



## Leads all Other North Carolina Dailies in Both News and Circulation.

# WAR DECLARED BY CONGRESS

### The President Sent Message to Congress Asking Such Action and Without a Word of Debate the Resolution Declaring War Was Passed Unanimously by Both Houses.

## CHANGES MADE IN THE CABINET

### Sherman Tenders Resignation and is Succeeded by Judge Day--Prof. J. B. Moore Becomes Assistant--Roosevelt Resigns and is Made a Colonel.

## A PROCLAMATION TREATING OF THE CAPTURE OF PRIZES BEING PREPARED

### Commander John Wynne has Been Appointed a Prize Commissioner With Headquarters at Key West--Col. Roosevelt Will Command a Regiment of Cow Boys--The Blockade is Progressing Quietly at Havana--The Naval Appropriation Bill Considered by the Senate

### If Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to Enlist as Many Men as he May Deem Necessary to Man the Ships of the Navy, and Appropriates \$8,830,000 to Carry the Provision in Effect.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Congress to-day formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain, 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 the President. Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the State Department to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day, and later by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law, and the War Department called on the several States for their quotas to the volunteer army of the United States. These make up the complete events of the day.

It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect, the Secretary having yielded his original idea of leaving at once, and it is presumed that 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 employees. Appointed originally from Delaware to the State Department by Mr. Bayard, when the latter was Secretary, Mr. Moore by sheer merit and ability worked his way up to the place of second assistant secretary, and in that capacity he served under several administrations without regard to political changes. He resigned to accept the chair of International Law at Columbia University about three years ago, and it is believed that his present appointment is only temporary, owing to his indisposition to permanently sever his connections with Columbia. Mr. Moore is an authority on certain branches of international law, and his selection will do much to strengthen the State Department in the present emergency.

The officials of the department, with the assistance of the Attorney General, have been preparing another proclamation which will be issued in a day or two, this time treating of prizes and defining the conditions and time when such seizures might be made. It is believed that the protest and suggestions coming from foreign embassies and legations here have led the department to define once for all its position in this matter.

A prize commissioner was appointed this afternoon in the person of Commander John Wynne, a retired naval officer. He will be stationed at Key West, where he now resides, and it will be his duty in conjunction with two of the members yet to be selected as part of the commission to make appraisements of the value of prizes, and to assist the prize courts in their work. The President to-day named Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt as Lieutenant Colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky Mountains, under Col. Wood, whom Mr. Roosevelt has urged for the place. Col. Wood is now Doctor Wood, distinguished gallantry while commanding a detachment of regular troops during the exceedingly hard Apache campaigns against Geronimo.

Secretary Alger selected Col. Wood and Mr. Roosevelt for the positions, be-

cause he felt that their training and experience in the past fitted them to do good service with a cowboy regiment. Col. Wood starts west to-morrow to superintend the recruiting; many offers having already come to Mr. Roosevelt from individuals and organizations among the cowboys. Secretary Long wishes Mr. Roosevelt to remain in his present position as long as possible, so it may be two or three weeks before he will join his command.

So far the talk of a successor to Mr. Roosevelt as assistant Secretary has been mere speculation, and it can be stated positively that up to this time the President has not made a choice as his successor.

There was a dirth of news from the seat of hostilities off the Cuban coast, so far as the department was concerned, or if it was in possession of information, it was carefully guarded that nothing leaked out. A few telegrams came from Key West announcing the arrival there of the prizes whose capture have been reported through the press. Nothing could be obtained as to the intentions of Commodore Schley in so hastily rushing away the flyers Columbia and Minneapolis from Hampton Roads, but it is believed that their purpose is to shelter the Paris, or some of the other liners from attack at the hands of a Spanish cruiser. There was talk of establishing a supply depot in the Philippines to meet the conditions in Asiatic waters. Our fleet there now has no hopes, and under neutrality laws the stay of the ships at any port is limited to a few hours. This is unpleasant, besides involving the expenditure of a great deal of coal, so that it may become necessary for Commodore Dewey to seize a port in the Philippines and fortify it as a base of supplies.

The department to-day purchased two more tugs, the Hortense, of New Orleans and the Marry Willick, of Galveston.

A good many details remain to be arranged in order to carry out the War Department's projects of the mobilization of the volunteers, but these are rapidly being disposed of. The department received notice to-day that John Logan, son of the late General and Senator Logan, had raised a cavalry regiment, which he offered to the government under his own command. It is hoped that this can be accepted as part of the quota of men to be furnished by Illinois.

John Jacob Astor, of New York, not content with offering the government free his splendid yacht Normal and fixed transportation for troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has come forward with notice that he has raised and equipped at his own expense a battery of artillery, which he desires to offer to the government under his own plans for service in Cuba. This offer probably will be accepted, although the department has been deluged with offers to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate of at least 50,000. As the President's authority under the volunteer bill is to enlist only three regiments outside of the regular quotas to be furnished by the State, there is not much opportunity to accept the service of these patriots. The order to the District Militia to get into camp at Soldiers' Home, was revoked at the moment when it was in execution, owing, it is said, to the fact that the sudden call away of so many employees from the departments without notice threatened to cripple the government service.

The action of the President in recommending a formal declaration of war was welcomed by officials in every direction as putting the present struggle on a more dignified basis and tending to the avoidance of international complications.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

#### History Making Recommendation Upon Which Congress acted Yesterday.

Washington, April 25.—The President today sent the following message to Congress:

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

I transmit to Congress for its consideration and appropriate action copies of correspondence recently had with the representatives of Spain in the United States, with the United States Min-

ister 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 withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, 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."

Upon communicating to the Spanish Minister in Washington the demand which it became the duty of the Executive to address to the government of Spain, in obedience to said resolution, the Minister asked for his passports and withdrew. The United States Minister at Madrid was in turn notified by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the withdrawal of the Spanish representatives from the United States had terminated diplomatic relations between the two countries and that all official communications between their respective representatives ceased therewith.

in Washington to withdraw without loss of time from the North American territory, with all the personnel of the legation.

### The Declaration of War.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Following is the bill reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

A bill declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain. Be it enacted, etc.

First. That war be and the same is hereby declared to exist, and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D., 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain.

Second. That the President of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and to call into the active service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect.

The House declaration is the same as that passed by the Senate.

I commend to your especial attention the note addressed to the United States Minister at Madrid by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 21st instant, whereby the foregoing notification was conveyed. It will be perceived therefrom that the government of Spain, having cognizance of the joint resolution of the United States Congress, and in view of the things which the President was thereby required and authorized to do, responds by treating the reasonable demands of this government as measures of hostility, following with that instant and complete severance of relations by its action which by the usage of nations accompanies an existent state of war between sovereign powers.

The position of Spain being thus made known and the demands of the United States being denied with a complete rupture of intercourse by the act of Spain, I have been constrained in exercise of the power and authority conferred upon me by the joint resolution aforesaid to proclaim, under date of April 22, 1898, a blockade of certain ports of the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and, further, in exercise of my constitutional powers and using the authority conferred upon me by the act of Congress approved April 22, 1898, to issue my proclamation, dated April 23, 1898, calling forth volunteers in order to carry into effect the said resolution of April 20, 1898. Copies of these proclamations are hereto appended.

In view of the measures so taken, and with a view to the adoption of such other measures as may be necessary to enable me to carry out the expressed will of the Congress of the United States in the premises, I now recommend to your honorable body the adoption of a joint resolution, declaring that a state of war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain, and I urge speedy action thereon to the end, that the definition of the international status of the United States as a belligerent power may be made known, and the assertion of all its rights and the maintenance of all its duties in the conduct of a public war may be assured.

(Signed.) WILLIAM McKINLEY, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1898.

The president's message was accompanied by ten or fifteen telegrams and notes that have passed between the governments of Spain and the United States mainly through Minister Woodford, but partly through Minister Polo. It is believed these papers will clearly establish the position of this government that Spain has recognized the existence of a state of war.

In the correspondence accompanying

the President's message to-day was the following:

On April 21, 1898, Minister Woodford telegraphed Secretary Sherman as follows:

"Following is a text of my reply to the official note received this morning at 7:29 o'clock from the Spanish Minister of State:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your note of this date, informing me that the Spanish Minister at Washington has been ordered to withdraw with all his legation, and without loss of time from North American Territory.

"You also inform me that by the act diplomatic relations between the two countries are broken off; that all official communication between their respective representatives cease. I have accordingly this date telegraphed the American Consul General at Barcelona, to instruct all the consuls of the United States in Spain to turn their respective consulates over to the British consuls, and to leave Spain at once. I have myself turned this legation over to Her Britannic Majesty's Embassy at Madrid. That embassy will from this time have the care of all American interests in Spain. I now request passports and the safe conduct to the French frontier for myself and the personnel of this legation. I intend leaving this afternoon at 4 o'clock for Paris.

(Signed.) WOODFORD."

Mr. Woodford to Mr. Sherman (telegram).

United States Legation, Madrid, April 21, 1898.

Following is a text of the official note received this morning at 7:29 o'clock from the Spanish Minister of State:

"In compliance with a painful duty I have the honor to inform your Excellency that the President having approved a resolution of both chambers of the United States, which, in denying the legitimate sovereignty of Spain and threatening an immediate armed intervention in Cuba is equivalent to an evident declaration of war, the government of his Majesty has ordered its Minister

in the course of which Mr. Butler was accused by Mr. Hawley, (Connecticut), of making what, in the circumstances would be regarded as treasonable utterances. The amendment was defeated. An amendment of great importance was attached to the bill at the last minute by Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. It authorizes the secretary of the Navy to enlist as many men as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the Navy during the existing war, and appropriates \$8,830,000 to enable him to carry the amendment into effect. An amendment was also agreed to providing that hereafter all first-class battleships and monitors shall be named after the various States. The naval bill was then passed.

The bill for the better organization of the line of the army of the United States, providing for the three battalion formations, was called up by Mr. Hawley. It was read and then the amendments offered by the committee were agreed to without division.

One of the amendments is an addition to the proviso of section three, authorizing the President to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories. The committee's amendment requires that these quotas shall be "in companies, troops and batteries, each to contain so far as practicable the number of enlisted men authorized in this act for each arm of the service, and battalions of not less than three, such companies, and regiments of not less than ten nor more than twelve such companies. But this proviso shall apply to companies, troops, batteries, battalions and regimental organizations and none others."

An amendment authorizes a hospital steward for each battalion. Provision is also made for the increase of the signal corps in time of war to the extent of ten corporals, 100 first-class privates and forty second-class privates, who are to have the pay and allowance of engineer troops of the same grade.

An amendment to Section 6 gives the President discretion to employ retired officers of the army on active duty, except in the command of troops. While so employed they are to receive the full pay of their grade.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into secret legislative session and passed the bill of the House, declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain. Subsequently a brief open session was held, during which minor business was transacted. Vice President Hobart signed the bill declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain at 5 o'clock.

A few minutes later a message was received from the House announcing its disagreement with the Senate amendments to the Army Reorganization bill and asking for a conference. The conference was agreed to, and Messrs. Hawley, Proctor and Cockrell were named as the Senate conferees.

At 5:35 o'clock p. m., the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The representatives of 70,000,000 people voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting vote, and without a roll call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required but one minute and forty-one seconds to accomplish this. The House was considering an election case when the message was received, and simply paused to declare war. There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question. It was only in the great cheer that went up from the floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it was shown. After the President's message was read, the committee on Foreign Affairs framed a resolution, acting Chairman Adams wrote the report, and it was passed on its way to the Senate in an hour and six minutes. The Speaker signed it at 4:49. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise vs. Young, from the Second Virginia district.

Mr. Mesick made the opening argument in the election case in favor of the claims of the contestant, Mr. Wise. On the face of the returns, the sitting member, Mr. Young (Dem.), had 2,393 plurality. Mr. Mesick claimed that a conspiracy existed to prevent the negroes from voting. The testimony before the committee, he contended, showed that the contestant, Dr. Wise, was entitled to a plurality of 5,117 in the district.

Messrs. Burke (Dem., Texas); Yost (Rep., Va.); and De Armond (Dem., Mo.), spoke on the election case.

When the Army Reorganization bill, with Senate amendments, came back to the House, on motion of Mr. Hull, the amendments were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Hull, Cox, (Dem., Tenn.), and Marsh (Rep., Illinois), were appointed conferees.

At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

### RECRUITING OFFICE OPEN.

A "Home Guard" to be Formed--Vacancies in Governor's Guard.

A recruiting office for "Home Guards" will be opened here today by Mr. Fred Woolcott at the shop of Mr. George N. Walters.

In the meantime there are still twenty-five men needed in the Governor's Guard to make out its quota of eighty-four men. Only men are wanted in Cuba or anywhere else duty may call.

It may be well to state here that no matter how many Home Guards are formed the military company of this city, and though it should go to Cuba and remain there for years, on its return it would be restored to its place, both in priority of rank and in the hearts of the people of Raleigh.

of making what, in the circumstances would be regarded as treasonable utterances. The amendment was defeated. An amendment of great importance was attached to the bill at the last minute by Mr. Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. It authorizes the secretary of the Navy to enlist as many men as he may deem necessary to man the ships of the Navy during the existing war, and appropriates \$8,830,000 to enable him to carry the amendment into effect. An amendment was also agreed to providing that hereafter all first-class battleships and monitors shall be named after the various States. The naval bill was then passed.

The bill for the better organization of the line of the army of the United States, providing for the three battalion formations, was called up by Mr. Hawley. It was read and then the amendments offered by the committee were agreed to without division.

One of the amendments is an addition to the proviso of section three, authorizing the President to accept the quotas of troops of the various States and Territories. The committee's amendment requires that these quotas shall be "in companies, troops and batteries, each to contain so far as practicable the number of enlisted men authorized in this act for each arm of the service, and battalions of not less than three, such companies, and regiments of not less than ten nor more than twelve such companies. But this proviso shall apply to companies, troops, batteries, battalions and regimental organizations and none others."

An amendment authorizes a hospital steward for each battalion. Provision is also made for the increase of the signal corps in time of war to the extent of ten corporals, 100 first-class privates and forty second-class privates, who are to have the pay and allowance of engineer troops of the same grade.

An amendment to Section 6 gives the President discretion to employ retired officers of the army on active duty, except in the command of troops. While so employed they are to receive the full pay of their grade.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into secret legislative session and passed the bill of the House, declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain. Subsequently a brief open session was held, during which minor business was transacted. Vice President Hobart signed the bill declaring the existence of war between the United States and Spain at 5 o'clock.

A few minutes later a message was received from the House announcing its disagreement with the Senate amendments to the Army Reorganization bill and asking for a conference. The conference was agreed to, and Messrs. Hawley, Proctor and Cockrell were named as the Senate conferees.

At 5:35 o'clock p. m., the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the bill declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain in a manner which cannot fail to impress the world. The representatives of 70,000,000 people voted for it without a word of debate, without a dissenting vote, and without a roll call, but with a solemn appreciation of the gravity of their momentous action. It required but one minute and forty-one seconds to accomplish this. The House was considering an election case when the message was received, and simply paused to declare war. There was no excitement, no cavil, no word or question. It was only in the great cheer that went up from the floor and galleries when Speaker Reed announced its passage that the tremendous import of the act and the suppressed enthusiasm behind it was shown. After the President's message was read, the committee on Foreign Affairs framed a resolution, acting Chairman Adams wrote the report, and it was passed on its way to the Senate in an hour and six minutes. The Speaker signed it at 4:49. The remainder of the day was devoted to the election case of Wise vs. Young, from the Second Virginia district.

Mr. Mesick made the opening argument in the election case in favor of the claims of the contestant, Mr. Wise. On the face of the returns, the sitting member, Mr. Young (Dem.), had 2,393 plurality. Mr. Mesick claimed that a conspiracy existed to prevent the negroes from voting. The testimony before the committee, he contended, showed that the contestant, Dr. Wise, was entitled to a plurality of 5,117 in the district.

Messrs. Burke (Dem., Texas); Yost (Rep., Va.); and De Armond (Dem., Mo.), spoke on the election case.

When the Army Reorganization bill, with Senate amendments, came back to the House, on motion of Mr. Hull, the amendments were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Hull, Cox, (Dem., Tenn.), and Marsh (Rep., Illinois), were appointed conferees.

At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

### RECRUITING OFFICE OPEN.

A "Home Guard" to be Formed--Vacancies in Governor's Guard.

A recruiting office for "Home Guards" will be opened here today by Mr. Fred Woolcott at the shop of Mr. George N. Walters.

In the meantime there are still twenty-five men needed in the Governor's Guard to make out its quota of eighty-four men. Only men are wanted in Cuba or anywhere else duty may call.

It may be well to state here that no matter how many Home Guards are formed the military company of this city, and though it should go to Cuba and remain there for years, on its return it would be restored to its place, both in priority of rank and in the hearts of the people of Raleigh.

## CHALLENGES LEE AND SIGSBEE

### Spanish Naval Attache Takes Offense at Statements

### FITZ LEE RECEIVES HIS BUT CAPT. SIGSBEE'S HAS NOT YET REACHED HIM.

### INSULTING BRAY OF A SPANISH JACK

### Says He Will Await the Answer to His Challenges For Eight Days at Toronto--The One to General Lee Was Sent First.

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Lieutenant Ramon de Carranza, of the Spanish Royal navy, until recently Naval Attache of the Spanish Legation at Washington, has challenged General Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, to fight duels. The challenges were issued on the night that the Spanish Minister withdrew from Washington. Lieutenant de Carranza had determined upon this course of action immediately after General Lee and Captain Sigsbee stated before the Congressional Committee, that in their belief Spanish naval officers were responsible for the blowing up of the Maine. He made known his purpose to Minister Polo, who temporarily forbade him from issuing the challenge while he was a member of the legation staff. Lieutenant Carranza mentioned that his official position in no way restricted his rights as a gentleman to call another gentleman to account. It was finally arranged that the issuance of the challenges should await the termination of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States, whereupon Lieutenant de Carranza would be able to proceed from any restraint as an official under Minister Polo. In the meantime Lieutenant de Carranza consulted his close personal friend, Captain de la Caza, of the Spanish Army, late Military Attache here, and the details of the challenge were arranged. Only Minister Polo, Captain de la Caza and one other person were aware of what was done, the strictest secrecy being enjoined on all parties according to the ethics of dueling, which give to the party challenged the privileged of making public the facts in the transaction. This secrecy is now broken, however, by the rumors current, and the facts of the challenge are made public.

Lieutenant de Carranza's first challenge was sent to General Lee, and it is rather more lengthy than the one sent to Captain Sigsbee. It is most deferential, even courtly, in tone, according to the tenets of dueling, but aside from the challenge proper, it contains an international insult to General Lee with a view to provoking him to an acceptance. The letter states that General Lee in his testimony before a Congressional committee stated that in his judgment Spanish officials exploded the time which blew up the Maine. This, Lieutenant de Carranza asserts in his direct reflection upon the honor of the signal officer who had charge of the defenses of Havana.

"Any man makes a change on behalf and not on proof," the challenge proceeds, "is himself capable of committing the crime."

Lieutenant de Carranza refers to reports that General Lee will return to Cuba as a Major General, and she asks (in the before he goes) "he will give the tenant Lieutenant de Carranza the privilege of fighting him. The challenge closes as follows:

"For eight days I shall await your answer at the Spanish Consulate at Toronto.

The challenge to General Lee was mailed at 6:30 p. m. on the 20th instant, as the Spanish Minister and his party were about to take the train. It was directed to the State Department, as General Lee had been assigned a room at the Department. It happened, however, that he had gone to Richmond, so that it was not known whether or not he received the letter the following morning. Lieutenant de Carranza felt satisfied that General Lee would accept the challenge, and that a meeting would occur probably on Canadian soil.

The challenge to Captain Sigsbee is substantially the same as that to General Lee, but is slightly briefer. The challenge was sent in care of the Navy Department. Captain Sigsbee had previously left for Philadelphia to take command of the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, so that the letter may not have reached him.

Since the challenges were sent, no word has reached here as to the purposes of General Lee or Captain Sigsbee. The dispatch from Toronto indicates that no acceptances or declinations have reached there.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 25.—Captain Sigsbee, when seen to-night in reference to the challenge said to have been sent him by Lieutenant Carranza, said he had no definite information concerning it. He said:

"I do not believe any such challenge has been issued. I have not received it at any rate, and think I would have heard of it if it had been sent to me at Washington."

"In case you do receive it, what action will you take?" he was asked.

"It is too absurd to believe, and I

(Continued on Second Page.)