

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS

The President Issues His Proclamation.

FIRST TIME IN THIRTY YEARS

The Call Is for 125,000 Men to Fight the Spaniards—Apportionment of the Volunteers by States—National Guard Will Have Preference.

Washington, April 26.—The president today called upon the people of the United States, for the first time in 30 years, to manifest their martial strength, the call this time being to a united people to go forth to battle with a foreign country. The call is for 125,000 volunteers. The secretary of war created a new army corps. The two, taken together, with regular army soon will move on Cuba, and that meanwhile the volunteers will be equipped and drilled.

The president's proclamation, while actually issued, was not certified to the governors of the states and territories, and will not be until Wednesday. The reason is twofold. In the first place, the war department wishes to avoid destroying the present organization of the National Guard, which is to be called into service first. The Guard regiments are composed of 12 companies, and being officered more numerous than the regular army, would have to be changed to correspond to the army organization in order to comply with the order as it exists. The pending Gall bill, however, provides for meeting just such an emergency, and permits the use of the National Guard, as organized. This is more important than would appear at first, inasmuch as many of the National Guard have volunteered only on condition that they may serve as now organized.

The second consideration which influenced the department in postponing the certification of the call until Wednesday is a desire to make sure that adequate arrangements can be completed by quartermasters and the commissary departments for feeding and transporting the number of men called for. This is no light task, as the volunteers must be taken by the government at a certain point in each state where they are to be collected by the governors.

The Proclamation.
The president's proclamation follows:

"By the President of the United States—A Proclamation:

"Whereas, By 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, and hereby do call, for volunteers to the aggregate number of 125,000 to carry into effect the purpose of 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 of this order 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 23d day of April, 1898, and of the independence of the United States the 132d.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of State."

Telegrams have been coming from every section 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.

Points of Mobilization.

The men, as fast as mustered in by regular army officers in the various states, will be brought to one of three great depots, viz., Washington, Richmond or Atlanta, where they will be organized to meet the requirements of ordinary army tactics.

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

FIRED ON THE FLEET.

Morro Castle Opened on the North Atlantic Squadron.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 26.—During the early morning, the Morro castle batteries again opened fire on the fleet, but without the slightest effect. There have been no casualties among our forces up to this hour, and not a single shot has been fired against the batteries.

At 3 o'clock this morning the Detroit made a rich haul, capturing the Spanish merchant steamer Catalina, bound for Cadiz. She carried a large quantity of provisions, which she intended to land in Havana.

Ensign Christy, from the Detroit, and four marines and six bluejackets were put on board of her and she steamed off for Key West.

The Wilmington and Porter, when dawn broke, were both seen towing prizes in the shape of small schooners. The Wilmington's capture was laden with charcoal, and the Porter's, the Sophia, had rum and sugar aboard. They were both towed to Key West.

The torpedo-boat Porter, commanded by Lieutenant Fremont, is doing great work, and if she keeps on at this rate, her crew will have no end of prize money to divide.

About 9 o'clock this morning, the New York proceeded several miles closer inshore. Not a breath of wind stirred; the sea and the heat was terrible.

An Effective Blockade.

On Board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 25.—Morro castle opened fire on the fighting squadron of the United States, at 11 o'clock last night. About 10 shots were sent in the direction of our ships. Not one of them took effect, and no shots were fired in return.

The Spaniards evidently had seen the lights of the New York while the latter was signaling to a ship of the squadron. The fire was reported by the officer of the deck, Ensign J. R. Edito, to Captain Chadwick, who was asleep at the time. The young officer asked the captain in command whether the New York had not better discontinue signaling.

"No," muttered Captain Chadwick, with the utmost coolness. "There is no necessity for stopping the signals. Go ahead."

A little later, Captain Chadwick was on the forward bridge, whence he watched the tongues of flame shoot out from Morro castle. He glanced in the direction of the Spanish fortifications for a few seconds, and then turned his back on them in silent contempt, and went back to his bed, perfectly certain the Spaniards could do no damage at five miles, which was then the approximate distance of the flagship from Morro castle.

Another officer said:
"The Spaniards probably became nervous and decided they could not sleep without some fireworks. They can't hit anything anyway."

There was no excitement on board the flagship during Morro castle's futile attempt at gunnery. The discipline was really splendid. In fact, at this hour many people on board the flagship do not know that Spain's first guns of war have been fired, and that the New York was their target.

Morro castle light, which was burning brightly all the evening, was put out at midnight. The Spaniards evidently realized, though rather late, that the sole use of Morro lights at that time had been to serve as a guide for the fleet of the United States.

No Fears for the Oregon.

Washington, April 26.—The most important development today in regard to the movements of the various ships of the navy was an official statement issued by Secretary Long to the effect that the department is fully aware of the whereabouts of the battleship Oregon and the gunboat Marietta, but for prudent reasons positively declines to say where the vessels are, whether or not they have been ordered to return to San Francisco, or, in fact, to make any statement respecting them, further than that it has no apprehension for their safety.

It is known that the department has taken steps to have the commander of the Oregon met by friends and warned of the outbreak of hostilities and of the presence of a Spanish torpedo gunboat at Buenos Ayres in the path of the warship on her way to the North Atlantic squadron.

Three More Prizes.

New York, April 26.—A dispatch to the Press from Key West says: The gunboat Wilmington captured the Spanish schooner Candiga, with a deck-load of charcoal for Havana, where it is extremely valuable for fuel. At this writing, the Cushing is bearing down on a schooner to the southeast. The breeze is slow and while she has on all sail, the Cushing will overhaul her shortly. She has the start, but the Cushing has the steam. The torpedo boat Porter today captured the Spanish schooner Antonio, laden with sugar for Havana. The Antonio was sent to Key West with a prize crew of four men, under Cadet Dubers.

Key West, April 26.—The government has taken control and all press matter will be handled subject to the decision of the censor.

TO SUCCEED GARY.

Charles Emory Smith Named for Postmaster-General.

Washington, April 23.—The president sent this nomination to the senate today:

Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be postmaster-general, vice James A. Gary, resigned.

It is stated at the White House that the resignation of Postmaster-General Gary had absolutely nothing to do with our foreign complications. It was owing entirely to the condition of Gary's health. He has been suffering from a general breaking down of the system. The new postmaster-general is editor of the Philadelphia Press.

Co-Operations of Cubans.

Washington, April 23.—Brigadier-Generals Nunez and Castillo, of the Cuban insurgent army, are now associated with the active work of the Cuban delegation here, and their recent conference with Major-General Miles, commander of the army, is looked upon as suggesting possible co-operation of the insurgent forces in the event of an attack by the United States troops on the Spanish forces in Cuba.

At the Cuban legation, no statement would be made as to the conference, but Senor Albertino, first secretary, said the Cubans would most gladly co-operate with the United States forces, if co-operation was desired. At present, he said, there were 35,000 Cubans in arms, and there would be a general uprising as soon as the forces began to attack Havana.

An Alliance Possible.

New York, April 23.—A Herald dispatch from Washington says: Henry White, secretary of the American embassy in London, is here on a diplomatic mission in connection with the relations of this government with that of Great Britain, and the particular relations growing out of the situation between this country and Spain. One official high in administration circles said that Mr. White is here in connection with the preparation of a new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, something on the line, he believed, of the arbitration treaty which failed last year. He only knew that some kind of negotiations were in progress, and that Mr. White is here in connection with them.

Cheers in Commons.

London, April 23.—Replying in the house of commons to Sir Arthur Bower Norwood, conservative, Mr. Balfour, the government leader and acting secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that in regard to neutral vessels, the government had received from the United States a notification that it would adhere to the principle of the treaty of Paris. The announcement was greeted with cheers. Mr. Balfour announced that no answer on the subject had yet been received from Spain.

Frenchmen Side With Spain.

London, April 23.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says: There is not a single French paper, nor even, I believe, a single Frenchman, who supports the United States. The news from Spain indicates that the national subscription will total £30,000,000. It is said that all able-bodied men are ready to take up arms. All the Spaniards that I meet are convinced that serious resistance is useless, yet they are all convinced that Spain will not yield, but will fight all the more admirably because the fighting is for honor.

Passed the Senate.

Washington, April 23.—Three important measures were passed by the senate this afternoon, each of which related largely to the national defense. The sundry civil bill, which has been pending for weeks, and which carries a large amount of money intended to be used in the strengthening of the country's defenses, was finally passed. The naval appropriation bill was immediately taken up and practically completed. A joint resolution was adopted, giving the president power to prevent the exportation of coal and other war material.

The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid, April 23.—In the Spanish senate today, Marshal Martinez Campos asked the minister for foreign affairs, Gullon, to make a statement regarding the relations of Spain and the United States, whereupon the latter replied that the relations were broken off. The ex-captain-general of Cuba then made a patriotic speech, in which he declared that Cuba will never lose her Spanish sovereignty.

Charles Fiester Sentenced.

Grants Pass, Or., April 23.—Judge Hale this afternoon pronounced the death sentence upon Charles Fiester, the wife-murderer, fixing Friday, June 10, as the date of execution.

Fiester broke completely down and wept like a child.

Fiester drowned his wife in a pool of water in May, 1895.

Naval and Military Preparations.

Washington, April 23.—With the actual beginning of war, military and naval preparations were vastly stimulated today. The navy bought a ship and number of yachts. It secured some more material for guns and renewed orders for haste in the construction of guns. Orders were sent to the squadrons to guard their movements and the preliminaries of a blockade were executed.

GOOD-BYE, POLO.

Spanish Minister Takes His Departure From Washington.

Washington, April 22.—The Spanish minister, accompanied by six members of his staff, left Washington at 7:30 o'clock tonight, and the Spanish government thus terminated its diplomatic representation in the United States. The minister and his party left by the Pennsylvania road, going northward to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and thence to Toronto. From there they will go to Halifax to take an ocean steamer.

The departure of the Spanish party was made without noticeable demonstration, although a considerable number of secret service officers and police were on duty at the depot. There was no time at any occasion for their doing more than keeping back a crowd of curious onlookers.

Lieutenant Carantha's Statement.

Lieutenant de Carantha asked a press reporter to make known the lieutenant's view on the war.

"It is no longer a question of retaining Cuba," said Lieutenant de Carantha. "That was merely a question of territory. Now a higher purpose is in view—the honor and dignity of Spain—since the United States has contemptuously ordered Spain to vacate Cuba, and has made the infamous charge that we are responsible for the murder of the poor men of the Maine. These orders and charges are made with a kick of the boot, and against such action, Spain will resist to the uttermost. There should be no mistake about this. History has recorded that even the legions of Napoleon, with 400,000 men, bearing the triumphs of all Europe, were halted and retired from Spain, after those legions had lost between 200,000 and 300,000 men."

"We realize the gallantry of the American navy, and the noble heroes of its past—Paul Jones, Farragut, Porter—but Spain, too, has her heroes and their blood is in the vein of those called upon to defend her honor. I have recently talked with my naval associates, commanders of Spanish ships and of torpedo-boats, and I know that there is but one sentiment; namely, that not one Spanish ship shall be taken. Your navy may send many of them to the bottom; superior forces may seek to annihilate them, but not one Spanish ship will surrender to the American navy. With honor at stake, that will be the response of the navy of Spain."

Lieutenant de Carantha spoke with great earnestness, and his statement was taken in note and authorized. The departure of the Spanish party brought to a close a most eventful day at the Spanish legation.

Senor Polo's Letter.

At 11:30 o'clock the minister received from the state department a copy of the ultimatum, and immediately demanded his passports in the following letter:

"Legation de Espanole, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1898.—Mr. Secretary: The resolution adopted by the congress of America and approved today by the president is of such a nature that my permanence in Washington becomes impossible and obliges me to request of you the delivery of my passports. The protection of the Spanish interests will be entrusted to the French ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian minister."

"On this occasion, very painful to me, I have the honor to convey to you the assurance of my highest consideration."

LUIS POLO Y BERNABE.

"Hon. John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States of America," etc., etc.

The passports reached the minister at 4 P. M. They were accompanied by a letter from Secretary Sherman, in which the secretary expressed his regret that the minister had felt called upon to take this step.

The Spanish legation is now closed. An attendant remains there simply to clear up the effects of hasty departure.

The Cuban colonial delegation also terminated its relations at Washington this afternoon.

Emergency Measure.

Washington, April 22.—The house today passed, as an emergency war measure, the bill empowering the president to call out the volunteer forces and providing for their organization. Both the president and Secretary Alger had urged the imperative necessity for the passing of the bill today, and Chairman Hull, of the military affairs committee, drove it under whip and spur. The bill was drafted at the war department, introduced in the house yesterday and considered and reported by the committee today. No such expedition could have been possible except under the stress of war pressure. The bill is permanent in its character. The principal change in the bill, as introduced, was that the appointment of all regimental officers are to be made by the governors of the states instead of by the president, as was proposed originally by the war department. This conforms to the practices of the civil war.

Some Pity for Spain.

London, April 22.—The afternoon papers today, while generally friendly to the United States, express a certain amount of sympathy with Spain.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities of the World.

A year ago wheat traders were theorizing as to the effects on the price of wheat of a war between Turkey and Greece. Neither of those combatants was a wheat producer, but the near fear of the contest involving Russia kept the price for a month swinging through an unusually wide range, and advanced quotations about 10c a bushel, half of it on the Monday following the opening of hostilities. It is surprising that the wheat-consuming countries abroad, in anticipation of a war involving their chief source of supply, have of late been ignoring everything except this possibility, have been maintaining prices in spite of a declining tendency at times on this side, and have been making cash purchases with unexpected energy.

The United States is furnishing at present half of the wants of the wheat-importing countries of the world, about 4,000,000 bushels of the 8,000,000 bushels supplied weekly. Would the grain operators abroad, whose office it is to anticipate the world's situation, take phlegmatically a war which threatened to embarrass even in the smallest way this vast weekly supply and which might possibly affect it seriously?

That is hardly to be assumed. Indeed, it has not been the fact. The other side for a fortnight, incredulous as everybody has been all this time of the differences growing into an actual conflict, has been ignoring fine crop prospects at home and large offerings, and has been making liberal purchases from America at prices which have been a surprise to the American trade. It was really remarkable that Leiter could sell 200,000 bushels abroad Easter Saturday. These are indications that if a declaration of war removed all the present doubts the price of wheat abroad would advance sharply.

The effect of war on home prices is not easy to anticipate. Sentiment would be a factor. Quick, decisive successes exhilarate a nation as they do individuals, encourage business as well as national ventures and quicken speculation. Any advance in the wheat price on the other side would be predicted upon some embarrassment to the export of American wheat.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 84@85c; Valley and Bluestem, 87@88c per bushel. Flour—Best grades, \$4.50; Graham, \$3.85; superfine, \$2.50 per barrel. Oats—Choice white, 39@40c; choice gray, 37@38c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$25; brewing, \$26 per ton. Millets—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$12.50; clover, \$10 @11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs—Oregon, 11½c per dozen. Butter—Fancy creamery, 40@45c; fair to good, 35@40c; dairy, 30@35c per roll. Cheese—Oregon full cream, 12½c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.00@4.50; geese, \$6.00@7.00; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@13½c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 30@40c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions—Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per sack. Hops—5@12½c per pound for new crop; 1898 crop, 4@6c. Wool—Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 25c per pound. Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 6½c; spring lambs, \$2.50@3 each. Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; light and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@6.25 per 100 pounds. Beef—Gross, top steers, \$3.50@4.00; cows, \$2.50@3.25; dressed beef, 6½@7c per pound.

Seattle Market.

Potatoes—Yakimas, \$12@13 per ton; natives, \$9@11; sweets, 2½c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1.75. Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 25c; ranch, 10@12c; dairy, 16c; Iowa fancy creamery, 23c. Cheese—Native Washington, 12@13c; Eastern cheese, 12½c. Eggs—Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c. Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7½c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 7c; veal, small, 6c. Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 13c; dressed, 15c; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 17@18c. Fresh Fish—Halibut, 6@7c; steel heads, 7@8c; salmon trout, 9@10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 3@5c; herring, 4c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.25. Corn—Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$24; feed meal, \$24 per ton. Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$26; whole, \$25. Flour—Patents, per barrel, \$4.25@4.50; straights, \$4.25; California brands, \$5.50; Dakota brands, \$5.00 @5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6.50. Millets—Bran, per ton, \$16; shorts, per ton, \$17@18. Feed—Chopped feed, \$21@22 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$18@19; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay—Poget Sound, new, per ton, \$12@13; Eastern Washington timothy, \$16@17; alfalfa, \$11; straw, \$7. Oats—Choice, per ton, \$25@26.