

# WHAT WOULD HAPPEN SHOULD WE FIGHT WITH SPAIN

### Here Are the Secret Plans of the United States Government in Case of War With the Spaniards, the First Time Told.

### Just Where Our Ships of War and Troops Would Be Located if We Took a Hand in the Cuban Trouble.

For many months the war and navy departments of the United States government have been gathering information to be used in formulating plans of action in case of war between this country and Spain. These plans are now complete, and the facts given herewith are exactly in accordance with the specified details to be found in the war and navy departments at Washington. Every emergency that could be conjured up has been considered and theoretically met.

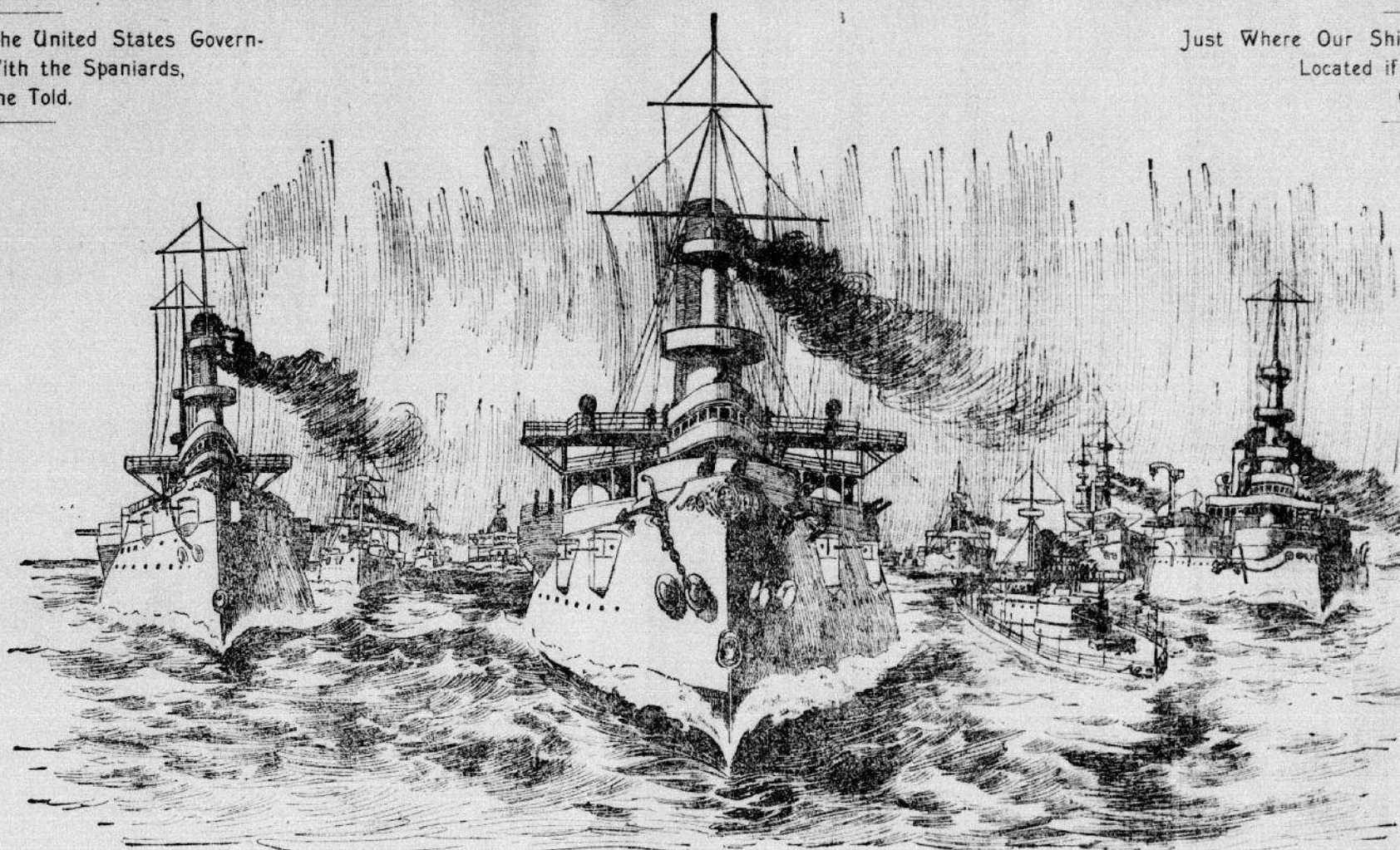
Notwithstanding that it has been lamented that this country knew nothing of the actual condition of Spain's army and navy, it is a fact that not only is our government possessed of full details, but that there are on file in Washington documents outlining the personal characteristics and actions under different circumstances of almost every officer in either the army or navy of Spain above the rank of second lieutenant in the army and ensign in the navy, or the ranks which correspond thereto.

The government is also in possession of full topographical knowledge of Cuba and the soundings in minute detail off all points along the coast where it is even possible that it would be advisable to land troops at any time. So much for the groundwork on which the plans for possible warfare have been laid.

There are several ways in which Spain might do some overt act to make it necessary for the government to take action. Just the minute this was deemed necessary the plans which have been formulated under the direction of Capt. A. T. Mahan (now retired) and Captain Taylor of the battleship Massachusetts, will begin to operate. Twenty-five thousand troops will be hurried to Tampa, Fla. Other detachments will be sent to Mobile, Ala., and to Pensacola, probably equal in number to the force located at Tampa, making a total of 50,000 men. This done, an invading force is practically ready to embark, for arrangements have been completed which would render only a single telegram necessary to cause immediate forwarding of full supplies of all sorts for every man selected for the Cuban expedition.

While all this has been going on, the fleet of transport vessels which was arranged for by the naval officers stationed in New York some weeks ago, will be started for their respective destinations at the earliest possible moment. The Terror, the Amphitrite, the powerful Miantonomoh, the ugly little Puritan, and possibly one or two other smaller vessels will be delegated to protect the transport fleet from attack by the enemy.

Contrary to general opinion, the first offensive action of the United States government in its Cuban operation will not be an attack on Havana. Instead, the force of men detailed to co-operate



IF SPAIN DECLARES WAR THESE ARE OUR SHIPS SHE WILL FACE IN CUBAN WATERS.

with the insurgents will land near Cardenas, an accessible point on the northern coast of Cuba. Naval officers who have secretly examined the coast and taken soundings thorough and complete, are convinced that this is the best landing place, while army officers, detailed for the same purpose, have learned that as an initial base of operations the vicinity of Cardenas is better in some ways than Havana could possibly be.

When the order to move is given, transports from Mobile and Pensacola will meet the transports containing the Tampa force, north by northeast of the Cay Sal Bank. If they can be spared, two light cruisers of the Cincinnati type will be in the vicinity at the same time. Then the transports will proceed to Cardenas bay, or very near it, and effect a landing. It is estimated that

in six hours half the troops can be disembarked, and entrenchments thrown up, artillery planted and such a front as presented that it will be impossible to dislodge the United States force. This done, the remainder of the troops will go ashore while the majority of the war craft that have been acting as protectors of the transports will proceed in the direction of Havana, at least one of the fastest remaining to act as a scout.

While all this is going on it is anticipated that Spanish warships will have been speeding on their way to Cuba. There are three courses after reaching American waters that the Spanish fleet could pursue. The first and most unlikely is to take the extreme northerly course around Little Bahama Bank and come down between the Bahamas and the Florida coast. The second is

through the northeast Providence channel and the third is by way of what is known as the Crooked Passage. The United States government would be informed immediately the Spanish fleet departed from its own shores, and on receipt of that information the vessels of our navy would take stations that have already been assigned to them.

As many of the swift steamers of the American transatlantic line as could be obtained at short notice would be immediately fitted out—a matter of only a day or two's time—and sent out to act as scouts. The Spanish fleet would steam rather slowly, because in anticipation of difficulty in finding a coaling station, every vessel would have to have aboard all the coal that her bunkers would hold. Neither would the commanders of the vessels feel like burning their coal more rapidly than was absolutely necessary, for the same reason that led them to take aboard all the coal they could carry.

It is the government's intention to have four scout ships. As quick as the Spaniards were sighted one scout ship would steam to the nearest place at which a cruiser or other war craft was stationed, giving the Spaniards' latitude and longitude when she left them.

This intelligence will be transmitted to other of our vessels at other stations by fleet dispatch boats, while the scout ship will again sail for the Spaniards. While she is returning to her station another scout will have left the Spanish fleet and will make the second report on exactly the lines submitted by the captain of the first scout ship. In this manner the commanders of all the United States vessels will be made familiar with the course of the Spanish fleets and almost

their precise location. At no time will the scout ships be in danger, for they will keep just out of range. They can, under the conditions that will exist, sail two feet to the Spaniards' one and will be easily able to accomplish their task.

While the Spaniards are advancing, the cruiser New York and the battleship Massachusetts will be patrolling the vicinity of the channel between the Florida coast and Little Bahama Bank. The battleship Indiana and the cruisers Texas and Brooklyn, with the torpedo boats Porter and Foote, will be guarding the northeast Providence channel. Down at the Crooked Passage the battleship Iowa, the battleship Maine, the big cruiser Columbia, the Newark, and two of the torpedo boats will be waiting for a sight of the Spaniards or orders to go after them.

The fleet is thus scattered in order

to provide for all emergencies. But the course to be taken by the Spaniards after reaching American waters will be no sooner apparent than the fleet is sent to every vessel to rendezvous at the nearest available point. The moment the Spaniards draw up close enough to permit this word to be given, every vessel that is swift enough to be utilized as a scout will be ordered to that service, and as a result all the vessels of the United States in southern waters will be practically kept in touch with the enemy. It is the belief that the Spaniards will take the most southerly course, and in that event the rendezvous of the United States craft will be either at Saumans Cay, north-east of Crooked Passage, or at Mole St. Nicholas, which is now a United States coaling station. Careful consideration shows that these two points are the one occupation of which means are not of Cuba so far as naval operations are concerned.

Such in brief are the general outlines of the United States plan for the beginning of a Cuban campaign. On the basis that our navy will be able to defeat the Spanish war vessels, it is planned that after this first naval conflict has taken place, the next step would be the bombardment of Havana. This task, it will be remembered, "Fighting Bob" Evans offered to perform single handed with the battleship Indiana and guarantee successful results, but the navy department does not believe it could be accomplished otherwise than by the aid of a good-sized fleet. The United States fleet would proceed to destroy Morro Castle and then shell the town in the meantime, while troops would execute a flank movement on Havana, and when the firing from the vessels ceased, the land attack would follow. In this way, it is believed that the fall of Havana could be accomplished and Spain's power in Cuba forever crushed.

It would seem a rather difficult task to carry on the outlined military operations with the scanty regular army of the United States, but such arrangements have been made with the officers of the National Guard that 200,000 men could be put into the field on 48 hours' notice, and this is exactly what would be done in case of war with Spain. Not only that, but it has been further arranged to immediately muster into the government service 5,000 members of the naval reserve, who will be distributed among the war vessels. Every officer of militia and naval reserve who has a command of sufficient prominence to-day has his orders which tell him exactly what to do in case a certain telegram from Washington is received.

In the matter of supplies, the great handlers of breadstuffs and provisions throughout the country have submitted estimates and made arrangements with the government which only need another telegram from Washington to result in the forwarding of huge quantities of supplies of all sorts to designated points. Thus it is that the United States, instead of being unprepared and seemingly defenseless, is armed cap-a-pie and ready to meet any emergency that may arise.

## FOR THE NEXT COUNT OF NOSES

### Senator Carter Writes About the Federal Census That Will Start in the Year 1900.

Washington, Jan. 15.—A preliminary bill contemplating the inauguration of the 12th census is now pending before the senate and will doubtless receive consideration in January.

The bill provides for the appointment of a director and assistant director of the census by the president, and likewise provides for the appointment of five principal statisticians and certain subordinates of a force intended to as-

and specifying the details necessary for its execution. The scope and extent of the census will then be defined.

It is confidently hoped that this final legislative act will be passed before the 1st of April, so as to allow ample time for preparation. Much needless expense was incurred and very onerous burdens cast upon the superintendent of the 11th census by reason of the failure to pass the law providing for that cen-

details. So heavy did the inquiries burden the 11th census that two of the census reports are still incomplete and at least a portion of them will be published until some indefinite time in the future.

The other, and apparently the better opinion, is that the census should be limited in its scope to an enumeration of the population, and that the collection of statistics directly concerning the people and not specifically relating to their business affairs. Statistics eight or ten years old are of little value in this rapidly moving age. Facts collected are of no value to the country until made public, and where the field of inquiry is so broad as to retard the publication of the reports for many years after the information is collected, the work is rendered valueless.

It is quite probable that the 12th census will be confined to an enumeration of the people, supplemented by a few pertinent inquiries as to the age, nativity and social relations of the individuals. Information concerning farm mortgages, manufactories, internal trade and kindred subjects of special interest from an economic point of view can be collected from year to year through a statistical bureau specially organized for the purpose, in a more effective manner and at less expense than through the agency of the census bureau, the work of which should be promptly done and speedily reported.

Much discussion has been provoked by the proposal to select employees for the census bureau through the agency of an examination to be devised by the director of the census. Many persons contend that selection for this service should be made through the regular civil service machinery. The measure was not conceived in hostility to the civil service, but arose from a conviction on the part of the committee that the direct change of the work and responsibility for its performance in a manner satisfactory to the country could certainly devise a scheme for the examination of employees destined to prove more satisfactory and effective than would be the results achieved by the general systems of examination employed by the civil service.

It must be borne in mind that the census force is temporary. It will of necessity be increased very rapidly as these changes are made, and when the work shall have been performed. The director should have wide discretion, since charged with a very important task requiring prompt and vigorous action. Authority to dismiss any employe from the service without making any explanation should rest with the director. If clerks about to be removed are given authority to demand a trial to ascertain whether cause exists for their removal or not, the action of the director would be monopolized by a succession of petty hearings, to the great impairment of his usefulness.

The taking of the census should be pressed forward with the vigor of an active army campaign, and any regulation or sentimental scheme calculated to impair the vigor or impede the progress of the work should be promptly and unceremoniously rejected. The individual incapable of observing proper rules and regulations for a legitimate inquiry into the fitness of applicants for employment in the bureau would be obviously incompetent to discharge the important duties of director. I think it will be found that congress will show little patience with the effort to overload the census bureau and hamper its operations for the mere purpose of catering to an overwrought sentiment in favor of the existing civil service law. Vigor and efficiency of service must prevail over sentimental considerations.

THOMAS H. CARTER, Chairman of the Committee on Census of the United States Senate.



THOMAS H. CARTER.

ist in the performance of the preliminary work. The total force contemplated by the bill is limited to 32. The director of the census is required, at the earliest practicable date, to submit to congress a general plan for the work to be performed.

Upon the submission of the proposed plan, congress will be called upon to pass the law providing the machinery in due season to allow time for necessary preparatory arrangements. This result we hope to avoid by necessary timely action.

Two opinions seem to obtain in regard to the scope of the census. One view is that the bureau should be employed to gather a great variety of general information in statistical form. According to this idea, the interrogatories to be propounded by the enumerators extend over a wide field of inquiry and evolve much labor, with cumbersome

## PARIS IS TO BE ASTONISHED

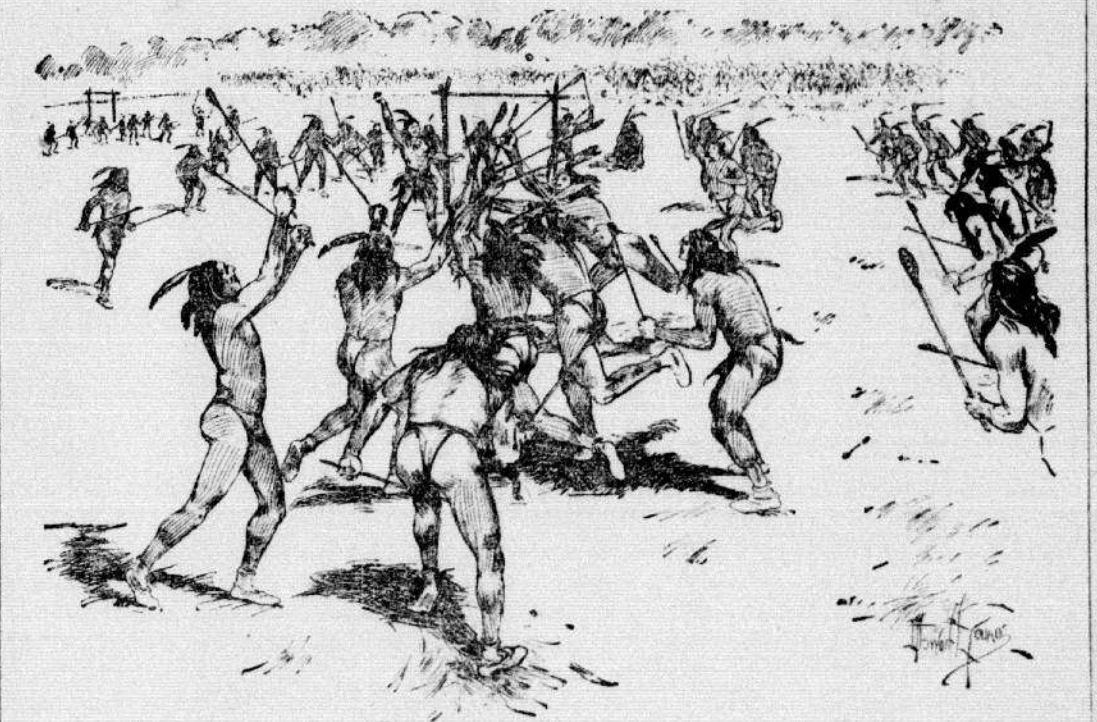
### Forty Genuine Red Men Will Play the Strange Game of Toli at the Exposition.

Under the leadership of Chief Chin-nable Horko of the Cherokees, 40 Choctaw and Creek Indians are going to Paris, where they will play a game that few persons outside of the reservation have ever seen, which the Indians call Toli. The Indian contingent will be formed of two teams captained by Swift Foot and John McKeller, the latter being a half-breed.

The Toli game always follows a big dance—generally what is known as the buck or green corn dance, which is a sort of a thanksgiving to the Great

two sticks. After this four young warriors enter, one from each point of the compass and reverently lay a stick upon the fire. The flame once well kindled, four other young braves enter the open space slowly, each bearing an ear of green corn, which the medicine man places on the coals.

After this is consumed four other Indians appear, each bearing a portion of snake root, part of which the medicine man commits to the flames, the remainder being cooked for consumption by the Indians themselves.



REAL INDIAN TOLI GAME AS IT WILL BE PLAYED AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Spirit because of the harvest. The Indians believe that the Great Spirit approves of Toli, and that in playing it they are merely obeying his behests. The Indians commence to gather at one of these celebrations several days previous to the time fixed for the great game. Their teepees are set around the big clear space in the forest in a circle. The chiefs and head men of the clans, accompanied by the players, are first to arrive on the scene. Preparations are at once begun and the players go into practice.

At daybreak on the morning of the game the Indians are up, clad in their most festive attire, which is never very extensive on these occasions. The medicine man, the principal official of the entire assembly, clad in full regalia, repairs to the center of the playing ground, where he kindles a fire with

in the meantime the Toli poles have been erected and the 40 players marched out and lined up before the big arch in the center. The arch is formed by driving two poles in the ground, about 20 feet apart, and laying another pole across the top, about 10 feet from the ground. The arrangement is very similar to the football goal. Each player carries two sticks about three feet long and three inches in diameter. These sticks are made of hickory and are formed by bending saplings about seven feet long together and tying the opposite ends with buckskin cords.

In the other end is left an opening about two inches in width and five inches long, as a receptacle for the Toli ball. Small holes are bored in each side of the opening and buckskin cord tied across the hole to prevent the ball from going through. This leaves a cup in the

end of the stick, which serves to catch the ball on the fly.

When the players have lined up before the big goal and laid down their sticks for the judges to count, an old warrior with gray hair comes out and delivers a rousing speech, urging his clan to do their utmost to defeat their neighbors. When he has finished another warrior from the other side addresses his players in the same manner. Then the players pick up their sticks and back apart about 20 feet. One of the judges (there are two, one for each side) throws up the ball about 15 feet high and the struggle is on.

Back from the center goal on each side, at a distance of 200 yards, are two goals of similar dimensions. The idea is for the players on one side to throw the ball through the goal on their opponents' side as often as possible. When the ball is thrown through 20 times, the side which has accomplished the feat wins.

The players are not allowed to touch the ball with their hands; it is to be caught and thrown entirely with the sticks. If it happens that the ball is



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