

REAR ADMIRAL WM. T. SAMPSON

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Debate On the Question Opened
In the Senate

SENATOR WHITE LEADS OPPOSITION

He Is Aided by Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin.
But Little Interest Taken in the
Discussion

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL WIRE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Interest in the discussion of Hawaiian annexation, which is progressing in the senate, already has begun to flag. Early in the present session the senate debated the question behind closed doors for six weeks. During that time a majority of the speakers were accorded close attention. It is evident from the proceedings today that the senators will not become enthusiastic over arguments which are not new to them. Early today Mr. White (Democrat, California), the leader of the opponents of annexation, spoke for three hours and a half. His argument was skillful and presented with oratorical ability, but it failed to command the attention from senators it really deserved. Mr. White had not concluded his argument when the resolutions were laid aside for the day.

Opening of the Session

Almost immediately after the Senate convened the resolution for the annexation of Hawaii was laid before it. Pending its consideration, Mr. Roach of North Dakota, who had been quoted in a Washington paper as favorable to the annexation of Hawaii, rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had not made a statement attributed to him and as a matter of fact was opposed and always had been opposed to the annexation of Hawaii.

Mitchell Leads the Way

Mr. Mitchell of Wisconsin delivered a speech in opposition to annexation. He declared that the nation just now was shorn of its judgment. The effort to establish our government in the far East and the adoption of a policy of imperialism was evidence of that. He thought the seizure of

(Continued on Page Two.)

OUR OFFICERS VISIT GARCIA

SAMPSON AND SHAFTER GIVEN A ROYAL WELCOME

The Queen Regent Sends Her Jewels Out of
Spain—Blanco Sends More Troops
to Santiago de Cuba

ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday night, June 20, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 21, 2:40 p. m.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) General Calixto Garcia and the other Cuban officers gave General Shafter and Admiral Sampson a hearty welcome at Acerraderos this afternoon when the American officers aboard the Seguranca went to his headquarters for a consultation.

When the first curl of black smoke appeared on the distant horizon at noon, announcing the coming of the long expected soldiers, General Garcia himself, with the officers of his staff around him, stood on a hillside overlooking the sea and gave forth expressions of joy as he watched the approach of the vessels.

The welcome news soon spread among his half-fed, half-clothed troops, and great shouts arose from the dark-skinned veterans, who have spent three years in fighting the war of liberty. They watched the Seguranca, accompanied by the auxiliary gunboat Gloucester, draw away from the other vessels and make her course to the flagship. After she had taken Admiral Sampson aboard, they saw her heading for shore near their mountain camp. The Cubans sent a guard of honor to the beach to receive the Seguranca. As soon as she came to anchor in the cove, General Shafter and his staff, including General Ludlow, chief of engineers and Admiral Sampson, accompanied by a guard of soldiers, went ashore in small boats. They were received by the Cubans with all military honors, and horses were placed at the disposal of General Shafter and Admiral Sampson to ride up to the steep trail to General Garcia's headquarters.

The Cuban commander's tent is a rude hut, covered with leaves, and containing only a camp outfit. Here, after words of greeting had been spoken, the consultation was held. It lasted several hours. General Garcia explained his plans fully, told how he had the Spanish general, Pando, cooped up in Manzanillo without the possibility of his being able to co-operate with the Spanish troops in Santiago, and laid before the American officers maps showing all the mountain trails leading to Santiago from the most convenient landing places east and west of the harbor entrance.

General Ludlow in particular made a close investigation of this subject and sought all the information available with regard to the most feasible plans of transporting a large body of troops overland.

General Landing Delayed

MOLE ST. NICHOLAS, June 21, 5 p. m.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Rear Admiral Sampson says that the general landing of troops of General Shafter's expedition on the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba will necessarily be delayed several days. Reports published in the United States to the contrary are pure guess work.

Getting Ready to Fly

LONDON, June 22.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "The Spanish queen regent's jewels and valuables were brought to Vienna, but it is declared in official quarters that, though the situation is precarious, she will remain in Spain until her post becomes untenable. Rumors as to abdication are quite baseless. It is said, however, that Emperor Francis Joseph has recently written to the Pope on the subject of intervention."

Sends Santiago Help

LONDON, June 22.—The Havana correspondent of the Times says: General Linares, in command in the province of Santiago de Cuba, telegraphs that sixty vessels, supposed to be carrying the American expeditionary forces, have arrived off Santiago de Cuba. General Blanco is sending six battalions to protect the coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba. Great enthusiasm prevails in Havana. Order is maintained and no yellow fever is reported.



MAJOR GENERAL W. R. SHAFTER

SATISFIED WITH THE WORK

Officers of the Administration
Are Happy

NOT A PLAN HAS MISCARRIED AS YET

Cuba Blockaded, Manila Taken, Our Troops
at Santiago and an Immense
Army in Reserve

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL WIRE.

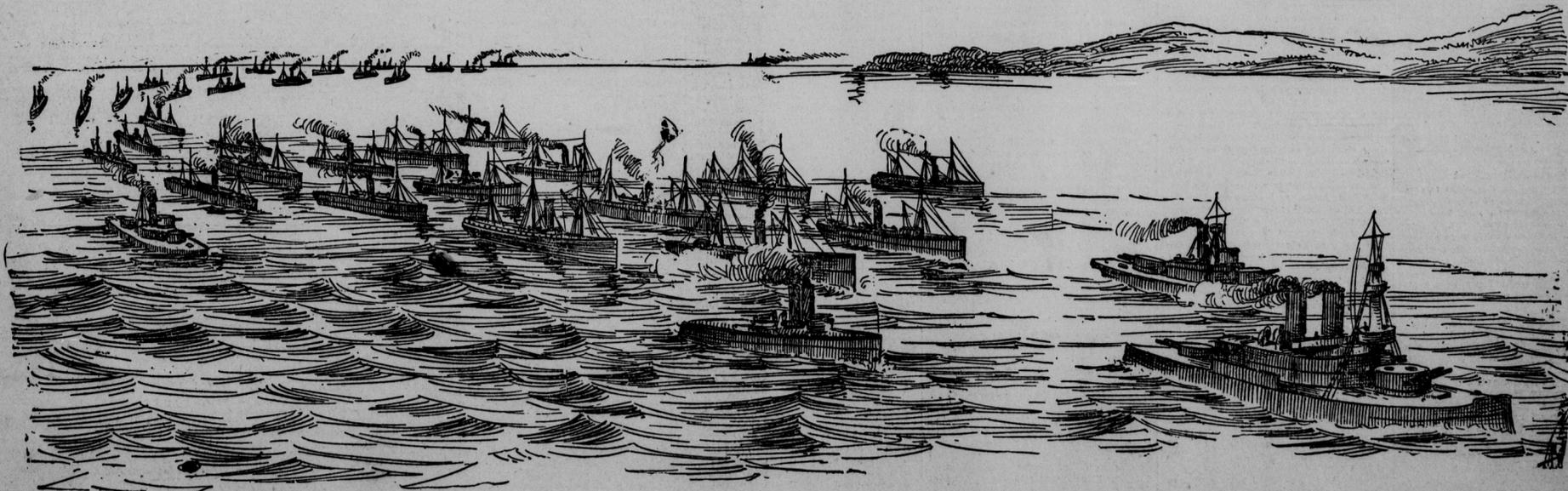
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Two months ago today the war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the president and declaration of congress. That period of time finds nearly 16,000 United States troops lying off Santiago preparing to land. It finds cable communication established between the government at Washington and the advance guard of the expedition in Cuba, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of the United States marines, backed by a squadron and nearly all of the commercial ports of Cuba blockaded. This is all apart from Dewey's great victory at Manila and from the splendid results achieved in organizing the splendid armies now in camps.

Proud of Their Work

The officers of the administration feel that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and navy. The government has now determined to send heavy reinforcements to General Shafter at Santiago. To this end the first expedition will leave Newport News Thursday morning, carrying Brig. Gen. Duffield, a separate brigade of the Second Army Corps made of the Ninth Massachusetts, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Third Virginia regiments, in all about 4000 men.

To Reinforce Shafter

The expeditions will follow rapidly by way of Tampa, for while Fernandina and Miami are considered to have many good points for concentrating troops, yet army officials are now satisfied that Tampa can be retained with advantage as the main point of embarkation. The next forces



THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA AND SEVENTEEN OTHER WARSHIPS, CONVOYING THIRTY-TWO
TRANSPORTS WITH GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY OF 15,000 MEN, REACH SANTIAGO DE CUBA.