

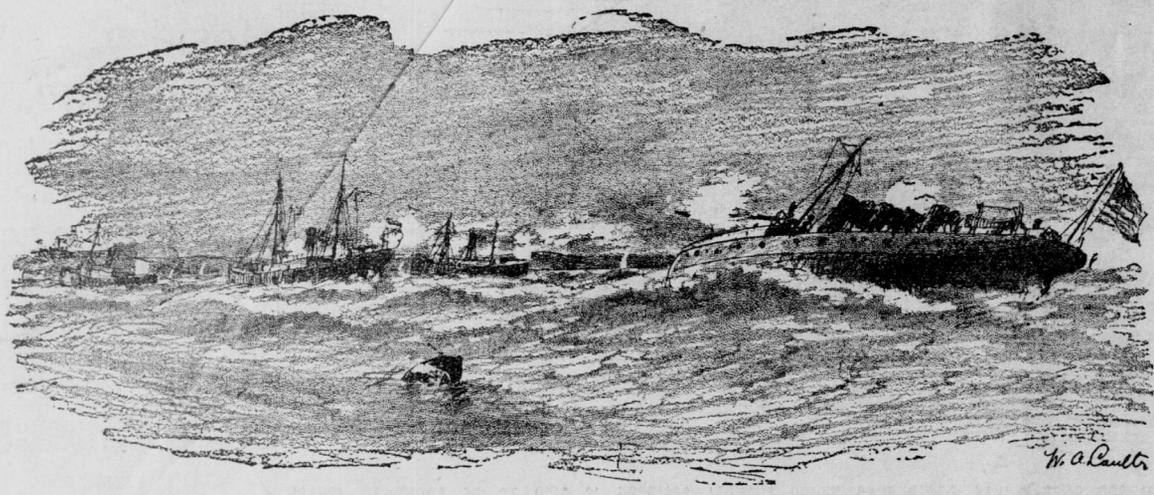
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The Call



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SAN JUAN AND HAVANA SAMPSON'S OBJECTIVES



TORPEDO-BOAT WINSLOW PUTTING TO FLIGHT THREE SPANISH GUNBOATS OFF CARDENAS.

NEW PLAN ALREADY OUTLINED

Quick and Vigorous Blows Expected to Terminate the War.

Congressmen Discussing the Disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

MINISTERS WANT PEACE, BUT DARE NOT DEMAND IT

Spain's Cabinet Would Throw the Responsibility of the War Upon Parliament.

MADRID, May 10.—It is only indirectly that attention is paid to the progress of the war by the people here. For the time being every one is engrossed with consideration of the Ministerial crisis. Upon its solution depends the immediate action of Spain. If the Cabinet weathers the storm it will emerge from it either instructed to prosecute the war vigorously or else empowered to take steps for the re-establishment of peace with the least possible delay.

From careful consideration of the Cabinet's action ever since investment with the powers of office, it is more than probable—even morally certain—that the latter solution would be more in accordance with its members' personal desires. The question is, will they be able to follow their desires? Their position is a difficult one. They know only too well that the longer war is prosecuted the more severe will be the loss to Spain. It was perhaps their realization of the nation's financial embarrassment that made their efforts for peace so decided as to call out the accusation that they were ready to accept it at any price—without dishonor even—so long as war was averted.

As it is only natural the Ministry could not proclaim publicly in the face of an enemy who was pushing it to the wall, more and more determined as the negotiations continued, that war for Spain meant ruin. Now the opposition is taunting them for the reticence which was dictated by the commonest patriotism, and in so many words accusing them of having entered into the war light-heartedly. Nothing could be more unjust, nor could anything throw a clearer light upon the strength of political passion in this country than this turning of the danger which menaces the nation's very existence into a tool to serve party ends.

It is manifest that the Government is trying to throw the responsibility for the continuance of the war on Parliament. It is also manifest that the opposition is trying to embarrass the Government by refusing to accept that responsibility without, at the same time, giving the Ministry any ground for saying, later, that peace was concluded by the will of the nation's representatives and not by that of the Government's party majority.

In fact, the position is this: The opposition will not help the Government to secure peace, as later it may overthrow the Liberals upon this ground. Which of the two parties—the Ministerial or the opposition—will be stronger, is the one subject of interest at present, and this is why I say the progress of the war is only indirectly occupying public attention. One thing is certain, there is growing a current feeling that to pursue this disastrous war, now that it has been proved that, while Spain courage is always equal to any test, her financial, military and naval resources are inadequate to cope with an adversary so vastly her superior as America, amounts simply to madness.

One of the most prominent bankers here said to me that to escape from total ruin is becoming more and more difficult every day the war is pro-

DON CARLOS SUMMONS HIS FOLLOWERS

The Pretender's Sympathizers in America Ordered to Depart for Europe.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Senor de la Costina, the American representative of Don Carlos, left New York last night to join his leader in Europe. Before going Senor Costina said that his departure was due to a summons from Don Carlos and that all the other American Carlists had already left or were about to leave to assist Don Carlos in his next effort to regain his throne. Senor Costina, according to the Commercial Advertiser, said that, judging from the events of the past few days, Don Carlos would probably be established before he (Senor Costina) arrived in Europe, but that in any event the presence of the American Carlists was desired at this moment.

"With our knowledge of the United States and the American people we will be able to advise Don Carlos as to the expediency and the best method of carrying on the present war."

"It is possible, certainly," said Senor Costina, "that some way may be found to settle the difficulty when Don Carlos is King; the American Carlists will endeavor to bring this about. Should Don Carlos, however, consider that the honor of Spain or the interests of the Spanish people would be compromised by a peace he will certainly carry the war on to the end. He will be in a better position to wage war than is the present Government. Besides his own immense fortune, which amounts to about \$30,000,000, he inherited a large fortune from his first wife, and his present wife, too, is very rich. Besides this, he can command the entire fortune of every Carlist in Spain, France or anywhere else."

"Don Carlos is already forming his ministry, and although it is not yet completed, I can safely say that at least three of the Ministers have been decided on. The Marquis of Cerralba is to be President of the Council; General Weyler, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Don Juan Vasquez de Mella, who was recently expelled from the Cortes, will occupy a high position, probably that of Secretary of State."

rifles of the soldiers and for the Gatling and Hotchkiss quick-fire guns were backed upon the tracks along the wharves, and the work of loading them on board ship was commenced.

General Shafter spent most of the afternoon at the port inspecting the work which will continue night and day until completed. To-morrow each transport will have mounted one or more of the Hotchkiss guns, while the Gatlings which will be taken along will be placed on the lower decks. The Orizaba, now at the quarantine station near Egmont Key, will arrive here on Thursday, and will be put into the slip at once for coaling and loading supplies and ammunition. Soldiers and officers are quietly preparing for orders for the breaking of camp. Practically all their belongings except such things as are absolutely necessary have been packed away, and when the orders come but little will remain to be done except to take down tents and load the wagons.

The mobilization of the State troops at Tampa will commence to-morrow, and by Thursday nearly a thousand volunteers will be encamped here.

The ordering into Tampa from Chickamauga of the Third and Sixth cavalry regiments and all the infantry regiments yet remaining there will swell the total number of regulars at this point to over 12,000 men, and, with the State troops and the Cuban volunteers, 16,000 soldiers will be encamped here.

REPUBLICANS READY TO FORM A GOVERNMENT.

An Assertion in Spain's Parliament That Caused a Great Commotion.

MADRID, May 10.—The Chamber of Deputies had a prolonged sitting this evening, with a view of passing the current political measures, giving the Government way to procure funds to continue the war.

Senor Salmeron, the republican leader, alluded to the rumors of the Queen Regent's abdication, and declared the republicans were ready to form a Government forthwith. His remarks evoked a storm of protests, and Senor Salmeron was unable to proceed for fully ten minutes. Monarchists and republicans shrieked at each other and bandied threats.

The president's voice was completely drowned. When he finally obtained a hearing, the president, Marquis Vega de Armijo, requested Senor Salmeron to withdraw the calumny. Senor Salmeron refused, whereupon the president named him and threatened to name him thrice if he continued his at-

Call Office, Riggs House, Washington, May 10.

It was assumed in these dispatches last night that the Cape Verde fleet was yet on the other side of the Atlantic, and that based upon such assumption, if not upon actual knowledge of its whereabouts, the department would direct Admiral Sampson to commence the bombardment of the batteries of San Juan, Porto Rico.

Dispatches were to-night sent to Sampson via Port au Prince, Hayti, informing him that reports to the State Department finally located the Spanish fleet at Cadiz, and for him to commence operations against the batteries immediately. The President, Secretary Long, all of the Cabinet and army and navy officials were greatly relieved when, about 3 o'clock this afternoon, reliable advices from Madrid stated that the Cape Verde fleet of seven vessels had returned to Cadiz. Not because the fleet is feared, but because the uncertainty as to its whereabouts has prevented the formation or execution of any well defined plans for either the army or navy.

But now that it is definitely ascertained that the Spanish war vessels are on the other side of the Atlantic and could not cross within ten or twelve days' time this Government will strike vigorous blows from which Spain will be unable to recover.

In the first place San Juan is to be taken. This will not be a difficult matter for the powerful vessels in Sampson's squadron.

The city of San Juan is on a promontory, standing out into the sea. The entrance to the anchorage is narrow, but the water is navigable to vessels of large tonnage. The city is surrounded with walls, and a reef of half-sunken rocks, extending over about two-thirds of the whole circumference, makes another barrier. The walls are solid, but would very easily yield to modern ordnance. Until early in last year the only battery of any consequence was a new one placed toward the east coast, designed apparently to protect the city from anticipated attack on the land side. The battery mounts several Krupp guns of medium caliber. It is believed that several more of these are mounted in Morro Castle at the other end of the town. The remainder of the ordnance in San Juan along the walls until very recently was of a very obsolete pattern and quite unserviceable.

When the batteries have been reduced several of the vessels in Admiral Sampson's fleet will be left to harass the Spaniards if they attempt to remount their big guns. With the other vessels he will return to Havana, and by this time 60,000 or more regular and volunteer troops will have been landed in Cuba at a point known only to the War Department.

Blanco will be called upon to surrender Havana under penalty of having the city shelled. He will, of course, send a defiance as his answer. The batteries at Morro and Santa Clara and other fortifications will then be bombarded and reduced, and if Blanco still refuses to yield Havana will be shelled by our fleet, while the American troops and the insurgents attack from the rear. This is the plan as outlined by an army officer to-day, and he is confident that Havana will be taken before June 1.

If the combined Spanish fleet crosses the Atlantic to Blanco's relief Sampson, reinforced by Captain Schley and his flying squadron, as well as the magnificent battle-ship Oregon, the Marietta and the Nitcheroy, will meet and destroy it before it arrives off Porto Rico.

In the minds of naval officers there is not the slightest doubt of the outcome of such a battle royal on the high seas. In the two American fleets there will be sixty-four war vessels, battle-ships of all kinds, viz.—battle-ships, protected and unprotected cruisers, monitors, torpedo boats, gunboats, rams and one dynamite hurler.

The combined Spanish armada would contain one formidable battle-ship and a large number of first-class armored cruisers equal to our second-class battle-ships. In addition to these there would be six torpedo boats and six destroyers.

Practically the entire regular army will invade Cuba, and it is believed that 20,000 of them will be landed on Saturday or Sunday. They will be under the general command of General Miles, who leaves for the South to-morrow, but active operations in the field will be personally directed by General Shafter.

The determination of the President and his Cabinet to send such an immense body of troops to invade Cuba instead of a mere handful to convoy provisions, arms and ammunition to the insurgents and to establish a base of supplies, was influenced by

STEAMERS TO CONVEY TROOPS TO CUBA.

The Work of Loading Ammunition for the Guns Has Already Commenced.

TAMPA, Fla., May 10.—By Thursday six of the big Government transports at Port Tampa will be in readiness for the actual loading of the troops and horses. They have already been fully supplied with coal and water. The work of building the stalls of the horses and mules was practically completed to-day, and long lines of freightcars filled with boxes of ammunition for the

TWO ATTEMPTS TO POISON SOLDIERS.

Sacks Containing Cotton Saturated With Arsenic Placed in the Water.

ATLANTA, May 10.—A special to the Constitution from Mobile says: A second dastardly attempt to poison the infantry regiments at Camp Mobile has been made. Six days ago some soldiers hung in the creek which runs alongside the grounds a sack filled with absorbent cotton, which had been saturated with arsenic and tied down beneath a rock which juts out into the stream at a point just above the place where the soldiers get their drinking water. By accident a trooper detected the trap, removed the sack and upon the contents being revealed, reported his find to the commanding officer. Strict orders were given not to mention the incident and so the matter was hushed up. Since that day, however, the creek has been closely watched and vigilance was rewarded when Corporal John Sullivan of Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, found a poison bag loaded with arsenic and anchored down just as in the first instance.

The officers will not discuss the matter, but among the privates, feeling is running high, and they do not fail to express themselves. Spanish spies are known to be lurking in the neighborhood, where a number of Spaniards reside. They are all under strict scrutiny.

Movements of the Temerario.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The Temerario arrived to-day at Maldonado, a Uruguayan port on the Atlantic, and sailed immediately, direction unknown.