



GOOD NEWS FROM MANILA.

GRAVE ISSUE MET BY DEWEY.

GERMAN WARSHIP, INTERFERING WITH AGUINALDO, RETIRED WHEN AMERICAN VESSELS APPEARED.

Washington, July 13.—It was refreshing to receive good news from Admiral Dewey to-day. In fact it is beginning to be remarked that that officer is usually able to make felicitous reports. The Admiral's dispatch was as follows:

Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic Bay except Isla Grande, which he was prevented from taking by German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 I sent the Raleigh and Concord there; they took the island and about one thousand three hundred men, with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival.

The Administration is greatly pleased with the readiness shown by Admiral Dewey in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subic Bay, and just reported, as he did. Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and the Concord. A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much the superior of either of the two American vessels, and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and the Concord together.

The Irene is a protected cruiser of 4,400 tons, built of steel, with three screws, two funnels and two military masts. Her protected deck is of steel, three inches thick. Her armament consists of fourteen 6-inch guns, eight 1-pounders, four torpedo tubes and one torpedo veldette-boat. The Raleigh is of 3,183 and the Concord of 1,700 tons. The Raleigh has a protected deck of 14 inches thickness, and the Concord a protected steel deck of 11-3 inches.

Together the two American boats have about forty guns, four Gatling guns and eight torpedo tubes. In armor the German ship was much stronger than the Americans, but in guns the Americans had the advantage in number and general effectiveness. In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by this Government as to the purposes of Germany. Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry or to attach serious importance to the incident.

THE AMERICANS EXPLAIN.

Manila, July 9, via Hong Kong, July 13.—The insurgents on Wednesday, July 6, reported that the German gunboat Irene, in Subic Bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Rear-Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the United States cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic Bay the Raleigh opened fire on the forts, whereupon the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out by the other channel.

GERMANY AND THE PHILIPPINES.

London, July 14.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Times" says: "The German press is actively discussing the future of the Philippines. The difficulties arising out of the present state of things—of which it is asserted the Americans hardly take sufficient account—may soon assume alarming proportions, such, indeed, as may finally necessitate the intervention of Powers whose commercial interests in the islands are affected."

AGUINALDO AND GERMANY.

London, July 14.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: "General Aguinaldo declares that both the Spaniards and the Germans have made overtures to him, though he declines to divulge their import."

DEWEY DECLARES BLOCKADE.

London, July 14.—The special correspondent of "The Times" at Caviti writes as follows under date of July 10, via Hong Kong: "I arrived here on July 7. Admiral Dewey and General Anderson received me cordially, and gave me quarters with the officers of the 14th

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LULL IN THE PEACE BREEZE.

BELIEF THAT COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN MADRID AND HAVANA ARE DELAYING NEGOTIATIONS.

London, July 14.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says: "There is a mysterious change in the political atmosphere. The fresh breeze which set in two or three days ago in the direction of peace has for a moment subsided. The weather prophets tell us that this is a mere momentary lull, but they do not explain on what their prediction is founded."

"In official circles there is a corresponding change of tone. In political discussions the prosaic calculations relative to the strength of the contending forces and the amount of provisions at the disposal of the authorities in Cuba have retreated to the background, and we again hear much about certain historical facts, beginning with the discovery of the American continent and ending with the joint resolution of the American Congress which produced the rupture in diplomatic negotiations."

"This change is probably a natural reaction. Such oscillations must be expected, because practical considerations all make for peace, whereas sentimental considerations, which have a powerful influence on the Spanish mind, tend in a precisely opposite direction."

WHY SPAIN DELAYS PEACE.

London, July 14.—"The Times," commenting editorially on the situation this morning, says it thinks the outbreak of disease among the American troops and the news of the Irene incident may decide Spain to continue the war, but it dissuades her from "such rashness, which will only have result in more onerous terms of peace later, as it is quite illusory for Spain to hope for real help from Germany."

SAGASTA ON TERMS OF PEACE.

Madrid, July 13.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, declares that the peace propositions attributed to President McKinley are inadmissible.

DENY RUMORS OF PEACE.

Madrid, July 13.—The Government continues its assurances to the effect that the Ministers are not taking part in any peace negotiations which may be proceeding.

SPAIN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Paris, July 13.—"The Temps" this afternoon, referring to the peace rumors, says: "Spain has to choose between an arrangement with hard conditions attached and absolute bankruptcy. Moreover, it depends upon her to avert by opportune action grave international complications, by which she will earn the gratitude of the civilized world."

BLANCO OPPOSED TO PEACE.

London, July 12.—A special dispatch from Madrid, published this afternoon, says that Captain-General Blanco has replied to the Spanish Government's reiterated representations in regard to peace, by energetically protesting against the idea of peace.

PORTUGAL FEARS AN UPRISING.

London, July 14.—The Lisbon correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: "Owing to the probability that a republican rising in Spain would be followed by a similar movement in Portugal the Portuguese Government is preparing to take energetic measures, such as sending Portuguese troops to the Spanish frontier and calling out the reserves in the event of disorders in Spain."

CARLIST MOVEMENT IN PREPARATION.

Madrid, July 13.—"El Epoca" considers that a Carlist movement is undoubtedly in preparation, and urges upon the Government a military occupation of the northern provinces of Spain.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE IDEA GAINING.

London, July 14.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: "The idea of forming a central European coalition, consisting of the Triple Alliance and its immediate neighbor, to oppose the expected, in creasingly hostile commercial policy of the United States, is gaining ground in Germany."

ENGLAND'S FRIENDSHIP.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LEAGUE FORMED IN LONDON.

PROMINENT ENGLISHMEN MEET, SPEAK AND ADOPT RESOLUTIONS—THE "OPEN DOOR" QUESTION.

London, July 13.—The Anglo-American League was organized this afternoon at Stafford House, the town residence of the Duke of Sutherland. About one hundred and twenty-five prominent Englishmen were present, or nearly one-third of the members of the general committee which had been formed since the Anglo-American dinner. The Duke of Sutherland presided, and hearty speeches were made by Lord Brassey, Lord Farrer, Mr. James Bryce and others. The resolutions which were adopted declared that every effort should be made in the interest of civilization and peace to secure a most cordial and constant co-operation between the peoples of the British Empire and the United States, and that the Anglo-American League be organized with an Executive Committee for carrying on its business.

There was half an hour's desultory discussion over a proposition for instructing this committee to enlarge its membership so as to include a better representation of women, working people and the literary class, but it was finally apparent that the meeting did not desire to interfere with the work of the committee. The Duke of Sutherland heads this committee of twenty-four, with the Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey and the Earl of Crewe, eight members of Parliament, and a dozen representatives of the learned professions, the universities and literature.

The most significant remark which was made at this meeting was Lord Farrer's declaration that prudence was as necessary as enthusiasm in the direction of a movement for the promotion of better relations between two countries. He emphasized this statement by an explicit reference to the policy of expansion upon which the American people were entering, and by a pointed reminder that the "open door" was England's principle in the development of her commercial empire, whereas other nations closed the door in establishing colonies; consequently, he urged that it was a matter of the utmost importance for England to ascertain whether the Americans, in their career of expansion, would keep the door open or closed.

The proceedings of this meeting were characterized by great heartiness, and every speaker used the warmest words at his command in expressing friendship and goodwill to America. The Executive Committee is a strong one, and political parties are closely balanced in it. It is clearly understood at the outset that no political use will be made of this Anglo-American League.

THE MEETING AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

London, July 13.—The inaugural meeting of the Anglo-American League was held this evening at Stafford House, under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, who was supported by Earl Grey, the Earl of Jersey, Earl Grey and the Earl of Crewe, eight members of Parliament, and a dozen representatives of the learned professions, the universities and literature.

The Duke of Sutherland, in opening the proceedings, said the League was quite apart from ordinary politics, its object being to express the feeling of cordiality which existed between the people of Great Britain and the United States, an effort which he believed would be appreciated and reciprocated in America.

On motion of Lord Brassey the following resolution was adopted: "Considering that the peoples of the British Empire and the United States are closely allied by blood, inherit the same literature and laws, hold the same principles of self-government, recognize the same ideas of freedom and humanity in the guidance of their National policy and are drawn together by strong common interests in many parts of the world, this meeting is of opinion that every effort should be made in the interests of civilization and peace to secure the most cordial and constant co-operation on the part of the two nations."

BELIEVES WATSON IS COMING.

Madrid, July 13, 9 p. m.—On leaving the Cabinet Council to-night Captain Aunon, Minister of Marine, confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now on route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's fleet would find a secure port.

CAPT. CLARK, CHIEF OF WATSON'S STAFF.

Washington, July 13.—Captain Charles E. Clark, commanding the battle-ship Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff of Commodore Watson, commanding the Eastern Squadron, under orders to proceed to European waters and harass the coast of Spain, and to pursue and destroy the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Camara. The detail gave rise to the suggestion in some quarters that he was to be succeeded in command of the Oregon by another captain. This, however, proved to be an erroneous conclusion. In designating the commander of the flagship to serve as the chief of staff of the flag officer the Navy Department is simply reverting to a former custom. Captain Clark will retain command of the Oregon while serving as chief of staff.

SPAIN PREPARES FOR DEFENCE.

Gibraltar, July 13.—The fortifications at Cabrera Point will consist of twelve 10-inch guns. Two batteries of Spanish artillery have arrived at Algebras from Melilla, Morocco.

TO PREVENT ATTACK ON MALAGA.

Madrid, July 13.—It is reported that the French colony at Malaga has petitioned the French Government to protest against an American bombardment of that Spanish city.

EXPECT ATTACK ON THE STRAITS.

London, July 14.—The Gibraltar correspondent of "The Daily News" says: "Fifteen thousand men have recently arrived at garrison Ceuta and Tarifa. The Spaniards expect an attack on the Straits. A thousand men are working on the earthworks, drummers and musketeers doing sentry duty."

LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

LAND AND NAVAL ATTACK ON SANTIAGO TO-DAY—A GERMAN MOVE WELL MET BY DEWEY.

REPORTS OF YELLOW FEVER PROBABLY EXAGGERATED.

If Santiago is not surrendered at noon to-day, General Shafter and Admiral Sampson will combine in a bombardment against the city without further delay. At the request of General Toral, the Spanish commander, the armistice was extended until to-day to enable him to communicate with Madrid regarding the offer of the American Government to send the Spanish forces to Spain if the city was surrendered.

NO REASON FOR A YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

Reports that several cases of yellow fever exist among the troops before Santiago caused some alarm. Although the War Department posted a bulletin describing the cases in the field hospital as yellow fever, it is pointed out in our special Washington dispatches that there is no immediate cause for disquietude, as the disease has not been positively identified by the experts, and even if it does develop, the most scientific methods will be resorted to to stamp it out.

A REPORT FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Advices received from Admiral Dewey yesterday say that the German man-of-war Irene interfered with Aguinaldo while he was engaged in taking Subic Bay. Two American warships were dispatched to the scene, and on their arrival the German ship retired.

RUMORS AS TO PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The persistent denials by Spanish Ministers of peace negotiations are attributed, according to a Madrid dispatch to a London paper, to a desire to gain time until Madrid has finished certain confidential communications with Havana.

THE YELLOW FEVER SCARE.

FOURTEEN SUSPECTED CASES.

PREVIOUS HEALTH REPORTS GOOD, AND NO CAUSE FOR IMMEDIATE APPREHENSION.

Washington, July 13.—The disquieting reports emanating from Washington, which were widely distributed throughout the country to-day that yellow fever was raging among the troops in the trenches at Santiago, and that an extraordinary Cabinet meeting was in session, debating whether to abandon the siege and withdraw the American forces at once to the northern part of the United States, were for the most part simple fabrications.

It is true that a few cases of low malarial fever have appeared among General Shafter's men during the last few weeks, but not a single death has occurred. The characteristic symptoms in a few of the cases that were treated in the military hospitals yesterday appeared similar to those of dengue, which last year developed in the Gulf States into yellow fever and for a time threatened to become epidemic. These cases near Santiago were promptly reported by Dr. John Guiteras to Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Corps, and at his instance by the Army surgeons to Surgeon-General Sternberg.

It is considered a remarkable coincidence that the yellow fever near Santiago should develop simultaneously with the arrival of Dr. Guiteras on the spot, just as it did in the South last year in every locality he visited, but that is the fact. The reports from the Army medical officers show that in consequence of fourteen suspected fever cases among teamsters and other laborers of the Quartermaster's Department, who were quartered in the shanties and miserable buildings at Siboney, that village was burned to the ground last night to prevent its becoming the possible nucleus of an epidemic of the contagion.

There is no surprise among the medical officers of the War Department that low fevers should become prevalent among the American troops at this time, on account of the horrible condition created by the severe tropical rains, alternating with the intense heat there, together with the reckless disregard of sanitary rules shown by the troops. The advent of 20,000 persons from Santiago, many of them destitute and filthy, is also considered full of danger, but prompt steps have been taken to keep refugees away from the American troops and the base of supplies, while the sick men have been quickly isolated from the other hospital patients, where they will have the best attention. Orders have gone forward to spare no expense or effort to prevent the spread of contagion, and the authorities have demanded to be notified the moment yellow fever is diagnosed beyond question.

Until the actual presence of yellow fever is reported beyond a doubt, and until a single instance of mortality occurs, no ground exists for the alarming statements that have been published. There is no concealment, however, that the health of the troops is the cause of grave apprehension, not so much on account of their immediate condition, as with reference to the future.

The health reports until to-day have been of the most gratifying nature, demonstrating that the sanitary conditions in that part of Cuba have been much superior to those at several of the Volunteer camps in the United States.

COLONEL POPE'S REPORT.

Washington, July 13.—The War Department this afternoon made public the following statement concerning the condition of things in the hospitals near Santiago: On July 11 a telegram was received from Lieutenant-Colonel Pope, chief surgeon of Shafter's army, informing the surgeon-general that there were fourteen cases of yellow fever in the field hospital, which had been established for the care of such cases. Since that time information has been received that a number of additional cases have occurred. Every effort will be made to arrest the progress of the disease by the establishment of isolation hospitals, in which the sick will be treated by immune surgeons and cared for by immune nurses.

GEN. DUFFIELD SAID TO BE A VICTIM.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Alger and Secretary Wilson remained at the White House to-night until nearly 12 o'clock waiting for dispatches from the front, but none was received. Earlier in the evening Secretary Bliss also was at the White House. The situation as affected by the outbreak of yellow fever was discussed by some length. The President is greatly concerned, as is the Secretary of War, but assurances have been received that the medical corps is fully able to cope with the disease. There was a rumor afloat to-night that General Duffield was one of the victims of yellow fever, but

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TORAL CONFERS WITH MADRID.

ARMISTICE ENDS AT NOON.

SANTIAGO MAY SURRENDER IF THE FORCES THERE ARE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO SPAIN.

Washington, July 13.—The final extension of the armistice at Santiago until noon to-morrow, in order to give Madrid an opportunity to authorize General Toral to accept the modified demand of the United States forces for the surrender of the city, under the guarantee that all the Spanish forces in the besieged city shall be safely transferred to Spain, became known in Washington to-day after a protracted extraordinary session of the Cabinet, at which the desperate condition of the besieged and the alarming sanitary situation of the besiegers were carefully weighed.

The ringing emphasis with which the Cabinet on Saturday last approved General Shafter's demand for "immediate and unconditional surrender" had been founded upon enthusiastic reports from the General that he had recovered from his tedious illness, that his sleep guns and his munitio and effective reinforcements, had been brought to the front, and that his position was not only impregnable, but that he could carry the city by assault in a few hours whenever he chose to begin. His conference with Admiral Sampson had given him confidence that the fleet could shell the city over the hills, in a strong contrast to their dolorous tone of the previous week, gave Washington every reason to believe that that unqualified victory was at hand. With the arrival of General Miles on Monday the hopes of the authorities received another buoyant tendency, but yesterday, after two days of continuous rain on the field of battle, the spirits of the commanding generals began to droop again, and this morning came the climax in the reports that yellow fever had at last appeared, and, while it had so far exhibited itself only in an extremely mild form, with the exposed condition of the men in the trenches knee-deep in water and fairly steaming in the intense heat, the conditions were most favorable for the rapid propagation of the disease and for its development into a malignant type of the dreaded scourge.

MAY SEND TORAL'S FORCES TO SPAIN.

In these circumstances the authorities, while utterly repudiating the Spanish proposition to surrender the entire Province of Santiago, provided Toral's forces were permitted to withdraw unmolested to the westward, took under consideration a suggestion which was broached nearly a week ago in Washington, and not suggested by any of the forces operating against the enemy at the front. This provided for an agreement to the conditional surrender of all the Spanish military forces in and around Santiago Harbor, with the guarantee of their prompt and safe return to Spain. The suggestion grew out of the anticipated embarrassment which at the time seemed about to be forced upon the authorities by the acquisition of an excessively large number of military prisoners, who would of necessity have to be brought to the northern part of the United States and cared for until the end of the war.

It became evident at the outset that in case the Santiago garrison capitulated it would be impossible to control so large a number of prisoners on Cuban soil, necessitating the maintenance around it of more American soldiers than could be spared, while Cuban troops could not be trusted to perform the service. The suggestion that the prisoners might better be sent in neutral vessels to Portugal for speedy delivery to their own country found great favor as the best way out of the predicament, and tentative arrangements were actually made to put the plan into effect.

This morning, after learning of the continued exhibition by the Spaniards of a determination to stubbornly resist the demand for "unconditional surrender," together with knowledge of the horrors that the American Army was being forced to confront by the exasperating delay, the authorities consented to the revival of the scheme as an alternative proposition to the terms offered by Madrid through Toral for the evacuation of Santiago, and it was adopted.

GIVING UP BY DEGREES.

As the matter now stands, Spain agrees to surrender Santiago, the objective of the American expedition, and the sole point of difference is whether the Spanish force there shall be permitted to march to the reinforcement of Blanco at Havana or shall be returned to Spain. It is claimed that the United States will secure everything that is desired if the surrender can be speedily accomplished, and a portion at least of the Spanish troops are removed from Cuba, for the original demand of this country, which precipitated hostilities looked simply to the withdrawal of the Spanish army from the island.

BLANCO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Key West, Fla., July 13.—According to advices from Havana, received here to-day, Governor-General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Corvera's squadron had been annihilated. Long before the Spanish Admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago Harbor all Havana had been boasting of his ability to outwit the Americans, and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet, the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival. When the true story of the defeat came it was discredited until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gaieties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crane and other black draperies. Blanco was in his palace when the news reached him, and he became almost frenzied. He was closeted with his staff and General Arolas, of the Spanish forces, discussing the news, when he made an attempt on his life. After a struggle he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days.

MUST SURRENDER OR FIGHT TODAY.

Washington, July 13.—The War Department has given out the following from General Shafter: Headquarters near Santiago, July 13. Adjutant-General, Washington. Your telegram saying no modification of orders allowed just received. Have had an interview of extended time with General Toral and have extended truce until noon to-morrow, told him that his surrender only will be considered, and that he was without hope of escape, and had no right to continue the fight. I think I have a strong impression on him, and hope for his surrender; if he refuses I will open on him at 12 noon to-morrow with every gun I have, and will have the assistance of the Navy, who are ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells.

TORAL ASKS FOR MORE TIME.

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Alger has received the following dispatch from General Miles: Playas del Este, July 13. At a meeting between the lines at which General Shafter and General Wheeler and Spanish

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