

to such extent as might be necessary to carry said resolution into effect; and

Whereas, In carrying into effect the 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 of 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 and proclaim 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 and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba, aforesaid, in pursuance of the laws of the United States and the laws 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 said ports and 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 endorse on her register the fact and the date of such warning and where such endorsement 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 a prize as may be deemed advisable. Neutral vessels lying in any of the said ports at the time of the establishment of such blockade will be allowed thirty 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 22nd day of April, A. D. 1898 and of the independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-second.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of State.

New York, April 23.—"Great danger is threatening the principles and institutions of the Latin peoples," said ex-Premier Crispi last night to the Rome correspondent of the World.

"De Tocqueville's prophecy will soon be fulfilled, and, for weal or for woe, American democratic principles will have revolutionized Europe."

Italie, the foreign office organ, says: "The powers must either urge Spain to abandon Cuba or face a long war, probably fatal to Spain and its monarchy."

This declaration indicates a change of front on the part of the Italian foreign office, which heretofore has supported Spain in her determination not to surrender Cuba.

New York, April 23.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says:

A ministerial crisis has added a new danger to the situation in Spain.

Premier Sagasta went to the queen regent and tendered the resignation of the whole cabinet.

He did this, he explained in order to make it easier for her to consult the leading statesmen, generals and admirals of all parties, so as to judge whether her present counselors or new men would be better to face the gravest crisis of this century.

If Sagasta is not retained in office with all his present colleagues except Colonial Secretary Moret (whose colonial policy is considered a failure making him very unpopular) the queen may ask Marshal Campos to organize a military cabinet which shall have almost dictatorial powers in order to carry on the war.

Madrid, April 23, 10 a. m.—The stories of a ministerial crisis are denied, and it is understood that after agreeing to

the financial program the Cortes will adjourn until May 15.

Washington, April 23.—The President today issued the following proclamation calling for 125,000 troops to serve two years:

By the President of the United States.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the increasing 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 by 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 Washington, this twenty-third day of April, 1898, and of the independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-second.

(Signed) WILLIAM McKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN SHERMAN,

Secretary of State.

New York, April 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: A wave of red-hot enthusiasm swept over this place with the departure of the American minister. The demonstration upon the station platform yesterday was the first of a series that lasted well into the small hours of the morning. Every time a dozen or more people form into a group one is sure to give the signal and "Viva Espana" is cried until all are hoarse. An incident happened that has unfavorably troubled these people, superstitious as are all races with Latin blood in their veins. The handsome building of the New York Equitable Life Assurance company stands at the corner of the Calle de Alcalá and Calle de Zevilla. High up on the facade and just below the dome stood last night an American eagle, keeping guard with outstretched wings over the starred and striped shield of the United States. Underneath it, fastened to the balcony, was a flagstaff, where on festivals and holidays the American flag usually floated.

Yesterday a crowd assembled before the building howling for the American escutcheon to be torn down. As the hours went on the crowd became denser. The Spanish flag was run out on the pole and was greeted with wild cheers. Finally two men climbed up to the obnoxious eagle and shield and succeeded at last in tearing down the emblem. This they flung to the crowd below, which was waiting with frantic impatience to tear it to pieces, but in its fall the eagle, with its starry shield, tore away the Spanish flag and both came to the ground together.

There was a hush of dismay for a moment. Then some one caught up the flag and waved it aloft, while the crowd swept around it with shouts and even sobs of enthusiasm.

Senor Resido, director of the Equitable agency, made a speech from the balcony, stating that all the employees in the building were Spanish and that the institution was mortgaged upon the lives of Spanish subjects. Now the

building is bright with waving Spanish flags.

Meanwhile the authorities had sent to the office of the New York Insurance company, asking Director Reed to remove the big sign which attracts the eye on the Puerto Del Sol. This rather serious undertaking—for the sign is large and of iron—was completed as the day was dawning.

The prevailing idea of the moment is to obliterate everything American however trifling and it has even come down to a sign of an American dentist, Dr. Tinker, which was wrenched away.

There was a rumor on the bourse that Austria had offered four warships to Spain, the latter to pay when convenient.

Washington, April 24.—Secretary Sherman said today that it was his expectation that for the present and the immediate future the insurgent army would do the greater part of the fighting in Cuba. He added the statement that there was no intention of taking the militiamen and raw recruits into Cuba until thoroughly inured to the hardships of actual military life, and that probably the regulars would be held in this country until later in the season.

The secretary expressed the opinion that Admiral Sampson's fleet would take the first opportunity to form a junction with Gomez's army, and that there would be thenceforth perfect co-operation between these two organizations in conducting the war against the common enemy.

"The insurgents are the best men for this service at present," said the secretary, "and they can be trusted to do zealous work when well armed and well clothed." He said it was his understanding that this government would furnish the arms and munitions of war to fit out several regiments of the insurgents in good shape and to put the entire Cuban army in good fighting trim.

Washington, April 24.—While there is every reason to believe that Secretary Sherman contemplates a retirement from the cabinet at no very distant date, the indications are now that the change will not take place immediately. He declined to discuss the question today, intimating there was more in the newspapers concerning his intentions than was justified by the facts.

There is no doubt, however, that the President considers the secretary's retirement among the probabilities. He discussed the contingency with some of his callers today and it is understood that Senator Davis was asked whether, in case there should be a vacancy in the secretaryship of state, he would favorably consider an invitation to fill it, and the senator replied in the negative.

It is also understood that the Minnesota senator's reason for taking this position is the fact that he prefers his position in the Senate, and considering himself reasonably sure of a re-election, has decided to remain where he is.

Washington, April 25.—The President today sent Congress the following message recommending a declaration of war against Spain:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

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