

SAN JUAN IS SHELLED.

Sampson's Shots Soon Reduce Spanish Batteries.

PORTO RICAN CAPITAL FALLS

Antiquated Morro Fort Quickly Labeled to a Heap of Ruins.

GOOD WORK OF OUR GUNNERS

Americans Force Capitulation, with the Loss of but One Sailor.

Cent of Spanish Power in Porto Rico Attacked by Our Big Warships—Huge Guns of the Iowa Fire First Shots—Terrific Cannons Follow, in Which the Land Defenders Suffer Great Damage and Loss of Life—Inhabitants of the Stricken Town and Foreign Consuls Flee in Terror from the City to the Open Country.

Washington special: Admiral Sampson and the fleet of American warships that followed the cruiser New York from the Havana blockade have contributed a new chapter to the glorious naval history of the United States. San Juan de Porto Rico has gone



REAR ADMIRAL W. T. SAMPSON.

down under the destructive and deadly fire of the great guns of the battleships Iowa and Indiana, monitors Amphitrite and Puritan and the cruisers New York, Montgomery and Detroit. Admiral Sampson says in his official report to the Secretary of the Navy that one man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted.

The ancient walls and fortifications of the city that was founded nearly 400 years ago by Ponce de Leon crumbled before the matchless gunnery of the American bluejackets as if they had been constructed of paper, and their defenders were either killed or wounded by the 1,000-pound shells from the thirteen-inch guns of the monitors and battleships. Great breaches were shot through the walls overhanging the bay, and the monitors by working close to these were enabled to send their terrible broadsides right through the city itself. The fighting began right after sunrise Thursday morning.

When the sentries in the ornamental boxes that adorn the sea wall of the town got their first glimpse of the sea their hearts must have jumped into their mouths for there before their eyes, steaming defiantly and majestically past the old lighthouse toward the mouth of the harbor, were the eight floating engines of war, for whose coming they had looked through weary and anxious night vigils. The Iowa, with her biggest guns protruding from her forward turret, and eager, impatient bluejackets gathered behind the breeches, waiting for the signal to shoot, led the way.

The ships glided into the harbor one after another, moving as noiselessly as



FORTIFICATION AT SAN JUAN.

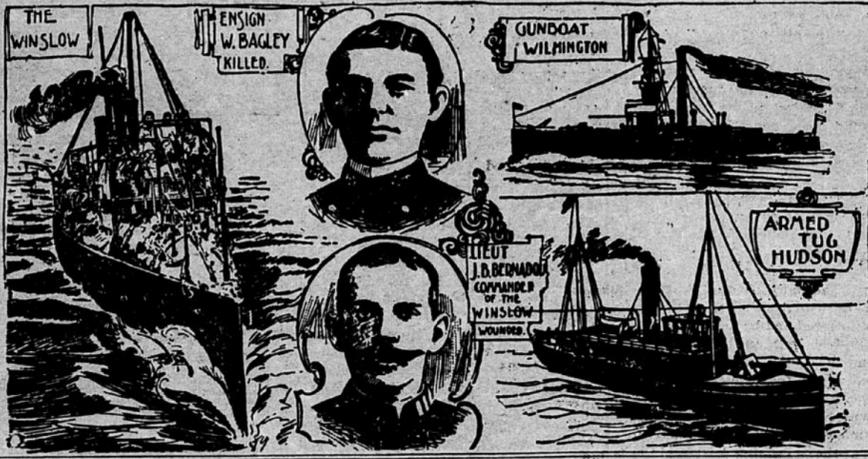
Dewey ran the batteries of Corregidor when he stole upon Montejito at Manila. Their decks were cleared for action, every gun was shotted and every man was at his station.

As they neared the mouth of the bay Admiral Sampson's plan of battle began to be apparent to the dazed and seemingly paralyzed Spaniards. The Iowa swung to port, heading directly for the old-fashioned circular castle that has been known as the Morro of San Juan. The Indiana followed in her wake at a distance of about 300 yards. The New York went to Starboard, followed by the monitors Amphitrite and Puritan. The Detroit followed the admiral, and the Montgomery went with the battleships in the direction of the castle.

Presently the flags that conveyed the words, "Remember the Maine," the shibboleth of revenge to every man who sails under the Stars and Stripes, were snapping from the masthead of the flagship New York.

Scarcely had they been run up, and their import comprehended by the eager American sailors when "Fighting Bob" Evans stepped to their command by banging away

VESSELS AND MEN WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CARDENAS FIGHT.



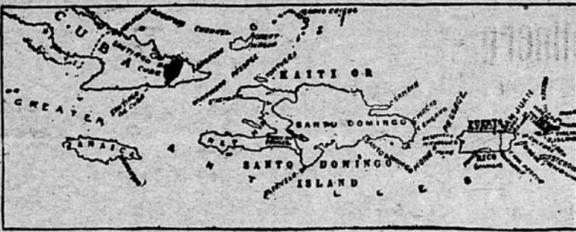
AID FOR DEWEY.

At the old castle with one of the Iowa's twelve-inch guns. He did not wait for the specific signal to commence firing. "Remember the Maine" was devised to remind the seamen of the treacherous murder of 208 of their fellows in Havana, and it was enough to precipitate the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico. The Iowa's shell struck fair and plump, and a section of the castle nearly as big as the side of a gunboat crumbled as if the ground had sunk under it. The Indiana cut loose one of her cannon at the same mark, and before the effect of the shot could be seen the Iowa had swung broadside to the fortification and emptied every gun on her starboard side.

The shore guns began to reply. Half a dozen of them were fired at the same time from the turrets of the castle, but the men on the battleships were not sure whether they were aimed at themselves or the Yale, three miles away. The Spaniards were poor marksmen, and Admiral Sampson was not long in discovering this fact. He moved the New York to closer quarters. Her eight and six-inch guns, fired almost with the rapidity of Maxim's, were soon pumping shot and shell into the fortifications with deadly accuracy and execution. The other cruisers followed the example of the flagship, raking the entire sea wall from end to end. The monitors began creeping closer and closer to the wall. The Puritan got within 800 yards of the castle, and at that range her big guns pounded one hole after another until the ancient defense looked as if it would fall of its own weight. The Amphitrite did similar service at the other end. The Iowa and Indiana concentrated their fire on the castle until its defenders were forced out and its guns silenced.

At times for a period of five, and even ten, minutes smoke hung in such dense clouds that the Spaniards could not see the ships, nor could the Americans see the fortifications. The gunners on the ships did not need the walls before their eyes to continue the execution which was begun with the first shot. They had the range of the wall. That was enough for them, and their shells, sharp and solid, shot swept one position after another, demolishing guns, exploding ammunition, crumbling bastions and killed Spaniards just as if their targets were in plain sight.

It is to the credit of the Spaniards who defended San Juan that they put up a gallant and even dogged resistance. They stuck to their guns until they were destroyed or disabled, and if their aim was



MAP SHOWING PORTO RICO AND NEIGHBORING WATERS.

had their courage was magnificent. They were frightfully handicapped by the masonry that was thrown up at every distance of an American shell. The inhabitants of San Juan fled in terror as soon as they heard the first discharges of the guns of the Iowa and Indiana. The foreign consuls followed the refugees into the country, and the volunteers fled.

Location of San Juan. San Juan is 1,000 miles due southeast from Havana, 500 miles from Cape Mais, the eastern tip of Cuba, and only 1,000 miles from New York. The nearest port is St. Thomas, distant only sixty-nine miles. The city of San Juan is situated on an island in the bay and is connected with the main island by a bridge and causeway of ancient military construction. It is inclosed by a heavy wall of stone that is from fifty to one hundred feet high in places. The harbor is one of the finest in the world. It offers a safe anchorage to vessels of all sizes. Next to Cuba Porto Rico is the richest and most desirable of Spain's possessions. It possesses an ideal climate and vast resources. Its population is nearly 800,000, 90 per cent of whom are negroes and mulattoes.

The reduction and occupation of Porto Rico were determined on just as soon as the news of Dewey's victory came from Manila. The port of San Juan was the only harbor where a Spanish fleet coming from this side of the Atlantic for a fight could take refuge. Its capture leaves them to the mercy of the open sea and the American squadrons.

Only seven shots were fired from the guns of the American fleet before Morro fort was a crumbling ruin. Her guns were silent and her gunners killed or in flight. Then the attack on the land batteries began and the fortifications about the Government buildings and the palace were assailed. The cruisers did effective service here and soon the postoffice and the governor's palace were tumbled about the heads of the officials, the guns dismounted or abandoned. The town surrendered at 6 o'clock in the evening. The battleship Iowa fired 250 shots; the cruiser Detroit fired 180. During the last half of the bombardment the warships' guns did terrific execution.

Gen. Schofield, president of the National Volunteer Reserves, says that organization is assuming immense proportions.

Cruiser Charleston Is Ordered to the Philippines.

The Navy Department ordered the cruiser Charleston, at San Francisco, to proceed at once to Manila without waiting for the City of Pekin. The Charleston is loaded with ammunition for Admiral Dewey's squadron. It was considered advisable to get this ammunition to Dewey as soon as possible that he may be prepared for any emergency. The campaign in the Philippines is to be carried forward at the same time with the campaign in Cuba and Porto Rico. Troops are to be sent to Manila as soon as they can go on board the City of Pekin. The purpose is to send enough troops to Manila to take possession and hold it. This

"WILL I EVER FORGET IT?"



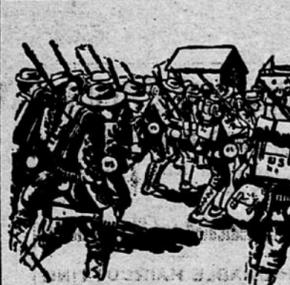
Government will be responsible for order and peace in Manila. If 12,000 are not enough another 12,000 will be sent. Orders were issued by Major Gen. Miles, directing that all of the troops from the States west of the Mississippi river, which had been intended for mobilization at Chickamauga national park and at Washington, D. C., proceed as soon as possible to San Francisco. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East, goes to the Philippine Islands in charge of the expedition sent to reinforce Admiral Dewey. He is accompanied by Gen. Otis. In the event of suc-

cessful occupation of the islands, Gen. Merritt will be made the military governor.

STARVATION REIGNS IN HAVANA.

Prices for Food Rival Those that Obtain in the Klondike. The city of Havana is a sad sight. There are still a few of the reconcentration about the streets now, but starvation has ended the misery of most of them, and their bones have been thrown into the trenches outside of the city. Starvation now faces the Spanish citizens themselves. Havana is a graveyard. Two-thirds of the inhabitants have fled. The prices rival those of Klondike. Beefsteak is \$1 a pound, chickens are \$1 each. Flour is \$50 a barrel. Everything is being confiscated for Blanco's army. Sick, weak, feeble persons are daily threatened with death to make them divulge the whereabouts of their hidden stores of provisions. Several provision stores in the side streets have been broken into and looted.

Blanco has personally taken command of Mariena battery, and is directing the erection of new sand batteries all along the water front west of the entrance to Havana bay. Lieut. Gen. Ferrado is making Guanabacoa his headquarters, and is planting new batteries and strengthening the fortifications as much as possible. Over 300 draymen are engaged in the hauling of sand from the mouth of Almadreres for use in the con-



U. S. TROOPS AT TAMPA EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

struction of the earthworks along the coast. The streets are riotous with half-drunken Spanish volunteers crying for American and Cuban blood. At night the city is wrapped in darkness, all gas and electric lights being shut off by order of Blanco. Spanish soldiers are taking advantage of this to commit shocking outrages upon unprotected Cuban families. In spite of these direful circumstances Blanco ordered the decoration of the city, hoping to incite the patriotism of the populace.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND READY.

This Number of United States Troops Available for Armies of Occupation.

On Saturday the War Department reported that there had been mustered into the service of the United States 75,000 volunteers. With the 25,000 regulars now in the field, this gives an available force of 100,000 ready for service. Constant additions will be made until the entire force of 125,000 volunteers and 70,000 regulars is ready. This will enable the administration to send armies of occupation wherever needed and to maintain sufficient reserves for coast defenses. Every energy has been put forth by the War Department to get in motion the army of occupation for Cuba. Haste is necessary in this instance so that the department may next get in readiness the second expedition for the Philippines. After that will come the army of occupation for Porto Rico. Because of the large number of Spanish troops in Porto Rico it is very probable that at least 15,000 men will be sent in the first division and even a larger number may be necessary to hold the island.

RIOT IN MILAN.

Three Hundred Persons Reported Killed and a Thousand Wounded.

Sunday was a terrible day for Milan, Italy. The bread riots are increasing in violence, and in many cases the troops are powerless to repress the uprising. About 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon a veritable battle occurred in the Via Sommarie. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured. Eight thousand troops are quartered in the city. The law courts, schools and public offices are closed and guarded by artillery. The mobs are well organized. They marched in columns from the different city gates and converged upon the center of the town. The troops, horse, foot and artillery, bivouacked in the Piazza del Duomo, and troops were pouring into the city throughout the night. Twenty-five of the sixty-nine provinces of Italy are now under martial law.

MASSACRES IN MANILA.

Oppressed Natives Seek Revenge on Spanish Masters.

According to Shanghai advices, massacres are reported to have occurred outside of Manila, the insurgents butchering even the Spanish women and children. It is reported that Admiral Montejito, the commander of the Spanish fleet, who escaped from Cavite by running along the shore to Manila with his two sons, was killed by the populace of the latter place. It is added that the Hospital of San Roque, filled with Spanish soldiers, was accidentally set on fire by shells from the Boston, and that Sisters of Charity were killed by a native mob while removing the wounded.

Spanish Warship Sunk.

A cablegram from Hong Kong, based on reports made by officers of a trading vessel that came from the Philippines, tells of a fierce battle off Iloilo between a Spanish gunboat and the United States gunboat Concord. The Spanish boat was blown up and sank with colors flying. It was assisted by land batteries, but no damage was done to the Concord or her crew. It is stated that there are only two Spanish vessels remaining in Asiatic waters. One is now in dry dock at Hong Kong, and, of course, will not be permitted to leave. The cruiser Boston is reported to be searching for the other with orders to capture or destroy it.

Augustin Says 618 Are Killed.

An official dispatch received at Madrid from Gen. Augustin, governor general of the Philippines, by way of Laban, Borneo, says: "The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. A thousand sailors arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618."

BATTLE AT CARDENAS

FIVE MEN KILLED ON THE TORPEDO BOAT WINSLOW.

Fierce Conflict with Spanish Gunboats and Shore Batteries—Solid Shot Disabled Little American Vessel and a Shell Explodes in Midst of Her Crew.

American Blood Spilled.

The gunboats Wilmington and Hudson and the torpedo boat Winslow had a fight with the Spaniards in the harbor of Cardenas, Cuba, Wednesday afternoon with the result that five Americans were killed and a number wounded. The firing continued for thirty-five minutes, and was terrific. The Winslow was shot through and through.

The little American fleet entered the harbor for the purpose of attacking some Spanish gunboats which were known to be there. These latter, however, were not discovered by the American force until the Spaniards opened fire from a masked battery. Lookouts on board could see the main batteries some mile and a half ahead, but had no thought of a masked battery. The boat reached a point nearly 500 yards from shore when suddenly the shrapnel parted and heavy cannon boomed out. The Spanish were too close to miss. Heavy



ADMIRAL MONTEJITO.

solid shot and shells hit all about the torpedo boat. A solid shot tore through her hull and the forward boiler blew up, but her men did not flinch. Another shot tore away her rudder and she drifted helplessly. The Hudson steamed into the harbor and took the Winslow in tow. The bursts were scarcely fast when a shell came however, was the cutter of two of three cables, running out of Cleintuego, for which purpose the section was constructed. The fleet in the vicinity consisted of the Maribheald, which had been on the station three weeks; the Nashville, which had been there two weeks; and the revenue boat Wilmington, which had arrived two days before. It was the intention to finish cutting the third cable on the next day. All three cables at Cleintuego belong to the Cuban submarine system. The smaller one, which was not cut, extends no further west than Manzanillo. The other two run to Santiago de Cuba, where connection is made with lines to both Jamaica and Hayti. They were a part of the last channel of communication between Havana and the outside world except through Key West, and with both of them cut Gen. Blanco is entirely separated from Madrid and the Spanish powers outside of Cuba.

Several Spanish gunboats, seeing a chance to get revenge for the inevasiveness to which they had been subjected by our blockaders, entered into the battle from a safe distance, noting that the American vessels had all they could do to take care of the shore batteries.

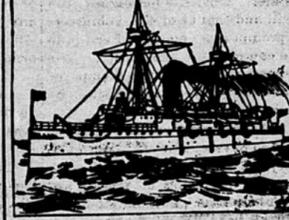
TROOPS TO CUBA.

Sixty Thousand Soldiers Under General Miles to Be Rushed Forward.

President McKinley and his advisers at the cabinet meeting Tuesday decided upon immediate invasion of Cuba. Troops to the number of 60,000 will be landed, it is stated officially, as soon as arrangements for transporting men, ammunition and provisions are completed. The entire army stationed at Chickamauga park was ordered to the front. The First and Tenth Cavalry to New Orleans, the Second Cavalry to Mobile, the Third and Sixth to Tampa. The entire infantry goes to Tampa.

The transport Gussie sailed from Tampa for Cuba amidst a din of cheers, bearing the first regular troops of the United States to Cuban soil. The docks were thronged with enthusiastic people, who could only guess what was going to happen next and when it would occur.

The Gussie carried a large cargo of miscellaneous supplies for the Cubans. There were hundreds of cases of the old Spring



U. S. CRUISER CHARLESTON.

field rifles, forty-five caliber, with accompanying ammunition, and there were also large quantities of old army muskets, such as were used in the civil war. Powder and ball galore went with them. Hospital supplies of every description went with the hospital attendants. Twenty-two Cubans, clad in the new canvas uniform of the United States soldiers, went with the two companies of the First Infantry.

Plan More Work for Dewey.

The administration is considering an informal way of giving Admiral Dewey more hostile work to do in the far East. While no definite program has been arranged, it appears to be the intention of the Government to send the Asiatic squadron which gained such a wonderful victory at Manila to Spain's other possessions in the Pacific, the Caroline and the Ladrones Islands. Nothing will be done in this direction, however, until the military force of the United States has occupied Manila and left the American squadron free to go elsewhere.

To Scrutinize All Messages.

The United States Government has notified all the cable companies that they are forbidden to transmit messages to or from Spanish officials, any code or cipher messages to or from the West Indies, Venezuela and Brazil, and all open messages that may convey information inimical to the interests of the United States during the war with Spain.

AMERICA'S TRADE WITH SPAIN.

Cotton and Tobacco Are the Largest Exports for Fruits, Nuts and Wine.

Following the bulletin issued by the Agricultural Department last week on the general trade relations of Spain with the rest of the world from 1886 to 1896, the department issues another on our trade relations with Spain from 1888 to 1897. According to the first of these bulletins our trade with Spain during the fiscal year 1897 fell off more than \$1,000,000, though in the same period it largely increased with all other European countries. Our trade with Spain, although subject to minor fluctuations, appears to have been gradually shrinking for about fifteen years. It attained its maximum development in 1888, when the combined imports and exports reached a value of \$24,725,032, or more than \$10,000,000 in excess of the present figures.

The returns for 1897, with the single exception of those for 1895, which total \$14,501,198, were the lowest recorded since 1878, twenty years ago. The average value per annum for the last five years, 1893-7, amounted to \$16,240,588, as against \$18,305,404 for the five years immediately preceding.

Our trade balance with Spain has been normally 3 to 1 in favor of the United States. In 1897 this balance amounted to \$7,280,772. The falling off in trade seems to have affected exports and imports equally, so the ratio remains unchanged. The bulk of our exports to Spain are agricultural products, and these have increased from 75 per cent to over 95 per cent in the last decade. Cotton and tobacco form more than 80 per cent of our agricultural exports to Spain.

Our Spanish imports are also chiefly agricultural, but these have steadily decreased from 65.91 per cent in 1888-92 to 62.99 per cent in 1893-7. Fruits, nuts and wine form 85 per cent of our Spanish imports.

CUT CABLES UNDER FIRE.

Blanco Entirely Separated from Spanish Powers Outside of Cuba.

A few hours before the Winslow was caught in the Spanish trap off Cardenas four boats' crews of men from the Maribheald and the Nashville went aboard a somewhat similar expedition to the focus on the opposite side of Cuba. The fire that rained on them was from a third and fifth and machine guns handled inside pits on the beach less than 900 feet from where the boats lay, and the result was two killed, two mortally wounded and four seriously wounded of the forty who were in the boats. The Spanish loss is believed to have been very heavy. The lighthouse fort and the arsenal at Cleintuego were destroyed during the engagement, and the shells from our warships set fire to the town. The garrison, however, was the cutter of two of three cables, running out of Cleintuego, for which purpose the section was constructed. The fleet in the vicinity consisted of the Maribheald, which had been on the station three weeks; the Nashville, which had been there two weeks; and the revenue boat Wilmington, which had arrived two days before. It was the intention to finish cutting the third cable on the next day. All three cables at Cleintuego belong to the Cuban submarine system. The smaller one, which was not cut, extends no further west than Manzanillo. The other two run to Santiago de Cuba, where connection is made with lines to both Jamaica and Hayti. They were a part of the last channel of communication between Havana and the outside world except through Key West, and with both of them cut Gen. Blanco is entirely separated from Madrid and the Spanish powers outside of Cuba.

DEWEY IN CONTROL.

No Need of Anxiety Over the Admiral's Position in Manila Bay.

The American dispatch boat High McCallough, attached to Admiral Dewey's squadron, arrived again in Hong Kong bringing dispatches from Manila. She reports that there has been no change in the situation there. Food is getting scarcer in the city and famine is prevailing. A Spanish revenue cruiser entered the harbor of Manila and was captured. The Spaniard had been cruising around the southern islands for sixteen months and did not know that war had been declared. When Admiral Dewey learned of his promotion he hoisted his flag with the usual salutes. Consul Williams landed at Cavite last week after the Spanish garrison had evacuated the place. The insurgents, who had hastened to occupy the town, greeted him with enthusiasm. He was followed through the streets by a crowd numbering 2,000 persons, all shouting, "Viva los Americanos!" Spaniards are convinced that a British merchant steamer piloted the American squadron into the bay, and comments friendly to the United States, published in Manila English papers and in other cities of the East have embittered the hatred felt for the British.

CURRENT COMMENT

American shot and shell are the best answer to Spanish heroics—New York Journal.

The chief province of the naval strategy board seems to be to figure things out after they have happened.—St. Paul Dispatch.

It would appear from the news reports that Spain purchased a great many war vessels for publication only.—Washington Post.

In order to have a naval victory to boast of, the Spaniards may yet have to confess that they blew up the Maine.—Kansas City Journal.

Spanish warships are cruising in the straits of Gibraltar. They will yet get into straits where they cannot cruise.—Salt Lake Herald.

Spanish officials say it "was a sad but glorious day." And so it was—end of Spain and glorious for the United States.—Kansas City Journal.

There appears to be a growing suspicion that the sons of some great men want to start in where their fathers left off.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The American people love peace, but they do not want peace in war. They prefer Dewey's way of fighting with Spain.—New York World.

When the Spaniards sank our battleship they put a new Maine-spring in every watch in our navy.—Boston Globe.