

GERMANS ARE WARNED AGAINST INTERFERENCE

COMMANDER OF WARSHIPS IS NOTIFIED

Admiral Dewey Plainly Says His Programme Must Stand.

Unless Von Diederichs Desires to Precipitate a Conflict With Uncle Sam He Will Take Heed.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: "Rear Admiral Dewey has warned the commander of the German warships at Manila against interference with the war programme of this Government."

This statement was made to me this afternoon by an official of the administration, who is thoroughly familiar with the reports made by Rear Admiral Dewey to the Navy Department.

"Unless Vice Admiral von Diederichs desires to precipitate a war between Germany and the United States," my informant continued, "he will heed what Rear Admiral Dewey has said."

"Rear Admiral Dewey, under the instructions given him, will commence operations against the city of Manila immediately upon the arrival of the American troops. I believe the first detachment of these troops, 2500 strong, are now at their destination, and our next advices from the American commander will announce that they have landed at Cavite and are preparing to operate against the city in conjunction with the insurgents. These preparations ought not to occupy any great length of time, for the reason the warships will be able to bombard the Spanish strongholds. Attacked from the front and rear, the capitulation is certain.

"On account of the Philippines being the probable destination of the fleet under command of Admiral Camara, it is desired by the officials that Manila shall be taken, guns erected and mounted and the harbor mined, in order that the position of the American warships and troops may be absolutely impregnable.

"If Camara goes to the Philippines at all," said the official who was discussing the Philippines situation with me, "he will avoid Manila, but will prowl around the islands, doing as much damage to the American cause as possible, and show to the world by his movements that the Philippines, with the exception of Manila, still belong to Spain. Among nations friendly to Spain her position in this matter might be considered tenable. It is to prevent Admiral Camara from making such a demonstration that Commodore Watson's command will be sent in pursuit to destroy or capture the enemy's men-of-war."

Secretary Day said this evening that he had no information confirmatory of the report that France, Russia and Germany had reached an agreement to interfere in the Philippines when hostilities cease to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the whole of the islands. He indicated that he placed no credence in the report.

Administration officials ridicule the report that when the war is over an international congress will be proposed to settle all questions connected with it, and that all the great powers, including Spain and the United States, will be invited to join. Officials with whom I talked said that the war was between the United States and Spain, and that they alone would settle the terms of peace.

SITUATION IS YET MOST CRITICAL

Augusti Informs the Madrid Government of State of Affairs at Manila.

MADRID, July 2.—A dispatch was received here to-day from General Augusti, dated Manila, June 26, via Hongkong, in which he says:

"The situation continues as critical as announced in my dispatch of June 15. Fifteen German, French, Japanese and British war vessels are anchored in the bay. Through them there is frequent communication at Hongkong. General Monet, after fighting several battles, has arrived at Macabore with a thousand men, where he is entrenched. In the event of the enemy advancing on the capital I have ordered General Monet to force his way through to my help, though I regard such an operation as difficult."

MAY COMBINE AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Germany, France and Russia Said to Have Agreed as to the Philippines.

BERLIN, July 2.—On the best authority, the correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that Germany, France and Russia have reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands. It is said that these

three powers do not intend to actively interfere until hostilities cease, after which they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the whole of the Philippine Islands. When the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin Congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war. All the great powers will be invited to join, including the United States and Spain. It appears certain that Germany will demand a slice of the Philippine Islands or other compensation in the far East.

The same authority said that Germany is doing a thriving trade in provisions, especially peas, beans and canned goods, and in ammunition and small arms, through Hamburg commission merchants, who are selling to both Spain and the United States. The latter, it appears, is buying quantities of the potassium used for saltpeter from the big German alkali works. All these goods, it is asserted, are shipped from Copenhagen mainly by the Thingvalla line. The German Government has ordered that three cruisers be kept in West Indian waters. In spite of the war the German exports to America are as large as ever.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM AT THEIR NON-ARRIVAL

First Philippine Expedition Probably Delayed by the Charleston's Stop at Guahan.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Officials in both the War and Navy Departments are of the opinion that there is no cause for alarm at the non-arrival of the first Philippine expedition at Manila. This expedition sailed on May 25, and if it proceeded directly to Manila, should have arrived there about June 25. Up to the last advices received by the Navy Department the expedition had not reached its destination. Although the officials are unable to give any reason for the delay in this expedition reaching Manila, they surmise there may have been some delay caused by the programme which contemplated a stop at Guahan in the Ladrone Islands. Guahan is about 1500 miles from Manila, and is defended by old fortifications provided with old style smooth bore guns. The object in sending the expedition to that place was to have the Charleston, which conveyed the expedition, reduce the fortifications and thus obtain a coaling station for the other American vessels. No doubt that this part of the programme was successfully executed, but it is thought not unlikely the expedition may have been delayed at Guahan longer than was expected.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA'S FAIRNESS

Aguinaldo Expects that the Philippine Insurgents Will Receive All Their Rights.

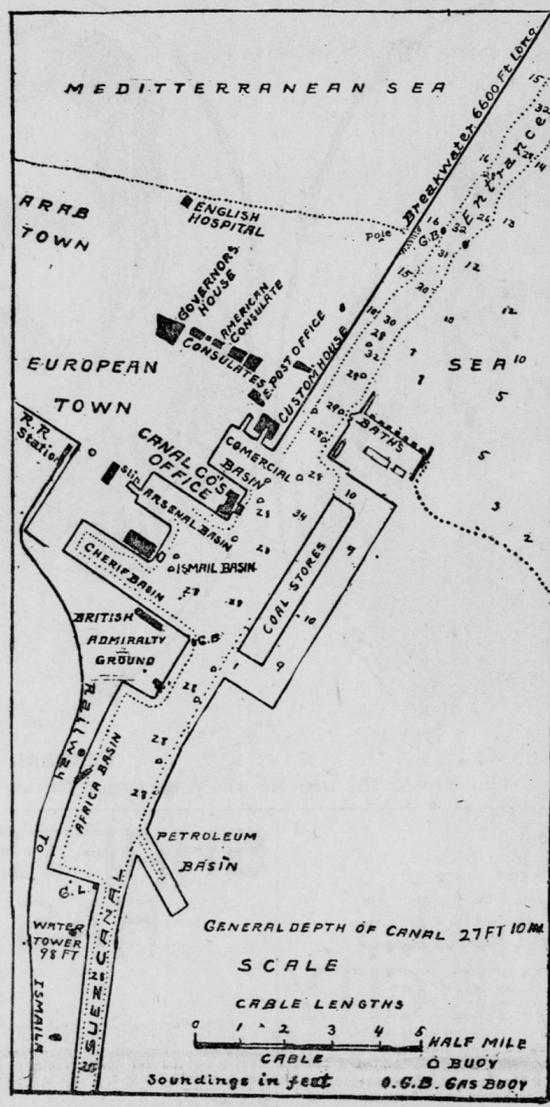
LONDON, July 2.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: To a friend of United States Consul Wildman General Aguinaldo has declared:

"The Philippines have the greatest confidence in America's fairness. We trust the American people, confident that, with their support, we shall be able to obtain and hold our full rights and shall be respected by all the European powers. The Americans are redressing Cuban wrongs and will do the same for us in the Philippines."

A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Hongkong declares that General Aguinaldo, flushed with victory, insists upon the absolute independence of the Philippines. Another report alleges that there is an agreement between the United States and Japan to prevent the interference of Russia and Germany in the Philippines.

Not Guilty of Murder.

AUBURN, July 2.—R. Gawthrop of Dutch Flat, on trial for the killing of a Chinaman during a dispute over a mining claim, was to-day acquitted.



PLAN OF PORT SAID, EGYPT, AT THE MEDITERRANEAN ENTRANCE OF THE SUEZ CANAL, WHERE THE SPANISH FLEET UNDER ADMIRAL CAMARA NOW LIES.

TWO SHIPS ENTER THE SUEZ CANAL

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Washington special to the Herald says: The Spanish ships Colon and Covadonga entered the Suez Canal yesterday. The rest, with the exception of one repairing, have left the harbor, coaling from their transports.

This is the extent of a cablegram received this afternoon at the State Department from Deputy Consul Watts, who is attached to the Cairo consulate, but who was sent to Port Said to observe the movements of the Spanish fleet, and in conjunction with Consul Agent Broadbent, make every effort to prevent any violation of neutrality laws along the canal or at its entrances. The departure of the fleet with the exception of one vessel, the torpedo-boat destroyer Audaz, whose machinery was damaged during the run from Cadiz and which is undergoing repairs, shows that Admiral Camara in deference to the Egyptian Government, which has been considering the protest filed by American agents against permitting the fleet to remain too long a time at Port Said, has gone outside the harbor for the purpose of coaling from transports which have reached Port Said.

The Colon and Covadonga are merely supply ships, the former carrying stores and the latter coal. The officials understand that Admiral Camara's fleet will coal from the Covadonga in case they should pass through the canal, the Egyptian Government having declined to permit any of the coilers at Port Said to proceed to the Red Sea and then furnish coal to the Spaniards. It is understood in naval circles that Camara's ships are coaling from the Isla de Luzon and San Ignacio, which arrived a few days ago from Spain.

The Navy Department learned to-day from an official source that the report is current in Madrid it is the intention of the Ministry to direct Camara to return to Spain.

The department has also heard the report that three torpedo-boat destroyers with the Spanish fleet are to be returned to Cadiz, and while it is believed to be true, nothing positive can be said on this point. It is expected Camara's fleet will have completed coaling by tomorrow or Monday and its movements after that time are awaited with interest.

A strong belief is current in official circles that in declaring the departure of the squadron from Port Said Spain is guided by a desire to learn the result of the campaign against Cervera's ships. Watson's squadron will not sail in pursuit of Camara until after the fall of Santiago de Cuba and the destruction of Cervera's fleet. When this work has been accomplished the department's order requires the formation

of Commodore Watson's fleet. It will at once start on its voyage to destroy Admiral Camara's command.

Secretary Long stated to-night that no change had been made in the naval programme. Commodore Watson's fleet, he said, would sail for Spain in a few days, even should Camara's squadron return to Spain.

CAMARA'S FLEET REPORTED STARTED

An Ironclad Bought From China Said to Be Waiting at the Other End of the Canal.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald, Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MADRID, July 2.—Camara's fleet, it is announced officially, has started. It is also stated that the ironclad bought from the Chin se Government awaits it on the other end of the canal. The return of the torpedo boat destroyers is important.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, has caused it to be announced that the only difficulties met with in Egypt were due to the representations of the American Consul against the duration of the squadron's stay and the purchase of coal. The passage of the canal, the Minister explained, could not present any difficulty.

GIBRALTAR, July 2.—Infantry, cavalry and artillery are going to Ferrol. Five guns have been sent to Vigo for the Cabodemar and Bulla batteries.

CADIZ, July 2.—Tarifa is arranging to billet 3000 troops. The strengthening of all batteries is proceeding rapidly.

LINARES FALLS AND THE CAPTURE IS BUT A FEW HOURS AWAY

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald, Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, via Playa del Este, Cuba, July 3.—The chances that General Shafter and the army of Americans will celebrate the Fourth of July in Santiago are very bright. They have done another notable day's work in their assault against the Spanish forces. Their victorious progress, begun yesterday, has been continued.

It has been a day of desperate fighting on both sides. The American and Spanish leaders have thrown themselves into the front line and they figure largely in the list of dead and wounded.

General Linares, the Spanish commander, was shot down in the preliminary fighting yesterday. Several

colonels and lieutenant colonels in the American columns were killed.

From latest reports it is believed the Americans have sustained losses in the two days' fighting of twelve hundred killed and wounded. The Spanish loss is much greater. At least one thousand Spaniards have been killed and two thousand have been taken prisoners by our forces.

The divisions of Lawton and Chaffee, which did gallant work throughout the day, effected a junction at noon to-day and did most effective work against the enemy. They went to the front in an almost irresistible charge against the center of the enemy's lines.

After great effort the Americans placed their artillery in positions from which they effectually cannonaded the city. At noon the telling effect of the artillery and infantry attacks was becoming apparent, and the fall of the city was seen to be only a question of hours.

Among the American dead are: LIEUTENANT DUCAT, Twenty-fourth Infantry. LIEUTENANT AUGUSTIN, Twenty-fourth Infantry. LIEUTENANT COLONEL CARROLL, Ninth Cavalry, who succeeded Hamilton.

MR. GEORGE IMMENS, Seventy-first New York. PRIVATES CUSHING, HOLLAND and SCHOFIELD, Seventy-first New York.

The volunteers were terribly raked. Nearly all of the wounded will recover. Lieutenant Colonel Worth of the Thirtieth Infantry was wounded.

MODJESKA'S FORMER MANAGER AMONG THE WOUNDED

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 2.—Mason Mitchell of Troop K, Rough Riders, reported wounded in yesterday's engagement at Santiago de Cuba, is a son of the late D. J. Mitchell of this city. He is an actor and manager, having for a number of years been manager for Modjeska and later for Walker White-side. He bears a medal granted him by Queen Victoria for brave services as a scout for the Canadian troops during the Louis Riel rebellion.

EL PASO, Tex., July 2.—Captain William O'Neill of the Rough Riders, killed in Friday's battle, was from Prescott, Ariz.

Races at Portland.

PORTLAND, Or., July 2.—Results at Irvington:

Pacing, 2:19 class—Royal Jib won, Kittle G second, Stanwix third. Best time, 2:19 1/4.

Five and a half furlongs—Little T. G. won, Walter Juck second, Nervoso third. Time, 1:30 1/2.

Seven and a half furlongs—Jim won, Meteor second, Rapido third. Time, 1:30 1/2.

One and a quarter, hurdles—St. Apollo won, Tanner second, Pescador third. Time, 2:34.

PEACE AFTER THE CAPTURE OF SANTIAGO

Present Spanish Cabinet Will Give Way to Another.

Anxiety in Madrid Because of the Lack of Advices From the Doomed City.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald, Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

MADRID, July 2.—This has been a day of excitement, heightened all the more because after receiving exciting details up to midday of the fighting in and around Santiago. The Government has received nothing since that time. In private conversation a political "bigwig" said of the situation that if Shafter took Santiago the present Ministry would resign and another Ministry come in with a peace programme. There was a slump on the Stock Exchange to-day.

MADRID, July 2.—An official dispatch from Santiago, dated July 2 and just made public here, says:

"Yesterday the enemy advanced within a league of here. At this moment the cannonade is commencing against Caney, where there are several companies under General Varade du Ruy. Simultaneously the American squadron approached flying fighting flags, no doubt moving for the protection of the movements of the troops."

"Captain General Blanco telegraphs that nothing is known of General Escaro's column, which started from Manzanillo to re-enforce Santiago de Cuba."

In the absence of any official dispatch giving details of the attack on Santiago de Cuba, the newspapers here express great anxiety, which is increased by the report that no re-enforcements have reached the besieged city from Manzanillo or Holguin. The papers complain of the extreme brevity of the Spanish advices, "leaving all Europe at the mercy of American exaggerations."

Every one here seems to feel that the decisive game is being played around Santiago de Cuba, and that the fall of that city cannot fail to affect the very existence of the Government here, but thus far perfect tranquility prevails.

IT IS FOR MEN

To-morrow is the Nation's birthday. Are you fit to celebrate it in a manly way? If not, why not? You have weakened your powers in some way. You should be a whole man. Are you? If not "Hudyan" will make you one. "Hudyan" is nature's remedy for weak men. It is a remedio-treatment. It replaces lost vitality. If you have been at all foolish in any way "Hudyan" replaces the strength you have lost. If you have strained your brain and taxed your strength you will find that "Hudyan" replaces the "gray matter." It has been tested and tried in all the States of the Union. It has never been found wanting. It cures at all times, and cures perfectly. If you have taxed any other organ of your body too heavily "Hudyan" will restore the lost power. Think of it! No less than 21,000 men in this land alone have been restored by its power—and the cures all show restoration of full power to all the organs of the system as well as renewed vitality. Perfect manhood is a great and a grand thing. It is what few men have, but all can have. "Hudyan" circulars and testimonials are absolutely free. So is the advice of the entire staff of physicians on any diseases from which you may suffer. If you can be cured you can be cured at the big Institute quickly and surely. Remember, no charge for circulars or advice, no matter what bothers you.

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

REMEMBER HUDYAN

IT IS FOR MEN

GET THE FREE CIRCULARS.

GET THE FREE TESTIMONY.

POWER

VIM