

TROOPS ARE IN MOTION

EIGHT REGIMENTS GO FROM CHICKAMAUGA TO TAMPA

A RUMOR REGARDING A GENERAL ORDER CURRENT

COUNCIL OF WAR HELD AT WASHINGTON BY OFFICIALS

All Signs Point to an Early Advance in Force on Cuba, and Porto Rico May Be Included in the Scope of the Great Military Movement—Date for the General Embarkation Believed to Have Been Agreed Upon by the Officials.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., May 30.—The greatest excitement prevailed in Camp Thomas today over a rumor that a general order had been issued to all troops in camp here to proceed at once to Tampa. Every man seemed to be glad and there was a general hustling about in the various camps, each man acting as though he expected to be ordered to pack his traps in an instant to be ready to move to the front.

The rumor when traced to its source, proved to be only partly true, only eight regiments being affected by an order from the war department as follows: First Ohio, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Third Pennsylvania and First Illinois to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Simon Snyder; Second New York, Sixty-ninth New York, Fifth Maryland and First District of Columbia, under command of Brig. Gen. Lewis H. Carpenter.

These regiments are ordered to proceed at once to Tampa and the work of preparation began tonight. It is understood that four of the regiments will leave tomorrow and the other four Wednesday.

This order is regarded by the officers and men as an indication that a speedy forward movement is to be made on Cuba and Porto Rico, and as a consequence there was as great rejoicing among the volunteer soldier boys as there was among the regulars when they went to Tampa under the impression that they were going at once to Cuba.

With these regiments that arrived today the troops at the port number 45,000. The regiments ordered away number 6,000.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

It Was Agreed Upon at a Council of War.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—A war conference was held at the White house at 3 o'clock this afternoon, between the president and his two war secretaries, Alger and Long, and Maj. Gen. Miles, in command of the army. Vice President Hobart, who accompanied the president to Arlington and returned with him to lunch, was present a part of the time, and Secretary Day, who had just returned to Washington, also dropped in during the conference.

After the entire situation in the conference had been gone over, Secretary Long retired and Secretary Alger and Gen. Miles remained to discuss more in detail the military operations now about to be put into execution as a result of the definite information that the Spanish squadron is securely held within Santiago harbor. Naturally those who participated in the conference observed strict reticence regarding it. It was stated, however, in an authoritative quarter, that the discussion had covered the entire range of naval and military operations with particular view to the active movements about to begin.

Gen. Miles brought with him a memorandum showing the exact disposition of the military forces now concentrated at various points throughout the country with the number of men at Tampa and other Southern points ready for embarkation.

TO DEPEND ON REGULARS.

It was said at the war department that chief reliance would be placed at the outset on the United States regulars, most of whom are centered in Florida, and in such volunteer regiments as were thoroughly equipped and reasonably well seasoned for service.

Although the officials will not state how many troops are available for active service, it is roughly estimated that there are about 20,000 regulars and 13,000 volunteers at Tampa. These include seventeen regiments of regular infantry and fourteen regiments of volunteer infantry, twelve battalions of artillery, and five regiments of regular cavalry.

The volunteer force, regular and volunteer, is about 28,000; the cavalry about 4,000; the artillery about 1,200.

How many of these have been or will be dispatched to any given point or to several points is not disclosed, as that is a part of the secret campaign plans of the government. Back of this force are other available regiments at Mobile, New Orleans, and other points easily accessible to Tampa. Still further back is the large volunteer camp at Chickamauga, comprising about 40,000 infantry volunteers, 1,000 cavalry volunteers, and three regiments of artillery volunteers.

It is understood to be the plan—although as to this there is no precise official statement—to have the troops at Chickamauga take the place of those at Florida ports as fast as the latter leave for active service, thus keeping a large force always ready for embarkation from Florida.

RESERVE FORCE AT HAND. Aside from the troops already specified, there are the 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various states. The 75,000 volunteers, under the recently issued second call, will constitute still another reserve, which, however, is yet to be organized and equipped.

NEARLY ALL IN. Less Than 3,000 of Volunteers First Called Lacking. WASHINGTON, May 30.—Adj. Gen. Corbin is now working out the details of the second call for volunteers. The apportionment of the 75,000 men among the various states has not been fixed definitely, but will be in a day or two.

Communications from the governors of the several states received by the adjutant general indicate clearly that they approve of the plan to recruit the regiments from their states up to the maximum strength out of the second call. As heretofore indicated in Associated Press dispatches, this necessary recruiting will absorb about 50,000 men, leaving about 25,000 to be organized into additional regiments. It is the purpose of the war department officials to recruit existing regiments up to a maximum strength of 1,326 men. Each regiment will consist of twelve companies of 106 men to a company.

TROOPS ADVANCING ON CUBAN CAPITAL

The Army of Invasion Is at Last in Motion, and Havana Is to Be Stormed.

The Announcement Is Not Official, but It Is Common Talk at Washington and No One Doubts Its Truth.

GENERAL MILES STARTS SOUTH BY A SPECIAL TRAIN

Commander-in-Chief Will Have General Charge of the Invading Army, and His Hurred Departure After a Council of War Is Taken as Proof That Offensive Operations by Land and Sea Are Under Way—Sampson's Ships Will Convoy Troops to Cuba and Possibly to Porto Rico—Plan of Operations Is Being Carefully Guarded.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe. WASHINGTON, May 30.—The invasion of Cuba by the land forces of the United States has begun. Troops have embarked on transports and are being taken to Key West to join others, when all will be convoyed across to Cuban soil by Admiral Sampson's warships.

No official announcement to this effect has been made, but the story is the common talk of Washington tonight, even in circles close to the administration, and no one doubts its truth. The natural inference is that this movement has had its origin at Tampa, but on this point there is no confirmation, and the dispatches from Tampa indicate that the opposite is the case. With the censorship in force at the Florida port, however, news from there is hardly more accurate just now than that originating at Madrid. The United States, in fact, is playing Spain at her own game.

There was a council of war today, in which the president, secretaries of war and the navy, and Gen. Miles took part. At the conclusion of the conference it was given out that it had reference to the action of the army and navy in a combined land and sea assault upon Havana. Details, dates and other information calculated to give the Spaniards information of the movements of the army of invasion were withheld.

There are a sufficient number of ships in waiting to carry fully 30,000 soldiers to Cuba. Others can be had, and the order to break camp and prepare to march aboard the transports has been given.

This movement is made possible by the imprisonment of Admiral Cervera's fleet in Santiago bay. So long as he was abroad and liable to run into the American troop ships, it would have been hazardous to have undertaken the transporting of a large force of men from gulf ports to Cuban soil, exposed, as they would have been, to possible attack by Spanish warships for fully thirty hours. Now it is different, and while Commodore Schley is looking after Cervera—Admiral Sampson will assist in the attack upon Havana.

TROOPS EMBARKED. It was announced here late this afternoon that a large force of troops had already embarked and is now on the way to Cuba. Just where they took ships and when they sailed cannot be learned, as there has been nothing official given out bearing upon the land movement against Havana.

The war department has not been idle. It is given out that a sufficient number of insurgents have been armed and posted at strategic points to give the American troops valuable support in effecting a landing. There is no fear of the expedition proving a failure. The government has been slow to move because of a desire to assure success of the first decisive blow at the Cuban capital. With the American troops aided by their insurgent allies on one side and Sampson's big ships pounding away on the other, the reduction of Havana will be but a question of time.

SECRECY MAINTAINED. The secrecy manifested by the authorities regarding the expedition and especially concerning its destination far exceeds that displayed in relation to any previous movement contemplated since the war began, and this in itself is taken as a sure indication that no conceivable circumstance will be permitted to complicate the fully matured plans of the authorities or to interrupt the prosecution of the campaign to a successful conclusion.

It can be confidently asserted that beyond the secretary of war and secretary of the navy the president will permit no civilian to enjoy his confidence in this matter until a landing on foreign territory shall have been actually accomplished, and Gen. Shafter himself will have sealed orders, whose contents will be known solely to Gen. Miles and Gen. Corbin until the expedition is safely at sea. Admiral Sampson's sole instructions will be to guard the expedition and to co-operate with Gen. Shafter under the latter's directions.

MAY INCLUDE SANTIAGO.

Naval officers have today strongly urged a land attack on Santiago de Cuba as a means of most rapidly disposing of the Spanish squadron, and there should be much hasty studying of the large maps of Santiago province, where the insurgents are known, through the reports of Lieut. Rowan, to be in control of most of the country. Urgent recommendations have been made to the president in favor of a combined assault by land and sea on Cervera's squadron, upon the assumption that its capture will do more to force an abrupt termination of the war than any other imaginable circumstance. The contention is also put forth that such a land assault at this time, the troops disembarking between Santiago and Guantanamo, would involve the certainty of military success and insignificant loss of life.

GEN. MILES DEPARTS.

Tonight Gen. Miles left this city for Tampa, accompanied by his staff. This is regarded as doubly significant of prompt action, when considered in connection with today's conference at the White house. Gen. Miles' party, consisting of thirty-four persons, left the capital by special train over the Southern railway. This is taken to indicate that active land operations, now inaugurated, are to be pushed until the enemy is conquered.

TAMPA, Fla., May 30.—The impression prevailed around headquarters today that the end is now not far off, and that definite orders for breaking camp and getting on board the transports in waiting will soon be given. All kinds of rumors were afloat. It was reported on what appeared to be good authority that orders for embarkation had actually been received from Washington and that several of Admiral Sampson's ships were on their way from Cuban waters to act as convoys for the vast fleet of transports on their journey South.

This was denied at headquarters. Nevertheless, it was known that the date for the embarkation has definitely been decided upon, and that it is in the near future came from so many different sources that, in spite of official denials, it found many believers.

If any such orders were received, however, there were certainly no indications of them at the docks at Port Tampa. No loading of supplies of any kind was done during the day, and even the fires in many of the transports had apparently been drawn.

The result of the conference held today between Maj. Gen. Shafter and Brig. Gen. Young, in command of the cavalry brigade at Lakeland, also rather indicated that no immediate movement was in preparation. It was decided to abandon Lakeland as a camping ground for the present, but to keep the First and Tenth cavalry at that point until such time as the removal of volunteer troops from Tampa left vacant suitable camp grounds until actual orders to embark for Cuba were received.

It was decided to place Col. Woods' regiment of Roosevelt's rough riders at Lakeland temporarily, while the First Ohio volunteers, now on the way South, will probably also be stopped there.

Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh army corps, will leave for Jacksonville tomorrow with his staff, and will establish corps headquarters at that point.

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DEWEY LOSING MEN.

Disease Is Said to Be Rife in American Squadron.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Manila, dated May 28, from Hong Kong, says: "The American warships are still in the bay, except a couple of smaller ones, which are being used on patrol duty outside."

"Rear Admiral Dewey is losing men from disease almost daily. Smallpox and dysentery are said to be rife in the American squadron.

"Aguinaldo, the insurgent chief, reached Cavite from the interior, and soon after his arrival, went on board one of the warships. He is working hard to win over the rebels to the side of the Americans, with a view to active co-operation when Dewey's re-enforcements arrive."

PLAYED A NEAT TRICK.

Schley Gets a Slight of Spaniards by Clever Manoeuvring.

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, Hayti, May 30.—The following dispatch has been received here from the correspondent of the Associated Press with the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba.

"By the most clever manoeuvring, Commodore Schley got a slight of the Chibstobal Colon, the Maria Teresa and two torpedo boats. He believes the entire fleet is there."

"The American ships are the Brooklyn, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, Marblehead and Vixen, an auxiliary torpedo gunboat."

REPAIRS FOR COLUMBIA.

Drydocked at New York and Damaged Plates Replaced.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The cruiser Columbia was placed in dry dock this afternoon, and a number of mechanics and laborers put at work ripping out the damaged plates.

The collier Leonides left the yards today, and the collier Pompey, in command of Capt. Nerley, steamed out a few hours later. The destination of neither vessel was made known, but it is understood that they are bound for Southern waters.

SPAIN'S WOES AT HOME

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR

Starvation Threatens the Working Classes, and Rioting, Due to Scarcity of Food, Has Occurred—Spanish Newspapers Denounce the War Policy of the Government.

LONDON, May 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"Widespread distress is reported in various parts of the interior, more especially in the province of Catalonia, where food prices have risen considerably, while a number of working people have been thrown out of employment. This week several factories at Mauresa, northwest of Barcelona, will have to be closed, as a result of which hundreds of families will be plunged into misery. The local government is endeavoring to alleviate want by opening soup kitchens. According to a dispatch from Murcia, capital of the province of that name, riots occurred yesterday (Sunday) in the city of Mula, owing to the scarcity of food. Details of the outbreaks have not yet been received, but it is known that the local authorities have arranged to have cheap bread baked for the poor."

WAR METHODS DENOUNCED.

"The views of a considerable number of Spaniards respecting the conduct of the war are expressed today by El Nacional as follows:

"Without plan, without purpose, without earnestness, we are frittering away the one advantage which the enemy's lack of military education gave us. We neither boldly take the offensive nor confine ourselves strictly to defense. Admiral Cervera displays a system of strategy which warrants the belief that we are making ready for a protracted war, so as to tire out the enemy; but Capt. Aunon, minister of marine, with his usual breeziness declares that he cannot prolong the conflict."

EXPECTS NO AID.

Sagasta Says Spain Will Fight It Out Alone.

LONDON, May 31.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: "It is reported that Senor Sagasta, the premier, during Sunday's cabinet council, reasserted that Spain does not expect the support of the diplomats, or otherwise, of any foreign power, and that there is no question whatever of undertaking negotiations for this purpose, through Senor Leon y Castillo, Spanish ambassador at Paris."

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Spanish Newspapers Prefer Charges Against England.

MADRID, May 30.—The newspapers here are much concerned over the fact that the United States auxiliary cruiser Harvard was allowed to ship from 800 to 750 tons of coal at Kingston, Jamaica.

"They declare Great Britain has violated her neutrality thereby."

MUSTERED INTO SERVICE.

Third Hawkeye Regiment Ready for War.

DES MOINES, Io., May 30.—The Fifty-second Iowa volunteers was mustered into the service today and, it is expected, will leave for Chickamauga Thursday.

THANKS TO CLARKE.

Captain of Oregon Commended by Secretary Long.

NEW YORK, May 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Long has officially commended Capt. C. E. Clarke and the officers and men under his command for their excellent work in bringing the battleship Oregon safely to Key West.

MAY HAVE GOOD NEWS

AMERICAN WARSHIP SIGNALS THE CAPE HAYTIEN STATION

THOUGHT TO BEAR DISPATCHES FROM COMMODORE SCHLEY

POSSIBILITY OF A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IS SUGGESTED

Admiral Cervera Went to Santiago to Avoid Meeting the American Squadron Under Admiral Sampson—Was at Curacao When He Heard of the Bombardment of San Juan, and Hastily Departed, Leaving Supplies Behind—An Ominous Silence in Naval Quarters.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, May 30.—An American warship has just signalled the watch station on the mountain near the entrance of the harbor. It is expected that she has dispatches from Commodore Schley. There could scarcely be any other motive for putting at this port, and it is surmised that the American vessel brings important information to be cabled to the government at Washington.

The appearance of the warship caused considerable excitement, as it was immediately surmised that something important had occurred—perhaps a battle, for opinion here is that Admiral Cervera will attempt to escape from Santiago bay, if he has the faintest hopes of running the blockade of Commodore Schley's fleet. The Spanish vessels are speedy, and, once in the open, might use their "legs" to advantage.

AFRAID OF SAMPSON.

Why Admiral Cervera Did Not Go to San Juan.

KEY WEST, May 30.—Everybody knows that Spain's flying squadron, four splendid cruisers and two torpedo boat destroyers, is imprisoned in Santiago harbor. This fact has been known here forty-eight hours, and the speculation now is over the probability of disposing of the Spaniards—whether they will be blockaded or the forts reduced and the vessels compelled to fight. In the latter case there can be but one result, for Commodore Schley has some of the finest ships in the world, to say nothing of cruisers and various smaller vessels, and could in a few days be reinforced by other powerful warships. It would be foolhardiness on the part of Cervera to offer battle.

An interesting story remains to be told of the reason which led Cervera to Santiago, and of the way in which he was hemmed in. It is now known that when the Spanish admiral sailed for the West Indies he expected to enter San Juan de Porto Rico for coal and supplies.

On touching at Curacao for news his plans were upset by dispatches telling him that Rear Admiral Sampson had bombarded the San Juan fortifications, and was still in the neighborhood of Porto Rico. Thereupon Cervera sailed for the south coast of Cuba. Why he entered Santiago harbor instead of the harbor of Cienfuegos is not known, but the American commanders were inclined to think the Spaniards would go to the latter port.

It is certain that Cervera could not have escaped from Santiago without being discovered, for the American scouts had been prowling about the port for ten days, and other scouts had not been far away. Practically Santiago has been blockaded for that length of time. Cervera's coal ship, which followed him from Curacao to Santiago, was captured last Wednesday and at the very moment when the queen regent was cabling her congratulations, the coils were tightened about him.

The belief here is that all other movements in the West Indies will be held in abeyance until the Spanish squadron is disposed of. In case Santiago is attacked the news of battle will be sent from Mole St. Nicolas and Kingston, and the prizes and wounded will be sent to Key West.

REPORT DENIED.

Said No Battle Occurred Off Santiago.

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 30.—The report that a battle had taken place off Santiago is denied by way of Paris.

SPANISH HYPOCRISY.

Tell Each Other How Good They Have Been.

MADRID, May 30.—In the chamber of deputies today Senor Pulgover, minister of finance, presented a bill to prohibit the exportation of silver money.

In the senate Senor Sanchez Toca wanted to discuss the red book. Duke Almodover de Rio, the foreign minister, replied that it would be inappropriate to discuss the foreign policy while the country was at war, although he added, "the documents make a good case for Spain before the world, as they prove that Spain did everything possible to avoid war without an ulterior motive, whereas the American diplomats pretended they wanted peace until the last, while war seems to have been a foregone conclusion."

War News in Brief.

Troops have embarked for invasion of Cuba.

Orders issued to land forces for a general move to the front.

Gen. Miles and staff leave Washington for Tampa, where headquarters of the army will be established.

Important council of war at the White house.

Rumors of a naval battle off Santiago.

Rioting resumed in the interior of Spain and the government again in disfavor for failure to do anything decisive.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1-Invasion of Cuba Begun. News From Schley. Troops Moving to the Front. Spain Has Woes at Home. 2-Minnesota Men in Camp. Memorial Day at Chattanooga. Thirtieth on Parade. McKinley at Arlington. 3-Red Cross Entertainment. Needs of the Red Cross. Local Century Run. Barry Fight a Draw. 4-Editorial. An Agreement With Canada. St. Paul Social News. 5-Sporting News. Sains Lose Two Games. Duluth Road Race. 6-Memorial Day in St. Paul. Graves of Veterans Decorated. An Impending Parade. Exercises at the Auditorium. 7-Minneapolis Matters. News of the Northwest. 8-Church Corner Stone Laid. Trouble for a Divine Healer. Doctors Discuss Cremation. State Foresters in Session.