



PROTOCOL IS SOLEMNLY SIGNED

President Announces the Proceedings in a Public Proclamation.

AND UNCLE SAM VERY PROMPTLY CHAINS UP THE DOGS OF WAR.

Orders at Once Sent to All Military and Naval Commanders to Cease Hostilities Pending Further Proceedings By the Peace Commissioners,

Terms of That Document Such That the Peace Commission Will Have Few Questions Left to Decide.

Spain Swallows Her Defeat and Turns to Placate Her Rabble.

Washington, Aug. 12.—The protocol between the United States and Spain, signed today, provides:

1. That Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.
2. That Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladronez, to be selected by the United States, shall be ceded to the latter.
3. That the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines.
4. That Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies shall be immediately evacuated and that commissioners, to be appointed within ten days, shall, within thirty days from the signing of the protocol, meet at Havana and San Juan, respectively, to arrange and execute the details of the evacuation.
5. That the United States and Spain will each appoint not more than five commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace. The commissioners are to meet at Paris, not later than the first of October.
6. On the signing of the protocol, hostilities will be suspended and notice to that effect will be given as soon possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Immediately following the signing of the protocol the president issued the following proclamation:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A proclamation:
Whereas, By a protocol concluded and signed August 12, 1898, by William R. Day, secretary of state of the United States, and His Excellency Jules Cambon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France at Washington, respectively representing for this purpose the government of the United States and the government of Spain, the United States and Spain have formally agreed upon the terms on which negotiations for the establishment of peace between the two countries shall be undertaken; and
Whereas, It is in said protocol agreed that upon its conclusion and signature hostilities between the two countries shall be suspended, and that notice to that effect shall be given as soon as possible by each government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.
Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, president of the United States, do in accordance with the stipulations of the protocol, declare and proclaim on the part of the United States, a suspension of hostilities, and do hereby command that orders be immediately given through the proper channels to the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States to abstain from all acts inconsistent with this proclamation.
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 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States, the one hundred and twenty-third.
By the president.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY,
William R. Day, secretary of state.

Washington, Aug. 12.—With simplicity in keeping with republican institutions, the war which has raged between Spain and the United States for a period of three months and twenty-two days, was quietly terminated at 12 minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon, when Secretary Day, for the United States, and M. Cambon, for Spain, in the presence of President McKinley, signed a protocol, which will form the basis of a definite treaty of peace.

The closing chapter of events that led up to the signature of the protocol and the cessation of hostilities was full of interest. There were rumors in the early morning that over night the French ambassador had received the long expected final instructions from Madrid, but these upon inquiry proved groundless, as it was not until half past 11 that the news began to come from Madrid in small bits. The state department was soon advised of the fact that the message was under transmission but as it was evident that it would be long and that its reception would occupy much time, the secretary of state left the state department for his luncheon.

ARRANGING A MEETING.
At 1:15 o'clock Secretary Theobald, of the French embassy, appeared at the state department to inform Secretary Day that the ambassador was in full possession of the note, was fully empowered to sign the protocol for Spain, and only awaited the pleasure of the state department.

ment. He intimated that the ambassador would be pleased to have the final ceremony conducted in the presence of President McKinley, where the negotiations were begun.

Leaving the secretary of the embassy in his own office, Secretary Day made a short visit to the White House to learn the president's wishes in the matter. The latter immediately consented to accept the suggestion, and Mr. Theobald hastened to inform his principal that the president would receive him at the White House at 4 o'clock.

At the appointed hour a driving rain storm prevailed, obliging all the parties to resort to carriages for transportation to the White House.

ASSEMBLY AT WHITE HOUSE.
Secretary Day came first, with a large portfolio under his arm, enclosing copies of the protocol, of the proclamation to be issued by the president, stopping hostilities, and some other necessary papers. He was accompanied by Assistant Secretary Moore, Second Assistant Secretary Allen and Third Assistant Secretary Crider. They went immediately into the cabinet room, where the president sat in waiting. He had invited to be present Assistant Secretaries Pruden and Cortelyou and Lieutenant Colonel Montgomery.

When Ambassador Cambon reached the White House it was just 12 o'clock, five minutes in advance of the appointed hour. The rain was still violent and the ambassador abandoned his usual custom of

stopping at the outer gates of the executive grounds. He was driven under the port-cochere, passing through a cordon of newspaper men before he and Secretary Theobald were ushered inside. They went directly to the library adjoining the cabinet room on the upper floor. At 1:15 they were announced to the waiting party in the cabinet room and were ushered into their presence.

EXAMINING CREDENTIALS.
After an exchange of diplomatic courtesies unnecessary jobs of time did not occur, and Assistant Secretary of State Crider, on the part of the United States, and First Secretary Theobald, on the part of Spain, retired to a window, where there was a critical formal examination of the protocol. This inspection had all the outward formalities due a document of this importance. It was prepared in duplicate at the state department, one copy to be retained by the United States government and the other to become the property of Spain. The text is handsomely engrossed in running and English script.

Each copy of the protocol is arranged in double column, French and English, standing alongside for easy comparison to the exactness of translation. The two copies are alike, except that the one held by this government has the English text in the first column and the signature of Secretary Day ahead of that of M. Cambon, while the copy transmitted to Spain has French in the first column and

the signature of M. Cambon ahead of that of Secretary Day.

The protocol sent to Spain was accompanied by the credentials issued by President McKinley, specially empowering the secretary of state to affix his signature to this document.

This authorization was brief and typewritten, save for the president's characteristic signature. Later the American copy of the protocol will be accompanied by the written credentials of the Spanish government sent to M. Cambon, and bearing the signature of Queen Christina.

The cable dispatch received by him today conferred full authority to sign the protocol and stated that the written authorization would follow, signed by the queen regent in the name of the king.

Prior to the ceremony of today M. Theobald showed the cable dispatch to Secretary Day and it was reported as sufficient to enable the ambassador to sign in behalf of Spain. When the written authorization arrives it will be presented to the state department to accompany the protocol.

HOW THEY SIGNED IT.
The examination of the protocol was satisfactory and the document was handed to M. Cambon first and then to Secretary Day, who affixed signatures in that order to each side of the two copies. Then the last detail in making the protocol binding was administered by Assistant Secretary Crider, in charge of the chancery work, who attached the seal of the United States.

Throughout the ceremony all but the two signers remained standing. M. Cambon, in signing for Spain, scribbled the seal which Secretary of the Navy Long, now away on a vacation, usually occupies.

The president stood at the left hand corner at the head of the great cabinet table. Secretary Day, M. Theobald and M. Cambon, in the order named, were on the left side of the table. The rest of the party were standing in other portions of the room.

No credentials were produced during the meeting at the White House, the president accepting Secretary Day's assurance that this had been settled to his satisfaction at the state department.

It was 4:25 when the final signatures were attached to the protocol, and, within the knowledge of all officials present, this was the first time that a treaty or protocol had been signed at the White House.

M'KINLEY THANKS CAMBON.
As this ceremony was concluded Acting Secretary Allen, of the navy department, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin appeared, having been summoned to the White House by the president, and they were admitted into the cabinet room just in season to witness one of the most impressive features of the ceremony, when the president requested the hand of the ambassador and through him returned thanks to the sister republic of France for the exercise of her good offices in bringing about peace.

He has thanked the ambassador per-

sonally for the important part he has played in this matter, and the latter replied in suitable terms.

ORDERS TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.
As a further mark of his disposition President McKinley called for the proclamation which he had caused to be drawn up suspending hostilities and signed it in the presence of M. Cambon, who expressed his appreciation of the action.

Without delay Acting Secretary Allen hastened to the telephone and directed that cable messages be immediately sent to all naval commanders, to the Philippines, Sampson at Guantanamo, and the various commanders at navy ports and squadrons, to cease hostilities immediately.

There is also a dispatch boat at Hong Kong, and it is believed that it can reach General Merritt in forty-eight hours at top speed.

On the part of the army, while Secretary Alger availed of the telegraph, Adjutant General Corbin leaped the storm and rushed across to the war department, where he immediately issued the orders, which had been prepared in advance, to all of the military commanders, to cease their operations.

The state department fulfilled its duty by notifying all diplomatic and consular agents of the action taken.

INCIDENTS IN CONCLUSION.
All the formalities having been disposed of, the president spent half an hour chatting with those present, and then, at 4:55, the rain still continuing in force,

the ambassador and his secretary entered their carriage and were driven to the embassy.

The pen which was used by Secretary Day in signing the protocol was given to Chief Clerk McNeal, of the state department, who had kept open it. M. Theobald assured that used by the French ambassador.

Upon emerging from the White House, Secretary Day received the warmest congratulations of the persons present upon the conclusion of the protocol.

He stated that the peace commissioners who are to draw up the definite treaty would not be appointed for several days, but declined to indicate who they would be.

A PROTOCOL AND MORE.
While the document signed today is properly enough deemed as a protocol, it is still technically something more than that. It is an agreement midway between that and the armistice which usually intervenes between active war and final peace. So far as it goes, this protocol is absolutely a peace treaty. Thus, having provided for the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and one of the Ladronez islands, there is nothing more for any peace commission to do in relation to those subjects. Their fate is sealed and the protocol, in that respect, is as binding as any definitive treaty of peace. It was such a protocol as this that was signed by President Thiers and Prince Bismarck to terminate the Franco-Prussian war, and the conditions therein laid down were not even