

SHAFTER MAKES ANOTHER DEMAND

After a Concerted Attack He Calls for Surrender.

REFERRED TO MADRID

Toral Says He Must Consult His Home Government for an Answer.

THE CITY IS WELL INVESTED.

The American Land Forces Have Drawn Their Lines Closer, and with the Fleet on the Water Front, Escape for the Spaniards Seems Impossible - The Fall at Hand.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-The following dispatch from General Shafter was received here at 9:30 A. M.:

Playa Del Este, Via Hayti, Headquarters, Fifth Army Corps, Adjutant-General, Washington:

It has been very quiet, but little fighting. A flag of truce up since 2 o'clock considering propositions for surrendering, now that I have town surrendered on the north; lines were completed at 5 P. M. by general Ludlow right down to the bay. The line is rather thin but will have it strengthened in the morning by General Henry who has just arrived at headquarters. Only three or four casualties. No one killed so far as I can learn. Expect to have two of the 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.

(Signed) SHAFTER.

WILL SOON FALL.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, July 11-4 P. M.-VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 12-10:30 A. M.-Fighting continued during the day and at this hour it is believed that the city of Santiago will be captured by the American forces within the next twenty-four hours.

The Americans have advanced steadily all day. In several places the trenches our troops found dummy wooden posts and no Spanish soldiers. There was a very weak fire from the Spanish troops, and the American officers have received further evidence of the great distress existing in Santiago.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) SIBONEY, July 12.-7 P. M. via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12-11:30 A. M.-A concentrated movement has been made by the United States army and navy against the city of Santiago de Cuba, during the past twenty-four hours which the American officers here believe will result in the almost immediate fall of the city.

The fleet lying off Aguadores, three miles east of Morro Castle, began the bombardment of Santiago on Sunday afternoon and continued it this morning.

THE RANGE IS FOUND.

Notwithstanding the fact that our ships had to fire at an extreme range, the aim was so accurate that many of the shells fell in the city and set fire to it in four places. One shell struck St. Michael's church in which a quantity of powder and ammunition was stored and blew it to pieces.

During the bombardment from the sea the army extended its lines and drew in closer to the city so that at noon today every road and trail leading out of the city was guarded and the escape of the Spanish soldiers seemed impossible.

THEIR ONLY CHANCE.

The only way they can get out of the city is to ferry across the bay, and on the western side of the bay, even then they could not get into the interior without encountering American troops. During the time the warships were bombarding Santiago this morning the batteries of artillery on the hills facing the city shelled the Spanish entrenchments and received but a light response.

The American sharpshooters also sent in a deadly fire but Spaniards took back to their last position, offering but little resistance. The Americans suffered no loss.

A SHORT ARMISTICE.

At about noon today General Shafter communicated by signal with Rear-Admiral Sampson, requesting the latter to cease firing. Then the general sent General Wheeler in the Spanish lines under a flag of truce with a message to General Toral, the Spanish commander, requesting the fact that the American ships had given complete demonstration that they could throw shells into the city and destroy it at will that the American troops had the city practically surrounded, and that there were 35,000 Spanish and Cuban refugees starving to death at El Caney, and also pointing out that our army had no means of feeding them.

General Shafter demanded the unconditional surrender of the city, and coupled this demand with the statement that unless General Toral acceded to the assault upon the city, both by land and sea force, would be renewed at once.

MUST REFER IT TO MADRID.

Several hours elapsed before any reply was received from General Toral, and then he sent a message to General Shafter to the effect that the matter was of such great importance that he had been obliged to refer it to the Madrid government, and he would receive instructions from Madrid.

It was then late in the afternoon, and General Shafter gave orders to all the troops to get as much rest as possible and to be prepared to resume the attack at any moment.

NO ANSWER.

No answer from General Toral had been received up to 6 o'clock this evening. During the time the negotiations were pending Major General Miles arrived off Aguadores on board the Yale from Charleston. Admiral Sampson went on board the Yale and held a conference with General Miles, then the latter went to Siboney, landed for a short while and then a telephonic communication with General Shafter, seven miles away.

General Miles will go to the front to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

IN BETTER POSITION.

Americans Strengthened Their Line During the Armistice.

BEFORE SANTIAGO, July 11, Via PORT ANTONIO, July 12, Via KINGSTON, July 12-3 P. M.-When the fire opened from the American lines after

the conclusion of the armistice, our men were in a much better position. Capron's and Hines' batteries were posted on the heights. On the left of the line and in the rear of the line, the Hotchkiss, Gatling and dynamite guns, occupied a crest on the right centre and on the extreme right. Best's and Grimes' batteries were posted in the centre of Lawton's division, our right was strengthened by a brigade of Kent's division, the Sixth and Sixteenth regulars and the Seventy-first New York, which was pushed to the westward, until with Garcia's line it formed an arc reaching within a quarter of a mile of Camera, which skirts the bay and forts.

HIS WAY OUT.

The only road by which General Toral could escape was thus commanded. Small detachments of Spanish soldiers had been observed skipping out of town westward early in the morning, including one squad of cavalry.

A movement was made to cut off their retreat. A shot from Grimes' battery was followed by Capron's guns on the left, and in the right centre the Gatling and Hotchkiss batteries opened fire. For the first ten minutes the firing was quite general, the Spaniards replying spiritedly but the capture of the battery on the left and from 5 o'clock to half past six, when the action ceased, the firing was confined almost exclusively to the artillery.

THE ENTRENCHMENTS SUFFER.

Our batteries soon got the range and poured shells into the Spanish entrenchments. The Hotchkiss battery swept the outer lines of the entrenchments back and forth, cutting down the brush shelters like a scythe. The Spaniards were soon forced to the blockhouses.

A Spanish battery on the left of the town, engaged by Capron's battery, fired several shots, but the battery on the right fired spiritedly until a gun-cotton shell from Wood's dynamite gun exploded directly in front of it, tearing up two trees and dismounting the gun. It was the last shot of the afternoon and was greeted with cheers.

Two men in General Kent's Division were killed by a shell and several were wounded.

FOOD AND CIGARETTES.

A Spanish deserter came to our lines this afternoon for food. He said: "The Spaniards are as good fighters as the Americans, and if we had food and cigarettes in abundance we would fight forever."

General Kent recommends the following officers for division for gallantry under fire: Major Sharp, Major Phil Underhill, Captain McAlexander, Lieutenant Cartwright, Lieutenant Johnson and his aide-de-camp, Monroe, who was wounded and will be recommended for a commission.

TORAL REPLIES TO SHAFTER.

Refuses His Terms - Bombardment Will Begin Again To-day.

(Copyright, 1898, by Associated Press.) BEFORO SANTIAGO, VIA PLAYA DEL ESTE, GUANTANAMO HAY, July 12.-This morning General Toral sent a reply to General Shafter's second demand for the unconditional surrender of Santiago, made by the latter yesterday afternoon.

In his reply General Toral referred to his usual accede to the American demand made on Sunday afternoon and again reiterated his determination to resist.

NOT RENEWED YET.

Notwithstanding this, the American batteries did not open fire this morning, and the renewal of the bombardment will probably be postponed until to-morrow (Wednesday), when it is hoped that all of General Randolph's batteries will be in position.

The siege guns landed yesterday will also be brought up as soon as possible. Torrents of rain fell last night, drowning out the boys in the trenches. It is almost impossible, this may delay the batteries and siege guns. The volunteers who are being hurried on to the front are being located along the right centre in the positions which have been occupied by General Lawton's division, while the latter has moved forward, extending our right until it almost touches the road to Calmaes, over which General Toral would have to retreat if he should make the foolishly suggested attempt.

The Cubans under General Calixto Garcia took Calmaes without opposition Monday night and have entrenchments on either side of the road.

The Americans are now in a position to strike the enemy on the left flank and roll it up, making the Spanish entrenchments north of the city untenable.

General Toral, realizing the weakness of this flank, has been busy during the existence of the armistice in fixing his guns in new positions and fixing his guns in the direction from which he is threatened.

WILL COMMAND THE TOWN.

Most of General Randolph's guns will be located in the heights in the centre of General Lawton's new position, where they command the town.

Yesterday afternoon the Capron and Hines batteries on the right succeeded in tearing up the emplacements for a "palm" battery into several blockhouses on Salient, but the shots directed at the Spaniards in the trenches did not appear to have much effect. Shrapnel was rapidly broken directly over the trenches, and the fact that the trenches at every point of explosion would be alive with the enemy. They would watch for the flash of our guns and drop before the shells exploded.

BREAKING UP BULL FIGHTS.

One mortar fire was directed at the Spanish bull ring and tore up almost everything in the vicinity. It is understood that the bull ring is being used as a barracks.

Three large steamers lie in the harbor along the Philadelphia Iron Company's wharf and a small Spanish gunboat is anchored at the head of the bay. All these can be plainly seen by the Associated Press correspondent.

MILES REPORTS.

He Has Not Taken Charge of Operations at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-General Miles, who arrived at Siboney on the Yale yesterday, made the following report to Secretary Alger to-day: "Arrived at noon. Had consultation with Admiral Sampson and with General Shafter by telephone. Troops brought from Tampa, Charleston and New York arrived and leaving for the front. Line of investment being extended. The rains are the heaviest I have ever known."

(Signed) "MILES."

General Miles has not taken, and will not take charge of the operations now being conducted against Santiago. He is simply in his capacity as commanding general of the army to look over the field and ascertain whether the operations are going along as they should.

SAYS SANTIAGO HAS FALLEN.

Dispatch Received in Rome Announces Capitulation of the City.

ROME, July 12.-The Tribune, of this city publishes an undated Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch, received at 6:30 P. M. to-day, affirming that the city of Santiago de Cuba has capitulated.

SANTIAGO IS AT SCHLEY'S MERCY.

He Has Found the Range and Does Good Work.

FIRES FROM SHELLS.

The Place Can Be Burned by the Guns of the Fleet.

WAS AS REGULAR AS CLOCKWORK

The Bombardment Proceeded in a Business-Like Manner, the Firing Being Done at Regular Intervals - The Spanish Guns Made No Reply - Schley By Request Stopped.

OFF AGUADORES, July 11-2 P. M.-via Kingston, Jamaica, July 12.-2:30 P. M.-The United States navy has the following problem presented to it:

What is the best manner of effectively bombarding a city distant four and a half miles and concealed from view by a range of hills 250 feet high at its lowest point? The problem has been satisfactorily solved. So if the army hereafter never fired a shot and merely guarded the roads the navy could make Santiago untenable if indeed it did not totally destroy it in a few days.

PINE PRACTICE.

Sunday and Monday the sea was calmer than usual so that the opportunity for good practice was afforded. In pursuance of General Shafter's request, Commodore Schley, Admiral Sampson, being absent at Guantanamo, at 2 o'clock on Sunday moved the Brooklyn, Indiana and Texas to a point a distance of a little over four and a half miles of Santiago. Men were posted on a crest of a hill nearly opposite the ships, at a point overlooking the city, for the purpose of signalling the gunners if the shells went too high or too low.

The New York returned here last night and to-day the New York and the Indiana were the ships which participated in the shelling. The Brooklyn and the Texas ran out their big guns on the side opposite the firing in order to secure the desired line to port or to starboard.

General Shafter signalled about noon that "some of the shells fell in the bay and some in the city. The latter do not appear to do great damage."

THEY GOT THE RANGE.

Comment on the subject was changed immediately by a message saying: "The last shot struck St. Michael's church, where powder was stored, blowing it to pieces and doing great damage. The bombardment closed for the day at 1 P. M. at General Shafter's request, as he was about to send a flag of truce into the city in order to demand its surrender for the third and last time."

The whole proceeding was business-like in the extreme. The ordinary avocations on ship board went on, punctuated at intervals of five minutes by the roar of the big guns, the scream of projectiles and the echoes from the mountains in the rear of Morro Castle, plainly visible to the westward and having the bombarding ships well in range. But not a gun was fired by the Spaniards.

The effect of the shells when they did hit can easily be imagined when it is known that each of them carries 250 pounds of explosive and travels 95 feet per second. When such a missile lands at a distance of four and a half miles from the muzzle to the city it occupies 23-4 second in its flight. Four shells during the bombardment to-day started fires in different parts of the city proving the feasibility of burning the place by using the shells from the distance alone. It was strange to see our soldiers repairing a locomotive on the railroad track running along the beach, while, like the strokes of a slow clock the guns were fired and sent shells screaming over the men at work.

It is thought must have come to many in the city by reason of the shelling, but it is impossible to do more now than surmise as to the extent of the mortality.

THEY WATCH SCHLEY'S WORK.

Troops Observe the Effect of the Shells That Fall in Santiago's Streets.

IN CAMP NEAR SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, July 12, VIA PORT ANTONIO, July 12-3:30 P. M.-The land forces watched with interest the bombardment from the fleet. About 5 o'clock the thunder of guns was heard seaward and a dense cloud of smoke, rising over the ridge to the south showed that the navy was at work. Many shells from the ships burst in the northeast part of the city which it is difficult to see from the American lines. It is impossible to say what effect they had. Several bursts in the centre of the town with a very great effect, of whose action a good view was had from San Juan Hill, burst in a small street.

When the atmosphere cleared it seemed as if the entire street had been blown out of existence. A large hole was torn in the ground and many buildings were demolished. If a hundred other shells would be landed with similar effect they would destroy Santiago. The warships fired for only a short time.

GALLEY PLAYS.

Two ridiculous gallery plays were made by Spanish officers last night which excited much amusement in the American line. Late in the evening loud talking was heard from the first line of the Spanish entrenchment. An interpreter was called and soon came in on a run to report that a Spanish officer was addressing his men, urging them to stand fast for the honor of Spain, as the morning would be the last day of fighting, for the American army would be wiped out the first thing in the morning. Paint cheering followed much less distinct than the officer's voice. The American sharpshooters ruthlessly fired in the direction of the Spanish line and the hero who was going to wipe out the American army made a quick drive for the trenches from which he was shouting his words. Late yesterday afternoon, a group of Spanish officers galloped along the lines in bright uniform, carrying Spanish flags and charged near the end of our line back and forth, in front of the flag of truce, to make an elaborate display. Finally they dashed into the town out of danger and then down came the white flag.

TO PRODUCE SEC. ALGER'S NAME

Head of the War Department the Authority.

VERY FEW KNOW HOW

A Popular Military Camp is Named After Him.

SURGEONS TO GO TO FT. MONROE

Discharges from the Volunteer Service - Patents Issued to Two Virginians and Two North Carolinians - Some of the Visitors at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, July 12.-Special-

"How do you pronounce the name of the Secretary of War?" is a question asked many times every day, and in most cases where people do not know, a different pronunciation is given by each. "Alger," hard "g," "Awjer," and "Aljer" have been the most frequent pronunciations.

As Camp Alger has caused the name to be on the tongues of so many the Private Secretary was asked yesterday to give the correct pronunciation, so all may now rest assured that they have it right if they say "Aljjer," pronouncing the first two letters as in the exclamation "Ah!" bringing in the "j" in the only way it can be enunciated, and the last three letters as in "jerk."

The first syllable is not as if spelt "Awj," although this error is made frequently.

TO AID THE WOUNDED. Acting Assistant Surgeon S. Melville Waterhouse has been relieved from duty at the Fort Myer Hospital and ordered to the Fort Monroe Hospital. Similar orders have been issued to Acting Assistant Surgeon John S. Egan, and A. W. Williams, now respectively at Bedfordford, Maine, and Gainesville, Ga.

Private George Wilks, in Captain Gibson's Company, Second North Carolina Infantry, at Raleigh, has been discharged.

Patents were issued to-day as follows: Virginia-Hans P. A. Nielsen, Newport News, cooking apparatus; Louis A. Scholz, Roanoke, bottle stopper.

North Carolina: Capt. Thos. Tillery, railway transfer table; John W. Zimmerman, Wilmington, awning frame.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors to the city are these: Metropolitan-T. L. Moore, Richmond; P. W. Howe, Danville; B. R. Gearhart, Danville; J. K. Weaver, Camp Alger; Miss H. H. Russell, Leesburg.

St. James-A. M. Neale, D. C. Randolph, Richmond.

Raleigh-N. H. White, Norfolk; J. D. Smith and wife, Richmond; Mrs. C. P. Pearson, J. Miller, Norfolk; W. Warren, R. Sellinger, Norfolk.

Williams-M. E. Claugh, wife and daughter, Manchester; A. P. Grant, Winchester.

National-Miss P. Clarke, Culpeper; J. W. Bullock, Newport News.

THE LAMPASAS SAILS.

She Carried Gen. Miles' Outfit and Supplies for Shafter's Army.

TAMPA, Fla., July 12.-The steamship Lampasas sailed from here to-day for Santiago. The transport, the Miller, carried the general's outfit and his bureau of military information, and a large cargo of Red Cross and engineering supplies. Besides this there were one hundred and twenty-five horses for artillery use and the engineering corps from the First Regiment of the First Cavalry and the Second Regiment of the First Cavalry.

A large number of provisions were carried, as well as shovels, picks, axes and many other implements for the use of the engineers in road building and military attacks from Italy, Japan and Germany. There was also a large number of medical supplies, and a number of physicians among them being many experienced Cubans.

The Lampasas had in tow a large lighter, one hundred feet long, which will be used for unloading the transports at Santiago. The transport, the Miller, carried the general's outfit and his bureau of military information, and a large cargo of Red Cross and engineering supplies. Besides this there were one hundred and twenty-five horses for artillery use and the engineering corps from the First Regiment of the First Cavalry and the Second Regiment of the First Cavalry.

The Matthews and Mimia reached here to-night having been detained at Mullet Key quarantine. The Matthews and Mimia have brought nothing save the crews, it having been agreed between the War Department and the State of Florida Board of Health that no more would be landed in this State. This agreement being reached the Board of Health permitted the boats to come in after fumigation. The Matthews and Mimia, with a large transport, arrived to-day and will load for Santiago. The Matthews has a capacity of one thousand horses, and is a sister ship of the one used to carry Barnum's circus to Europe. The work of loading the troops rapidly. The Matthews is freighted with supplies. The Nurses have already loaded Batteries A, B, K, and M, of the Fifth Artillery, guns and horses, besides large quantities of supplies. She also has on board two hundred mules and a large wagon train. The other boats will also carry pack trains. The steamer Tarpon sailed to-night with water, towing the government snar-boat Swannace and the steam lighter Besse.

G. Steiner of Troop I, Fifth Cavalry, died at the Fourth Army Corps Hospital last night.

Major H. B. Ray, accompanied by second assistant paymaster, is here paying off the regulars.

The Second Regiment, New York Volunteers, was paid off to-day to the amount of \$22,000 and had been ordered aboard the transports.

The Fifth Regiment, Volunteers, were to-day paid off. The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment has been ordered to move on board the transports to-morrow.

A NEGRO LYNCHEDE IN ALBEMARLE.

An Armed Posse Takes Prisoner off the Train.

OVERPOWER OFFICERS

John Henry James Hung and Riddled With Bullets.

CONFESSED HIS TERRIBLE CRIME

The Mob Were Unmasked But Heavily Armed - They Went About the Work Systematically and Made No Attempt at Concealment When They Dispersed to Their Several Homes.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA., July 12.-Special.-Two hundred determined men fully armed stopped the Chesapeake and Ohio train from Staunton at Wood's Crossing two miles from this city, at 9 o'clock this morning, took therefrom John Henry James, the negro who yesterday assaulted Miss Julia Hotopp and hung him to a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

The crime for which this negro paid an awful penalty was one of the most atrocious deeds ever committed in Albemarle county. The assault was made near the young lady's home about two miles from this city.

She had come to the city about 9 o'clock A. M., to have her riding horse shod and to get the family mail.

On her return about 10:15 o'clock upon reaching the gate which leads into "Park Park," her horse was seized by a man who had been usually fastened with a latch, fastened with wire, she dismounted and unlocked the gate and as she returned to remount, she was approached by a negro man, who stated that he had been awaiting her return, at the same time struck her and grasped her by the neck of her dress and threw her to the ground and choking her until she became unconscious.

A RIDERLESS HORSE. When she returned to consciousness, about 10:30, the man had gone and the horse had run home.

The horse returning without its rider started her and was captured by the officers of the city. Mr. Carl Hotopp, who went in search of his sister, finding her a few hundred yards from the house unconscious.

After she was gotten home, she returned to consciousness and told what had befallen her, describing her assailant. When the indignation was great and over one hundred armed men went in pursuit of the villain. While this party were scouring the woods a man answering the description of her assailant was arrested in the city in a bar-room by Officer Grady.

At 1 o'clock the man in the custody of officers was carried before Miss Hotopp. It was given-out yesterday for prudential reasons that the man was not fully identified but it was returned that he was recognized by the young lady as the assailant and with this knowledge the officers returned the prisoner to jail.

CHARLOTTEVILLE EXCITED. The excitement in the meantime was running high and the belief was strong that the guilty man was the prisoner and a heavy guard was placed around the jail, a grand jury was hastily summoned for a hearing on the case, the prisoner to protect the prisoner and being him to a speedy trial.

It was made evident last night about 9 o'clock that he was the man who made the assault and now carries out what he had planned. The authorities slipped the prisoner out of the back way of the jail letting him down over the back wall and sent him to Staunton on an engine train for a hearing this morning before the special grand jury.

THE COURT WAITING. The court had assembled at 9:30 o'clock, the jury sworn, and while they were taking evidence in the case, the train had been intercepted, the prisoner taken from it and lynched by a large mob of masked men. It was found to be true, and that the culprit's body hung dangling from a tree near Wood's Crossing.

The jury, not knowing what had happened brought in a verdict of guilty, it being the first time in the history of the county of a true bill having been found against a dead man.

It is stated by citizens of the county, who lived in the neighborhood of the lynching, that James, when the rope was put around his neck, and was about to be hauled up, stated that he was guilty of the crime, and hoped God might forgive him.

The plea of capture was most complete, and was carried out with systematic determination.

THE PRISONER OVERPOWERED. The prisoner was taken to Staunton in charge of Sheriff Watts, of the county of Albemarle, and Chief of Police Frank Farish, and on the return to Charlottesville he was in the same custody.

The officers were taken entirely by surprise. When the train reached Wood's Crossing the crowd were assembled at the station. They were all unarmed, but heavily armed, and had their revolvers drawn when the train came in. A number of sturdy men mounted the platform of the car, and Chief Farish, who for the first time realize their mission, proposed to their fellow officers to force the door with revolvers in hand. In a twinkling he was swept aside and bound around the wrists. The crowd then made a rush for Sheriff Watts and the prisoner. They were both seized and hustled outside the car. As soon as James reached the platform a rope was thrown over his head.

PLEAD FOR THE LAW. The officers plead with the mob to let the law take its course but they were powerless in the hands of so many.

The negro was carried about fifty yards to a locust tree and after being given a few minutes to pray the rope was drawn over the limb and he was drawn up with a perfect indifference as to any future investigation.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME. Captain Woods, attorney for the Commonwealth was seen late this afternoon. He deplored deeply the violent meas-

ure that had been taken, saying that he had positive evidence of the guilt of John James, by which he could have convicted him even if the lady had not killed. It was said that the most atrocious crime of assault ever committed, the circumstances being of such a character and so revolting that he was unwilling to state them in detail. They were, he said, of a character to stir any community to its deepest depths.

The body of the lynched man hung on the tree until nearly 3 o'clock before Coroner Brown was ordered to cut it down.

How lies at Barcus' undertaking establishment, where it is being prepared for burial at the expense of the county, as he had no relatives or friends in the city.

Hundreds of citizens visited the scene this evening and many plucked relics from the tree on which John James was hung.

VIZCAYA'S CAPTAIN TALKS.

He Tells of the Destructive Work Done by the Fleet, the Brooklyn Especially - SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 6th, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.-Through Lieutenant of Marines Thomas S. Borden, who converted in French with the prisoner, an interview was obtained for late, out in Spanish armored cruiser Vizcaya. He said:

"The entire squadron was ordered to devote the fire of their guns to the cruiser Brooklyn because it was believed that she was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us.

"When we got out of the harbor my ship was second in line and I saw immediately that the flagship Maria Teresa was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful. The Texas and Brooklyn were just riddling her and in fifteen minutes I saw she was on fire. The Iowa and Oregon were firing on the Oquendo and she was badly hurt.

"The Brooklyn was closer to us than any other ship and I determined to try and ram her so that the Oquendo could get away and I started for her. She was a good mark with her big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get her, but she evidently seen us and very quickly she turned about and making a short circle came at our port side so that I thought she would ram us. I moved in toward shore, so that I could avoid her and then I saw that the Oquendo had gone ashore also, her steam pipes evidently having been covered by a shell.

"The Brooklyn's broadside simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at her at one time, and I don't see how she escaped us. She simply drove us into shore, at one time fighting us at 150 yards. One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half the men on it, and wounding nearly every one of the rest. A shell from the Oregon hit the superstructure, and it was then that, wounded and knowing we could not get away, I struck the flag and started for the beach.

I did not instruct the men to load the guns at all, and I don't know why they were doing so. They had a two-man crew, so those men who were alive started to swim ashore, the Cubans on shore shot at us until the American ships arrived and stopped them.

The Brooklyn had prevented me from getting away, for I could have been on the Oregon out of the harbor ready to sink the Brooklyn, and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that her battery could be so terrible."

THE FIRE WAS AWFUL. The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at her at one time, and I don't see how she escaped us. She simply drove us into shore, at one time fighting us at 150 yards. One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half the men on it, and wounding nearly every one of the rest. A shell from the Oregon hit the superstructure, and it was then that, wounded and knowing we could not get away