

RUSSIANS FIRE WIJU

On the South Side of the Yalu River in Korea.

ARE EVACUATING TOWN

ACCEPTED AS INDICATION OF JAP MOVEMENT NORTH.

Cavalry Skirmish at Ka-San, North of An-Ju, Repulses the Czar's Troops—Seoul Notes.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A cablegram from Seoul says: It is reported that Russians have set fire to the town of Wiju, on the Korean side of the Yalu river, and retreated across the river into Manchuria.

Complete Russian evacuation, according to the report, is proceeding, due to the Japanese advance toward the north.

A cavalry skirmish occurred at Ka-San, north of An-Ju, Korea, March 8, in which the Russians were driven back. Their losses are unknown.

The Russians were strongly entrenched at Wiju, and their evacuation of the town is taken as an indication that some large force of the Japanese army has moved north to the Yalu.

CINCINNATI GOES TO CHENAMPO.

Will Bring Away Women and Children From Unsan, Korea.

SEATTLE, Friday, March 11.—The U. S. S. Cincinnati will leave Chemulpo tomorrow for Chenampo to bring away the women and children from the American company's mines at Unsan. The families of American missionaries south of the Yalu are not considered to be in any danger, but every precaution is being taken for their safety.

A messenger from the mines at Unsan, who left Chenampo Wednesday last, says that everything is quiet in that vicinity. Only a few reconnoitering parties of Cossacks are seen north of that point, and there are probably only a few hundred Russians left at Chenampo.

There is little prospect for any serious conflict in this quarter within the next six weeks. The Japanese are making no trouble at the mines, and there is little likelihood they will be interfered with, both sides having been given every assurance in that respect.

Situation at Seoul.

The only possible danger is from straggling parties of pillagers, but from these the miners are in a position to protect themselves, having on hand three Colt guns and an ample supply of rifles.

March 12.—Detachments of Korean soldiers, marching up and down the main street in the neighborhood of the palace at all hours of the day and evening, give an air of martial activity to this city. But few Japanese soldiers remain here. All have either been sent to the front or have returned to be guarded by marines.

The American legation has thirty-five employees in the grounds, and others are quartered at American hotels for the sake of better accommodations. Foreigners, however, feel perfectly safe, although there is more real business activity at Chemulpo.

Treatment of Foreigners.

The Japanese authorities treat foreigners very courteously, and have just given American Minister Allen permission to go to the front, with a passage on a transport to Chenampo, where he is expected to arrive today.

War preparations continue here methodically, and because she had Korea's permission, and also that the troops arrived in Korea after "the existence of a state of war," is without value, as Korea in January promulgated her neutrality to the powers, which received it warmly. Great Britain even officially conveying expressions of gratitude to the Korean government.

Contention is False.

Japan's contention, in defense of the attack on the Russian ships at Chemulpo, that the port was not neutral February 9 is false, again because Korea had proclaimed her neutrality.

Japan's denial of malicious interference with the transmission of Russian telegrams over the Danish cable is maintained. A telegram to Baron de Rosen, then Russian minister to Japan, at Tokyo, sent from St. Petersburg February 4, was not delivered till the morning of February 7. That delay did not occur on the Siberian line, as shown by the receipt of the telegram from Viceroy Alexieff sent at the same time was received the same day.

Due to Japanese.

Communication with M. Pavloff, then Russian minister to Korea, by the Korean telegraph ceased in the middle of January. As the Koreans were enjoying friendly relations with Russia, there is good ground for believing that the interruption was due to the Japanese. Thereafter M. Pavloff used a mail steamer or a special warship to communicate with Port Arthur.

The minister of Russia at Seoul February 8 therefore knew nothing of the diplomatic rupture. Japan pleads that the charge against her seizure of Russian merchantmen before the declaration of war cannot be upheld until the declaration of war. The establishment of prize courts, which cannot exist before a declaration of war. The steamer Russia was seized in the waters of

southern Korea even before M. Kurino had presented his note here.

The reply concludes:

Under Jap Administration.

"Our information regarding Japan's announcement that in future Korea would be under her administration came from M. Pavloff, and also from the representative of a friendly power at Seoul.

"Japan's denial, consequently, is fruitless, as also is the attempt to refute our statement that the Russian minister and consul at Seoul were told to leave.

PORT ARTHUR DAMAGE SLIGHT.

More Serious Results in New Town—Details of Casualties.

PORT ARTHUR, Friday, March 11.—Last night passed without incident. The Japanese squadron, which disappeared after Thursday's bombardment and naval fight, has not returned. The Russian squadron proceeded to sea this morning and returned this afternoon. It is understood that no Japanese ships were sighted.

Although during the bombardment a number of shells from the Japanese ships burst in the streets of the town, the damage to the buildings was comparatively slight.

The new town sustained the greatest damage. A shell burst a few yards from the house of M. Sidorski, a lawyer, whose wife is a daughter of Count Baron Frank. M. Sidorski and his daughter were killed on the spot, the latter's head being blown off. M. Sidorski was injured by fragments of the shell, and named Valeritsch was wounded and died soon afterward in a hospital.

A Chinaman was killed and several Chinamen were wounded.

Gen. Stoessel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his staff, while watching the bombardment from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell, but sustained no injuries.

Two sentries on Electric Cliff were wounded. The Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell, and slowly withdrew.

ATTACK DURING RAIN STORM.

Jap Warships Fired on Port Arthur at Midnight March 9.

CHEFOO, March 12.—The British collier Foxton Hall, which had been detained at Port Arthur since the first attack made by the Japanese, has just arrived here. She reports that Japanese warships coming from Tallenwan made another attack on Port Arthur at midnight on the 9th instant during a rain storm.

The shore batteries did not return the fire, but the armored cruiser Novik steamed outside the harbor, firing at the enemy. The Novik finally retired. She was slightly damaged.

The numerous shells which exploded in the harbor and town did no injury except to wreck a house and kill a few Chinese servants. After midnight the Japanese bombardment of the Japanese fleet withdrew.

MUST WAIT CONCENTRATION.

Predicted Russians Will Enter Peking Before War Ends.

PARIS, March 12.—Cabling from Tien Tsin, a correspondent of the Journal says that newspaper men will not be allowed to follow either the Russian or the Japanese armies before all the troops are concentrated.

The victory of Chi-Li province and the governor of Peking favor Japan.

Twenty thousand waiting troops, under Gen. Ma, are camped on the Manchurian frontier.

Should the Japanese land at New Chwang and gain a victory, it is believed here that this Chinese army would join them.

It is currently reported in Peking that Russia will enter Peking before the end of the war.

The Helena at Nuchwang.

It is said here that while no orders have been issued from the Navy Department at St. Petersburg, commanding the Helena, to withdraw from Nuchwang, it may be that Admiral Evans, commanding the Asiatic station, has given such a direction. It is, of course, realized that the Helena would be in a very disagreeable position if she were ordered to leave the port.

Advices From Admiral Evans. The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Evans, at Shanghai, transmitting practically the same reports as those received from Commander Sawyer a few days ago, to the effect that the Japanese had appeared at Fung-Wang-Chang and at Tashang, and that it was reported an engagement had occurred at the former place.

Count Cassini Expresses Gratitude. Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, called on Secretary Hay yesterday at his residence, and in the course of a long conversation on Russo-American relations personally and officially thanked the Secretary, and through him the government of the United States, for the proclamation just issued by the President, enjoining prudence and caution on officials in speech and action relative to the far eastern war.

The ambassador told the Secretary that he was contented with the proclamation would be welcomed, not only by conservative Americans, but by both belligerents. He further told the Secretary he was sure his government would welcome the proclamation as another evidence of the sincerity of this government in its determination to maintain complete neutrality.

Our Warships Near Scene of War. The Navy Department today received a cablegram announcing the departure of the cruiser Cincinnati from Chemulpo for Nampo. The officials are unable to find the latter point on the map, but it is thought possible the name is intended for Nampo, and that the Cincinnati has possibly gone there for fresh provisions. The gunboat Wilmington arrived at Chinkiang yesterday.

SUBSCRIBED FOUR TIMES.

Success of the New Japanese Loan Established. The Japanese minister today received from his government a cablegram stating that the subscriptions to the loan of 100,000,000-yen exceed bonds amount now to 436,000,000 yen. The dispatch further states that it is expected that when all the returns have been received the subscriptions will exceed 500,000,000 yen. The small subscriptions, averaging between 50 and 200 yen, will, the cablegram states, alone amount to 75,000,000 yen.



IN CUBA AND FLORIDA

IMPRESSIONS OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY TAYLOR.

Havana Was a Pleasant Surprise—Found a Remarkably Clean and Busy City.

H. A. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury, and Mrs. Taylor returned here this morning from a visit of some weeks in Florida and Cuba. Mr. Taylor said to a Star reporter that he was impressed with the vast improvements that had been made in Florida in the past few years by the railroad companies operating the lines of transportation on the eastern and western coasts of the state.

"There is no middle part of the state," he said. "The country is mainly settled by northerners. There are many pleasant little villages, consisting mostly of winter cottages, along the railroad lines. Tampa is a thrifty and growing city. It is the center of the cigar trade in the south. I visited one cigar factory, employing over 2,000 persons. It is the general impression in the north that most of the cigars from Florida are manufactured here. The city also is a thriving city and doing a large and increasing business. On the east coast Mr. Flagler has built a line of railroad, running from Miami to Jacksonville. All the country outside the city is quite picturesque and surpassingly fertile. There are forests of sugar cane and vast tobacco plantations and coconut groves, and pineapple orchards without number. The city of Havana is notably lacking in hotel accommodations. There are numerous hotels there, but they are not up to a proper standard, and prices are extravagantly high.

"Cuba was a pleasant disappointment to me. The city of Havana, while it is a typical Spanish city in its construction, is beautifully located and full of business, and kept scrupulously clean. I have seen an American city where the streets and alleys were cleaner than in Havana, thanks to Gen. Wood and others. The country outside the city is quite picturesque and surpassingly fertile. There are forests of sugar cane and vast tobacco plantations and coconut groves, and pineapple orchards without number. The city of Havana is notably lacking in hotel accommodations. There are numerous hotels there, but they are not up to a proper standard, and prices are extravagantly high.

"The first general election was held one Sunday while I was there, and passed off quietly, somewhat to the surprise of the officials. There had been anticipation of some rioting in various provinces, but good order generally prevailed and the people acquiesced in results.

"I am indebted for special courtesies to the President of the Republic, the captain of the port of Havana and American officials, Minister Squiers and Consul General Stinchart, who surprised somewhat at the sentiment there toward this country.

Not Friendly to United States. "The native Cubans do not seem very friendly to the United States, while the Spaniards are especially friendly. Of course, I do not refer to Cuban officials, but to the people, who seem to entertain some sort of a fear that it is the intention, at no remote date, of this country to annex Cuba, and that American enterprise and capital will come in there and dominate affairs to the detriment of the interests of the Cuban residents. This feeling undoubtedly will be allayed as time goes on. The transportation facilities between Washington and Florida and Cuba are excellent. The trip can be made in a short time and with all possible comfort. The steamship lines playing between Tampa and Key West and Havana are especially commendable and comfortable."

Virginia Postmasters Appointed. The following Virginia fourth-class postmasters were appointed today: Mulberry Island, Francis Kempton; Starkey, W. S. Roberson.

SAYS HANGING FOR ALL

JURY AT CHICAGO RECORDS VERDICT AGAINST CAR BANDITS.

Temporary Division on Opinion Making Punishment Alike—Only One Plea of Guilty.

CHICAGO, March 12.—Hanging for all was the verdict of the jury today in the first murder case against the so-called "car bandits," Harvey Vandine, Peter Niedermier and Gustav Marx, who attained notoriety by a desperate all-day battle that started in a "dugout" near Liverpool, Ind., where the trio had taken refuge after a series of remarkable crimes, including the murder of two employees of the Chicago City Railway at one of the company's barns in this city, the motive in each instance being robbery.

Emil Roedel, who was with the bandits in the dugout and who participated in many of their crimes, is to be tried separately, not having been implicated directly in the particular murder for which his associates were first arraigned.

The verdict of the jury was delayed from yesterday afternoon until today on account of a temporary division of opinion as to making the punishment alike for all the defendants.

A confession on the part of Marx led to the discovery of the hiding place of the other bandits. Marx entered a plea of guilty and begged for mercy, while the other bandits attempted to brazen out a plea of innocence. Epilepsy, the result of heredity, was also pleaded in the case of Vandine.

Dewey Lands at Havana. Mr. Loomis Reports No Cessation in Revolutions—May Sail for Home Today.

HAVANA, March 12.—Admiral Dewey and his party landed today from the auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, and with Assistant Secretary of State Loomis and Minister Squiers, called on President Palma.

Mr. Loomis may sail for New York on the steamer Morro Castle this afternoon. The Mayflower may remain here over Sunday, and then proceed direct to Washington.

With reference to the situation in Santo Domingo, which Mr. Loomis inquired into to a considerable extent, the assistant secretary of state said to the correspondent of the Associated Press that there appeared to be no cessation of the series of revolutions and fighting which had been going on for a long time.

He declined to discuss the situation as it affects the United States' relations thereto, sending the delivery of his report at Washington, but said the United States had no present intention to intervene in any manner, except for the protection of its interests. No American forces have been sent ashore except temporarily.

DEMOCRATS SEEOOT.

Alteration at Convention Leads to Probable Fatality.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 12.—A shooting growing out of a split in the ranks of the democrats of Kansas City occurred today, when Cash Welch, an adherent of the faction headed by George W. Shelley for mayor, wounded Margie Crow, sergeant-at-arms at the convention being held by the followers of William T. Kemper, also a candidate for mayor.

The men quarreled at the door of the Kemper convention hall, when Welch shot Crow, causing a wound that may prove fatal. Welch escaped, but was arrested later. Welch is a deputy sheriff and a political worker.

WILL BE HELD MAY 5

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY ELECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

Convention to Select Delegates to St. Louis to Meet May 12—Committee's Action.

The subcommittee of the democratic national committee appointed to investigate the situation in the District of Columbia with a view to determining the manner of holding primaries and also to determine as to the status of Mr. James L. Norris in relation to the national committee, held a meeting yesterday evening at the Shoreham. There were present at this meeting only Messrs. John T. McGraw of West Virginia and J. Taylor Eliason of Virginia.

The committee took up the matter of primaries and secured from each of the contending democratic factions in the District a list of five persons who would be satisfactory to those factions as committeemen to supervise the primary elections.

These names were submitted in view of the determination of the subcommittee to recommend that the primaries be placed in the hands of a committee of five, two to be friends of the Norris faction, two friends of the Slater faction and the fifth to be chosen by the factions last evening the committee will select the four members of the primary committee, and will announce the names shortly.

The subcommittee decided that primary elections should be held in this city May 5 and the local convention for the election of delegates to the national convention May 12.

Mr. Slater Expresses Satisfaction. This, it is believed, will result in satisfaction to the entire democracy of the District.

Mr. Charles W. Slater, when seen by a Star reporter today, stated that he was more than pleased with the action of the committee as his aim from the first had been in favor of an arrangement that would permit fair primary elections. He regarded the action of the committee as fully justifying his contention in that respect.

The subcommittee last evening did not seem quite likely at this time that the status of Mr. James L. Norris as a member of the national democratic committee, as the primary election is to be held so shortly and as there will be no meeting of the national committee until a new member has been decided upon by the local democracy the matter in relation to Mr. Norris is not regarded as absolutely essential so far as a decision is concerned. Unless the subcommittee should get together with more members than were present last evening it is not likely that the responsibility for making such a decision will be taken by them. It seems quite likely at this time that that matter will be allowed merely to go over for the present.

WRECK OF THE SCOTIA.

Report Sent by the Naval Commandant of Guam.

The following cablegram has just been received at the Navy Department from the naval commandant on the Island of Guam, yesterday:

"Scotia (cable ship) has been wrecked on Callahan bank, coming in March 11. Northeast by north. Spanish rock 550 feet approximate. Leading marks intact; entrance buoy in partially sunk. Vessel is lying in a dangerous position. But cargo seems quite likely at this time that that matter will be allowed merely to go over for the present.

A second meeting is called for next Monday night, when the committees will report and the organization of the new party will be perfected.

Personal Mention. Mr. Glenn Brown of Washington, D. C., has been elected an honorary corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Architects. This is an honor conferred upon the following architects in the United States only: W. R. Ware, R. M. Hunt, C. F. McKim and Leopold Ediths of New York; Charles Babcock of Cornell University and Barr Ferree of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. George M. McKennie, who died in New Orleans, La., the 5th instant, was the brother of Mrs. Albert G. Drane and Miss Annie R. McKennie of this city. He was laid to rest in the family burial plot at Charlottesville, Va., March 8.

Movements of Naval Vessels. The Frolic has arrived at Guantanamo and the Dixie at San Juan.

running the new cable from Guam to Japan had the project been approved by the United States government.

ALLEGED MISUSE OF FRANK.

Dr. W. F. Crafts Heard by House Judiciary Committee.

The House committee on the judiciary yesterday gave a hearing to Dr. Willbur F. Crafts of the reform bureau that Dr. Crafts might reply to the charges made by the agents of the United States Brewers' Association at the recent hearing on the Hepburn bill, alleging illegal use of the congressional frank by the opponents of the bill.

Dr. Crafts sought vindication from this charge at the hands of the committee, but the committee felt that it could not take a formal vote on the matter, and went into executive session.

It is understood that the committee will not take action in the case, and that any further action will have to be taken by the post office officials, who would have jurisdiction of alleged misuse of the frank.

Dr. Crafts' version of yesterday's incident is that Mr. Clayton of the judiciary committee announced that if anybody had seen or heard anything to prove that Dr. Crafts had used a frank improperly he should announce it, and in the absence of such announcement Dr. Crafts felt that the charge was not sustained.

COLOMBIA'S ARMY REDUCED.

Little Prospect of Hostilities on Account of Panama's Secession.

The State Department has received the following cablegram from United States Charge Snyder at Caracas, dated yesterday: "The Colombian government has just issued a decree reducing the standing army from 11,000 men to 5,000 men; also one declaring peace again in the republic, except Panama."

WATERS ARE FALLING.

Situation Along the Susquehanna Less Serious—Railway Traffic.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 12.—The water in the Susquehanna river has fallen to twenty-two feet. On the east shore the river is within its banks, but on the west shore the water is spread over the lowlands. Gorges at Plymouth, Pittston and Nantooke threaten this city and smaller towns along the river.

The Lehigh Valley railroad between this city and Pittston is open today. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad is open as far as Plymouth. Thousands of men are working on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks, but it will be many days before repairs are completed.

MURDER AND SUICIDE. Painter and His Wife Found Dead in New York Today.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Robert Gray, a painter, and his wife, Lizzie, were found dead in their apartments here today, the woman in bed with her skull crushed in, and her husband in the bath room, having apparently committed suicide by gas asphyxiation.

The case is supposed to be one of murder and suicide.

FOR A NON-MORMON PARTY. Representative Gentiles at Salt Lake City Take Initial Steps.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 12.—Representative Gentiles of Salt Lake City have held a meeting and taken preliminary steps toward the organization of a non-Mormon party. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan of campaign and organization to meet the conditions now existing in Utah.

Another committee was appointed to prepare and submit to a future mass meeting of non-Mormons a protest to Congress against the statement of president of the Mormon church to the effect that the people of Utah have condoned the offenses against the laws of the state, forbidding polygamous living.

The meeting, which was attended by about sixty leading Gentile citizens, was called to order by Judge C. Street, Parley L. Williams, attorney for the Oregon Short Line, was elected chairman, and J. B. More-

Why He Opposes Smoot. The witness was questioned in regard to the sentiment for or against Reed Smoot for senator, and said that so far as he was concerned, he had no objection to Smoot personally, but opposed him on the ground that he was a general authority of the church. He admitted that at the time he had moved to make unanimous the nominations of certain persons for members of the legislature that it was generally known that Mr. Smoot was to be made an apostle.

To ascertain the difference between the influence exercised by the Mormon Church over lay members and general authorities was the object of inquiry by Senators Hopkins and McComas, and the answers of the witness indicated that the machinery of the church was so adjusted that either might be compelled to obey the behests of the church, and that the wishes of the high authorities might be enforced by the "ter-

THE CHURCH'S POWER

Cross-Examination of Attorney Critchlow.

SUPPORTED SMOOT

EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE IN POLITICS.

Hearing Before the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee This Morning.

Absence of a quorum caused a delay until 11:30 today in causing to order the Senate committee on privileges and elections which is investigating the protest against Senator Reed Smoot retaining his seat. E. B. Critchlow, formerly an assistant United States attorney in Utah, again took the stand and his cross-examination was continued by Waldemar Van Cott, one of the attorneys for the defense.

Sentiment against Mr. Smoot was the subject of inquiry by Mr. Van Cott, who asked specifically if a wave of antagonism to the Mormon senator was not created by the Leitch charges that Mr. Smoot was a polygamist. Mr. Critchlow thought that had not been the effect, though there had been much surprise that this charge was made in the face of the statement in the general protest that Mr. Smoot was not charged with polygamy.

Little interest was taken in the cross-examination, and only two members of the committee remained in their seats for the greater part of the forenoon hearing.

The cross-examination was confined almost entirely to bringing out Mr. Critchlow's views on the acts of others and the thoughts of others. After this procedure had continued for nearly an hour Senator McComas objected, and called attention to the fact that the character of the testimony could not influence the committee in any manner.

Supported Smoot on the Stump. Mr. Van Cott then addressed the committee directly in regard to the candidacy of Reed Smoot, and drew from the witness the fact that Mr. Smoot had announced himself as a candidate for the Senate before 1902.

"Didn't he announce himself as early as 1898 and receive votes in the legislature?" "I believe he did. He received votes and so did I. The minority only had three votes and they were passed around as a compliment." Mr. Critchlow's attention was called to the nominations for members of the legislature and the fact that he participated in the convention and had moved to make certain nominations, and he said: "I did move to make them unanimous," said the witness. "We—that is, our candidates—were defeated, and I made the motion as a matter of courtesy."

"Didn't you know that it meant Reed Smoot for senator?" "Yes, sir."

"Did you go on the stump that fall in support of the republican ticket?" "Mr. Critchlow was to his attention was called to the fact, said he believed he had made a speech at Springfield."

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SMOOTH INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

ton, formerly clerk of the board of education, was chosen secretary.

On accepting the chairmanship Mr. Williams said the time had come when the people of Utah should let Congress know that the imputations of the president of the Mormon church to the effect that the people of Utah have condoned the offenses against the laws of the state, forbidding polygamous living.

Similar speeches were made by Judge Street, Judge Lorborow, Attorney Major Myton, Attorney George Westervelt, Wm. Nelson, editor of the Tribune, and others.

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