

WILL FIGHT IN SUBIG BAY

Dewey's Squadron and Montijo's Fleet Nearing Each Other

MAY NOT ENGAGE BEFORE SUNDAY

The Strength and Armament of the Opposing Fleets

Uncle Sam Has 122 Guns to the Don's 96—Bombastic Reports By Way of Madrid of Admiral Montijo's Intentions

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The anxious attention of the authorities has momentarily been diverted from the Cuban theater of war to the far-distant waters of the China sea. News of grave importance is expected hourly from the Philippine islands. While the intention and hope of the administration is to destroy as little life and property as possible in gaining the freedom of Cuba, it is obvious that the Don may have to learn a severe lesson before he cries "enough." It is hoped that the Philippine islands may be captured without having occasion to bombard Manila or other ports of Luzon. There has been a good deal of error concerning the time that Commodore Dewey may be expected to reach Manila. According to the most reliable advices the Asiatic squadron did not leave Hong Kong till 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The course is nearly 800 miles, and it is not thought in naval circles that Dewey can reach Manila before Sunday afternoon. Therefore, no immediate news from the Philippines need be looked for within sixty hours from now (midnight Thursday). Whether the Spanish squadron will stand for a fight or not is still a matter of considerable speculation. The flagship Olympia, Captain Charles V. Gridley, is a protected cruiser of 5870 tons displacement, with the following armament—four 8-inch and ten 5-inch guns, fourteen 6-pounders, six 1-pounders and four gattings. With her are the cruisers Boston and Raleigh, the gunboats Concord, Helena, Petrel and Bancroft and the old iron vessel Monocacy, comprising a very formidable fleet. The speed of the last named is given at only 11.2 knots an hour, while the Olympia's is 21.6. The flagship carries 34 officers and 395 men, while the crews of the Boston and Raleigh are 284 and 312 men respectively. The gunboats Concord, Helena and Petrel carry 193, 170 and 132 respectively. The American squadron commands in all 122 guns against 96 of the Spanish.

The latest intelligence of the Spanish movements is that Admiral Montijo, who left Manila with his fleet last Monday, is cruising in a northerly direction with a view of meeting Dewey. These reports come from Madrid and must therefore be taken with a grain of salt. It is declared there that Montijo has taken up an admirable position in Subig bay, which is round Point Luzon from Manila, about fifty miles north of the Philippine capital. The Spaniards seem confident that Montijo will be able to surprise the American fleet from this vantage ground, but it is quite certain that Commodore Dewey is very much on the lookout just now for surprises of this sort, and in all probability Montijo may find in the squadron sailing southward one of those "mouths of hell," which is the polite name given to the volcanoes of Luzon.

Supplies For Our Fleet

HONG KONG, April 28.—(Copyright special to the Herald.)—It is expected that the Spanish and American fleets will have a battle tomorrow. The Spaniards will await the Americans several hours' sail from Manila. Should the Americans, however, determine to blockade, arrangements have been made to supply their ships with coal. Several firms and private persons have agreed to deliver coal, food and stores to the ships on the high seas. There may be objection to this by the authorities, but it is probable they will be evaded.

The British gunboat Linnet left today for Manila. She will look after British interests if she arrives after the Americans take the city.

Waiting for Dewey

NEW YORK, April 28.—(By Associated Press.) A dispatch from London says:

News comes from Madrid that the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montijo which left Manila on Monday has put into Subig Bay, where it will await the coming of Admiral Dewey. The first naval battle will probably be fought at this point. Subig Bay is north of Manila and offers natural advantages for the concealment of the hostile fleet. Unless Admiral Dewey shall receive some information of Montijo's movements, the Americans are threatened with a sudden attack. Montijo is reckless and the report that he has fled from Dewey's fleet is probably a ruse to conceal his real purpose.



SNAP SHOT AT THE SPANIARD

Adapted from the New York Herald.

THE SPANISH FLEET WILL SAIL

BECAUSE PORTUGAL INSISTS ON THE OBSERVANCE OF NEUTRALITY

The Spanish Boast, But Seem Uneasy and Unable to Form Definite Plans—The Squadron Is Not Likely to Cross the Atlantic Until More Coal Has Been Secured

ST. VINCENT, Cape Verde Islands, April 28.—The Spanish fleet is still in the harbor making all preparations for departure. Evidently it is soon to sail. The admiral visited every ship of his fleet this morning and the Spanish consul visited the admiral. This is supposed to be his farewell visit. The paymasters have been settling up accounts today. It is believed that the Portuguese government has ordered the Spanish admiral to leave. The destination of the fleet is unknown, but it is probably the Canary islands, as the coal supply on the vessel is hardly sufficient for crossing the Atlantic.

The Spaniards boast but seem uneasy, and apparently no definite plan has been formed yet.

WHY GERMANY DELAYS

LONDON, April 28.—I learn authoritatively that the Spanish government has secured all the spare German steam coal. This explains the reticence of Germany on the subject of neutrality.

BRAZIL SELLS MUNITIONS

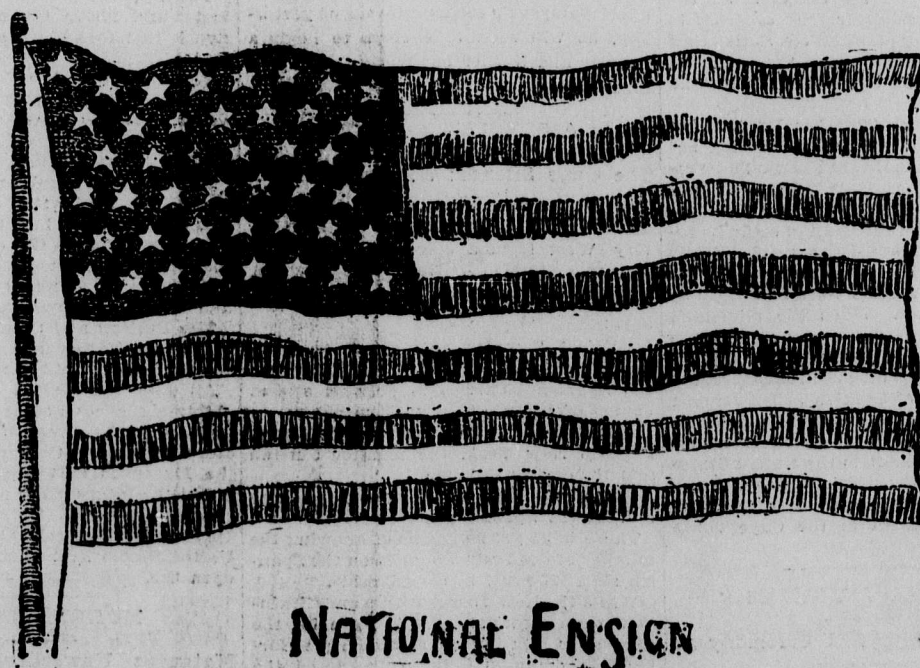
VIENNA, April 28.—Sixty torpedoes, which had been ordered by Brazil at the Whitehead torpedo factory, in Fiume, have been ceded, with Brazil's consent, to the United States. Thirty-five have already been forwarded to Key West.

WILL BUY BONDS PROMPTLY

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The bond issue will be taken up with avidity by financial institutions in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston. Several propositions have been made to President McKinley by many syndicates for the absorption of the entire issue.

President McKinley favors a popular loan, but the bankers are against it, and some of the president's closest advisers declare that the financiers of the country, upon whom the country must lean to a greater or less extent, should be considered.

In all likelihood President McKinley will succumb to the enormous pressure that is being put upon him and will consent to the banks taking up the issue.



CUBAN CAMPAIGN PLANS

Being Rapidly Reduced to Most Definite Shape

TROOPS ARE SOON TO BE LANDED

And One Regiment of Regulars Is Already On Its Way

A Naval Engagement Will Precede the Landing of a Large Force—Relief Measures Will Receive First Attention

SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—A most important conference was held at the White House tonight. The president sent for General Miles and Brigadier-General Shafter, who arrived from New Orleans today. They were with the president an hour. The result of the conference was the verification of plans for landing troops in Cuba as outlined for several days in these dispatches. A force is to be sent to the island within a short time. One regiment of regulars has already left New Orleans for Tampa.

After leaving the White House, General Shafter said: "I cannot tell you the plans of campaign, but I think the intention is not to land a force of 25,000 or 30,000 men until after a naval engagement. If anything should happen to the fleet a large American army would be caught between the Spanish fleet and the Spanish army on the island."

"A small force is to be landed though, to push supplies to the starving reconcentrados."

General Miles will accompany the first landing expedition of regulars. The division commander who will accompany it will be either General Brooke or General Merritt. The landing will not be made before the expiration of the next ten days.

General Nunez, in the meantime, will land a party of Cubans and effect a junction with General Gomez, who is now within seven days' march of Havana. As exclusively forecasted in these dispatches, the landing place, which will be east of Matanzas, but no further west than Cardenas, will be fortified by a corps of engineers. This point will be used as a base of supplies and Gomez and his army will be thoroughly equipped in the United States.

Gomez will pursue an aggressive course and will take Havana from the rear. If successful in this, the fortifications and guns of Havana will not be destroyed by Sampson's fleet. They will be useful to repel sea attacks by Spain when manned by Americans.

Eight transports will be required to transfer the military forces and supplies of the first landing party. These transports, drawn chiefly from the Plant line and the Merchants and Liners' Transportation company, were chartered today at an expense of from \$10,000 to \$15,000 each for the thirty-day period for which the vessels were engaged. They are the Aransas, 678 tonnage; Alamo, 2236 tonnage; Berkshire, 1433 tonnage; Allegheny, 1433 tonnage; Comal, 2251 tonnage; Florida, 667 tonnage; D. H. Miller, 1673 tonnage; and Olivette, 1014 tonnage.

These transports will accommodate from 400 to 1200 men and are capable of taking about 12,000 tons of material each.

Movement May Be Immediate

TAMPA, Fla., April 28.—(By Associated Press.)—The news of the bombardment of Matanzas by Rear Admiral Sampson reached here this afternoon and soon afterward Col. M. A. Cochrane, commanding the first provisional brigade of Tampa division, received a telegram from Washington instructing him to hold his command in readiness for immediate departure, with rations for thirty days. This is the first authentic information regarding the future movements of the troops here.

The Tampa division, embracing the troops at this point and at Port Tampa, has been divided into two brigades. Col. Cochrane, the senior ranking officer in the camp, has been appointed commander of the first brigade and Col. John Poland, the next ranking officer, to the second brigade. The first includes the Fifth, Sixth, Ninth and Thirteenth regiments. The second brigade is composed of the Fourth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first regiments, these being what are termed provisional brigades.

The staff officers have not as yet been appointed. The order from Washington relating to the movements of the First brigade referred to, is being whispered about among the officers in the rotunda of the hotel this evening. Although no definite orders have yet been received, it is predicted the Second brigade will receive a similar message from Washington within a few hours. Officers here expect that all troops now stationed at Chickamauga will be here in a few days. These troops consist of 3600 cavalry, ten batteries of artillery of 500 men and 2500 infantry, or a total of 6600 men.

