

## SECOND TRUCE VAIN

### Toral Takes Plenty of Time to Decide Not to Surrender.

### BUT SANTIAGO IS HEMMED IN

### And Must Soon Yield to Our Bombardment by Sea and Land.

Shafter Again Demands the Surrender of the City—Our Lines Greatly Strengthened and Extended to the Bay—Gen. Miles at the Front, but Shafter Will Manage Details—The Bombardment Is Inflicting Great Damage Upon the Town—Shafter's Plan in Monday's Operations Was to Harass the Enemy by Battery Fire, Giving the Infantry Little to Do—But Our Rifles Picked Off Spanish Sharpshooters in the Trees—The Dons Kept on the Defensive and Fired Only Four Shots from Their Batteries—Their Ammunition Believed to Be Short—Splendid Effectiveness of the Fire from Our Ships—The Roads Still Packed with Hungry Refugees—Our Army in Good Health and Spirits.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 12.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Madrid says that Gen. Toral has refused Gen. Shafter's second summons to surrender, and that it is believed that the attack will be renewed this evening.

SINCE, July 12.—The American lines have been greatly strengthened, and it is now impossible for either aid or food to reach the city.

The Spanish General Nario, with 6,000 troops, is hastening from Holguin to reinforce Gen. Toral, but there is no likelihood of his getting into Santiago. Gen. Shafter is prepared for him. Cubans and Americans hold the road along which Gen. Nario and his troops will have to pass to reach Santiago, and it is likely that a battle will occur between these forces.

The Siboney and El Caney roads continue to be packed with refugees, many of whom are women and children. Their condition is pitiable. They are without food or shelter, and beg our soldiers for rations. The food supply of the troops is short owing to the deep mud along the road to the front, which prevents the passage of pack trains.

There is some malarial fever among the troops, but the general health of the army remains good despite the unfavorable climatic conditions.

Gen. Miles will go to the front to-day, where he will exercise general supervision. It is understood that Gen. Shafter will remain in control of the active campaign.

The end is expected hourly. The conditions prevailing in the city are intolerable. The Spanish troops are hungry and ill clothed, and are rapidly becoming uncontrollable. As reported in previous despatches to THE SUN, they have looted the houses and shops belonging to refugees, and further outrages of this description are of daily occurrence.

The loss of life caused by the bombardment is, of course, not known, but the damage done to property has certainly been large. Our fire on Sunday completely silenced one battery, the guns of which were dismounted.

The Santa Ursula battery (directly opposite our centre) mounts two fourteen pounders, and it has been discovered that they are in a position to command our line with a raking fire. No shots have yet been fired from this battery, and it will be dismounted.

The cruiser Marblehead picked up another mine in Guantanamo Bay to-day.

### GRANT DAMAGE IN SANTIAGO.

We Wasted No Ammunition in Monday's Bombardment—101 Out of 108 Shells from the Fleet Contributed to the Destruction.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, July 11.—Whether or not Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, decides to surrender, Santiago will shortly be in the hands of the Americans. The arrival of reinforcements has enabled Gen. Shafter to stretch his line around the city, and the investment is now complete. The situation is now such that it is impossible for Gen. Toral to receive reinforcements, while it is almost equally impossible for him to leave the city. The line of circumvallation is somewhat weak in spots, but should the enemy attempt to make a sortie reinforcements could be speedily thrown wherever they are needed. Our Cuban allies are of much use in completing the investment of the town.

The plan of Gen. Shafter contemplated respecting the bombardment as soon as it was possible for the gunners to see plainly this morning, but for some time after the sun had risen a heavy mist hung over the mountains and valleys, effectually shutting out from view the Spanish lines about the city. It was not until 8 o'clock that

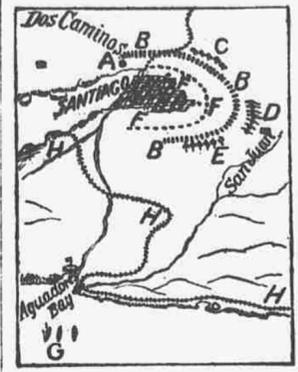
the rays of the sun dissipated the vapors so that objects could be seen at a distance. Then the American gunners received orders to reopen their fire upon the Spanish defences and the city itself.

Gen. Shafter had determined that ammunition should not be wasted, and he, therefore, gave orders that each gunner should pick out some particular object and destroy it. The carrying out of this order made the firing partake more of the nature of target practice than a general bombardment, though the roaring of the guns was immensely greater than is ever heard at practice.

Gen. Randolph's battery of field pieces, which was planted on the centre of our line on the ridge surrounding the town to the east, was the first to open fire. The other batteries followed at comparatively long intervals.

The firing was very slow, but at the same time extremely accurate. Ten minutes elapsed between the discharge of each gun, but when it was fired the missiles sped true to their marks. The damage to property in the town was enormous.

The Gatling guns on the firing line were not in action to-day. The infantry fire was directed solely at Spanish sharpshooters, who, hidden in trees, sought to pick off our men, particularly those handling the guns. Several of these Spaniards were seen to plunge headlong



INVESTMENT OF SANTIAGO.

A—Our right flank has been extended to the bay at Dos Caminos, completely hemming in the city on the north. Gen. Ludlow with the First Illinois, the Eighth Ohio, and the First District of Columbia, and a large number of Cubans holds our line to the north and north-west of the city.

B B—Our line of investment, in some parts only 1,200 feet from the Spanish intrenchments.

C—Our mortar batteries, to the right of the centre.

D—Gen. Randolph's field artillery and the dynamite gun with the rough riders in the centre of our line.

E—Batteries of light artillery on the left, under command of Capt. Capron, Grimes, Best and Parkhurst.

F—Spanish line of defence outside the city wall.

G—Position of the vessels of our fleet, six miles away, which are taking part in the bombardment.

H—The railroad which we hold from the sea to the terminus on the bay, thus completing the investment of the city on the land side.

from their hiding places to the ground, good proof that our shots had found them in their places of concealment.

The dynamite gun of the rough riders, in charge of Sergeant Hallett Alsop Borrow, was used effectively to-day against the enemy.

SHAFTER'S PLANS ON MONDAY.

The Spanish defence was ludicrous. Only four shots were fired from their batteries in reply to our gunners, and these did no harm whatever. It is believed that the ammunition of the Spaniards is getting low, and that they are reserving it for use in the event of a general assault by our troops, an idea that Gen. Shafter abandoned several days ago.

His plan now is to harass the enemy with a continual fire from his batteries and to have the infantry use their rifles only when they have the enemy in plain sight to aim at. This change in the plan of campaign is due to Gen. Shafter's knowledge that a general engagement would prove too costly in life on the American side and his belief that the same end can be attained by harassing the enemy and destroying his defences at safe range.

The Spaniards, who have the reputation of being good fighters when behind defences, have apparently lost their snap and go, and are now showing a strong inclination to remain solely on the defensive. They remained in their trenches during all the firing to-day, and the only evidence they gave of wanting to get out of them was when a shell from our guns dropped among them. Then those who were able to do so left in a hurry.

CO-OPERATION OF THE FLEET.

The fleet, as on Sunday, co-operated with the land forces. At 6 o'clock on Monday morning the New York and Brooklyn moved in toward Aguadores from their night stations. A message was wigwagged to the beach, instructing that signallers be sent to the crest of the ridge, over which the ships were to fire, to get in telephone connection with the front for the purpose of learning if the shots from the ships were well placed.

Just as the firing ashore began the New York fired a shot from one of her 8-inch guns to find the range. An hour elapsed before a report was received from the front telling where the shell had fallen and its effect. Another shot was then fired, followed by another wait for a report from the front. After the second re-

port was received the range was changed, and the third shell landed in the city. This fact was signalled to the ships, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the sailors.

At 10:30 o'clock the firing began in earnest. The range was 8,500 yards, and the direction was north 27° east.

The New York fired at intervals of five minutes. After her eighteenth shot the Brooklyn moved into range, but did not begin firing until the New York had fired twenty-six shots. All the firing was slow.

At 11:35 the Indiana steamed in and swung her turret guns to starboard, their weight on the side giving the ship quite a list. She opened with a broadside from her 8-inch guns. Her firing was faster than that of the other two ships. Communication was maintained with the shore throughout the bombardment. At 12:45, when the ships had fired 108 explosive shells, the men on shore signalled that Gen. Shafter had said that a flag of truce had been sent to the enemy and that firing for the day had stopped. The signal corps reported that 101 of the 108 shells had been effective. The last shots had struck near the Cathedral, in the heart of the city.

SURRENDER AGAIN DEMANDED.

It was just 12 o'clock when Gen. Shafter ordered the land batteries to cease firing. Shortly before 1 o'clock he sent Major Noble of his staff with a flag of truce to the Spanish lines to again demand the surrender of the city. As Major Noble advanced from Gen. Wheeler's headquarters on the firing line, which is within 400 yards of the Spanish intrenchments, one of our batteries misunderstood the orders and began firing again. Major Noble hastened back to our line and Gen. Wheeler speedily stopped the battery. Major Noble went forward again as soon as the firing ceased and delivered his message. At the time of sending this despatch Gen. Toral had made no reply to Gen. Shafter's demand.

Gen. Miles arrived at Aguadores aboard the Yale just as the firing stopped. He sailed around the flagship, the men aboard of which cheered him. He afterward made an inspection at Siboney, and will go to the front to-morrow.

WE SURROUNDED THE CITY.

The Cubans advanced this morning to the town of Dos Caminos, on the northwest of the city, which was evacuated a few days ago by the Spaniards.

The First Illinois Regiment, the Eighth Ohio and the First District of Columbia made a forced march yesterday, and are now occupying this extension of our right flank to the northwest of the city. Gen. Ludlow is in command there and with him is a large force of Cubans. This is the most significant and important move to-day, for it completes the investment of the city, which is now wholly surrounded on the land side. While our fighting line does not extend to the bay on the south, the investment is completed by our forces along the railroad, every foot of which we hold to the bay.

It was decided to-day to burn Siboney, as it was feared that it was becoming a centre of contagion. The torch was applied, but shortly after the buildings began to burn a heavy rain set in that extinguished the fires. The buildings will be destroyed to-morrow.

SPANISH SPIES IN OUR LINES.

The Spaniards have taken advantage of the flight of residents of Santiago to send spies within our lines in the guise of refugees. If these men are discovered they will receive short shrift. It has been learned that five of them, having gained the information they sought, left El Caney yesterday for Holguin.

There was a terrible thunderstorm this evening. The rain fell in torrents and the trail to the front was rendered impassable. In some places there is four feet of mud, but this will speedily dry up when the sun comes out in the morning.

The health of the troops remains good.

SHELLS FALLING IN SANTIAGO.

Havana Says Projectiles from the Ships Fell Into the City Near the Wharves.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HAVANA, July 11, via London, July 12.—The enemy, at 6 o'clock this morning, directed a heavy rifle fire and cannonade against the fortifications of Santiago. The squadron bombarded from 9 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon.

Large projectiles fell into the bay and those parts of the city nearest the wharves. The forts of Santa Inez and San Antonio were damaged. Three houses were destroyed and fifty-four damaged. No civilians were killed. One soldier was killed and fifteen were wounded. In Sunday's fighting our loss was six killed and three officers and twenty-eight privates wounded.

SPANISH WAR PRISONERS.

Plans for Disposing of Toral's Troops After They Are Captured.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An order will be issued by the War Department to-morrow in regard to the disposition of Spanish prisoners of war captured by the army at Santiago. As it is expected that all of Gen. Toral's force will be taken, the Government will have about 20,000 captives on its hands. The military authorities decline to let what action will be promulgated in the order.

Worth Seeing.

Spaniards' new loan office and safe deposit vaults, 245 West 44th St., near Broadway.—Adm.

## THE PAUSE AT SANTIAGO.

THE ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT KNOW WHAT WAS DONE YESTERDAY.

Despatches from Gen. Shafter Are Not Clear in Places, and the Authorities Are in the Dark—Sampson May Be Told to Force the Harbor—Miles's Supervision.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Although the War Department heard from Major Gen. Shafter to-night, the Administration is as much in the dark as it was earlier in the day as to the situation at Santiago, as Gen. Shafter is very unsatisfactory as a reporter. He has sent several despatches that failed to convey to the War Department an adequate idea of prevailing conditions and the one that came to-night was of that character. Yesterday afternoon Gen. Shafter had filed a message which was not received by the War Department until this morning, containing among other things, the important information that a flag of truce had been flying from Santiago since 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that the enemy was considering the matter of surrender.

This was very encouraging news, and the President Secretary Alger has been waiting hopefully all day for news that the city had fallen. But when Gen. Shafter's despatch came to-night it was found to be wholly without reference to the truce and its results. It did not say whether the bombardment had been continued or whether surrender was likely, but it did show that a very unsatisfactory state of affairs for the American troops existed. It was indicated very clearly in the despatch that the bombardment so far has not been effective to the extent expected. Gen. Shafter said that it had been raining hard since yesterday. There was a downpour last night and the rain continued up to the time the message was filed. The firing time was not included in the despatch, but it is known that it was written by Gen. Shafter.

The telegram that came this morning must have been filed at least twelve hours before. Despite the statements of the signal officers with Shafter's corps, that messages to the Government were transmitted promptly, some of them through wireless telegraphy, the very important despatch sent from Gen. Shafter's headquarters. The despatch filed yesterday and received this morning was as follows:

PLAZA DEL ESTE, via Havil, July 12.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL, WASHINGTON.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS.—It has been very quiet, but little fighting. A flag of truce was sent to the Government yesterday afternoon, but it was not received until 5 P. M. The line is rather thin, but will have it strengthened in the morning by Gen. Henry, who has just arrived at the headquarters. Only three or four casualties: one killed and two wounded. Expect to have two new batteries in position to-morrow. Great deal of suffering among the people who have gone out of Santiago. Am doing my best to relieve it, but not entirely successful.

"SHAFTER."

From what is known here to-night it is evident that the siege of Santiago is likely to be prolonged, as far as we are concerned. It has successfully run over the mine field in the channel and past the five torpedoes guarding the harbor entrance and bombarded the town from the inner bay. This statement is made with full knowledge of other information in the possession of the Government, and it is understood that the principal subject of a conference held at the White House to-night between President McKinley and Secretary Alger.

There is reason to believe that the attempt to force an entrance will be made by ships under Admiral Sampson's command. Ever since Gen. Toral's fleet was destroyed this proposition has been under consideration, and the action was taken in Washington in view of the reports of a successful assault on the town by the troops.

Within the past few days it has become apparent that Santiago is a harder nut to crack than was supposed. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, is practically desperate, but not so utterly situated that he is willing to surrender unconditionally. The next few days will probably decide what shall be done, if Toral does not surrender in the meantime. That the failure of the bombardment to make the Spanish give in will be followed by the forcing of the harbor is now the general understanding, although the thought is to be settled. Admiral Sampson reported to the department that probably three or four of the Spanish vessels could be raised; the bulletin says that all save the Cristobal Colon were total wrecks early in the action. Nothing is said about the Indiana's part in the affair, but the credit given to the Brooklyn and the positive statement that she conquered the Colon will give the great satisfaction to the champions of Commodore Schley as the real victor of the day. The bulletin reads:

"This is a red-letter day for the American Navy, as during the entire destruction of Admiral Cervera's formidable fleet, the Infanta Maria Teresa, Vizcaya, Oquendo, Cristobal Colon, the three torpedo boats Furor and Pluton, the flagship and fastest of the fleet, and the fastest of the fleet, were destroyed. The bulletin says that all save the Cristobal Colon were total wrecks early in the action. Nothing is said about the Indiana's part in the affair, but the credit given to the Brooklyn and the positive statement that she conquered the Colon will give the great satisfaction to the champions of Commodore Schley as the real victor of the day. The bulletin reads:

SAMPSON'S BULLETIN ARRIVES.

His Report of the Destruction of Cervera's Ships as Published to His Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The statement of Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet of Santiago on Sunday, July 3, which has been awaited anxiously at the Navy Department and also at the War Department, was received to-day in the form of the official bulletin issued to the fleet from the flagship New York describing the action with the Spanish vessels. The document throws light upon some matters that have been in doubt and uncertainty, and casts doubt upon other things that have been reported. It is reported to the department that probably three or four of the Spanish vessels could be raised; the bulletin says that all save the Cristobal Colon were total wrecks early in the action. Nothing is said about the Indiana's part in the affair, but the credit given to the Brooklyn and the positive statement that she conquered the Colon will give the great satisfaction to the champions of Commodore Schley as the real victor of the day. The bulletin reads:

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## MEN AND GUNS FOR CUBA.

Reinforcements for Shafter Hurrying from Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., July 12.—The general movement of troops from Tampa to Santiago began to-day. The transport Lampasas with the Battalion of Engineers, forty Red Cross nurses and doctors, a number of artillery pieces, and quantities of all kinds of supplies, including a number of pontoons, sailed for Cuba to reinforce Gen. Shafter's army at noon. All the rest of the afternoon an army of workmen was engaged in getting the Neeces ready for sailing. Six siege guns and six mortars were part of the cargo taken by her, which will be completed by a large quantity of supplies for the artillery now at Santiago and a number of horses and mules. A detachment of 150 recruits for the Seventeenth United States Infantry, about 100 for the Seventh Infantry and several batteries of artillery will also sail on the Neeces, which is scheduled to go at daybreak to-morrow morning.

To-night orders were issued to the Second New York Regiment of Volunteers to leave their camp at 4:30 to-morrow for Santiago and to board the troop ship assigned to it, which will probably be the Cherokee.

Several other regiments received immediate marching orders to-night, and it is believed that the Third Pennsylvania, the 157th Indiana, the First Ohio and the Fifth Maryland will be among the number to leave to-morrow and on Thursday.

The signal corps has been assigned to the transport Stillwater, which is to be used as a collier for the fleet. The rough riders expect to leave on Thursday at the latest and are making preparations to that end.

It is not determined to-night that the greater part of the regular cavalry now here shall remain until some time later. The First Ohio Cavalry will be here from Chickamauga on Thursday and is scheduled to go immediately to the transports for embarkation.

All day transports have been arriving from the North and from Santiago. Among those now here which are in the fleet that carried over the Shafter army are the Stillwater, Lequios, Cherokee, Gussie and Deatur H. Miller. The Mississippi and Mohawk arrived from New York, and two chartered tramps came in late to-night. These, with the Lampasas and Neeces, which have been here a number of days, make quite a respectable fleet.

The Spanish merchantman Pedro Bilbao, which was captured and converted into an auxiliary gunboat and named the Hector, came into port to-night flying the Stars and Stripes. The Hector is in command of a United States naval officer and has on board a large number of pontoons, which were on her when captured, for the Spanish government service at Havana.

The plan was to unload the cargo and take over by the fleet and the Hector will proceed immediately to Newport News, where she will undergo repairs and alterations.

This is an exciting night in Tampa and Port Tampa, and reminds one of the embarkation of the first army of invasion. Couriers are hurrying to and from the front carrying orders, and squads from the islands, which are marching through the streets hunting up their men in anticipation of orders to leave in the morning.

In some of the cases, orders to go were not received until 8 o'clock to-night, and their suddenness allowed but little time for preparation. The plan was to unload the cargo and take over by the fleet and the Hector will proceed immediately to Newport News, where she will undergo repairs and alterations.

Even now many of them believe that something will occur to cause a countermand of the orders issued, and will not allow themselves to believe that the departure is a certainty until the troops carrying them has sailed out of Tampa Bay.

The soldiers all go with light hearts and confidence of victory. The scene at Port Tampa during the present week is similar to that which preceded the departure of Gen. Shafter and his army.

The ship is filled with troops, and far and near in all directions are thousands of officers, soldiers, civilians, horses and mules, while trains bringing artillery, ammunition and supplies are arriving faster than the great army of workmen can unload them.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The statement of Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet of Santiago on Sunday, July 3, which has been awaited anxiously at the Navy Department and also at the War Department, was received to-day in the form of the official bulletin issued to the fleet from the flagship New York describing the action with the Spanish vessels. The document throws light upon some matters that have been in doubt and uncertainty, and casts doubt upon other things that have been reported. It is reported to the department that probably three or four of the Spanish vessels could be raised; the bulletin says that all save the Cristobal Colon were total wrecks early in the action. Nothing is said about the Indiana's part in the affair, but the credit given to the Brooklyn and the positive statement that she conquered the Colon will give the great satisfaction to the champions of Commodore Schley as the real victor of the day. The bulletin reads:

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## LET THE WAR GO ON.

Spain Says She Will Fight Until She Can Secure an Honorable Peace.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 12.—The Spanish Embassy this evening received the following telegram from Madrid: "Information from an authoritative source enables the positive declaration that although Spain now only makes war to uphold her right to repel unjust aggression, she will continue the struggle until she is in a position to conclude an honorable peace, whatever sacrifices she will have to make to attain that end."

SPAIN BADLY SCARED.

She Hears We Are Buying Coal at Gibraltar—Malaga Wants Protection.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MADRID, July 12.—It is declared that the American Consuls at Gibraltar and Tangier have bought enormous quantities of coal. It is reported that American colliers are between Cape Spartel and Cape St. Vincent.

The French Commercial Committee at Malaga has asked the French Embassy here to appeal to France to prevent the bombardment or blockade of Malaga, which is not a war port.

SPAIN'S AUXILIARY CRUISER.