

## INVASION OF SPAIN'S TERRITORY.

### Army Movement on Cuba is Fairly Launched.

### Aggressive Operations to Eject Spanish Soon to Begin.

### The War Department Purchases Rations on a Large Scale.

### General Miles and His Staff to Start for Tampa To-Day—Nothing Known as to Present Whereabouts of Sampson's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The army movement on Cuba is now fairly launched, and to-day's news developed a concerted effort all along the line to begin aggressive operations on a big scale for the ejection of the Spanish troops and Government from the Pearl of the Antilles. An order given this afternoon by the War Department for the purchase of 5,000,000 rations is an earnest of the scale on which preparations are making for invasion of Spain's territory. Of this vast quantity, one-fourth is to go to the Philippines by way of San Francisco and the balance to Cuba. For some reason that was not discoverable there appeared to be a temporary check in the practical working out of the plans of the War Department for the Cuban movement. After everything had been made ready for the departure last night, General Miles was detained, and for a time to-day the rather gloomy prospect of an indefinite postponement of the first military expedition was presented. Later on, however, the obstacle, whatever it was, was removed, and it was again announced that the commanding general, with a numerous staff, would leave Washington to-morrow directly for Tampa.

The department has made a great many changes in the original programme laid down for the concentration of troops, and, as indicated in these dispatches yesterday, many bodies of volunteers that were originally slated for one of the great concentration camps have found themselves suddenly under orders to proceed direct to Southern points, so that soon volunteers from the East and Middle West will be moving swiftly to Florida and the Gulf, while from the far West the cars will be carrying troops to San Francisco.

To-day's news, in connection with the recall of General Miles' orders to Tampa, is pretty substantial evidence of a very early movement of troops in strong force to Cuba, while the Philippines programme, of course, has been definitely fixed for some days.

Contrary to expectations, the day passed at the Navy Department without news from Admiral Sampson. Notwithstanding what appear to be contradictory newspaper advices relative to the presence of the Spanish Cape Verde fleet at Cadiz, the Navy Department officials are beginning to entertain strong doubts of the accuracy of the report. It was not possible during the course of the day to obtain anything like an official confirmation of the official report received yesterday, but this is not to be wondered at, in view of the success which the Spanish Government has so far met with in keeping secret the movements of its naval ships.

Until news comes from Admiral Sampson of his doings in and around Porto Rico, it cannot be said definitely what programme shall be decided on as regards that island. It has been suggested that some of the troops now being hurried so rapidly to the Gulf Coast may be intended to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in the destruction of the batteries at San Juan de Porto Rico and the subsequent occupation of that island. It is felt that the Admiral will be in a rather disagreeable plight, supposing even that he managed to reduce the forts with his fleet, if he were obliged to remain there in occupation of the place for lack of troops, when he might otherwise be urgently needed either on the Cuban coast or somewhere in the Atlantic, to meet the Spanish fleet.

An evidence of the wisdom of having the troop transports near at hand in such cases is shown by the predicament Admiral Dewey is believed to be in at Manila, where, for lack of troops, he is unable to occupy the town and prevent atrocities which the insurgents are capable of committing upon their helpless Spanish foes.

The revival of doubts as to the whereabouts of the Cape Verde squadron caused a reign of anxiety as to the Oregon. The ship was at Bahia at last accounts, and she is believed to have left a day or two ago up the Brazilian coast to join Sampson's squadron in the

West Indies. She will have to make a run of 3,000 miles, which will occupy the Oregon about ten days only, as she is in fine fettle, and averaged thirteen knots an hour on the long voyage around from San Francisco. However, it is believed that Admiral Sampson is as well posted as anyone in Washington as to the conditions existing in the West Indies, and he will doubtless do whatever is necessary in his judgment to safeguard the ship in her run up the coast.

During the past month the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department spent one million and a quarter dollars in the repair and outfitting of ships, and none of this money went to new construction. This is said to be the largest expenditure in this particular line made by the Equipment Bureau, even during the days of the civil war.

The rush orders to the Charleston which went out to-day will have the result possibly of obliging the department to send another vessel, probably the Philadelphia, along with the troop transports, which are expected to go out from San Francisco about the end of the week, since it is very unusual in time of war to send such transports without a warship for convoy.

#### ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S FLEET.

Important News Soon Expected at the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Navy Department is in expectation of advices from Admiral Sampson, which will be the character of these advices will be the officials do not intimate, but they expect interesting and important news. It is rather a matter of surprise to them that the press has not already received information from the squadron via St. Thomas and the fleet dispatch boats which accompany Sampson's squadron.

Notwithstanding the cable advices to the effect that the Spanish flying squadron has rejoined the Spanish home squadron at Cadiz, the Naval Strategy Board is by no means assured of this point, and it is believed that while Admiral Sampson has been placed in possession of the cable reports he had been warned not to accept them as absolutely conclusive as yet. In this state of affairs, the only prudent course of action of the department would seem to be confer upon Admiral Sampson full authority to exercise his own discretion in his movements, and it is believed this has been done. A possible limitation was made that he hold himself in readiness to furnish armed convoys for the troops to Cuba.

It might seem strange that the Navy Department should be in doubt as to whether or not a squadron of large men-of-war is lying in a harbor where the ships would be plainly visible to the eyes of 100,000 people. It must be remembered, however, that the United States has now no representative in Cadiz, nor can it look to the representatives of foreign Governments in Spain touching naval movements. Reliance must be had either upon severely censored newspaper dispatches or upon the reports of spies, and neither of these has now any representative at this juncture. For this reason the Navy Department is disposed to accept all reports with extreme caution.

The Strategy Board is carefully preparing its plans for an assault upon Havana by sea connection with the regular army movement by land, the latter being rather of preparatory nature and not committing the department in any way to a final adoption of this plan. It has been represented that the fleet with safety might assemble to the extreme east of the Spanish fortifications at the entrance of the harbor. In that position it would be exposed to attack by only one battery at the end of the line. The entire fleet could attack this battery and destroy it in short order. The attack would be followed down the line of shore, taking one battery at a time, and thus reducing to a minimum the exposure of the ships while bringing their terrible concentration of fire upon the batteries in turn. One subject officer who was consulted on the subject guaranteed that the fleet could knock out all the fortifications one after another within two hours.

It would look like knocking down a row of bricks," said he.

#### CUBAN INSURGENTS.

They Will Act in Harmony With United States Forces.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The courier who is on his way here with letters from General Gomez to President Palma of the Cuban Legation, has stopped at Tampa, and will not reach here until to-morrow. General Nunez of the Cuban army, after conferring with the Cuban authorities here and with General Miles, left for Tampa last night. Although the courier will bring detailed advices from Gomez, the Cuban officials here are well informed on the general status of the Cuban forces in the field, and this subject has been gone over fully with the War Department officials.

In a general way, it is stated that entire harmony exists between the Cuban authorities and the War Department, and to the reserve and the effective fighting force of General Gomez and General Garcia. The Cuban authorities are ready and willing to have the fullest co-operation by the United States troops on Cuban soil, and it is said there is no ground for reports that General Gomez desires to act single-handed in securing Cuban independence. Naturally, it is said in high Cuban quarters, General Gomez feels some pride in having sustained a war for the last three years single-handed against the organized forces of Spain, and doubtless believes that in time he could achieve a complete victory. But it is said he is fully alive to the fact that this would take time and a large increase in the arms, munitions, rations and medicines at his disposal. In the meantime he has exercised only the prudent course in pointing out the climatic dangers of sending a large United States force into Cuba.

Concerning the strength of the Cuban forces in the field, the Cuban representatives here say that present advices fully bear out all that Cuban authorities have claimed, namely, that there are in all about 40,000 men, either under arms or ready to take arms as soon as guns and ammunition are at hand. Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department heartily acquiesces in the suggestion that the facilities of the Road Inquiry Bureau be accorded the army, and General Rowley is now installed for temporary duty in the War

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Colonel Wagner will have charge of the Bureau of Military Intelligence while the army is in the field. He will be assisted in his work by Lieutenant Anderson, who is at present in his office, and other officers in the field will be detailed as the work of the bureau increases. General Miles will have his headquarters in the field, and a great mass of papers, charts and other data of a military character have been packed and are ready for shipment to Tampa.

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## TROOPS PUT FOOT IN CUBA.

### The Expedition Under Captain Dorst

### Safely Lands Within Fifty Miles of Havana.

### A Second Transport Ship Expected to Leave at Any Moment.

### Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments Hurriedly Preparing for a General Move on the Island.

#### NEW YORK, May 11.—A Key West

special says that information has reached that place of the landing within fifty miles of Havana of the expedition under command of Captain Dorst, Fourth Cavalry, which left Tampa yesterday on board the transport Gussie.

#### ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

TAMPA (Fla.), May 11.—There is good reason to believe that inside of twenty-four hours an expedition with the same purpose and destination as that of the Gussie, which left here yesterday loaded with arms and ammunition and supplies for the Cuban insurgents, will slip from Port Tampa.

The Monroe doctrine will play an important part in the final settlement of the Philippine question. There are those who contend that the holding of the islands would be a departure from the true meaning of the Monroe doctrine. It is generally understood that if we are to have permanent jurisdiction over the islands, our navy will have to be materially increased in order to defend them against foreign attack. An argument advanced by those in favor of holding the islands is that the United States would incur the displeasure of other great Powers if the islands are sold to some one of them.

England, they say, would oppose their sale to France. France would object to their disposal to England, and Japan would object to the sale of the Asiatic possessions to either Germany or the United States. In the matter and ask the United States to hold the islands or cede them to Spain in consideration of a money indemnity.

#### PREPARATIONS FOR A GENERAL MOVE.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Preparations are visible, particularly in the Quartermaster's and commissary branches of the War Department, for the expeditions for Cuba and the Philippines. On these two bureaus the officials depend for getting to the points of embarkation the great mass of tents, wagons and food supplies for the large number of men who are to go forward and for the ships which are to transport them.

For the Cuban expedition the Quartermaster's branch is hurrying to the points on the Gulf the ships chartered by Assistant Secretary McKillop yesterday, beside the numerous supplies necessary for the comfort of the troops and means for the transportation of the munitions of war, etc., overland when Cuba is reached. An order has been given for the purchase of 20,000 hammocks for the use of the men in tropical climates. For the feeding of the men the commissary department has made arrangements for the purchase and shipment to Gulf ports, but mostly to Tampa, of over 4,000,000 rations, which, it is estimated, will supply an army of 40,000 men over thirty days. It is probable, however, that portions of this quantity of supplies are intended for the relief of the reconcentrated, who are dying from starvation in Cuba.

As to the Philippines expedition, the officials say it will be started at the earliest practicable moment. Preparations therefore are going ahead at a rapid rate. Most of the supplies in the Quartermaster's line that are needed for this expedition will have to be obtained at San Francisco, and, if not on hand at the Quartermaster's depot there, and if the time is too short to contract for them, they will be purchased outright. For feeding the men who will go on that expedition the commissary department made arrangements for the delivery at San Francisco of a million rations, enough to accommodate an army of 5,000 men for more than sixty days.

The understanding here was that Brigadier-General Anderson, who has just returned to California from a trip north, was to command the expedition, but it now looks as if the assignment had developed larger importance than originally anticipated, and that the command might be placed in the hands of a Major-General, possibly General Wesley Merritt.

The War Department to-day made public a corrected list of the volunteers who have been ordered to San Francisco. They include the following: Wyoming—One battalion of infantry. Colorado—One regiment of infantry. Kansas—One regiment of infantry. Montana—One regiment of infantry. Nebraska—One regiment of infantry. Utah—Two batteries of light artillery, and one troop of cavalry.

North Dakota—Two battalions of infantry.

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