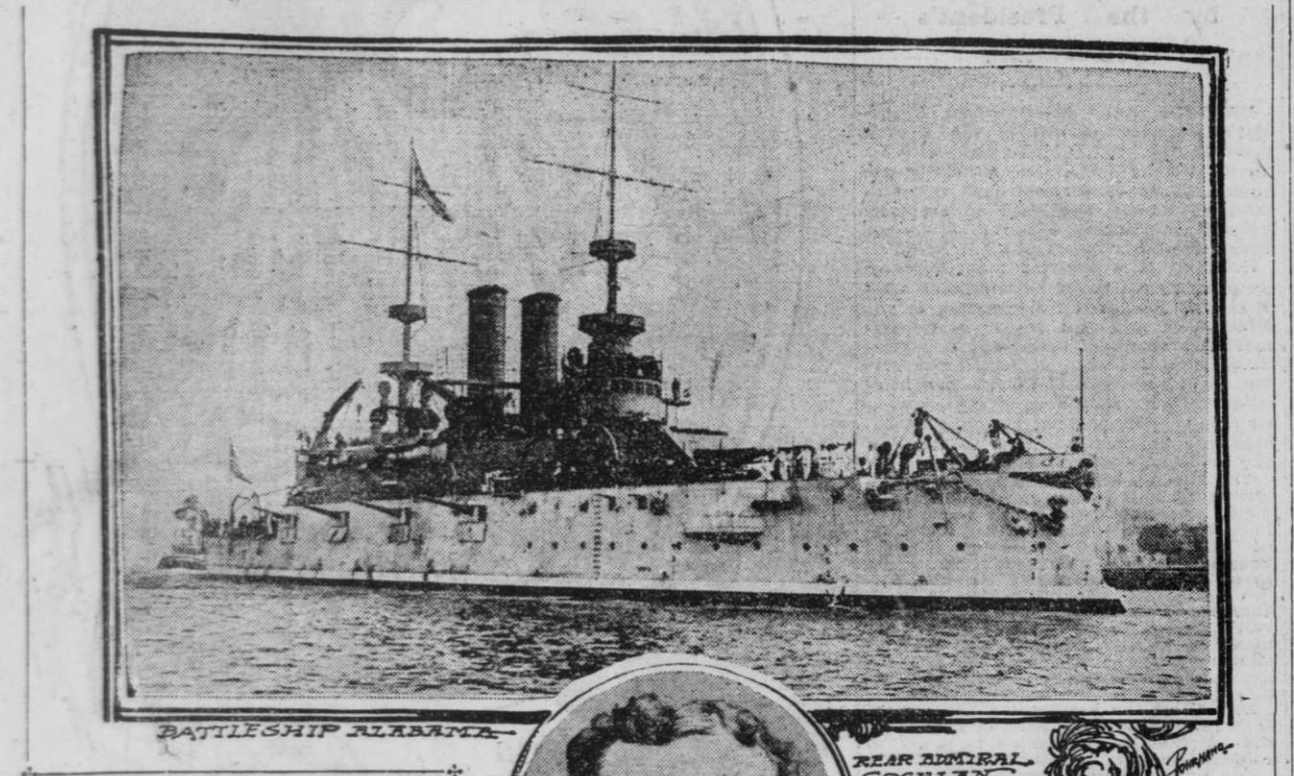


# FORTS AND WARSHIPS READY FOR THE FRAY

## Army Prepares to Prevent Invasion by the Approaching Hostile Fleets.



**NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.**—The army of defense and the attacking squadron under Admiral Higginson spent the first twenty-four hours of the period of preparation in strengthening their forces. The Massachusetts heavy artillery came from Boston to-day, part going to Fort Rodman, at New Bedford, and six batteries coming here as additional reinforcements to Fort Adams and Fort Greble. The army also received in addition the Rhode Island Signal Corps of twenty men.

As for the navy, the Massachusetts naval brigade was sent on board the warships by means of two naval tugs. This evening General MacArthur again visited the forts in this vicinity, this time on the war yacht Kanawha, accompanied by a large staff made up of officers not only of this division, but from the War Department.

The gunboat Gloucester, which came in during the forenoon, left for the fleet at 2 o'clock with the mail. She may return to-morrow, as Admiral Higginson had until midnight Sunday to disappear on the coast, war being technically declared at that time.

**INSPECTED BY GREELY.**

During the afternoon Brigadier General Greely arrived and spent some time in inspecting the signal arrangements, paying special attention to the searchlight station at Fort Neck.

This afternoon a third telephone wire was strung to this station, so that all the signal stations from Fort Adams, around the southern end of the island of Rhode Island to Eastern Point, are now connected by telephone.

Just at sunset the big steam yacht Kanawha came into the harbor with General MacArthur.

The arrangements at the fort in this vicinity are complete, but the evening was spent in additional searchlight practice.

To-morrow night the guards at all the forts will be strengthened and the signal stations fully manned in preparation for the attack which, according to the rules, may begin any time after midnight.

With the drums of the First Massachusetts heavy artillery beating and the trumpets of the old Bay State naval militia sounding it was possible to-day to imagine that something in the nature of real war had been declared against the United States and that this part of the vast coast line was threatened by a hostile fleet.

The forts in this vicinity are now practically on a war footing and the men behind the guns, mortars, searchlights and at the various signal stations are ready for war, imaginatively though it be. The principal event in this city to-day was the arrival of the Massachusetts troops. The heavy artillery came first, followed by the naval militia. The artillery on reaching here was at once split into companies and sent by tugs to the three forts at the entrance of Narragansett Bay. The naval brigade found the gunboats Mayflower and Scorpion outside Goat Island waiting for them and it was but the work of an hour or two before the entire contingent was afloat. The gunboats left the harbor as soon as the naval militia was on board.

**FLEET IN READINESS.**

WOODSHOLE, Mass., Aug. 30.—Rear Admiral Higginson's fleet was at anchor in Menemsha Bight this forenoon. It was expected it would go out under cover of darkness last night. The dispatch boat which has been making daily trips to this port for mail and supplies did not come to-day and this was taken to indicate that the departure of the vessels was imminent.

**FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 30.**—In anticipation of a possible encounter a landing force of marines of the warships and the men of the garrison at Fort Wright have been ordered to return all ball cartridges in their possession, and after to-day a penalty will be visited on any soldier with a ball cartridge on his person or in his locker.

Target practice was resumed to-day by the water battery and the big guns.

**EXPECT AN ATTACK.**

POINT JUDITH, R. I., Aug. 30.—As this point, in the view of the officers in charge of the defense in the pending war maneuvers, is considered the most favorable place for an attacking fleet to land, attention is being concentrated here

# CRAMPS MAY PAY FORFEIT

## New Battleship Maine Fails in Speed Contract.

**Unable to Average the  
Eighteen Knots  
Required.**

**Overconfidence of the  
Builders Is the  
Cause.**

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, 1906 G STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—For the first time in the history of the United States navy a modern battleship has failed to attain the speed qualifications of her contract. The Maine, in her trial over the Cape Ann course last Saturday, failed to make eighteen knots per hour, as specified in the contract between the Government and William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The Maine, the keel of which was laid February 15, 1899, the anniversary of the destruction of the old Maine in Havana harbor, was the first of several 18-knot ships authorized by Congress. In her trial she went over the course—two hours outward and two back—at an average speed of 17.965 knots per hour, according to the official figures.

Although these figures surpass any ever made by any battleship of the navy, they were disappointing, for the Maine had made an excellent showing on her builders' trial, and predictions were made that she would run far ahead of eighteen knots at the official test. Heretofore nearly every battleship built has easily surpassed her contract speed, and the expense to the Government was so great when bonuses were offered for extra speed that the experiment was discontinued.

**MUST PAY A FORFEIT.**

Despite the disappointment, it was expected that the official allowances which are made for the effect of tide would allow the final official figures to make her record a little more than eighteen knots.

Commander Walter C. Cowles, U. S. N., who acted as recorder for the board, has estimated the tidal influences and still the Maine is found wanting. The exact figures will not be available until the report of the trial board, of which Captain C. J. Train of the Board of Inspection and Survey was the head, is submitted to the Navy Department next week. The record of the Maine will stand between 17.965 and 18 knots.

The terms of the contract provide that unless the speed is eighteen knots the builders shall pay a forfeit at the rate of \$25,000 per quarter knot between eighteen and seventeen and a half knots. There is no provision for a premium for excess speed. As the forfeit is paid proportionately to the degree of failure the Cramps will not in any event have to pay more than \$350, which is a much smaller sum than would be the expense of a new trial.

**OVERCONFIDENCE THE CAUSE.**

The stigma of placing a ship which failed to make its contract speed is sufficient perhaps to induce the application for a new trial, especially in view of the fact that many naval officers hold the opinion that the Maine would exceed eighteen knots on a new trial. Unable to secure a good quality of steaming coal before the vessel left Philadelphia for the trial course, poor fuel was taken aboard, the builders feeling confident that the ship would exceed eighteen knots in any event. Overconfidence appears to have been the cause of the Maine's failure. On the builders' trial the Maine had steamed one thirty-minute stretch at the rate of 18.75 knots, and it was thought she might even reach nineteen.

The Maine was built more rapidly than any other battleship in the navy. Her cost when completed was close to \$5,700,000. She is a sister ship of the Missouri and the Ohio, now building, and also the first ship to be fitted with the Niclausse water tube boiler, at the suggestion of the Cramps. Her indicated horsepower is 16,000. This is 4000 greater than that of any other battleship in the navy.

# VENEZUELAN GUNBOATS BOMBARD THE TOWN

## Twelve Thousand Shells Deal Death and Destruction in Ciudad Bolívar Streets.

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Aug. 30.—Details have reached here of the bombardment of Ciudad Bolívar by the Venezuelan gunboats Bolívar and Restaurador. Two warships went to the Venezuelan town with soldiers to recapture the place. Upon the refusal of the revolutionists to surrender, the gunboats approached within fifty yards of the shore and threw about 12,000 shells into the town, dealing death and destruction. Every shot was effective.

The bombardment is described as having been a hazardous proceeding. The revolutionists, who were entrenched on both sides of the river, opened a heavy fire on the gunboats, which resulted in the killing of forty-two men on board and extensive damaging of the vessels. The gunboats finally withdrew and proceeded to San Cristóbal, at the mouth of the Orinoco. General Alejandro Ducharme, with 1200 revolutionary soldiers, occupied San Felix soon after the departure of the Bolívar and the Restaurador.

**Masaya Volcano Active.**

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Aug. 30.—The volcano at Masaya, Nicaragua, is again active. Heavy detonations are heard and the mountain is expelling columns of cinders and fragments of rocks.

# NONE OPPOSE EUGENE LOUD

## Fifth District Convention Renominates Him.



**CONGRESSMAN WHOSE  
SERVICES HAVE AGAIN EARNED  
A RENOMINATION.**

SAN JOSE, Aug. 30.—Eugene F. Loud was unanimously renominated for Congress by the Fifth Congressional District delegates this afternoon. The convention was held in Turn Verin Hall and was extremely interesting while it lasted. Delegates from San Francisco arrived here at 3:30 o'clock and were met at the station by a brass band and a committee of residents of this city. The delegation marched to the hall and was there warmly greeted.

Chairman George D. Clarke called the convention to order. On motion, of George C. Ross of San Mateo the temporary organization was made permanent.

**LOUD'S NAME PRESENTED.**

When nominations for Congress were declared in order, William H. Schooler of San Francisco took the platform and placed Eugene F. Loud's name before the convention. In part he said:

We have met here this afternoon pursuant to an adjournment from Sacramento for the purpose of selecting a nominee for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District. It is a matter of grave importance, and the grave responsibility devolves on each of you to select for that position a man who can do for the State of California more than any man in this State. A great many men do not realize the importance of a Congressional position. The lower house of Congress is the important body of Congress. It is a large body—a body that comes directly from the people. I care not gentlemen, who you send to Congress, but if you send some new man he will be unheard of during his first term; if you send him the second time, he will become known, but he must be there six or eight years before he can accomplish anything for his State.

Twelve years ago Eugene F. Loud (applause) was nominated as the standard-bearer in the Fifth Congressional District. Five times he has been re-elected. He was sent to Congress by an overwhelming majority, but the House was Democratic and he was in the minority. The second time he was re-elected he entered a House dominated by Republicans, and he was placed on the important Postoffice and Rural Delivery Committee.

The great body of the work of Congress is done by a few men, perhaps fifteen, not to exceed twenty—and gentlemen, one of these fifteen or twenty men is Eugene F. Loud. (Applause.) He, I say, can do more for the State of California than any other Congressman that we can elect this coming fall. I believe it is the unanimous sentiment of this delegation; I believe that it is by an overwhelming majority that you will send back to Congress for the seventh time the Hon. Eugene F. Loud.

Gentlemen, I tell you, you are working for the best interests of the Republican party, you are working for the State of California, and I tell you that the people of this State will show their appreciation and will elect Mr. Eugene F. Loud for the seventh time. I place before you for your consideration the name of Eugene F. Loud. (Applause.)

W. J. Martin of San Mateo seconded the nomination in a short speech. Upon motion of George Fletcher Secretary John E. Richards was instructed to cast 121 votes for Eugene F. Loud.

# TRUMAN STARTS DEBATE

## Alec Truman presented the following resolution, which brought on a debate that lasted more than an hour:

Resolved, By the Fifth Congressional District Convention, that its nominee appear before this convention and pledge himself to do all in his power to secure legislation increasing the pay of the letter carriers.

George E. Ross of Redwood City was opposed to Truman's resolution, on the ground that it specified a certain class of Government employees. He offered the following amendment:

That the resolution be amended in substance as follows: "Provided, that, in the judgment of Congress, it will be expedient to proportionately increase the salaries of all postal officials."

Truman at first accepted the amend-

# STRIVES TO STAND OFF FOE

## Nicaragua Preparing for a War With Colombia.

**Seeks to Secure Aid  
From the Central  
Americans.**

**Offended Govern-  
ment Is Gathering  
a Large Army.**

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PANAMA, Aug. 30.—Referring to the announcement from Washington that Colombia had protested against the action of Nicaragua in assisting the Colombian revolutionists, it is asserted in Government circles here that on August 25 the revolutionist gunboat Padilla while at Corinto, Nicaragua, was visited by Nicaraguan officials and that there were big celebrations aboard the warship.

It is further asserted that the Colombian Minister at Washington, Señor Concha, asked the Nicaraguan Minister there, Señor Corea, to cause the detention of the Padilla, which he refused to do. There seems to be no doubt that the situation is grave, for while Colombia is concentrating a large army on the Atlantic coast it is said that Nicaragua has sent a note to the other Central American governments asking them for assistance in the event of Colombia declaring war on Nicaragua.

The Colombian Government, on the other hand, is endeavoring to maintain the most cordial relations with the other Central American republics.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 30.—Colombian Government reinforcements numbering 1000 men arrived here to-day from Savannah on board the chartered German and French steamers. These troops are under the command of General Tomas Quintero. The Colombian cruiser Cartagena is expected here this afternoon with additional reinforcements.

The Colombian gunboat General Pinzon sailed hence yesterday for Puerto Bello.

**ADVANCE GUARD REFUSED.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—At Cua, a town twenty miles from Caracas and on the railroad which runs to Santa Cruz, in the Orinoco country, the advance guard of General Matos' army has been repulsed by Venezuelan Government troops, according to a cablegram received at the State Department from Minister Bowen at Caracas. No details of the engagement are given.

Minister Bowen says that the Holland Government has ruled the blockade of Venezuelan ports, declared by President Castro, ineffective. This is the move which has long been anticipated and to which it is not thought the Venezuelan Government will offer any resistance.

The railroad on which Cua is located penetrates the country through which General Matos has been heading toward Caracas for nearly two months. The advance guard of the army appears to have progressed somewhat. At last reports before the latest cablegram from Minister Bowen was received it was at Ortuco, which is seventy miles from Caracas.

# FIGHTING IN HAYTI

## Washington, Aug. 30.—Fighting has been renewed in Hayti. Whether or not the situation is critical is not evident in the telegram received under date of yester- day at the State Department from Minister Powell at Port-au-Prince. He says there are reports in the capital of heavy fighting, which began the day be- fore Thursday near Cape Haytien. Gen- eral Nord, he says, leads the provisional government army, while the revolution- ists are under command of General Ju- meau. The villages of Limbe and Mar- melade are reported to have been totally destroyed.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati, commanded by McLean, is now at Cape Haytien, where it relieved the Machias. American interests, of which there are a number on the island, are well protected. The Cincinnati will, however, remain in Haytian waters until entire quiet is restored.

Resolutions presented the following resolution as the majority report of the committee:

Resolved, That our representative in Congress appear before this convention and pledge himself to legislation that will increase the pay of letter carriers, consistent with the pay of all other employees.

Truman in turn submitted a minority report and in arguing for his resolution objected to the word "consistent" in the Schooler resolution. He wanted it stricken out.

Long speeches were made by Wallace Bradford and Schooler in favor of the majority report. Affairs became so complicated that Merton C. Allen of San Francisco presented the following substitute, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our nominee for Congress pledge his support to legislation looking to an increase in the salaries of letter carriers and other postal employees, proportionate to the salaries of all other Federal employees.

An adjournment was then taken and the delegates repaired to the dining-room, where they enjoyed a hearty repast.

Among the fair residents of San Jose who waited upon the delegates were: Miss Bertha Martin, Miss Jessie Williams Hughes, Miss Emma May Gilbert, Mrs. Ballis, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Joseph Lota, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Brundage.

# SUES THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

## SANTA CRUZ, Aug. 30.—Sarah Wilkes of San Francisco has begun suit in the Superior Court against the Southern Pa- cific Company for \$20,000 damages for in- juries sustained by her in a car derailed at Glenwood last May.