

"ON TO SANTIAGO," THE BATTLE CRY OF BRAVE AMERICAN TROOPS

HOW CANEY FORTS WERE DESTROYED

Spaniards Retire as the Boys in Blue Rush Forward.

Deadly Aim of Capron's Battery Trained Upon the Guns Guarding the Hilltops.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

IN CAMP WITH SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK REGIMENT, Friday, July 1 (by The Call-Herald dispatch boat Golden Rod to Port Antonio, Saturday, July 2).—The attack on the outer defenses of Santiago was begun from the sea and land at 7 o'clock this morning. The forts at Caney were destroyed and the victory won after hard fighting at San Juan.

We, who were last night near the rear, were ordered to move at half-past 3 o'clock this morning, and then learned with keen satisfaction that the main attack was to be begun by the Sixth and Seventy-first, with the Sixteenth in reserve. Before dawn the narrow road, a foot deep in mire, was crowded with marching men. An attempt had been made to improve the road by throwing branches of trees in it, but that made matters worse. The men formed in lines on both sides, the Seventy-first joining the general sweeping movement toward Santiago.

A mile from the Seventy-first's old camp we found a winding stream with no bridge and had to ford it. The sultry heat after the night chill made all eager to bathe and drink as we waded through. Twenty minutes before 7 o'clock I heard the rumble of guns ahead as if from cannon fired from a hill across the valley. Capron's battery had opened on Caney.

At ten minutes to 7 the Seventy-first halted for rest and I pushed on through the 4000 Cubans under General Castillo and where the general rested on a cot, awaiting reports, under the shade of the leaves of the wood.

I ran down the line. Lawton's men were attacking Caney. The Cubans turned off at El Pozo Hill, following the main road to the right, moving into position to the northeastward of the city. At El Pozo is a creek, a large stone wall and a very steep hill up which is a difficult path. On top of the hill is a brick works and there, too, fronting to the westward, was a battery of three field guns in position, and on a higher hill to the right due north were Capron's battery and infantry.

Caney is a suburb of Santiago and two miles from the city. It was a regiment of infantry and a strong blockhouse of ornate finish. It is the most important place near the capital. As I reached the summit of El Pozo smoke belched from one of Capron's guns to the north of us, and the blockhouse was hidden by a cloud of dust and stones and seemed to tumble to its base.

The rattle of infantry fire reached us then and the battery fired gun after gun in quick succession as if covering the advance of our infantry on Caney. No one doubted the place would be occupied in two hours. From El Pozo one could not see the land lying between Capron's battery and Caney on account of the trees and underbrush, but the volleys seemed to come from the thickly wooded valley. I could see clearly in San Juan what was evidently a part of the old city wall and fort with its high roof. Outside these are earthworks and wire fences, but these were screened by the woods. There is a hill between El Pozo and San Juan battery rising higher on the left and hides the main section of Santiago to some extent, but between the royal palms on the hill I could see a long stretch of roofs, and the officers were puzzled to observe white or red cross flags floating above many of the houses. The Cubans explained that these flags were displayed by all the residents of Santiago who either took no part in the war or harbored no soldiers in the hope that the Americans would spare their houses when bombarding.

Two field guns on El Pozo commanded the San Juan section of the city. The officers in charge told me the range was 2500 yards. At half-past 8 o'clock the guns on El Pozo joined the music of Capron's battery. The rifles were making things lively north of us. The first shell just grazed the roof of the central building on the San Juan wall. Dust arose lazily from the top of it and the shell passed on, bursting on the other side. The range had been well calculated. A roar of approval ran along El Pozo. Then a gun was tried at a slightly less elevation. Its missile flew true to the mark, and its twang was still in our ears when dust clouds rose from the roof and settled, disclosing a great hole which seemed twenty or thirty feet in diameter. The third shot went higher, and the fourth

increased the size of the breach in the roof. The firing was from hill to hill, for San Juan stands high. The soldiers were moving up the muddy road behind El Pozo, and as company after company of stalwart, eager fellows appeared they shouted with delight when they learned that at last an attack on Santiago had been begun. I passed several regiments on my way to the coast. The Spanish up to that time had made no reply to our guns on El Pozo, but a surgeon coming from where Capron's battery was said bullets were whistling over the ridge there as he rode away and that he thought the advance of our infantry on Caney had been opposed. The Spaniards, he said, answered our attack with a rifle fire and slowly gave ground before our men, who moved forward firing by volleys and at will under cover of Capron's guns. There were no casualties at the time the surgeon left that wing, which was early in the engagement.

The men were most enthusiastic, crying "On to Santiago!" There was no intention to rush to the city, but at first to attempt to dislodge the Spanish from their earthworks and from behind their barbed wire fences by our artillery. The enemy's hope evidently was that the Americans would attempt to capture their earthworks at the outset by a strong advance of infantry across the ground that was swept by the deadly fire of the men behind them.

Two more batteries of light artillery were being pushed forward as I left, and this made four batteries. In all, then, the men will be moved forward and in numbers they will be strong enough to drive the enemy into the main section of the city proper, which successful move would permit them to destroy the wire fences which bar their approach. It is said there are six fences and three lines of earthworks outside of San Juan, but these are hidden by the hill, across the crest of which the elevated forts were shelled.



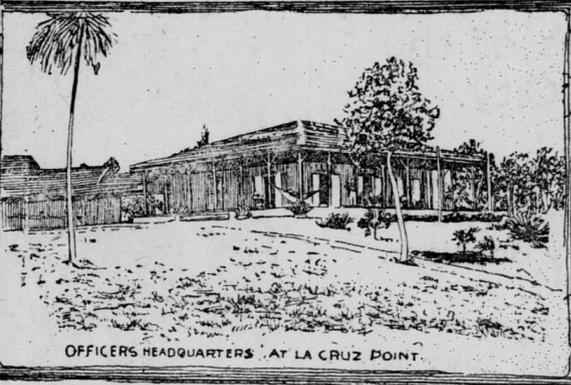
RETURNING FROM THE CONFERENCE WITH GARCIA.



SHAFTER REVIEWING HIS CUBAN ALLIES.



SAMPSON AND SHAFTER LANDING.



OFFICERS HEADQUARTERS AT LA CRUZ POINT.

HOW SHAFTER LANDED AND OTHER SCENES.

From Photographs Made Especially for The Call.

lencing of a Spanish battery. The wounded are still being picked up as this dispatch is hurried away.

General Lawton's division bivouacked near El Caney last night without fires. At 7 o'clock this morning there was a sudden "boom." It was the first shot from Capron's battery, fired to avenge the killing of his son. Promptly the Spanish began to answer the challenge from their trenches and forts. At 7:15 Grimes' battery opened on the Spanish troops to the right of the San Juan blockhouse.

The common powder used by our troops smoked and was a fine target for the Spanish field battery, which probably was served by Admiral Cervera's marines, judging by the accuracy of the aim.

While our smoke gave the enemy our range, Grimes could not locate the enemy's guns, which used smokeless powder, except approximately. But, satisfied as to the Spanish position, our men worked like mad. The Spanish fire gradually slackened, and in less than an hour it ceased altogether.

Battery A of the Second Artillery deserve great credit for the victory, for it was a case of blindness against sight. The battery's losses, the officers state, were as follows:

- KILLED:**
 - UNDERWOOD, private.
 - HELM, private.
- WOUNDED:**
 - GEORGE C. HEARY, first sergeant.
 - VEITE, sergeant.
 - CORNFORD, sergeant.
 - KEENE, corporal.

The battery was supported by the Rough Riders, about 100 Cubans with a Hotchkiss gun, a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry and a squad from Company C of the Second Cavalry. Most of the Spanish shells flew low over the crest of the battery's position and exploded. Through them the Rough Riders had about ten wounded, among them being the following: S. G. Devore, sergeant, Troop K; W. A. Armstrong, corporal, Troop J; McSparron, corporal, Troop G; Alvin C. Ash, private, Troop F; W. A. Freeman, private, Troop F; B. A. Long, private, Troop K; Mason Mitchell, private, Troop K.

V. D. Horton, corporal, Troop I, Third United States Cavalry, was also wounded.

The Cuban leader, Gonzales, reports that the Cubans lost twenty killed and wounded.

The details of General Lawton's losses have not arrived. Captain Grimes and Corporal McLean were overcome by the heat, but are recovering. The battery shot 100 rounds, two-thirds shells and the balance shrapnel. The military balloon used by the signal corps for the purpose of obtaining accurate information of the location of the enemy and the character of their defenses proved of inestimable service in the engagement. The balloon floated just over the tree tops and was easily guided along three miles of the road toward the lines of the enemy.

Whenever it halted for the purpose of taking a photograph of the fortifications below, the Spaniards seized the occasions for taking pot shots at the mid-air monster. At one time the big balloon hung over San Juan, not over 500 yards from the enemy.

In the fighting at San Juan a Spanish shell two and a half inches in diameter burst in the midst of Captain Purditt's battery in the First Artillery, wounding several.

MANY VICTIMS OF FRIDAY'S BATTLE

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AT GENERAL SHAFTER'S HEADQUARTERS, Friday, July 1, 6 p. m., by the Associated Press dispatch-boat Cynthia, to Port Antonio, July 2, 8 p. m., via Kingston, July 2, 11:30 p. m.—General Shafter's army has had its baptism of fire. With desperate courage and the mad dash of veterans it has conquered the Spanish works before Santiago, and at this hour is driving the enemy into the streets of the city. The victory was won at a heavy cost in killed and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the loss at this writing, but it probably approaches 500. The proportion of officers is large. A partial list of the officers killed or wounded follows:

- CAPTAIN WILLIAM O'NEILL, of the Rough Riders, killed.
- LIEUTENANT COLONEL WYCOFF, Twenty-second Infantry.
- CAPTAIN W. P. MORRISON, Sixteenth Infantry.
- LIEUTENANT SCOTT, Thirteenth Infantry, wounded.
- LIEUTENANT COLONEL PATTERSON, Twenty-second Infantry, wounded in groin.
- LIEUTENANT ORDE, Sixth Infantry.
- CAPTAIN TAYLOR, Ninth Cavalry, wounded in stomach.
- LIEUTENANT COLONEL E. H. LISCUM, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
- CAPTAIN J. E. BRETT, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded in arm.
- CAPTAIN A. C. DUCATT, Twenty-fourth Infantry, wounded in region of heart.
- CAPTAIN CHARLES DODGE, Twenty-fourth Infantry.
- SECOND LIEUTENANT J. H. AUGUSTIN, Sixth Infantry, wounded in side and arm.
- LIEUTENANT COLONEL CARROL, Sixth Infantry, wounded in hip.
- LIEUTENANT MYER, Company H, Third Cavalry, wounded in hip.
- LIEUTENANT HERMAN, Sixth Infantry, spine injured.
- LIEUTENANT GROSS, Sixth Infantry, wounded in the hip and left leg.
- CAPTAIN WALKER, Sixth Infantry, wounded in right leg.
- LIEUTENANT ROBERTSON, Company C, Sixth Infantry, wounded in right leg.
- LIEUTENANT PURDY, Company C, Sixth Infantry, wounded in thigh.
- CAPTAIN MORGAN, Third Cavalry.
- CAPTAIN DODD, Third Cavalry, wounded in head.
- CAPTAIN CARPENTER, Seventeenth Infantry, wounded in stomach.
- CAPTAIN KERR, Sixth Cavalry, wounded in arm.
- CAPTAIN TORREY, Sixth Cavalry, shot in the leg.
- LIEUTENANT BESARO, Seventh Infantry.
- MAJOR CORLISS, Seventh Infantry.
- CAPTAIN JACKSON, Seventh Infantry.
- LIEUTENANT CHARLES E. FIELD, Seventh Infantry, shot through forehead, fatally.

It is also reported that Colonel Emery was killed. Of Company L, Thirty-third Michigan Volunteers, which met with severe losses in the action at Aguadores, these are the men who are reported to have been killed: FRANKLIN, JOHN H., Diamonddale, Mich. SEABRIGHT, FERDINAND J. Wounded—CURTIS, CLIFFORD H.; LAWSON, FRANK, left arm broken; STARK, D. A.

Following is a list of the men of Battery A, Second Artillery, who are reported among the killed: UNDERWOOD, private. HELM, private. Wounded—HEARY, GEORGE C, first sergeant; VEITES, sergeant; CORNFORD, sergeant; KEENE, W. H., corporal Battery A, First Artillery; COLLING, lieutenant, First Artillery; FARR, lieutenant, First Artillery; BUTT, sergeant; SHURT, lieutenant, Sixth United States Infantry; CROSS, lieutenant, Sixth United States Infantry; TAYLOR, captain, Sixth United States Infantry.

This is a list of the Rough Riders who were wounded: DEVORE, S. G., sergeant Troop K; ARMSTRONG, W. A., corporal Troop J; McSPARRON, corporal Troop G; ASH, ALVIN C., private Troop G; FREEMAN, W., private, Troop F; LONG, BENJAMIN A., private Troop K; MITCHELL, MASON, private Troop K. HORTON, V. D., corporal Troop I, Third United States Cavalry, was also wounded.

The Journal's correspondent, James Creelman, slightly wounded in Friday's fighting. In some cases every officer in a company was lost. The Spanish loss must have been heavy. The Spaniards opposing General Lawton's division lost in killed, wounded or taken prisoners 2000 men, and the loss on the center and left must be double that number.

RENEWAL OF THE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO

Continued from First Page.

of a company. I could not get a complete list of the killed and wounded.

Those known to have been killed were John H. Franklin of Diamonddale, Mich., and Ferdinand J. Sevright. Among the wounded were Frank Lawson of Lawton, Mich., whose left arm was broken; D. A. Stark of Ann Arbor, and Clifford H. Curtis.

Although taken completely by surprise, the Michigan troops valiantly stood their ground. They deployed and drove the Spaniards from their position, killing and wounding a large number of the enemy's men.

In yesterday's engagement the observation balloon used by the army rendered good service, disclosing the enemy's position and gaining much valuable information. The balloon, at which the enemy fired repeatedly, finally was split by shrapnel.

Our hospital at Siboney is now crowded with wounded soldiers. The surgeons are busy bandaging wounds of this soldier or amputating the fingers, arms or legs of that soldier. In caring for the wounded the Red Cross vessel State of Texas is giving all the aid it can. All the typhoid patients will be transferred from the Olivette to the Iroquois.

During yesterday's engagement the heat was intense, but there were few cases of prostrations.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS AS TO THE MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL PANDO

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MONTEGO BAY, Island of Jamaica, Friday, July 1 (delayed in transmission)—A Cuban messenger from the insurgents near Manzanillo, Province of Santiago de Cuba, who landed near here to-day from a sailboat, brought intelligence that the Spanish troops, numbering about 8000 men, who left Manzanillo on June 23 to march to Santiago, were called back by General Pando. It appears that when the army had reached the vicinity of Bayamo, General Pando was not with the troops, as had been reported. He was and is in Havana. The relieving army, the Cubans say, was supplied with food, but the roads were almost impassable

and the artillery could not be dragged along. Thus getting to Santiago in time to succor the garrison there appeared to be impossible, hence the recall of the troops.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A special dispatch from Playa del Este to the Evening World states that General Garcia is authority for the statement that General Pando has entered Santiago with 6000 soldiers for the reinforcement of General Linarez.

General Pando left Manzanillo on June 22 with 8000 or 9000 men and a large train of provisions and ammunition.

General Shafter sent 2000 Cubans back to Arreradero on the transports to the west of Santiago to head off Pando, but they evidently failed to accomplish that end.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER AMONG THE SPANISH FORCES DISCOVERED

NEW YORK, July 2.—A Sun cable from Playa del Este, July 2, says: The sanguinary nature of yesterday's battle became apparent late last night when our victorious forces, having captured the Spanish trenches, were enabled not only to count up their own losses, but to make some estimate of the casualties on the Spanish side.

As already cabled to the Sun, 150 dead bodies of Spanish soldiers were found in a single trench, and in many other trenches it was estimated the mortality had reached the surprising figure of 60 per cent.

It is said that between ten thousand and fifteen thousand men were engaged on the Spanish side, and couriers from the front report our officers believe that to-day's casualties will bring the total Spanish losses up to six thousand men killed, wounded or captured. Of this number it is estimated that two thousand are prisoners.

Loss From Forest Fires. AUBURN, July 2.—Forest fires have been playing sad havoc in this locality the past few days. The greatest damage was at the Cash Rock mill near Forest Hill, where the loss is estimated at \$25,000. Over 30,000 feet of lumber, already prepared for milling, was burned. The town of Forest Hill barely escaped the flames.

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