



THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION. IRENE STORY NOT ALL TOLD. INCIDENT OF GERMAN INTERFERENCE MORE SERIOUS THAN AT FIRST APPEARED.

London, July 15.—The Daily Mail's Hong Kong correspondent cables that it is "now known here that Admiral Dewey ordered the correspondents at Manila not to give the full story of the Irene incident for fear of arousing feeling in America, which might lead to complications with Germany."

"When the full details are known," says the correspondent, "it will be seen that the incident was more serious than it at first appeared to be. As soon as the American ship came on the scene of action in Subic Bay the Irene slipped her cable, leaving her anchor in the bay."

"The American Consul, Wildman, refuses to say more than this, taking the same line of policy as Admiral Dewey."

"It is believed by those who know Admiral Dewey that on the arrival of the monitors Monterey and Monadnock he will insist upon his harbor regulations being carried out to the letter."

"The opinion among the foreigners at Manila is that the Americans will never forgive the Germans for their meddlesome attitude in the Philippines. It will not only hurt German trade with America, but will also effectually destroy all of Germany's chances of having any say or influence in the disposal of the Philippines if they should become American property."

THE IRENE'S INTERFERENCE.

Berlin, July 14.—In response to an inquiry on the subject, the correspondent here of the Associated Press was officially informed to-day that nothing, either officially or unofficially, is known by the German Government of the cruiser Irene's interference with the insurgents at Subic Bay.

GERMAN PRESS AND THE IRENE. Berlin, July 14.—The "Colonne Zeitung" denounces the story of the German warship Irene interference at Subic Bay, Island of Luzon, Philippines, as a fabrication.

The "Lokal Anzeiger" says the Americans are unreasonably excited about the Irene incident. Even if it occurred as Admiral Dewey reports, the Irene did not interfere, but retired immediately upon the arrival of the Americans.

NOTHING SAID TO GERMANY YET. Washington, July 14.—It can be stated positively that no representations have yet been made to the German Government respecting the action of the German naval commanders in the Philippines. It is the opinion of officials of the State Department that Admiral Dewey has so conducted himself in dealing with the foreign men-of-war in the Philippines as to leave no room for suggestion or representation on the part of the State Department, and so long as this state of affairs continues it is not likely that there will be any interference with this able officer.

POWERS AND THE PHILIPPINES. Paris, July 14.—The "Matin" has received from its London correspondent, who has unusual sources of information, a dispatch in which he says the European Chancelleries are now discussing the question of the eventual intervention of the Powers in the Philippine Islands.

MONET'S COLUMN DEFEATED. Madrid, July 14.—Captain-General Augusti telegraphs as follows under date of July 10: "General Monet's column, unable to hold out at Macabone, left in three boats, towed by the gunboat Leyte, to seek reinforcements. It was stopped by the Americans; but, aided by the current, it succeeded in reaching Estereros and Bulacan. There, however, the column was made prisoners by the insurgents."

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GROWING FEELING FOR PEACE. BELIEF THAT SPAIN ONLY DESIRES AUTHENTIC INFORMATION AS TO WHAT AMERICA WILL DEMAND.

London, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" says: "The feeling for peace is growing daily, especially in commercial circles. The Chamber of Commerce has received telegrams in this sense from Cadiz, Vigo and other towns. It must not be supposed, however, that the desire is for peace at any price."

"Peace with honor and without great territorial sacrifices more accurately describes the movement. Inordinate demands might easily arouse the warlike spirit of the people to such an extent that the Government would be compelled to swim with the current, regardless of consequences. The Government itself maintains the greatest reserve."

"I believe that Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, only desires authentic information of what the American Government intends to demand in the way of territorial concessions. There are various channels by which this might be privately ascertained without employing the good offices of any foreign Government."

"For example, it is no secret that in one or two European capitals the Spanish and American representatives have remained on friendly terms. Whatever channels it employs, the result will have great influence. It must seriously affect the attitude of the Spanish Government, because, however desirous Ministers may be to spare their country further sacrifices, there are certain concessions suggested in the American press which public opinion would not allow them to make."

"Spain's colonial empire may be diminished in area, but it must not be destroyed. The question of pecuniary indemnity has not yet occupied public opinion in this country."

"Some persons who are supposed to be well acquainted with official and unofficial public opinion in the United States declare that President McKinley will be very moderate in his demands, but his insisting upon the unconditional surrender of the garrison of Santiago does not seem to indicate a conciliatory spirit."

"The manner in which the first advances on the part of Spain are met will have great influence on the subsequent course of events, because the Spaniards, who are themselves a most courteous people, are inordinately sensitive about matters of form to which more practical nations are comparatively indifferent."

SPAIN'S COAST IN DARKNESS. London, July 14.—According to mail advices received here to-day from Cadiz, dated July 2, the old Spanish broadside armorclad Victoria, for some time past used as a training-ship, which was towed back to Cadiz after starting ostensibly for the Philippine Islands with the fleet of Admiral Camara, is the only warship in the harbor.

Mines have been laid to protect the entrance into the port of Cadiz, and the coast lights are extinguished along the whole length of the Spanish coast. Vessels are excluded from all harbors of Spain after dark.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE CANARIES. London, July 14.—Advices received here to-day from the Canary Islands, under date of July 4, say the two Spanish torpedo-boats are still at Las Palmas, and it is announced that a Spanish warship is at anchor at Tenerife.

SHIPS PASS ALICANTE. Alicante, Spain, July 14.—Six large warships passed here to-day. They are supposed to have been French.

FRENCH SHIPS FOR TANGIER. Gibraltar, July 14.—It is rumored that a French squadron consisting of two battle-ships and three cruisers will shortly proceed from Toulon to Tangier.

SOME MINISTERS FAVOR PEACE. Madrid, July 14.—The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, in an interview to-day, is quoted as saying he could not deny that a portion of the Cabinet was in favor of peace.

MCKINLEY DESIRES PEACE. London, July 15.—A special dispatch to "The Times" from Rome says: "A correspondent of 'Il Corriere della Sera,' of Milan, telegraphs that he was received in private audience at Washington yesterday by President McKinley, who declared himself desirous of peace, but said that, in his opinion, it was not for the victors to take the initiative in peace negotiations."

DEWEY'S SELF-RESTRAINT. London, July 15.—"The Times" says editorially this morning: "It is not difficult to read between the lines in Admiral Dewey's studiously moderate dispatch, that the German policy at Manila came rather perilously near producing complications of an exceedingly untoward kind. He certainly appears to deserve that thanks be tendered him by his Government for the self-restraint which he exercised under circumstances which at least bore the appearance of a provocation."

CAMARA EXPECTED SUNDAY. Washington, July 14.—News was received at the War Department to-day to the effect that the Cadiz fleet, under Admiral Camara, is expected to reach Carthagena, Spain, Sunday next.

TO SAVE THE CRISTOBAL COLON. Off Santiago de Cuba, July 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14.—Admiral Sampson this morning sent the battle-ship Texas to make the wreck of the Cristobal Colon fast to the shore by hawsers and cable.

PRIZE SHIPS COMING NORTH. Key West, July 14.—The Spanish prize ships Catalina, Miguel Jover, Buena Ventura and Guido, captured in the early days of the war, were taken North by the gunboat Newport to-day.

THE BUREAU OF THE WAR. The Bureau of the War, which was organized in the United States Supreme Court, where they are still pending. The steamship Lampasas, which left Tampa Tuesday night with General Miles' outfit, an engineer corps, the 1st District of Columbia Regiment and a large quantity of supplies for Santiago, put in here to-day and will resume her journey to-morrow.

A BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN. LUSTRE FOR AMERICAN ARMS.

EUROPEAN CRITICISM SILENCED—A WARNING TO SPAIN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 14.—The surrender of Santiago, following within ten days the destruction of Southeastern Cuba of the only formidable naval squadron left to Spain on the high seas, marks another notable milestone in this country's prosecution of the Spanish war.

By the terms of General Toral's capitulation not only does the city of Santiago, a naval and military base of the utmost importance, fall into American hands, but possession of the whole eastern end of Cuba is ceded to the American forces, which have within a month and in the face of almost insuperable obstacles succeeded in reducing a stronghold second in defensive strength on the island only to Havana itself.

So brilliant a culmination of the first offensive campaign in Cuba adds fresh lustre to the record—already signally inspiring—made in the scant three months since hostilities opened by American arms.

To have undertaken, with forces in a measure raw and far from faultlessly equipped, the invasion of Cuba at a point more than twelve hundred miles from the nearest base of supplies and reinforcements; to have effected a landing on a difficult coast and overcome without loss the most extraordinary natural obstacles to the prompt establishment of an investment; to have carried with numbers little greater than those of the city's garrison lines upon lines of rifle pits and intrenchments; to have fought not only Spanish, but the more insidious attacks of a deadly tropical climate in the first months of the rainy season, and, in spite of such discouragement and hardships, to have driven the enemy to bay by a series of brilliant and desperate assaults and to have held him fast within his lines until surrender became inevitable—these achievements by the American troops at Santiago have been fitly crowned by a triumph as significant and decisive as that won by the guns of Dewey at Manila or by those of Schley and Sampson in the waters of the Caribbean.

The full extent of the victory sealed by the articles of surrender at Santiago cannot be guessed from the meagre details which have so far reached the War Department; but with the capitulation of the Spanish forces in the whole district east of Acerraderos and the Sagua River, it is probable that the larger part of an army corps will be turned over for transportation on parole to Spain, while with the occupation of both the coast and interior towns of Santiago Province by American and Cuban troops, Spanish military and political authority will soon be broken forever in the eastern half of the island.

EUROPE'S EYES OPENED. Interest centres here to-night perhaps more keenly in the political than in the purely military results of the fall of Santiago. European opinion, certainly, if Spain's course is to be guided by the friendly advice of other Powers, will find in the striking success of Shafter's army at Santiago an emphatic confirmation of the hopelessness of Spain's struggle against the newly organized and overwhelming forces of the United States.

As European doubts of the efficiency of the American Navy vanished in the smoke of Dewey's guns at Manila, so are Continental criticisms of the amateurishness and ineffectiveness of the American Army likely to be silenced by the splendid triumph of Shafter's men over obstacles, military and natural, which few armies have been called on to face, and none have faced with greater spirit and courage.

If Spain is at all in the mood to acknowledge defeat, it is thought here that to-day's capitulation will open the way for some proposals through a friendly Power for the cessation of hostilities. If, however, the succession of national disasters which began at Manila has not yet broken Spanish pride, and the present losing fight is to be continued, Spain is likely to have fair warning from European opinion that another six months of warfare will probably see Porto Rico and the Canaries go the way of the Philippines, the Ladrones and Eastern Cuba, and an American Army slowly but surely fighting its way to the gates of Havana.

One result, in a military sense, of the fall of Santiago will be the immediate release of the proposed expedition to Porto Rico. General Miles, who is to command the army of occupation in person, has been ordered, it is understood, to be ready to start for San Juan within ten days, General Shafter being left at Santiago to carry into effect the stipulation of the cartel with General Toral, and to arrange for an American or Cuban occupation of Santiago Province. The appearance of yellow fever among the troops at Santiago will compel great care in the selection of the army which is to capture and occupy Porto Rico, and there is every likelihood now that the camps at Fernandina, Jacksonville, Chickamauga and Falls Church will be drawn upon very largely for the forces which are to accompany General Miles.

The problem of transporting the Spanish prisoners back to Spain remains to be solved. It is presumed that the Administration will seek to have the captives returned on neutral vessels, the present supply of Government transports being barely sufficient for the purposes of the Cuban and Porto Rican campaigns.

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TORAL SURRENDERS SANTIAGO. THE EASTERN END OF THE ISLAND FROM ACERRADEROS TO SAGUA YIELDED.

PRISONERS TO BE SENT TO SPAIN BY THE UNITED STATES. Playa del Este, July 14, 2 p. m.—General Toral, commanding the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba, this morning sent a communication to General Shafter, indicating his willingness to accept the terms of surrender proposed yesterday, and asking the American commander to appoint commissioners to meet the Spanish commissioners and arrange to send the Spanish troops back to Spain.

This will be promptly done. The surrender of General Toral not only means the fall of Santiago, but by the terms of capitulation the whole eastern end of the island falls into the hands of the United States.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON. Washington, July 14.—General Toral surrendered Santiago to-day, with all his troops, also the territory east of Acerraderos, Palma and Sagua. The facts of the surrender were conveyed to Washington in the dispatchs that follow:

"Before Santiago, July 14. 'Secretary of War, Washington. 'General Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army, troops and division of Santiago, on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. General Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions and arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and General Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insuperable obstacles which they encountered."

"A portion of the Army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on board ship separated from those on shore. Arrangements will be immediately made for carrying out further instructions of the President and yourself."

NELSON A. MILES, 'Major-General of the Army.' The Adjutant-General received the following from Playa del Este:

"Have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba from Acerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth Army Corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms."

"W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General." "Santiago surrendered at 3," is the significant official announcement that reached the President at 3:06 this afternoon. It came in a dispatch from a signal service official at Playa del Este, and told the result of the meeting of the capitulation commissioners in the most brief and concise form of any of the numerous dispatches laid before the President during the day.

The dispatch was well ahead of the official message from Shafter. Santiago time is 15 minutes ahead of Washington, which accounts for the quick receipt of the result, the commissioners not meeting until 2:30.

A few minutes after this message had come to the President the following was received by Chief Signal Officer Greely:

"General Greely, Washington. 'Santiago has surrendered.' Secretary Long received the following cable dispatch from Admiral Sampson: 'Santiago has surrendered.'"

LITTLE FEVER AMONG MEN. WOUNDED PUT ABOARD SHIPS. ONLY ONE MAN HAS DIED FROM MALARIA AND OTHERS ARE WELL CARED FOR IN HOSPITALS.

Stoney, Cuba, July 13, via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14.—The division hospital here to-day presents a very different appearance from that which it presented a week ago. All the wounded have been removed to the hospital ships, most of which are on the way north and not a single one of the wounded remains here. The surgical department is only busy with the wounds of prisoners who, once dressed, have been taken back to a separate camp.

All the buildings and huts before occupied by natives, where it was possible that the germs of disease lingered, have been burned to the ground. The debris has been removed, fresh, clean tents have been spread and ditches have been dug around them to carry away the rain.

To-day the last batch of Cubans was sent to a separate camp two miles distant on a hill. None of their baggage or belongings have been left. The pier has been extended beyond the surf, making a landing for supplies.

The wounded are easy. Many of those who were only slightly hurt have virtually recovered and are ready to go to the front again. In the mean time they are working about the camp here.

The fever hospital is isolated from the surgical wards in order to avoid the slightest possibility of the spread of malaria, which, owing to the heavy rains, attacks some of our men in a mild form.

There has been only one death from fever since the troops landed. The attacks of chills and fever are promptly attended to, lasting as a rule from two to three days only, really acclimatizing the men and leaving them stronger than before. Many such, returned from the hospital ships, have gone to the front.

The sanitary conditions here now are excellent. Water from a mountain spring is plentiful and pure. Great attention is paid to cleanliness. As a precaution any arrival from the front is first carefully examined in the medical ward before entering this camp in order that the clothing may be removed and fumigated before the man enters the surgical hospital.

It is believed that such precautions will result in making this camp as healthful as that at Guantanamo, where not a single case of malarial fever or sickness exists.

RESULTS OF THE SURRENDER. SERIOUS TASKS STILL LEFT. SPANISH PRISONERS TO BE TRANSPORTED AND AMERICAN FORCES TO BE REMOVED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, July 14.—Santiago's surrender, constituting the first cessation of any considerable extent of Spanish territory to the United States since the war began, although a foregone conclusion for several days past, has been preceded by intense anxiety in Washington, culminating to-day in the positive announcement by the authorities at the War Department that an assault would be made by noon unless the capitulation was complete at that hour.

Throughout the morning General Shafter was in almost constant communication with the War Department, and though his dispatches indicated that the Spanish commander had accepted the terms agreed upon yesterday, providing for the return to Spain of the Spanish forces, fears of a further delay at the last moment, or of possible Spanish treachery, could not be altogether suppressed.

The ambiguity of General Shafter's dispatches, so noticeable on preceding days, led to doubts in many minds as to the frank sincerity of General Toral, whose conduct for some time had served to create the impression that he was leaving nothing undone to gain time, perhaps with some ulterior motive. The first dispatch from General Shafter this morning announcing that Toral had appointed commissioners to arrange terms and had asked for similar American commissioners was at first interpreted as another subterfuge to postpone a decision and open the way to further exasperating negotiations. This interpretation was put upon it by all the civilian officials; but Adjutant-General Corbin, with a more thorough appreciation of military amenities, was positive that the Spanish commander had actually agreed to surrender upon the terms of General Shafter's ultimatum of yesterday, and he made this statement:

"A commission of surrender does not imply delay. It means virtual if not actual surrender; it is a commission between the two armies

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WAR NEWS OF TO-DAY.

General Shafter announced that Santiago and the Spanish troops were surrendered by General Toral, on condition that the Army be sent to Spain by the United States. That part of the island east of Acerraderos, Palma and Sagua was turned over to the United States authorities.

A Madrid dispatch to a London paper says that the peace feeling is growing in Spain, and that the Government is only waiting for authentic information as to what America will demand.

A dispatch from the Hong Kong correspondent of a London paper says that Admiral Dewey suppressed some of the facts of the Irene incident for fear that the truth might arouse a strong feeling against Germany in this country.

FORCING A SURRENDER. MEETING BETWEEN MILES, SHAFTER AND TORAL.

SPANISH GENERAL REFUSED TO ACCEDE TO DEMANDS WITHOUT AUTHORITY FROM MADRID. General Wheeler's Headquarters, Before Santiago de Cuba, July 13, 4 p. m., via Kingston, Jamaica, July 14, 1:30 p. m.—White flags still flutter over the opposing lines. The truce has been extended until to-morrow noon, and the negotiations looking to the surrender of Santiago are proceeding.

Both sides have yielded somewhat. General Toral, the Spanish commander, realizes the hopelessness of further resistance, and General Shafter is inclined to reduce the harshness of the terms which he at first proposed imposing upon the enemy.

It appears that on Monday General Shafter did not again demand the unconditional sur-

render which General Toral had refused on Sunday, but he offered, as an alternative proposition, to accept the capitulation of the enemy and to transport the Spanish officers and troops to Spain (they to leave all their arms behind) and there to accept their parole. It was this proposition which General Toral declined yesterday.

This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with General Toral. General Miles and his staff, who got no further than General Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by General Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock, under a flag of truce.

THE INTERVIEW WITH TORAL. A request for a personal interview with the Spanish commander-in-chief was made and acceded to, and about 9 o'clock General Miles, General Shafter, General Wheeler, General Gilmore, Colonel Morse, Captain Wiley and Colonel Mestre rode out, passed over our intrenchments and went down into the valley beyond.

They were met by General Toral and his chief of staff under a spreading mango tree at the bottom of the valley, about half-way between the lines. The interview that followed lasted almost an hour.

The situation was placed frankly before General Toral, and the alternative was offered to him of being sent home with his garrison or leaving Santiago Province, the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications and should leave his arms behind.

This latter condition the Spanish General, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter was impossible. He said the laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His Government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago. That was all. Further than that he was powerless to go.

SPANIARDS COMPLETELY SURROUNDED. Without saying so in words, General Miles said the tenor of General Toral's remarks all betrayed his realization that he could not hold out long. When General Shafter explained that our reinforcements were coming up, that the Spaniards were completely surrounded, and that new batteries were being posted, General Toral simply shrugged his shoulders.

"I am but a subordinate," said he, "and I obey my Government. If it is necessary we can die at our posts."

General Toral is a man sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish General's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

In the course of an interview General Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted the shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen

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