

TROOPS AT SANTIAGO

INVADING EXPEDITION HAS BEGUN TO DISEMBARK

ELEVEN TRANSPORTS COUNTED BY THE SPANIARDS

PROGRAMME OF SECRECY HAS BEEN WELL CARRIED OUT

First News of the Whereabouts of the Troop Ships Reaches the Capital Via Madrid—Government Believed to Have Fully Advised—With Marines Ashore at Guantanamo and Troops Being Disembarked at Santiago Exciting Events Are Expected to Transpire Within the Next Few Hours.

Washington Bureau St. Paul Globe, Corcoran Building.

Special to The St. Paul Globe.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Eleven troop ships have arrived before Santiago, and have, probably, by this time, disembarked the invading forces of the United States army. The news reached the capital this evening, in a roundabout way, but as it came through Spanish sources its reliability is not questioned. The programme of secrecy so persistently pursued by the government has been carried to a successful termination. It is not thought that officials will attempt to longer conceal the fact that American troops are in Cuba, but when the information reached Washington it was too late to have it passed upon at either the war or navy departments, but there is little doubt of its accuracy. It came from Madrid, via Havana. That is the news was in the shape of a characteristic cablegram from Blanco to the home government, announcing the arrival before Santiago of eleven American merchantmen, which were presumed to be loaded with "Yankee" troops, and which the defenders of Santiago were preparing to prevent from discharging their precious freight. It is even thought here that there would be nothing surprising in the fighting of a pitched battle Sunday, if one has not already been fought. The government has done well in keeping its own counsel, as to the movement of troops. It is now whispered that perhaps another invading force is nearing Porto Rico. Who knows? Those who could tell will not, and those who would cannot.

THE FLAG FLOATS.

The fact that the Stars and Stripes now float over Cuban soil was virtually officially given out here today. The navy department had received from Admiral Sampson announcing that the American flag had been hoisted by United States marines at the mouth of Guantanamo bay. The number of gallant marines who planted the flag on Cuban soil is given at all the way from 600 to 800. The report is that they met with a warm reception and were compelled to put up a strong fight and burn a village held by the Spaniards before they could properly unfurl "Old Glory." After the flag was floating from a Spanish flagpole the marines made merry and held their ground right manfully. It is learned officially that the force is the splendid body of men under Col. Huntington, and it is said that they can be relied upon to give efficient service. There is no attempt to conceal the fact that the marines are ashore, but despite the story from Madrid and Havana of the arrival of American troop ships off Santiago, those who ought to know something about what is going on persist in maintaining silence on that subject.

PORTO RICO EASY.

After Santiago Porto Rico is how the invasion situation is summed up here. The real work is at Santiago, for it is common talk here that it will be an easy task to take possession of Porto Rico. There has been considerable discussion of how best to proceed when the invasion of Porto Rico is begun. There is but one suggestion that

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1.—Troops Being Landed at Santiago.
2.—Press Entrenched at Guantanamo.
3.—Troops Embarked at Tampa.
4.—House Discusses Annexation.
5.—Ramsey County Political Gossip.
6.—Injuries in a Runaway.
7.—Roentgen Rays in Present War.
8.—Formations in the Field.
9.—New Things in Mussels.
10.—Saloons Must Close at Midnight.
11.—German Press Unfriendly.
12.—Editorial.
13.—Farm Mortgage Statistics.
14.—Minneapolis Matters.
15.—News of the Northwest.
16.—World's Athletic Records Broken.
17.—More Than Enough Recruits.
18.—Mechanic Arts Graduation Exercises.
19.—Thirtieth Regiment Auxiliaries.
20.—Twelfth After Recruits.
21.—Camp Merritt Not to be Removed.
22.—Sporting.
23.—Western and National Scores.
24.—Chicago-Michigan Athletic Meet.
25.—Bicycles Not Exempt.
26.—Old-Time Prize Fighters.
27.—Hamlin's String of Horses.
28.—National Charities Conference.
29.—Traveler's Idea of Manila.
30.—Among St. Paul Teachers.
31.—An Hour among the Books.
32.—Social Events at White Bear.
33.—Passing of Bill Dangler.
34.—Social News of St. Paul.
35.—In Woman's Realm.
36.—Hebrew Relief Society.
37.—The Week at the Grand.
38.—Red Cross' Success Conceded.
39.—Markets.
40.—Today at the Churches.
41.—Americans Crowded Out.
42.—Our Splendid Circus Falls.

seems to meet with favor. That is a direct assault upon San Juan. With that stronghold in the possession of American troops there would be little else to do. The Spaniards, it is argued, could not work a successful stand anywhere else on the island. With the San Juan, Porto Rico would practically be conquered. The reduction of San Juan would naturally involve the employment of a fleet to complete the work begun by Admiral Sampson. The defenses are not impregnable, as has been shown, and a vigorous bombardment would bring about capitulation of the Spanish. It is believed here that the programme is to capture Santiago first and then proceed direct to San Juan with a powerful fleet and transports bearing a strong invading land force.

HOBBSON'S FUTURE.

There is one subject upon which naval officials are not at all reticent, and that is the brave act of Lieut. Hobson and the brave men who accompanied him on his perilous mission to hesitate to say that he is in favor of doing as much for Hobson as was done for Cushing when he sank the Albatross. Cushing was advanced one full grade—from the rank of lieutenant to that of lieutenant commander. He was also given a vote of thanks by congress. If the navy department does for Hobson what it did for Cushing, he will be made a lieutenant commander and full constructor. Everybody here—in and out of the departments—has a good word for Lieut. Hobson and his crew. They can have almost anything they ask for here.

MADRID MISINFORMED.

Persistent Claims of Victory in Face of Defeat.

MADRID, June 11.—An official dis-

TOPOGRAPHY OF COUNTRY BACK OF SANTIAGO BAY.



The picture shows a mining village on the hills just back of Santiago. On a high point is Fort Captain Delgado, a type of the defenses of blockhouses used by Spanish troops for defense and safe observation. The view is characteristic of the whole Santiago country, which is nearly all hills and mountains, and will try the patience of troops when they move on the city of Santiago from the rear.

patch received here from Havana, dated yesterday, June 10, says: "This morning eight of Admiral Sampson's ships recommenced the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba. At the same time a number of boats, towed by a steamer, approached and attempted to make a landing. The Spaniards, skillfully posted, repulsed the attempted landing, and the Americans drew off. No damage was caused by the shells from the ships, which kept at a distant every time, afraid to venture within range of the guns of the forts."

COMMANDS THE PURITAN.

Capt. Rodgers Succeeds Capt. Harrington, Who Is Ill.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Capt. Frederick Rodgers, formerly president of the naval auxiliary board, has been ordered to command the big monitor Puritan, now with Admiral Sampson's fleet. He relieves Capt. P. F. Harrington, who has been prostrated by the terrible strain and heat, to which he has been subjected during his long stay in Cuban waters. Lieutenant Commander W. H. Everett, commanding the light house tender Mangrove, has also succumbed to the hardships of the Cuban blockade. Both officers have been removed to the naval hospital at Key West for treatment. The assignment of Capt. Rodgers to the Puritan leaves a vacancy in the command of the cruiser Philadelphia, now fitting out at San Francisco for service on the Pacific station, to which he was originally assigned several weeks ago. In view of the expressed desire of Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, for sea duty, it is not improbable he may be given the command of the Philadelphia.

YARN FROM MADRID.

Wild Story of American Ships Running Aways.

MADRID, June 11.—An official dispatch from Havana today says: "The Spanish warships Conde de Venadito, Nueva Espana and Ligera have made a sortie from Havana for the purpose of attacking the blockading squadron. But the Americans refused to fight, and retired."

ANOTHER PRIZE.

Cruiser St. Louis Captures a Spanish Ship.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A dispatch to the World from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says: The United States auxiliary cruiser St. Louis was off Morant Point yesterday. She reported that she had captured a Spanish merchantman just out of Kingston.

ARMY OF INVASION READY

EMBARKED ON A FLEET OF TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA

Story of the Embarkation First Related in Detail—Intense Enthusiasm as the Soldiers Marched to the Ships—Hurry Conference by Wire Between Gen. Miles and Shafter and the War Department.

TAMPA, Fla., June 11.—The army of invasion is now embarked on a large fleet of swift transports. The first official notification that the time for a movement had arrived came in the form of a general order posted on May 31. The movement assumed definite shape on Monday afternoon, June 6, when the First United States Infantry, Maj. Gen. Shafter's old regiment, a regiment famous in the army, was given the honor of embarking first. This regiment marched down the long pier of Port Tampa, with their band playing, causing the most intense enthusiasm. During the balance of that afternoon and until daylight, the movement was pushed with the utmost vigor.

All day Tuesday the wharves were a mass of excited humanity. Each officer was given orders to get his regiment in readiness for immediate movement, and soon afterwards word was sent to get the troops on the transports as rapidly as possible. Trains and coaches of all descriptions were placed on the tracks near the various regiments, and baggage and arms were hurried on board.

HURRIED CONFERENCE.

On Tuesday afternoon Lieut. Miller,

ernment of Paraguay, acting upon the representations of the United States consul at Montevideo notified the commander of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temeclaro, now at Asuncion, that he must disarm that vessel if he wished to remain in port. The Spanish commander refused to do so, and thereupon he was informed that the Temeclaro must leave Asuncion as soon as the repairs of her machinery are completed, which must be quickly done.

HARMLESS GERMAN STEAMER.

Last Night's Alarm Arrives at Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 11.—The German steamship Constantia, whose appearance off the cape last night caused the sensational rumors as to Spanish warships lurking in that vicinity, arrived here today. The Constantia is bound from New Orleans to Hamburg, and came to this port for coal.

WATERSPOUT IN MEXICO.

Many Drowned and a Brave Officer Injured Rescuing Others.

MEXICO CITY, June 11.—Late last night an immense waterspout burst in the hills above the town of Mexico. The waterspout swept down furiously, flooding all the lower part of that place and drowning several men, women and children. A brave officer saw the flood coming and ran at the top of his speed, warning the inhabitants to flee for their lives. He rescued many women and children floating in the turbulent waters, which were filled with debris and timbers from the wrecked railway bridge. The gallant officer was badly injured.

THREE KILLED.

Tornado Sweeps Through Riddleville, Tex.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 11.—A tornado descended yesterday on Riddleville, a small town fifty miles from San Antonio, and three people were killed outright. A boy's skull was crushed and he is fatally injured. Several other people were injured by the tornado, many limbs being broken. Much damage is reported and small houses were demolished. The track of the tornado was about 500 feet wide.

BRANN'S FRIEND ACQUITTED.

Waco Jury Frees Judge Gerald, Charged With Murder.

DALLAS, Tex., June 11.—Judge G. B. Gerald was acquitted by a jury at Waco this evening, of the charge of murder, for having killed W. A. and J. W. Harris, brothers, who were publishers of the Waco Times-Herald, in November last.

The tragedy was one of several growing out of W. C. Brann's warfare on Baylor Baptist university in Brann's Iconoclast. On the announcement of the verdict of acquittal today, Judge Gerald, who is now editor of Brann's Iconoclast, Brann having been recently killed in a street duel, was given an ovation by a large number of his friends and former partisans of Brann.

DISCUSS THE BLOCKADE.

Spanish Deputies Believe It Is Not Recognized by the Powers.

MADRID, June 11 (5 p. m.).—In the chamber of deputies today, the government was interrogated as to whether the United States had notified the pow-



WHARF IN THE UPPER HARBOR AT SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

ers of the blockade of Cuba, and whether the powers recognized the blockade as effective.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, replied that since the Paris conference, conditions had radically changed, and the powers had not yet decided whether the blockade is effective.

SURGEONS CLASH.

Trouble at Camp Alger to Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The conflict between Col. A. C. Girard, chief of surgeons at Camp Alger, and the regimental surgeons has culminated in the appointment of a commission to investigate the division hospital. It has been the colonel's policy to take from the various regiments their hospital supplies provided by states and friends and concentrate them in the division hospital. This has been opposed by the regiments.

COST OF TRANSPORTS.

Government Pays a Heavy Price for Their Use.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11.—The government, it is understood, pays \$800 a day for the use of the Zealandia and Australia. For the tug Fearless \$150,000 was paid, the tug Active \$75,000, and the tug Vigilant, \$60,000. The colliers Peter Jensen and Whitgift, now the Brutus and Nero, cost the nation \$215,000 each. The chartered price of the Morgan City is \$800 a day.

MUST LEAVE PORT.

Government of Paraguay So Notifies the Captain of the Temeclaro.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11.—The gov-

SHALL HAWAII BE ANNEXED?

HOUSE MEMBERS DIFFER ON THE PROPOSITION

Annexationists Contend It Is a Military Necessity—Opponents Argue That to Gobble Up Hawaii Means to Abandon the Monroe Doctrine—Representative Clark, of Missouri, Makes a Happy Hit.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Hawaiian debate in the house began today. Six speeches were made covering generally the contentions of the supporters and opposition to the resolution providing for annexation. Mr. Hitt (Ill.) and Mr. Dinsmore (Ark.), the ranking Republican and Democratic members respectively on the foreign affairs committee, opened debate for and against the proposition. Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.) made a speech in opposition and Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), Mr. Alexander (Rep., Io.) and Gillette (Rep., Mass.) in advocacy of the resolution. There was good attendance in the galleries, but hardly a quorum was at any time upon the floor. The debate will continue Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday and probably forty members will make speeches.

The senate amendments to the bill organizing the naval hospital corps, were concurred in, and Mr. Hitt (Rep., Ill.), chairman committee on foreign affairs, then was recognized to begin the Hawaiian debate, advocating annexation. He reviewed the provisions of the Newlands resolution as being practically identical with those of the treaty before the senate, and with the one, which was negotiated five years since. As illustrating the value of the islands he spoke of the recent victory of Admiral Dewey, and of the necessity of

Crisis Reached at Manila.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A special cablegram from Hong Kong says that a battle for the possession of Manila is in progress today between the Spanish forces and those of Aguinaldo. Admiral Dewey has promised to prevent a massacre should the insurgents capture the city. The Spanish governor has been notified that unless he withdraws the price put upon the head of the insurgent leader Aguinaldo, he will get no quarter. Otherwise the rules of civilized warfare will be strictly adhered to.

ment had gone to the extent of including the earth.

"Mr. Speaker," declared the Missouri member in a characteristic burst of this policy is pursued as the jingoes want it and you are here presiding over the house twenty years hence, of the United States, and the aid of the gentleman from Patagonia, the gentleman from Cuba, the gentleman from Porto Rico, the gentleman from Greece, the gentleman from the republic of Hawaii, the gentleman from Fiji, and, with fear and trembling, the gentleman from the Cannibal Islands, as he speaks with gleaming eyes, glistening teeth upon a very imposing and tempting self."

A great laugh followed this prediction from the Missouri member.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.) was presiding, Mr. Reed occupying temporarily a seat upon the floor. The laughter was renewed when Mr. Clark added:

"It is unnecessary to say I prepared that for the regular occupant of the chair."

Concluding his speech, Mr. Clark spoke of the resulting representation of Hawaii in the house and the senate and the attendant danger. He attacked further the provision to annex on the ground that the republic of Hawaii was the result of a conspiracy upon the part of the sugar interests in the islands. That the people of the islands had been shut out from exercising their desire was shown by the decrease of suffrage from 100,000 under the monarchy to 2,800 under the republic.

"Let there be a plebiscite," declared Mr. Clark, "and let those people exercise the right which is theirs to say how they shall be governed."

He spoke for nearly two hours. He was given close attention. He was applauded when he entered vigorous protests against launching upon territorial expansion.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.) spoke for the resolutions, saying that annexation would be followed by territorial expansion. He said Hawaii was a commercial, military and naval necessity. He digressed briefly to advocate the construction of the Nicaraguan canal as one of the great needs of the United States, and contended that Hawaii would be essential to complete control of the canal by America.

At the conclusion of his speech the house adjourned at 4:30 p. m.

WAR REVENUE BILL

Will Not Become a Law Before Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The war revenue bill will not become law until next Monday. Owing to a rule adhered to in both houses that the presiding officer shall not sign such measures, save when the respective houses are in session, the bill still lacks the signatures necessary before the president affixes his approval. While the house was in session today, the senate was not, and it was thought best to attend to these details together. Accordingly, when the two houses meet next Monday, the bill will be promptly rushed through for the signatures of Vice President Hobart and Speaker Reed and the necessary enrollment details, and sent immediately to the president.

TROOPS AT SNELLING.

Cavalry and Artillery at Post After the War.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The importance attained by St. Paul as a base for furnishing men and materials to the army and navy is certain to result in a great enlargement of the department of Dakota in the near future. Fort Snelling, too, will be augmented to a brigade station, and there will be cavalry and artillery stationed there after the war with Spain is over. Representative Stevens was advised this morning that there are now five recruiting stations in full blast at St. Paul. The goods and supplies furnished volunteers are up to date and delivered much quicker than at any point where rush orders have been secured.

The American Holist and Derrick company will receive a portion of the work of manufacturing gun carriages. Lieut. A. W. Rudd, of the signal corps, has been authorized to recruit men for that branch of the service in St. Paul.

Fred H. Sibley has filed an application for assistant paymaster.

Logio would dictate it, and the world would demand it. It would not interfere in other lands and prohibit foreign intervention in affairs of the North and South American countries. Mr. Gillette (Rep., Mass.) in support of the annexation declared conditions had greatly changed since the days of Washington, when the policy of the new country was reasonably against territorial expansion. Then, he said, it was farther from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania than now from New York to Europe. He argued for Hawaii as a military and naval necessity, a controlling point of trade, and naval operations in the Pacific.

MR. CLARK'S HUMOR.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.), opposing the resolution, spoke against an enlarged colonial policy as "something gorgeous in appearance, but fatal in experience, or else all history is lie." As a member of the committee on foreign affairs, he said Gen. Schofield had testified before the committee that Pearl harbor was the only harbor in Hawaii that could be fortified, and "that," said Mr. Clark, "is under the control of this country, and from a military standpoint we need no more." He declared the population of the islands was undesirable, and its entry as an element into other possessions likely to injure the social and governmental establishments of this country. "The jingo bacillus," he declared, "is indefatigable in its work, and, succeeding, he said the proposed annexation of Hawaii would be the entering wedge to a policy that would not end until the American territorial enlarge-

LAND FORCES ENTRENCHED

IN ACTIVE POSSESSION OF THE SHORES OF GUANTANAMO

STARS AND STRIPES ARE FLOATING THERE UNMOLESTED

SPANIARDS WERE ROUTED AND THEIR CAMPS DESTROYED

Enemy Made a Determined Stand, but Shells From the American Ships Finally Dislodged Them—A Spanish Gunboat Came to the Rescue, but Did Not Stay Long—Admiral Sampson Now Has a Harbor and Base of Supplies and Troops Can Be Landed at Will.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 11.—News was received here today to the effect that a force of American marines has landed on the shores of Guantanamo bay, and that the Stars and Stripes are now floating from a Spanish flagstaff.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The navy department has posted a bulletin announcing, officially, the landing of marines in force at Guantanamo, Cuba.

OFF GUANTANAMO, Cuba, Friday, June 10 (via Port Antonio, June 11).—Six hundred marines have pitched their tents about the smoking ruins of the outer fortifications of Guantanamo, and the Stars and Stripes for the first time, float on a Spanish flagstaff in Cuba.

To Capt. Clark and the battleship Oregon belongs the honor of accomplishing the first successful landing of the war. Forty marines from the battleship went ashore this morning, and occupied the left entrance of the bay until the troop ship Panther arrived with 600 marines. These, under command of Lieut. Col. R. W. Huntington, arrived at 3 o'clock, and within half an hour they had burned the buildings of the Spanish camp, and had set fire to the miserable little village which crowded on the beach under the hill-top of Guantanamo.

The whole operation of silencing the guns and landing the forces was as easy as placing a Sunday school picnic. The Marblehead, backed by the Vixen and Dolphin, opened fire on the earthworks yesterday. The shores to the right of the entrance were lined with guns and rifle pits, but the Spaniards stampeded after firing a few shots.

SPANISH GUNBOAT FLED.

The city of Guantanamo lies four miles up the bay, and a little Spanish gunboat came down to help the shore batteries. But she stayed just long enough to turn around. Numerous shots were fired by the Spaniards, but not one landed and no Americans were injured.

The main fort lies within the city limits and is still to be reduced, but it is not in a difficult position, and the American officers say it can be taken in fifteen minutes when desired.

The Marblehead, Dolphin, Vixen and two colliers have been off the entrance of the harbor for several days and yesterday morning they sailed into the channel. A mile further up they opened fire, sending fifty shots at the fortifications on the left. The hills on the right of the entrance were deserted. There are no defenses on the right hand side of the harbor.

No attempt was made to land until the Oregon arrived. Then forty marines were sent ashore. They found evidences of a very hasty departure of the Spaniards. Watches, hammocks and ammunition were scattered about the earthworks, and a Spanish flag was found on one of the rifle pits. The little detachment of marines held the place until the Panther arrived, when they were recalled and the work of disembarking commenced. The first boatload had scarcely landed when the village burst into flames. Company B, under Lieut. Hall, was the first ashore, and without the loss or a moment, the column started up the steep, rocky hillside, to the earthworks. For an hour a brown column of marines filed up the narrow path, eventually taking up a position at the top of the hill. As soon as the American flag was swung out to the breeze from the flagstaff of the captured Spanish camp, the Oregon steamed away to rejoin the fleet off Santiago.

The marines will hold the position until the arrival of the expected troops. In the meantime scouting in the vicinity, with the Marblehead, Vixen and Dolphin lying by to protect them.

BASE OF SUPPLIES.

Rear Admiral Sampson now has a harbor and a base of supplies on the south side of the island, and troops can be landed at will.

The troop ship Panther reached the fleet off Santiago early today. On her way over the Yosemite fired a dozen shells into the port of Balquiri, but received no response.

Guantanamo is about forty miles east of Santiago de Cuba and is a splendid location for a base of supplies for the blockading fleet.

It is understood that the island of Cuba is entirely cut off from cable communication with the outside world. Report here has it that the cables ship Adria cut the cable at Santiago on Monday and that the same day the St. Louis cut the cable running from Guantanamo to the Mole St. Nicholas, Hayti. She was interrupted by shells from the shore, but the Marblehead sent several shells at the soldiers and scattered them.

Information has been received here by way of Port au Prince that a large force of Americans landed yesterday on the shores of Guantanamo bay near La Calmanera, and it is understood the cable terminus at that point is in the possession of the Americans and that every effort will be made to at once reopen communication with New York, via Cape Haytien. A force of cable repairers may be sent from Cape Haytien as soon as a steamer can be sent here to take them over.

HAS SANTIAGO FALLEN?

CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 11.—There is no direct news from Cuba, but the rumor is again current that Santiago de Cuba has fallen. It is said the American fleet first bombarded Santiago three hours. Confirmation is lacking.