in Fighting the Spaniards.

Washington correspondence: Events are transpiring rapidly these days. History is being made in great leaps, and many pages are completed in a week. Beginning with the heated senatorial discussion as to how the President should be authorized to intervene in Cuba, a seven days closed with the call for 125,000 volunteers and legislation to increase the regular army to about 60,000 men. Events have lately moved fast enough for the most warlike men at the national capital.

First the long and bitter fight over the Cuban resolution in Congress, which culminated in an agreement at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning. Tuesday afternoon the resolutions were laid before the President for his signature, but that was delayed until the next day, because Congress was not in session. Wednesday the resolutions were signed and the ultimatum sent to Madrid and also to the Spanish minister in Washington, who promptly asked for and received his passports, leaving the capital for Canada the same evening. Thursday came the news from Madrid that the American minister, Gen. Woodford, was dismissed and all diplomatic relations between the two governments severed before the ultimatum could be presented there. The same day the President ordered the North Atlantic squadron to proceed to Havana and blockade that city and the north coast of Cuba. Friday the squadron appeared before Havana and began the blockade. The Nashville fired the first gun in the war and captured the first prize. The President issued his proclamation declaring the blockade to all the world and Congress passed the volunteer army bill.

Saturday came the culminating event of the week, the call for 125,000 volunteers, the last resort of the Government in going to war. It was week filled with excitement. The War and Navy Departments were crowded with officials in making active preparations for the prosecution of the war; the White House was besieged with Senators and Representatives urging friends for appointment as major generals and brigadiers; the National Guard of the District was under arms, awaiting the order to be mustered into the service,



CAPTAIN SAMPSON.

and move; the armories were crowded with fathers and mothers, sisters and wives and sweethearts, waiting for the summons that would start the boys to the front to the music of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the streets were crowded with men and women anxiously discussing the war news, while fakirs were reaping a rich harvest setting flags, buttons and mottoes, "Remember the Maine!" The national capital has not seen such excitement since the days of the civil war. But, in all the excitement and all the anxiety there was the feeling of security and confidence in the cause and the outcome.

President McKinley called his cabinet about him Saturday morning and after carefully going over the volunteer army bill and its changes from the bill as originally drawn, signed it and a little later issued his proclamation calling for 125,000 volunteers. The War Department began at once to make up the quotas under this new call, but it was decided not to send out these to the Governors of States the same day because it would make a day of a day of rallying to arms instead of a day



ON TO HAVANA!



CALLS UPON EVERY STATE.

President's Proclamation Asks Volunteers from All Sides.

The bill for the creation of a new regular and volunteer army passed both houses of Congress Friday afternoon. The measure was immediately signed by Vice-President Hobart and Speaker Reed and was then sent to the President. An official proclamation was prepared at the War Department calling for 125,000 men to serve in the war against Spain. This was approved by Secretary Alger and sent to the President for his signature.

NOW THEY ARE OFF!



The war is on formally and in reality. The President's call to arms was anticipated by every State, and it found the volunteers ready to go. In a few days the regiments will be in the service of the Government, and they are not made up of raw troops.

These 125,000 National Guards are largely confined to the National Guard. They have been mobilized in their respective States and will be drilled for a short time. They will then be moved to the coast, and if it is decided to send a large army of occupation to Cuba the transports will be ready, and, guarded by the navy, these transports will carry the boys in blue over to Cuba to fight for freedom and drive out Spain, while they remember the Maine. Most of the men are already well drilled, well trained, and used to camp life. They are eager for service; they are resolute for immediate action; they are ready for whatever comes.

Action is the order of the hour. On the sea the American fleets are moving in battle formation. On the land the troops are being massed for support. On the Pacific the Hawaiian Islands have been brought under the flag, and the Philippines are threatened. Washington is again the center of the world's interest. The American people and the American Government are moving forward to accomplish a great purpose. They are not talking, because this is the time for action. Disappointments may come; vessels may be lost; armies may be repulsed, but still the purpose will remain, and its achievement will be sure.

TRICKED BY SPAIN.

McKinley's Ultimatum to Woodford Held Until Discussion Is Had. In forestalling Gen. Woodford by breaking off diplomatic relations with the United States in advance of the presentation of the American ultimatum, Spain resorted to one of her old devices. President McKinley's telegram to Gen. Woodford conveying the ultimatum was held by the Madrid telegraph authorities while a copy of it was sent to Premier Sagasta.

Such is the patriotism of American women that the War Department is falsly burdened with offers from women in all walks of life to go to the front as nurses.

The number of men required from each State is to be in the proportion that its population bears to that of the whole country. According to this ratio the several States are called on to furnish men as follows:

Alabama	2,500	N. Hampshire	752
Arkansas	2,025	New Jersey	2,982
California	3,327	New York	12,512
Colorado	1,324	North Carolina	2,564
Connecticut	1,607	N. Dakota	461
Delaware	351	Ohio	7,248
Florida	750	Oregon	820
Georgia	3,174	Pennsylvania	10,210
Hawaii	225	Rhode Island	710
Illinois	8,048	S. Dakota	1,850
Indiana	4,302	S. Carolina	747
Iowa	3,772	Tennessee	3,000
Kansas	2,782	Texas	4,220
Kentucky	3,407	Utah	425
Louisiana	1,940	Vermont	633
Maine	1,042	Virginia	2,425
Maryland	1,492	Washington	1,178
Massachusetts	4,721	W. Virginia	1,380
Michigan	4,360	Wisconsin	3,274
Minnesota	2,873	Wyoming	231
Mississippi	2,157	Arizona	181
Missouri	5,411	N. Mexico	330
Montana	532	D. of Columbia	440
Nebraska	2,407	Oklahoma	146
Nevada	237		

Oath of Volunteers.

Whether these volunteers consist of National Guardsmen or of simple enlisted men, they will be required to take the following oath:

I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against enemies whatsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me according to the articles of war.

This puts the men in the same category as the regular army so far as any foreign service is considered.

FIRST SEIZURE OF THE WAR.

Cruiser Nashville Captures a Spanish Merchant Steamer.

The first shot of the war was fired early Friday morning. About daylight the United States cruiser Nashville captured the Spanish ship Buena Ventura, 1,000 tons, having on board a cargo of lumber. The Buena Ventura was bound from Pascagoula, Miss., to Rotterdam with lumber. The Nashville fired a blank shot, which the Spaniard ignored. This was followed by a shot from a six-pounder. The Buena Ventura then surrendered. With her crew of twenty men. The Nashville

towed her prize into Key West harbor at 11 o'clock, and put a prize crew on board.

The news of the capture of the Spaniard set the people of Key West frantic with enthusiasm. All work was suspended and the people crowded the docks in great numbers.

SECOND SHIP TAKEN.

The Spanish freighter Pedro, from Antwerp to Pensacola, Fla., was captured by the U. S. cruiser New York Saturday morning. The steamer was sighted about ten miles off Havana by the flagship of Captain Sampson's fleet. The New York sent a shot across the Spaniard's bow. This did not stop her. Then Captain Sampson ordered all steam on, and a stern chase of four miles followed. When the flagship got in better range she sent three more shots after the Spaniard. Then the steamer hove to.

SHERMAN OUT OF THE CABINET.

Venerable Secretary of State Resigns His Portfolio—Succeeded by Day.

Secretary of State Sherman handed in his resignation at the special cabinet meeting Monday morning. The resignation went into effect at noon the same day. Secretary Sherman says he does not want his retirement from the cabinet misunderstood. It is, he says, entirely voluntary. While his health is good, he recognizes his extreme age, and that the very exciting times which at present prevail make it necessary that a younger and more active man should be placed at the head of the State Department. Mr. Sherman retires from public life after a service of more than forty years, embracing the House of Representatives, the United States Senate, the secretaryship of the treasury and the secretaryship of State. William R. Day, first assistant Secretary of State, succeeds to the office vacated by Mr. Sherman. He has had entire charge of Cuban affairs almost from the beginning of the present administration.

RESIGNATION OF GARY.

Postmaster General Gary resigned Thursday, and Charles Emory Smith was immediately nominated to succeed him. A Washington correspondent states that it is generally understood that Gary resigned because he opposed war and does not care to be connected with an administration that conducts it.

RUSHED TO THE FRONT.

Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Are Hurried Towards Cuba.

On to Chickamauga! On to Mobile! On to New Orleans! On to Tampa! And—On to Havana! For a week 18,000 men in Uncle Sam's army blue have been moving towards points of concentration from which they could be quickly hurled into action.

Not since the close of the civil war has there been such unanimous action among the troops. The startling events of the previous few days prepared the soldiers for the order issued and found every man ready for the march. The President hesitated till the last possible moment before sanctioning the order, for the expense of sending the army to the South has been enormous.

The four points to which the army has been moving are Chickamauga battlefield, Tampa, New Orleans and Mobile. As soon as reaching those places the troops go into camp. Advance agents of the department preceded the troops and made all necessary arrangements for their comfort and convenience. The soldiers carry thirty days' rations and a number of rounds of ammunition.

There is no diminution in offers of volunteers. They are falling upon the War Department like leaves from trees before the first strong wind of autumn. So great is the eagerness of patriots for the honor of defending the flag that during the past few days not a few letters have been received at the department from young men who state that, rather than not have a chance of going to the front when the war begins, they are willing to enlist in the regular army. Among men of all creeds, nationalities and politics there is an expressed intention and desire to uphold the honor and the integrity of the flag of the republic.

REFUSE WOMEN NURSES.

Under No Circumstances Will the Gentlemen Tex Take Part in War.

The Secretary of War and the surgeon general of the army issued an ultimatum which is calculated to create a sensation throughout the country. This is the unalterable decision not only not to employ trained or volunteer women nurses for

the hostilities that humiliated the Greeks. The sultan declared that "a state of war" existed in Thessaly and in Macedonia, and within twenty-four hours fighting was in progress along the whole frontier.

FROM THE FRONT.

"D-r-r-rum! D-r-r-rum! D-r-r-rum, d-r-r-rum, d-r-r-rum!"

The United States Government has purchased a number of British steam colliers.

The United States military attaches at St. Petersburg and Vienna have been called home.

Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska has received offers from 15,789 individuals, who desire to enlist.

A Havana newspaper calls our hand-some battleships Texas and Iowa "damaged barges."

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage has announced his intention of going to the front as an army chaplain.

Spaniards are arriving in New York from abroad in order to evade service in the Spanish army.

Intense patriotism prevails over Kentucky, and twice the number of men allotted could be raised.

The Vizcaya and Oquendo must belong to the Spanish flying squadron, judging from the way they fled from Havana.

The United States Government has established censorship of telegrams at Key West, forbidding the transmission of code messages to or from Havana.

Senor Bruzon, civil governor of Havana, has sent his family to Mexico, in anticipation of a bombardment and capture of the city by United States forces.

Several Chicago firms have notified their clerks that if any of their employees

go to the front their salaries will be paid during their absence, their situations will be preserved for them, and if they are killed or disabled they will be pensioned.

How Spain grasps at straws may be illustrated by the fact that she pretends to expect aid from Mexico.

THE NASHVILLE, WHICH FIRED THE FIRST SHOT.

in the care of the sick and wounded in the war with Spain, but not to recognize them in any way whatever. No offer of their services, however strongly backed by official or other kind of influence, will avail in the slightest degree to alter this decision.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Following is a copy of the proclamation issued by the President calling for 125,000 volunteers to serve in the war with Spain:

"By the President of the United States of America:

"Whereas, By joint resolution of Congress, approved on the 20th of April, 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, to withdraw its land and naval forces from the island of Cuba, and to recognize the independence of the same; and whereas, 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, entitled 'An act to provide for the increase of the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes,' 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, 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 Washington, this twenty-third day of April, 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 122d.

W. M. McKinley.

"By the President:

"JOHN SHERMAN, Sec'y of State."

SPAIN AT WAR.

EXISTENCE OF CONFLICT WITH THE UNITED STATES FORMALLY DECLARED.

Spain has declared war against the United States, with the simple announcement that "a state of war exists."

Further to show that the arbitration of the sword is on, the Sagasta Government decrees that all treaties with the United States are annulled, and vessels of the United States are given thirty days to leave Spanish ports. Another important declaration of Spain is that she will not refrain from privateering, but that for the present only auxiliary cruisers will be fitted out. She adds, however, that foreign privateers will be regarded as pirates.

In avoiding a direct declaration of war, the Spanish cabinet is following a recent precedent—the procedure that was adopted by Turkey last spring before it began

CONGRESS QUICK TO ACT

Formal Declaration of War Is Made in a Hurry.

RECOMMENDED BY A MESSAGE

It Declares Spain's Action Was Beginning