

PLANS OF ATTACK ARE FORMED

When War Is Declared Our Warships Will Take the Offensive.

Three Squadrons That Will Lose No Time Razing the Cities of Spain's Colonial Possessions.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Believing that it is certain to follow the transmission of the President's message to Congress on the Cuban question, Secretary Long, by direction of the President, issued orders to-day for an offensive movement of the naval forces of the United States immediately upon a declaration of hostilities.

These instructions advised the commanders-in-chief of the three squadrons, which will be called upon to carry out the plan of campaign prepared by the naval strategic board, of the seriousness of the situation, that the crisis has come, and that they must be ready to make a forward movement upon the receipt of telegraphic instructions from the department. At a word, therefore, the fleet under the command of Captain W. T. Sampson will proceed to Havana, the flying squadron under the command of Commodore W. S. Schley will steam at its greatest speed for Porto Rico, and the Asiatic squadron under the command of Commodore George Dewey will start from Hongkong, where it is now gathered, for the Philippine Islands. Three days after a declaration of war the cities of Havana, San Juan and Manila will be under the guns of formidable squadrons and every effort will be made to reduce them as quickly as possible.

The orders to the several squadrons given by Secretary Long are the result of a conference held at the White House this morning with the President, Assistant Secretary Day, Secretary Gage and Secretary Alger. The conference was not intended as a Cabinet meeting, but in view of the practical unanimity of the administration circles that war is imminent, it was determined by Secretary Long to discuss with the President and the remainder of his advisers at the White House the advisability of having everything in readiness for the squadrons to move in the shortest possible time.

In accordance with instructions sent by the department some days ago Captain Sampson has removed all the surplus woodwork from the vessels of his fleet and has painted the vessels a lead color, and similar action has been taken by Commodore Dewey and Commodore Schley with reference to the ships attached to their commands. Everything is therefore in readiness for war. It is expected that the several squadron commanders will at once direct that commanding officers of vessels under their command shall take on board all supplies that may be necessary. In the case of Commodore Dewey, operating so far from a naval base, it is absolutely necessary that his ships be well filled with coal and other stores before war commences. It is believed by the department that he has carried out the instructions which have been sent him on this point. Furthermore, there is no reason to believe that Commodore Dewey has made arrangements with coal dealers in British and Chinese ports whereby his vessels will be able to refill coal bunkers whenever they shall become empty. It is appreciated by the authorities that in the event of war neutrality will require the several nations of the East to permit the sale of only sufficient coal to enable the fleet to reach their nearest home port. In the case of American ships this would be San Francisco, but there is no intention of

bringing the ships home until they have destroyed the Spanish naval force in the Philippines and wrecked the fortifications. Then some of the vessels may be ordered to the North Atlantic coast to re-enforce the vessels operating in these waters, or to the Pacific Coast in case it should be ascertained that the flying squadron has been sent by Spain to the slope to attack the cities there.

Officials familiar with the plan of campaign prepared by the department believe that it will be executed with precision and judgment, because the men who will carry it out are officers of experience and well selected to perform the trying duty, and the ships under their command are superior to those of Spain. Reports which have been received from Commodore Dewey are to the effect that the Spanish authorities in the Philippines are mining the entrance to Manila, and other harbors. The same precautions are being observed in Spain as in the colonial possessions of that power.

Commodore Dewey has under his command the protected cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Boston and the gunboats Concord and Petrel, which will be able to overpower the wooden cruisers and the four gunboats which Spain has in the Philippine waters.

The departure of the Vizcaya and Oquendo from Havana is a matter of sincere regret to the officials in the harbor of Havana. Captain Sampson would have been able to station his ships so as to have prevented their departure, and at the same time to make it a difficult task for the Spaniards for them to attack two battle-ships, three double-turreted monitors, one coast defense ship, besides several protected cruisers, gunboats and torpedo-boats which are under his command.

With the probabilities that the Oquendo and Vizcaya have gone to Porto Rico, it is evident according to the officials that Commodore Schley's squadron may be the first to engage the Spanish. It will be the duty of the flying squadron to take Porto Rico. In view of the absence of the Spanish torpedo boat flotilla, it is not expected this will be a difficult task. With Spain's colonies in the West Indies in the possession of the forces of the United States, her possible basis of supply for operations against the United States will be gone; she will have to conduct maneuvers with the Canaries or Spain as her base of supplies.

Appreciating that war is terrible, the authorities do not anticipate the victories which will be gained by the fleet of the United States will not be paid for in both men and ships. The reduction of Havana is expected to take time for the defenses are in fairly good condition. The harbor will be mined and other preparations will be made which will insure a warm reception being given the vessels flying the American flag. In view of the prospects of stubborn resistance from sea, the authorities have made arrangements, as the Herald has stated, for the capture of Matanzas. The army will be landed at this point, from which it will move upon Havana from the rear. The combined operation of the land and sea forces it is expected that the city will fall.

SPAIN'S ROYALTY READY FOR FLIGHT.

The Queen Regent and Her Boy King Will Leave the Country if an Uprising Occurs.

BERLIN, April 2.—The German Ambassador at Madrid, Herr von Radewitz, reports to the Foreign Office here that the Spanish royal family fears an outbreak unless the difference between the United States and Spain is soon settled. The Carlist movement is assuming a more active form and the royal family fears especially a pronunciamento from General Weyler and the military party.

Everything is prepared in the royal castles for flight. The boy King Alfonso will be taken to San Lúcar de Barameda, an Andalusian port, where a yacht is kept ready for sailing.

ENLISTING MEN AT SACRAMENTO.

Recruiting Office Opened by an Old Veteran of the Union Army.

SACRAMENTO, April 2.—The spirit of war pervades Sacramento. In front of the Government building, there a call for men has been posted, a large crowd has stood since morning. The bulletins of the Call are read by a throng of eager people. George Ficks, a Grand Army veteran, has opened a recruiting office at seven and D streets. An American flag floats in front of the place, and a large red lettered sign announces that "enlistments for the war with Spain will be received here."

It is not an exaggeration to say that the feeling here is intense. On all sides can be heard the admulatory expression: "Wait until Monday comes."

Ships Prepared for Action.

KEY WEST, April 2.—The gunboat Newport, square rigged and stately, sailed in to-day looking like a white swan among the lead-colored dismantled warships. She came from Tampa. The last touches to the work of preparing the ships for action were being made throughout the day. The unnecessary boats were unloading from the davits and sent ashore along with other useless paraphernalia. On the Detroit the deck ward room has been completely torn away and on the other ships similar changes have taken place. Everything is in readiness for any emergency.

Advances made on furniture and pianos, with or without removal. J. Noonan, 1017-1023 Mission.



REAR ADMIRAL JOHN G. WALKER, UNITED STATES NAVY.

THINK WAR IS CERTAIN

Majority of the English Fear That a Conflict Approaches.

Those for Peace Hope That Sagasta Will Yield to All Demands Made.

All Realize That the United States Will Be Quickly Victorious at Sea and Ashore.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, April 2.—The nervousness of the stock markets, which was emphasized by a sudden drop of 3 per cent in Spanish fours at the opening of the Stock Exchange, has been fully reflected in diplomatic circles, which have experienced almost as much difficulty as outsiders in extracting facts from the mass of contradictory statements regarding the Hispano-American crisis to-day. Beyond opining generally that matters were nearing a crisis there was not a man in London of real weight who was willing to risk an opinion as to whether the outcome would be peace or war. Even now, there is a difference of opinion; but, the distinctly warlike tone of the great mass of evidence and the marked divergence of the United States demands and Spain's proposals have led the majority to conclude that the parting of the ways has been reached unless, within a few hours, Senor Sagasta is able to give assurance that the delay he asks for will insure the complete freedom of Cuba. It is not too much to say all Europe regrets the threatening prospects of war, though for different reasons—some because genuinely friendly nations are involved and others because they dream that the war bacillus will spread and aggravate the feverish spirit of unrest already in evidence in the Old World. To the last, therefore, it is hoped that a solution will be found, even when Spain is apparently intractable. The best informed persons believe Spain is only temporizing, as it is recognized there is difficulty in the Spanish Government accepting without demur the demands of the United States in view of the danger of a revolution and the overthrow of the monarchy, which is realizing the imminence of hostilities; the apparent hopelessness of averting war has come as a shock.

It was generally believed that the enormous majority obtained by Senor Sagasta in the new Cortes would make him master of Spain and permit him to yield to the inevitable, but it seems that the 75 per cent of the voters who did not participate in the elections, including the army, and the Barcelona and other merchants who are vitally interested in Cuba, do not propose to allow him a free hand. They have been among the most fervent in the patriotic demonstrations of the past few days.

General interest in the situation is intense. All the news bulletins are eagerly scanned and in the lobbies of the House of Commons yesterday evening there was animated discussion of the crisis. Interest has been enhanced by the statement of a prominent shipping member of the House of Commons that the United States, during the day, had been offering very large sums for nineteen-knot steamers.

Although the consensus of opinion is that there is no prospect of peace unless the unforeseen, as so frequently happens in politics, changes the course of events, there are few hopeful people left.

James Eric, M. P., the former president of the Board of Trade and author of "The American Commonwealth," is quoted as saying: "Somehow, I fancy that, as near as the two powers may have drifted toward war, we are not going to witness so frightful a calamity. I know President McKinley and all his administration and I know they do not wish for war. In fact, none of the really clear-headed men in the United States want war. They can see too far ahead."

Opinion in London has been little influenced by the specious character of Senor Sagasta's counter-proposals. An official of the Foreign Office remarked: "The Americans will naturally decline to accept such proposals as a sufficient guarantee that a power which has so

long patently failed to discharge its duties in a humane administration cannot be trusted to give effect to its tardy conversion." The foreign official added: "The responsibility resting upon each party is terrible. Happily, nothing will tend so effectively to quicken the feeling of responsibility among Spanish statesmen as the prospect of having to face immediately the grim consequences of persistence in an uncompromising force."

Reading between the lines of Senor Sagasta's proposals I have reason to think he does not mean to give matters to extremes, and that he will learn from the construction put upon them that his condition will not relieve the United States of the duty of intervention, compelled, as the Americans are, by a sense of moral obligation, to take action in the matter. So, if Senor Sagasta is as strong as he is unquestionably well meaning, he will persuade his countrymen to accept unreservedly the American conditions."

The positive semi-official declaration telegraphed last night from Madrid, in which it was announced that no proposition containing the slightest allusion to the independence of Cuba, either with or without indemnity, has been made to the Spanish Government, that the Government would straightway reject any such proposition, and that there is no party or statesman in Spain disposed to listen to such a solution of the crisis, has created a mild sensation here, as it has been assumed that the independence of Cuba was the crux of the difficulty. It has even been suggested in pro-Spanish circles that the war party in the United States launched this device in order to upset diplomatic negotiations at Madrid.

Spanish circles here have been greatly excited by the publication of an interview with the Spanish Consul-General here, Senor Jurado, who conveyed the impression that if the settlement of the difficulty was left to the Spaniards of London, Spain would fight; but other people here point out that the Spaniards do not realize the volcano which is beneath them. The suspect the United States of "bluffing" and believe she is afraid to come to close quarters. In addition, the Spaniards have a profound faith in the infallibility of their king.

Senor Jurado tersely expressed the feeling of his compatriots, saying: "If my country wants me, my money, clothes, everything, it shall have all, even my last shirt button."

From the military activity at the Spanish legation here it is evident that Spain is seeking the friendly offices of the foreign office. Indeed, it is generally thought that the frequent visits of the French, Austrian, Russian and Spanish Ambassadors to the British foreign office, is connected with the Cuban situation.

The newspapers, reaching the stage already in evidence between the United States and Spain as inevitable, are printing maps of the area of probable operations, details regarding the fleets, the facts concerning the troops, armaments, preparedness of the medical corps, etc. The naval experts dwell upon Spain's disadvantages in having to act at such a distance from her naval base. One high authority recalled an interesting impression derived abroad from a Spanish man-of-war—the element which will tend seriously to the detriment of the Spanish navy will be found in the contempt with which the superiors regard their inferiors. He said: "They all look upon the rank and file as completely beneath them and entertain a sort of feudal scorn for their subordinates."

The Statist anticipates hostilities, which it regards as imminent, though it does not relinquish the hope that it will cause the Spaniards to make peace. It is expected that the money market in London. The paper thinks the United States will require a large loan, which will find a ready market here, especially as, under the circumstances, the Government will have no difficulty in inducing Congress to make the interest and the principal payable in gold.

ONE OFFICER WILL REMAIN AT EACH POST.

Twenty Soldiers Will Also be on Duty to Protect Families of Absent Officers.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—In anticipation of the mobilization of troops on the Atlantic seaboard the War Department to-day issued orders to all posts east of the Rocky Mountains to leave one officer and twenty men at each post for police duty for the protection of the families of the absent officers.

Torpedo Boats in Commission.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 2.—The new torpedo-boats Gwyn and Talbot went into commission to-day. It is expected the boats will sail for Key West soon.

Risks by Bombardment.

BOSTON, April 2.—Fire insurance officials are having almost hourly applications for rates and policies covering possible risks by bombardment. The

Insurance Commissioner, however, has refused to permit agents in this State to write such risks.

Nevada's Militia Preparing.

CARSON, Nev., April 2.—This afternoon Governor Sadler, Adjutant Galusha and Colonel Lord were in consultation at Carson. It was decided to put the six companies of militia on a war footing to be in readiness at a moment's notice for a call for troops.

Sacramento Woman Missing.

SACRAMENTO, April 2.—Mamie Kennedy, a woman 23 or 24 years old, left her home in this city on Friday and seems to have dropped out of sight. Her friends have applied to the police for assistance in locating her. She has dark hair and eyes, is five feet four inches tall and was dressed in light-colored clothes and wore a black sailor hat.

Rain in Yolo County.

WOODLAND, April 2.—There was a light shower here last night. It came from the north and during the prevalence of a north wind. The average rainfall over the county was 15 of an inch. Light as was this fall it will result in much good. The grain is already out of twist and the color is much improved.

IN ORDER TO BE A WHOLE MAN.

That is surely what you want to be. Yet it is not what you are to-day. You are anything but that. You are inclined to think there is no hope for you at times. You have tried remedies and you are no better. Do you know why it is that you see spots before the eyes? Do you know why it is that you have bad dreams, and that you wake unrefreshed? It is because you are weak in vital force, and you are daily becoming more puny. You must have that gloomy and depressed feeling dispelled, and you must have full confidence in your great powers.

IN ORDER TO BE A WHOLE MAN.

YOU MUST BE FULL OF FIRE.

Now how can this be accomplished, seeing that you have so much transgressed the laws of nature? There is but one thing that will repair the damage you have done by abusing the strength that was once yours. That one thing is "Hudyan." But, no matter how grossly you may have erred, "Hudyan" will rejuvenate you. Instead of being afraid that you are destined to continue a weakling you will find great and perfect manhood. You will again become full of vim and fire. You will find that grand power that was yours once fully restored, and then you will know why we say

YOU MUST BE FULL OF FIRE.

CIRCULARS AND TESTIMONIALS FREE.

"Hudyan" has made men out of 20,000 puny mortals on this continent alone. It is known the world over. It will cure you. Ask about it. If you find copper-colored spots, lumps in the throat, if your eyebrows are getting thin, or if you have any other symptom of blood taint, ask for "30-Day Blood-Cure" circulars. They are free, too, and so is the grand advice of these great doctors, no matter what troubles you. Why not consult them, seeing it will cost you not a single cent? But remember that both "Hudyan" and "30-Day Blood Cure" can only be had from the Hudsonian doctors.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

RAISING REVENUES FOR WAR

How Conflict With Spain Would Cause Taxes to Be Increased.

By Adopting Methods Employed in '66 Uncle Sam Could Increase His Income to Almost a Billion a Year.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Washington special to the Herald says: "In modern days a well-supplied war chest and an impregnable credit are as important as are warships, shore batteries or regiments of men."

These words of wisdom, which bear so strongly on the existing situation, were contained in Secretary Gage's report submitted to Congress at the beginning of the present session. The Secretary and Chairman Dingley of the House Committee on Ways and Means are now preparing to take steps to fill the war chest and put the treasury in condition to meet all the demands that a conflict with Spain may impose on it.

After the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Vanderlip went over the statements submitted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, giving estimates of all the various sources of revenue that might be availed of in the event of war. Much of the additional revenue that is raised will have to come from internal taxation, as the Dingley bill has put tariff taxes on most articles up to the limit. The Secretary's estimates, however, show that a considerable increase can be made in customs receipts by imposing taxes on articles now admitted free of duty. Any recommendations that would be made to Congress for additional revenue will include a recommendation for a tax of 4 cents a pound on coffee, which, on the basis of importations, it is estimated, will yield about \$28,000,000 a year additional revenue, and the recommendation of a tax of 10 cents a pound on tea, which will yield a little more than \$11,000,000, it is believed, and another million may be raised from a tax on spices. This will make a total of \$41,000,000 for these three articles.

Congress will be asked to increase the tax on beer from \$1 a barrel to \$2, and the resulting increase in revenue, it is estimated, will be about \$36,000,000 a year, and this will be the largest increased revenue from any one source. Whisky is now taxed fully up to the highest revenue-producing point, and no additional revenue can be raised from this source. Tobacco and cigars

will stand a substantial increase, however, and may be made to yield eight or ten millions additional. Other odds and ends of taxation can be found which will make a total increase in the revenues of the Government amounting to fully \$100,000,000 a year, and still leave other sources of revenue which can be availed of if war should be long drawn out.

It is probable that the immediate increase in revenue that will be asked will not exceed this, though should war be prolonged other taxes will be imposed which will greatly increase the receipts. The estimates which the Secretary had before him today from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue show that if all the internal revenue taxes, except income, which were in force in 1866, the year when the largest revenues were received from internal revenue alone, would amount to the enormous sum of \$72,000,000 annually. It is not believed that it will be necessary to go to such extremes of taxation as were then resorted to to meet the enormous debt left by the Civil War. Taxes were not only imposed on commercial and legal papers, and upon patent medicines and proprietary articles, but upon all sorts of manufactures and upon occupations of various kinds. Should it be necessary to raise more than \$100,000,000 additional revenue, it is probable that the first tax resorted to in addition to those which would be first recommended would be stamp taxes on commercial and legal papers, medicines, cosmetics, toilet articles, etc.

It is not expected that more than \$200,000,000 more a year than is raised under existing laws will be required, unless war should be prolonged far beyond the present expectations of any one connected with the administration. However much may be raised by taxation, the treasury must have a large fund immediately available if war is to be successfully prosecuted. Of \$25,000,000 now in the cash balance of the treasury less than \$100,000,000 could be safely used, having in mind the necessity for keeping the gold reserve intact for maintaining a working balance in the sub-treasuries. Whether or not there will be an immediate issue of bonds and the amount that Congress may be required to authorize are still open questions.