

"Our Country Is the World; Our Countrymen Are All Mankind."—Garrison.

## FRIDAY FIGHT

Graphic Account of the First Day's Battle.

WERE IN LINE AT DAWN

Sang "There'll Be a Hot Time in Santiago To-Morrow."

FIRST SHOT BY CAPT. CAPRON

Rough Riders Were in the Hottest of the Fight.

GENERAL WHEELER'S HEROISM

Though Ill, He Ordered His Horse and Joined His Men.

Went to the Front in an Ambulance—General Garcia's Men Took an Active Part in the Battle—Spaniards Contested Every Foot of the Ground.

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ON BOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DANDY, OFF JURAGUA, Friday, July 1, 4 p. m., VIA PORT ANTONIO, JAMAICA, Saturday, July 2, 5 a. m., and KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 2, 7:11 a. m.—The battle of Santiago has raged all day, and at 4 o'clock this afternoon 15,000 American troops are thundering at the outer fortifications of the doomed city.

Since daybreak, General Shafter's army has fought its way across two and a half miles of bitterly contested and strongly fortified country; and the entire line from left to right is within gunshot of Santiago town.

The American loss thus far is estimated at hospital corps headquarters at twenty-six killed and fifty wounded, but it will be hours before the death roll can be accurately given. Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, of the Twenty-second Infantry, is the only officer known to have been wounded, and he is not fatally hurt.

Spanish killed and wounded are undoubtedly numbered by hundreds.

The Spanish strongholds of Caney and El Paso have fallen, and the fort at Aguadores, just east of Morro castle, on the coast, has been blown to ruins by the guns of the fleet. With the exception of about 1,000 troops who are guarding Balquid and Juragua, the entire army is engaged, together with 4,000 of General Garcia's Cuban troops.

The men fought gloriously, and if the same measure of success which attended today's engagement follows the fighting of the next twenty-four hours, the American flag will fly from Santiago's wall on Sunday. Officers and men are fully convinced that the city will be theirs by to-morrow night.

The battle began just at daylight, at a point about eight miles from Juragua, and four miles northeast of the outer fortifications of Santiago. The general order for an advance was issued by General Shafter at dark last night, and by midnight every man in the army knew that a desperate struggle would come with the dawn. The news put the troops in a fever of excitement, and the night was spent in cheering and singing, the popular strain being "There'll be a hot time in Santiago to-morrow."

At 4 o'clock this morning hundreds of bugles rang out the reveille, and before the sun had risen the great line was complete.

To the extreme left was General Duffield, with the Thirty-third Michigan, his command having reached the Aguadores bridge by train. Next, to the northeast, was General Kent's division, a mile and a half from the sea, and held as a reserve force. The center of the line was held by a cavalry division, which, until General Wheeler arrived at noon, was commanded by General Sumner. Owing to General Young's illness, Colonel Wood, of the rough riders, commanded his brigade, which consisted of the

First regulars, the First volunteers, and the Tenth regulars, and one battalion of the Ninth regular cavalry, all dismounted, with the exception of two troops on the extreme right, under Generals Lawton and Chaffee, fully five miles from the sea.

It had been arranged that General Duffield should make a feint of attacking Aguadores, in order to draw attention from the main movement, and at 5 o'clock General Lawton's troops moved forward, led by a battery of the First artillery under command of Captain Allyn Capron. Every man in the army carried three days' rations and ammunition to match, and every one knew that he was not expected to return to camp until Santiago had fallen.

General Lawton's division opened the ball with a thirteen-pound shot, quickly followed by others, the infantry opening fire immediately afterward. At 6:40 a. m. General Garcia advanced rapidly through the brush in the valley, meeting with no opposition, and General Lawton advanced along the north slope, the infantry and artillery firing heavily. Captain Grimes' guns had just galloped to the plateau in grand style and opened fire. The telegraph line, La Brunelle superintending, kept up with the advance in fine style. The observation balloon was inflated yesterday for the first time and made three successful experimental ascensions, the car holding six men.

The first shot was fired from the battery at 6:40 by Captain Capron, whose son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the rough riders, was killed in the battle at Sevilla. The shot was directed at Caney, where the Spaniards were in force, and it fell in the heart of the town. The firing continued twenty minutes without response.

Meantime, the cavalry division had moved forward on the main Santiago trail, headed by a light battery of the Second artillery under Captain Grimes. The movement of this battery was a heart-breaking task, owing to the mud in the valley and a steep hill.

Under the musketry fire of the cavalrymen, the Spaniards in the little town of El Paso retreated, and Captain Grimes' battery took a position there and began a rapid firing into Caney. The guns of the two batteries made the place so hot that the enemy finally retired, having no artillery.

The town was surrounded by earthworks and lines of barbed wire.

After the enemy had been driven from El Paso, twenty-one shots were fired by Captain Grimes and Captain Capron from that position into the outer fortifications of Santiago before a response came. When it did come, however, it came with unexpected accuracy, shots and shells from three-inch rifles, evidently taken from Admiral Cervera's warships and mounted behind the fortifications. The Spanish guns raked the hill on which El Paso stands and which, meantime, had been made the headquarters of General Sumner and the Cuban generals, Garcia, Castillo, Capote and Rabl. One shell struck a large sugar storehouse, on the red corrugated roof of which stood ten Cubans viewing the fight. The roof fell in and all the Cubans were wounded and three of them will die.

A detachment of 500 Cubans were forward from El Paso, and then Colonel Wood with the rough riders, the First and Tenth cavalry, started down the hillside straight for the enemy's fortifications.

Captain Grimes' battery poured a steady fire into the Spaniards to protect Colonel Wood's advance. The dismounted cavalry paused on their way through the tangled grass and underbrush, and halfway down the hillside selected a good spot to halt, and from there opened and maintained for twenty minutes a hot fire. The opposing batteries banged away, Captain Grimes sending a storm of lead down into the outer fortifications and the Spaniards pounding away at the hill top with vicious persistence.

Most of the Spanish shells went over the hill tops and fell in a ravine beyond. Here several detachments of Cuban troops were stationed as reserves, and before they could be moved, seven insurgents were seriously wounded and several slightly hurt. At the same time, two Americans were killed and nine were wounded.

The Spaniards used smokeless powder, and shot with much more accuracy than during the previous engagement. The wonder is that many more lives were not lost, as the opposition batteries were less than two miles apart.

Colonel Wood's command behaved with great bravery, firing steadily and deadly volleys, with the enemy's shells screeching and bursting over their heads. Twenty minutes of fearfully hot work silenced the Spanish batteries. Ten shots were sent into

them after they ceased firing, but there was no response, and it is presumed that the guns were dismounted or the gunners driven off.

Away to the left, General Lawton's division, with Chaffee's men and Capron's battery, was meantime fighting fiercely with the enemy entrenched in and about Caney. The Spaniards contested every inch of ground bitterly, and fought with unexpected coolness and courage, but the irresistible onward movement of the Americans slowly forced them back upon and beyond Caney. About 11 o'clock the terrible fire from Captain Capron's guns and the muskets of the men broke the Spanish line, and a retreat began toward the line of outer fortifications. The enemy took the trail known as the main Santiago road, and Captain Grimes' battery immediately began pitching shells in ahead of the retreating men, while a detachment of 2,000 Cubans, headed by Garcia, was started to cut off the retreat.

No report has yet been received from them. A large detachment of General Kent's reserves was sent to aid General Garcia in this work, and it is probable that fierce fighting occurred.

All this time General Sumner had commanded the center, owing to General Wheeler's illness, but about 11:30 General Wheeler started on the two miles journey to the front in an ambulance. About half way to the front he met a number of litters bearing wounded. The veteran, under protest by the surgeons, immediately ordered his horse, and, after personally assisting the wounded into the ambulance, mounted and rode onward. The men burst into frantic cheers, which followed the general all along the lines. By noon, although still very ill, General Wheeler had established headquarters at the extreme front and center of the line, and still holds his position.

The hardest fighting of the day seems to have been on the right flank, and heavy casualties are reported from there. The advance there was more rapid than at other points on the line, and General Chaffee's brigade was the first to cross the little San Juan river, close to the line of outer fortifications.

At 2 o'clock Caney had not been entered by the American troops, but they had pushed on past it and it was theirs at any time they chose to march into it.

At that hour, General Shafter, whose headquarters for the day had been three miles to the rear, went forward to assume personal command of the operations. Some surprise is expressed that he did not wait for the siege guns before beginning the final attack, as the siege guns are still on the beach at Balquid, but he decided yesterday that they were unnecessary and determined to strike at once.

The only movement that did not meet with success was General Duffield's attempt to occupy the sea village of Aguadores. The New York, Suwanee and Gloucester shelled the old fort and the rifle pits during the forenoon, drove all the Spaniards from the vicinity and bowled over the parapet from which flew the Spanish flag, blowing to the railroad bridge. General Duffield's troops were unable to get across the river which separated them from the little town and were compelled to go back to Juragua.

It is probable that an effort will be made to-morrow to repair the bridge and a complete movement attempted, but this is not true, as he did not encounter any large body of Spaniards.

Many dramatic incidents occurred during the day, with numerous evidences of splendid personal bravery of the American officers and men in their work of continuous and intense physical strain, owing to the hills and swamps and the fierce tropical sun which hammered down upon them the greater part of the day.

The Cubans behaved with skill and valor, and rendered valuable aid. General Garcia and the other Cuban generals led the troops in person and showed great coolness in tight places.

The Spanish fought stubbornly throughout, and the retreat, though steady, was slow and coolly conducted. They contested every inch of the way, and fought with unexpected skill, their officers handling the troops with bravery and good judgment. As in all of their fighting so far, however, they did most of their work under cover, rarely showing themselves in large bodies in the open. All the retreats were toward Santiago, and it is probable that by nightfall the entire force of Spaniards in the province of Santiago de Cuba will be within the city's walls with the exception of 4,000 men under General Pando, whose attempt to reinforce Santiago is believed to have been frustrated.

## WITH THE FLEET

HOW SAMPSON CO-OPERATED IN FRIDAY'S ATTACK.

CLEARED A WAY FOR DUFFIELD

SHELLED SPANISH RIFLE PITS AND AN OLD FORT.

Later, New York and Oregon Dropped Eight-Inch Shells into City of Santiago—Warships Quit Work Early in the Afternoon.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1, VIA KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 2, 8 a. m.—Before 5 o'clock this morning the crew of the flagship were astir, eating a hurried breakfast, and at 5:50 "general quarters" was sounded and the flagship headed in toward Aguadores, about three miles east of Morro castle. The other ships retained their blockading stations.

Along the surf-beaten shore, the smoke of an approaching train from Altares was seen. It was composed of open cars, full of General Duffield's troops. At the cutting, a mile east of Aguadores, the train stopped and the Cuban scouts proceeded along the railroad track. The troops got out of the cars and soon formed in a long, thin line, standing out vividly against the yellow rocks that rose perpendicularly above, shutting them off from the main body of the army, which is on the east side of the hill, several miles north. From the quarter of the flagship there was a signal by a vigorously wig-wagged letter, and a few minutes later, from a clump of green at the water edge, came an answer from the army.

This was the first co-operation for offensive purposes between the army and navy. The landing of the army at Balquid and Altares was purely a naval affair. With the flag in his hand the soldier ashore looked like a butterfly.

"Are you waiting for us to begin?" was the signal made by Rear Admiral Sampson to the army.

"General Duffield is ahead with the scouts," came the answer from the shore to the flagship.

By this time it was 7 o'clock, and the admiral ran the flagship's bows within three-quarters of a mile of the beach. She remained almost as near during the forenoon, and the daring way she was handled by Captain Chadwick within sound of the breakers made the Cuban pilot on board stare with astonishment.

The Suwanee was in company with the flagship, still closer in shore, and the Gloucester was to the westward, near Morro castle. From the southward the Newark came up and took a position to the westward. Her decks were black with 1,000 or more troops as she went alongside the flagship and was told to disembark the troops at Altares.

Then Admiral Sampson signaled to General Duffield: "When do you want us to commence firing?"

"In a little while," a white flag on shore sent back the answer. "When the rest of the command arrives. Then I will signal you."

It was a long and tedious wait for the ships before the second fifty carloads of troops came puffing along from Altares. By 9:30 o'clock the last of the soldiers had left the open railroad tracks, disappearing in the thick brush that covered the eastern side of Aguadores inlet.

The water in the sponge tubes under the breeches of the big guns was growing hot in the burning sun.

Ashore there was no sign of the enemy. They were believed to be on the western bluff.

Between bluffs ran a rocky gulley leading into Santiago city. On the extremity of the western arm was an old castella fort from which the flags were flying and on a parapet of the eastern hill, commanding the gulley, two stretches of red earth could easily be seen against the brush. These were the rifle pits.

At 10:15 a signal flag ashore wig-wagged to Admiral Sampson to commence firing, and a minute later the New York's guns blazed away at the rifle pits and at the old fort.

The Suwanee and Gloucester joined in the echoes which rumbled around and filled the gulley. All the stored-up thunder of the clouds seemed to have broken loose, and smoke soon rose over the hills and the firing was shut out from view. Then the gully became more deliberate.

Of our troops ashore in the brush, nothing could be seen, but the "ping," "ping" of the small arms of the army floated out to sea during the occasional lull in the firing of the big guns, which peppered the rifle pits until clouds of red earth rose above them.

An eight-inch shell from the Newark dropped in the massive old fort and clouds of white dust and huge stones filled the air. When the small shells hit its battlements, almost hidden by green creepers, fragments of masonry came tumbling down. A shot from the Suwanee hit the eastern parapet and it crumbled away like a mummy exposed to the air after long years. Amid the smoke and debris the flagstaff was seen to fall forward.

## GENERAL "JOE" WHEELER.



He Went to the Front in an Ambulance, Then Ordered His Horse and Joined His Command.

hanty, of the Suwanee, was anxious to finish his work, so he signaled to the New York, asking permission to knock down the Spanish flag.

"Yes," replied Admiral Sampson, "if you can do it in three shots."

The Suwanee then lay about 1,000 yards from the old fort. She took her time, Lieutenant Blue carefully aimed the four-inch gun, and the crews of all the ships watched the incident amid intense excitement.

When the smoke of the first shot cleared away, only two streamers of the flag were left. The shell had gone through the center of the building.

A delighted yell broke forth from the crew of the Suwanee.

Two or three minutes later the Suwanee fired again and huge clouds of debris rose from the base of the flagstaff. For a few seconds it was impossible to tell what had been the effect of the shot. Then it was seen that the shell had only added to the ruin of the fort.

The flagstaff seemed to have a charmed



MAJOR WILLIAM S. MCCUSKY, Of the 2nd Infantry, Formerly Stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Now at Santiago.

existence and the Suwanee had only one chance left. It seemed hardly possible for her to achieve her object with the big gun—such a distance and such a tiny target.

There was breathless silence among the crews. They crowded on the ships' decks and all eyes were on that tattered rag, bending toward the earth from the top of which once had been a grand old castle. But it was only bending, not yet down.

Lieutenant Commander Delehanty and Lieutenant Blue took their time.

The Suwanee changed her position slightly. Then a puff of smoke shot out from her side and up went a spouting cloud of debris from the parapet, and down fell the banner of Spain.

Such yells from the flagship will probably never be heard again. There was more excitement than is witnessed at the finish of a college boat race or a popular race between first-class thoroughbreds on some big track.

The Suwanee's last shot had struck right at the base of the flagstaff and had blown it clear of the wreckage which had held it.

"Well done," signaled Admiral Sampson to Lieutenant Commander Delehanty. At 11:30 General Duffield signaled that his scouts reported that no damage had been done to the Spanish rifle pits by the shells from the ships, and Admiral Sampson told him they had been hit several times, but that there was no one in the pits.

five minutes the shells went roaring over the hillside. What destruction they wrought it was impossible to tell, as the bluffs hide everything.

In reply to General Duffield's question: "What is the news?" Admiral Sampson replied: "There is not a Spaniard left in the rifle pits."

Later General Duffield signaled that his scouts thought reinforcements were marching to the battered old fort, and Admiral Sampson wig-wagged him: "There is no Spaniard left there. If any come, the Gloucester will take care of them."

A little later the Oregon joined the New York in sending eight-inch shells into the city of Santiago.

This was kept up until 1:30 p. m. By that time General Duffield had sent a message saying his troops could not cross the stream and would return to Altares.

In the report that some Spanish troops were still in the gulley, the New York and Gloucester shelled it once more and the Newark, which had not fired, signaled, "Can I fire for target practice? Have had no previous opportunity."

Permission for her to do so was signaled and she blazed away, shooting well, her six-inch shells exploding with remarkable force among the rocks.

At 2:40 p. m., Admiral Sampson hoisted the signal to cease firing and the flagship returned to the blockading squadron.

On the railroad a train load of troops had already left for Altares.

## 2,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

General Shafter Said Friday Night That He Would Occupy Santiago Yesterday.

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SIBONEY, Friday, July 1, VIA JURAGUA, 8:45 p. m., BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT CYNTHIA, VIA PORT ANTONIO, July 2, 11 p. m., AND KINGSTON, 11:50 p. m.—At 8:30 Friday evening General Shafter said to the Associated Press correspondent at his headquarters:

"We have Caney in our possession and the whole crest of the plateau at Caney. We have taken some 2,000 prisoners on this side of Santiago. General Lawton is moving to the left to join the line with General Wheeler. The Spaniards have been driven back into the city, and to-morrow we will take and enter it."

This statement was fully confirmed by what the correspondent had seen a half hour before from Captain Grimes' artillery position which was still the best point of vantage from which to survey the field. At sunset, as the correspondent stood on the summit behind the cannon that had done such gallant execution during the day, our infantry, in possession of the big block-house opposite our original center, were yet persistently and cheerfully popping away at the Spaniards, who were skulking behind the lesser entrenchments and the refugees between them and the city.

It appeared when darkness came that not a Spaniard could be found outside the city proper in that particular vicinity. Most noticeable was the lack of any responsive fire from the Spaniards, further evidence, added to that of the afternoon, that their ammunition was greatly reduced. At this time all the firing has ceased on the right of our position and General Lawton's artillery is already moving past Caney.

Corby May Be Made Brigadier. ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 2.—(Special.) It is reported among his friends in this city, on what is undoubtedly good authority, that Colonel J. A. Corby, of the Fourth regiment, is soon to be made brigadier general. This will no doubt insure active service for the Fourth regiment. Colonel Corby has a number of influential friends who are working to this end.

## IS STILL ON

Fighting at Santiago Raged Furiously Yesterday.

IT WAS A BATTLE ROYAL

Shafter Wastes No Time in Sending Accounts of It.

OUR LOSSES VERY HEAVY

One Brief Telegram Tells of a Day of Fierce Fighting.

KEEN ANXIETY IN WASHINGTON

American Army Passing Through a Fearful Ordeal.

Everything Possible Being Done in Washington to Send Help to the Wounded—General Shafter Reports That He Feels He Underestimated Losses.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)  
GUANTANAMO, July 2.—The fighting in front of Santiago was resumed at daylight this morning. An advance was ordered along the entire line.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)  
SIBONEY, July 2, 12 noon, VIA PLAYA DEL ESTE.—At this hour the firing is light. Work on the intrenchments is being pushed and the soldiers are allowed to rest. The fleet did some firing, but did not engage the batteries generally.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—At 11:10 o'clock to-night, Adjutant General Corbin, in leaving his office for the night, announced that



BRIG. GEN. JACOB E. KENT, In Charge of the Left Wing in the Attack on Santiago.

no word had been received from General Shafter.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—This has been a day of almost unparalleled suspense and anxiety. From President McKinley down through all official Washington everybody has been under a tremendous strain. Tidings from Shafter have been eagerly awaited and momentarily expected, but, save a brief word on the extent of loss yesterday nothing came from him during the day concerning progress of the action at Santiago.

Just at the close of the day the first bit of information coming directly to officials reached the president and Secretary Alger. It was a private dispatch, not primarily intended for them, although it came through official channels. Briefly and expressively it told the story of a day of terrific fighting. It was direct from the field of action and was as late as 4 p. m. It stated that the engagement had been in progress throughout the day; that the dead and wounded were being carried to the rear, and that the American losses were heavy. The exact wording of the dispatch was not made known, but one of the high officials who read it said that it conveyed to him the idea of extreme tension and of a battle in which all the fiercest elements of warfare prevailed.

Until this came, the officials were positively without a word as to whether the engagement begun yesterday was continuing to-day. They could only speculate,