

SAGASTA TO SEEK PEACE

FALL OF SANTIAGO BEGINS TO BEAR FRUIT

SPANISH PREMIER ACKNOWLEDGES COMPLETE DEFEAT

CAN MAKE NO SUCCESSFUL FIGHT WITHOUT A FLEET

Says Americans Could Now Starve Spaniards in Cuban Towns into Submission, Hence the Time for Peace Proposals is at Hand—Spain's Commercial Interests and People Are Clamoring for an End to the War—Cabinet Ministers Want to Terminate the Conflict.

BERLIN, July 14.—The Tagblatt's Madrid correspondent says that Sagasta has declared that he is convinced the Spaniards will be defeated in Cuba, and since Spain no longer has a fleet the Americans could starve the island without subjecting themselves to Spanish bullets. Hence, he is resolved to bring about peace as soon as possible.

The German emperor has contributed 11,000 marks to the Red Cross fund.

PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE.

LONDON, July 15.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says:

"The feeling for peace is growing daily, especially in commercial circles. The minister of commerce has received telegrams in this sense from Cadiz, Vigo and other towns. 'It must not be supposed, however, that the desire is for peace at any price. 'Peace with honor and without great territorial sacrifices' more accurately describes the movement. Inordinate demands might easily arouse the warlike spirit of the people to such an extent that the government would be compelled to swim with the current, regardless of the consequences. The government itself maintains the greatest reserve.

SEEKING TERMS.

It is said the foreign minister, Duke Almodovar de Rio, only wants definite information as to what the American government wants in the way of territorial concessions. There are various ways by which this might be obtained without securing the good offices of any other country. For example it is pointed out that in two or three European capitals the Spanish and American representatives have remained on friendly terms. Whatever channels it may employ the negotiations will have a secret trend. It is the desire of the Spanish ministers to spare their country further sacrifices, and there are a number of concessions suggested in the American press which public opinion would not allow them to make. Spain's colonial empire may be diminished in area, but it must not be destroyed. The question of pecuniary indemnity has not yet occupied public opinion in this country. Some persons who are supposed to be well acquainted with official and unofficial opinion in the United States declare that President McKinley will be very moderate in his demands, but his insistence upon the unconditional surrender of the garrison of Santiago does not seem to indicate a conciliatory spirit.

SPAIN SHORT OF MONEY.

LONDON, July 14.—According to a special despatch from Madrid, the Correspondencia Militar announces that the government has decided to suspend payment of salaries to all civil and military servants as the money is needed for war expenses. Feverish preparations continue at the coast towns for the advent of the Americans. The government of Ceuta complains of the unfitness of the guns and defenses there. All the guns that can be spared are being shipped to the Balearic Islands. Admiral Camara's squadron, it is said, will be sent to Cartagena.

HISTORIC MEETINGS.

Preliminary to the Surrender of the City of Santiago.

OFF SANTIAGO, July 13 (via Kingston, July 14).—This morning it was decided to hold a personal interview with Gen. Toral. Gen. Miles and his staff, who got no further than Gen. Shafter's headquarters last night, accompanied by Gen. Shafter and his staff, rode out to the front shortly before 8 o'clock, under a flag of truce.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- 1.—Santiago Surrendered. For Porto Rico Next. Sagasta Is Hopeless.
2.—New Company for Fifteenth. News of Camp Thomas. Filibusters in a Fight.
3.—Garcia's View of Pando. Bond Issue Oversubscribed. Sketch of Santiago. Republican League's Work.
4.—Editorial. Corner Stone Programme. Supreme Court Decisions. Conroy in Command.
5.—Sporting News. Saints Beaten Again.
6.—Markets of the World. Bar Silver, 69 1/2. Cash Wheat, 75 1/2.
7.—Minneapolis Matters. News of the Northwest. News of the Railways.
8.—Dairy Exhibit on Sale. Removal of Telephone Poles Discussed. Dog Question Called Up. Review of Rough Riders.

goe tree at the bottom of the valley about half way between the lines. The interview followed lasted an hour. The situation was placed frankly before Gen. Toral, and he was offered the alternative of being sent home with his garrison, or leaving Santiago province, the only condition imposed being that he should not destroy the existing fortifications, and should leave his arms behind.

This last provision the Spanish general, who does not speak English, explained through his interpreter, was impossible. The laws of Spain gave a general no discretion. He might abandon a place when he found it untenable, but he could not leave his arms behind without subjecting himself to the penalty of being court-martialed and shot. His government, he said, had granted him permission to evacuate Santiago, that was all. Further than that, he was powerless to go.

READY TO DIE.

"I am but a subordinate," said he, "and I obey my government. If it is necessary, we can die at our posts." Gen. Toral is a man of sixty years of age, with a strong, rugged face and fine, soldierly bearing. His brave words inspired a feeling of respect and admiration in the hearts of his adversaries. Nevertheless, the Spanish general's anxiety to avoid further sacrifice of life in his command was manifest, and he did not hesitate to ask for time to communicate the situation to Madrid, although he dubiously shook his head when he spoke of the probable response.

In the course of an interview, Gen. Toral said the bombardment of Sunday and Monday had done little damage. He admitted that shells from the guns of the fleet had destroyed four houses, but he asserted that only half a dozen soldiers from the garrison had been injured. He also volunteered the information, when Gen. Miles gallantly inquired after Gen. Linares' condition, that the latter probably would have to undergo the amputation of his left arm at the shoulder. Gen. Miles, at the interview, did not attempt to assume the direction of the negotiations, but as general of the United States army vouched for the conditions Gen. Shafter offered. Upon the return of our commanders to the American lines an important consultation was held at Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. Generals Garcia and Castillo, with their staffs, had ridden around from the extreme right to see Gen. Miles. It was a notable group, gathered under the protecting awning of Gen. Wheeler's tent. Gen. Miles, in blue fatigue uniform, with the double star on his shoulders, and his campaign hat encircled by a single strand of gold braid, looking the ideal soldier, sat upon an empty ammunition box, and formed the center of the party. On the right of Gen. Miles sat Gen. Shafter, and on his left was Gen. Garcia, in mud-spotted white uniform, with heavy riding boots and jingling spurs. The Cuban general wore a large feathered Panama hat, and at his side was a silver-mounted mace. Gen. Garcia has a strong, swarthy face, with a deep bullet scar in his forehead.

In a general way he is not unlike a Cuban. Gen. Wheeler, with grizzled beard, small of stature, and in brown campaign uniform, faced the three officers mentioned, while about them sat the aide-de-camps of the four generals mentioned.

HOBSON WAS THERE.

Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimack, who had come to Gen. Miles with messages from Rear Admiral Sampson, was also present. The situation was discussed with the aid of a profusion of maps, and at its conclusion luncheon was uncovered. It consisted of beans, hard tack and coffee. After this meal, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Miles and Gen. Garcia rode off to inspect the position on the right flank. They all agreed that Gen. Toral was securely wedged in, and that escape was impossible, but owing to delays and the possibility of a change of mind, it was certain to result in an evacuation of the town by assault, the danger to our troops from fever and disease and, above all, the fact that the Spanish fleet was destroyed, which had been the real object of the campaign, it seemed to be the general intention to allow Gen. Toral to evacuate Santiago.

This would give us a naval and military base, permit the starving refugees to return to their own homes, and would permit of the immediate embarkation of the bulk of our troops for Porto Rico.

SPANISH TREACHERY.

It will be Fully Guarded Against in Santiago Negotiations. WASHINGTON, July 14.—The Spanish forces involved in the capitulation at Santiago will not be taken back to Spain in American vessels unless there is an official pledge for the safety of our craft and their crews. Secretary Alger had no hesitation in saying today that he doubted if Spain wanted the prisoners brought back there and said that if transported in our own vessels and without some agreement with the Spanish representatives, Spain would not risk repelling them. It is a very knotty problem, which will be the commissioners arranging the capitulation under the directions of the authorities here.

WILL DO AS BID.

Spanish Soldiers in Cuba Ready to Obey the Madrid Government. MADRID, July 14.—Gen. Blanco's conference with his generals and colonels of volunteers at Havana, yesterday has been fully reported here, and are much commented upon, although the result of the meetings and the governmental action thereon have been kept a profound secret.

SPANISH PRIZE SHIPS.

Several of Them Will Be Transformed into Gunboats. KEY WEST, July 14.—The Spanish prize ships Catalonia, Miguel Jover, Buena Ventura and Guido, captured during the early days of the war, were taken north by the gunboat Newport today. The Buena Ventura and Guido have been bought by United States marshal's sale by the government, and will be made into armored warships. The Catalonia and Miguel Jover were released by the prize commissioners, but the cases were appealed to the United States supreme court, where they are still pending.

ON TO PORTO RICO NEXT

GEN. ALGER MAKES AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

MILES WILL GO IN COMMAND OF THE INVASION

ARMY OF TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TO INVEST SAN JUAN

Men Who Have Been Operating Against Santiago Will Be Given a Rest and New Troops Will Possess the Colony—The Programme of the Administration, Unless in the Meantime Peace Intervenes to Stop the Forward Movement.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—(Special.)—"There is no reason why there should be any concealment now," said Secretary of War Alger today, when asked what would be the next move on the war checker board. "Next is Porto Rico, and then—if it is necessary—Havana." This is regarded here as the official statement of the programme of the Porto Rican expedition, which will be sent forward immediately as quickly as the troops could be got under way, and that the arrangements were already well advanced. But the most important statement made by the secretary was that the expedition would be composed entirely of new men. He said the soldiers now at Santiago had not only earned a rest, but that it would be unwise to rush them into a new campaign without knowing how soon disease might break out among them. It must be admitted, the secretary said, that there were some serious cases among the troops, and it would be the wiser plan to bring them home and send new men now in the various camps to

RECRUITS FOR THIRTEENTH

To Sail From San Francisco in Ten Days. SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The transport steamers City of Puebla and the Peru have received their complement of troops and unless contrary orders are received from Washington the two steamers will arrive at Honolulu in time to participate in the ceremony of annexation.

Maj. Gen. Otis, commanding the fourth fleet of transports, will make the Puebla his flagship. The officers and crews which will embark on the Puebla are Maj. Gen. Otis and staff, Brig. Gen. Otis, all the companies of the Fourteenth United States Infantry; recruits of the First and Second battalions of the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments; enlisted men of the First North Dakota, First Wyoming and First Idaho, signal service officer and members of the corps, a total of 834 men. The complement of the Peru consists of a squadron of the Fourth United States Cavalry, light batteries of the Sixth United States Artillery, detachment of Third United States Artillery, detachment of signal corps under Capt. Russell, a department of volunteers, medical officers and members of the hospital corps.

In all there will be 1,783 officers and men to embark. It is understood the ships will remain at Honolulu until called to await the second section, or fifth fleet, which will sail from here in about ten days.

Maj. Gen. Otis today issued an order designating the troops to sail on the second section. It is as follows: Steamer Pennsylvania, the First Montana volunteers, and recruits of the First California volunteers. Steamer Rio de Janeiro: Two battalions of the First South Dakota volunteers; recruits of the First and Second battalions, Eighteenth United States Infantry; signal corps detachment, consisting of three officers and thirty enlisted men; recruits of the Utah light artillery. Steamer St. Paul: One battalion South Dakota volunteers, recruits of the First Colorado volunteers; recruits of the Thirteenth Minnesota; signal corps detachment, consisting of two officers and twenty enlisted men.

WITH SICK AND WOUNDED.

Hospitals at Siboney Are Now in Excellent Condition. SIBONEY, July 13 (via Kingston, July 14).—The division hospitals here today present a very different appearance from that which they presented a week ago. All the wounded have been removed to the hospital ships, most of which are on the way north, and not a single one of the wounded remains here. The surgical department is now only busy with the wounds of prisoners who, once dressed, have been taken back to separate camps.

All the buildings and huts before occupied by natives, where it was possible that the germs of the disease lingered, have been burned to the ground. The debris has been removed, fresh clean tents have been spread, and ditches have been dug around each to carry away the rain. Today the last batch of Cubans was sent to separate camps ten miles distant on a hill. None of their baggage or belongings has been left. The pier has been extended beyond the surf, making a landing for supplies. The wounded are easy. Many of those who were only slightly hurt have virtually recovered, and are ready to go to the front again. In the meantime they are working about the camp here.

The fever hospital is isolated from the surgical ward in order to avoid the slightest possibility of the spread of malaria, which, owing to the heavy rains, attacks some of our men in a mild form. There has been only one death from fever since the troops landed. These attacks of chills and fever are promptly attended to, lasting as a rule from two to three days only, rarely acclimatizing the men and leaving them stronger than before. Many such returned from the hospital ships have gone to the front.

The sanitary conditions here now are excellent. Water from a mountain spring is plentiful and pure. Great attention is paid to cleanliness. As a precaution any arrival from the front is first carefully inspected in the medical ward before entering this camp, in order that the clothing may be removed and fumigated before the man enters the surgical hospital.

It is believed that such precautions will result in making this camp as healthful as that at Guantanamo, where not a single case of malarial fever or sickness exists. Here there are no wounded, and at the field hospital in the front there are only seven cases, too slight to require bringing here.

All the men who are laid up or hurt are exceedingly anxious to return to the lines, impatient at being inactive and under treatment, but the sanitary regulations are enforced severely.

PEACE MAY INTERVENE.

While there is to be no delay in beginning the attack upon Porto Rico, there is a growing belief in well-placed circles that peace may intervene before the troops get under way for the new scene of conquest. Officials persist in denying that there have as yet been any overtures from Spanish or other sources, yet there are many who incline to the opinion that the surrender of Santiago will have tremendous effect in Europe, and that the powers will increase their efforts to convince Spain of the futility of further prolonging the hopeless struggle. And there is another important factor in the situation that is not being overlooked—it is openly stated that Commodore Watson will proceed to Spanish waters and the first city he bombards, will it be believed, bring the Spaniards to terms. That the government is hopeful of a termination of the war at an early date is

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also claimed, and it is said that in view of this possibility several war orders have already been countermanded.

TERRITORY SURRENDERED.

The territory surrendered by Gen. Toral to Gen. Shafter comprises about 5,000 square miles, beginning at Acerraderos and running north to Palmo Soriana. Thence in a northwesterly direction the line runs to the coast town of Boca del Sagua. There are but few towns in the territory. Santiago is the most important, and Guantanamo ranks next. The surrender includes the fortress Morro castle, Socapa, Cayo Smith and others. This would permit the American fleet to enter the harbor if it so desired, but it is thought doubtful if this will be done, owing to the danger of exposing the sailors to disease. There will now be more opportunity for care to be given the American soldiers who are on the sick list.

BIG UNDERTAKING.

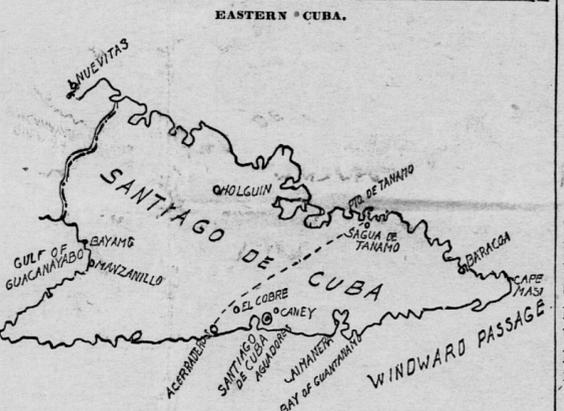
The government realizes that it will be no small task to carry out its part of the agreement in the surrender of Santiago. It will require a large number of transports to carry the Spanish prisoners back to their native shores. Department officials estimate that a fleet of about fifty ships will be required to carry the Spaniards out of Santiago province. Just where that number of vessels are to come from is a problem that the government will have to solve, and solve quickly. It is admitted that the vessels are not now in sight, "but the government will provide them, and quickly," remarked an official in discussing the proposition today.

LOOKED LIKE A ROW.

French Gunboat Attempts to Ignore Blockade. Copyrighted by the Associated Press. PLAYA DEL ESTE, Guantanamo Bay, July 14.—A French gunboat of about 2,000 tons displacement attempted to come into the harbor about dusk tonight without permission, and met with a surprise party. The cruiser Marblehead fired a blank shot as the gunboat came into the entrance to the harbor, but no attention was paid to this, and a shot from a six-pounder was sent across her bows. This, too, was disregarded, the gunboat coming along under full steam. For a few minutes it looked as if a row was possible. The trumpets on the Marblehead rang out a call to quarters, and another shot was sent across the French gunboat's bows, this time in uncomfortable proximity. That warning was sufficient, however, and the Frenchman stopped with extreme suddenness. It is against naval custom for a war vessel of one nation to enter a port which vessels of another nation are blockading unless permission is given. The

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The Portion to the Right of the Dotted Line Was Yesterday Surrendered to the United States.

capture Porto Rico, which, he thinks, will not be a very difficult task anyway.

MILES WILL COMMAND.

It is also given out that Gen. Miles will command the Porto Rican expedition. He will be seconded by Gen. Brooke, who was today summoned to Washington to, it is thought, discuss plans for the Porto Rican campaign. The fact that Gen. Brooke has been so hastily summoned here is regarded as conclusive evidence that there is to be no delay in inaugurating the campaign against the fortified town of San Juan, which is practically Porto Rico, so far as fighting is concerned. Gen. Brooke comes from Camp Thomas, and this is regarded as clinching the statement that new troops will be sent to Porto Rico, while those who have fought so well at Santiago will come home and be given an opportunity to recuperate. Gen. Wheeler's division will, it is said, be among those that go. In fact, the troops under his command have already been ordered to join the expedition.

TRANSPORTS IN SIGHT.

There is additional satisfaction in official circles over the knowledge that there will not be a repetition of the delays experienced in getting the troops off for Cuba. The government has, so it is said, already provided for that part of the work, having in sight means of transportation sufficient to accommodate no less than 25,000 men. The navy will be expected to do efficient service at San Juan, where the ships can get in closer to shore, and, it is believed, quickly reduce the forts of the enemy. Porto Rico is not expected to offer a very formidable resistance. The moral effect of the hopelessness of the struggle made by the Spaniards at Santiago, it is thought, will permeate the American troops, and assist materially in bringing about a speedy surrender of the principal, if not the only stronghold—San Juan.

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SANTIAGO SURRENDERED TO AMERICAN FORCES

Vast Territory and Between Twelve and Fifteen Thousand Spanish Prisoners Are Included.

SPANISH TROOPS TO BE SENT TO SPAIN

Terms of Surrender Were Agreed Upon and City of Santiago Turned Over to Gen. Shafter at 3 o'clock Yesterday Afternoon—The Territory Surrendered Embraces All Eastern Cuba, From Acerraderos to Sagua—Gen. Shafter Makes Brief Announcement of the Surrender to Washington—How the Prisoners Will Be Disposed Of.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The stars and stripes are now floating over the principal Spanish stronghold in Eastern Cuba. Santiago city was this afternoon surrendered to the American forces commanded by Gen. Shafter, and immediately taken possession of. The first news of the surrender received came to the national capital in the shape of the following telegram:

Adjutant General, Washington—Have just returned from interview with Gen. Toral. He agrees to surrender upon the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embraces all of Eastern Cuba, from Acerraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the Fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon at 2:30 to definitely arrange the terms. —W. H. Shafter, Major General.

Later the following was received from Gen. Miles, evidently filed by him prior to the turning over of the city and prisoners to the American forces:

PLAYA, July 14.—Secretary of War, Washington—Before Santiago, July 14.—Gen. Toral formally surrendered the troops of his army—troops and divisions of Santiago—on the terms and understanding that his troops shall be returned to Spain. Gen. Shafter will appoint commissioners to draw up the conditions of arrangements for carrying out the terms of surrender. This is very gratifying, and Gen. Shafter and the officers and men of his command are entitled to great credit for their sincerity and fortitude in overcoming the almost insurmountable obstacles which they encountered. A portion of the army has been infected with yellow fever, and efforts will be made to separate those who are infected and those free from it, and to keep those who are still on shipboard separated from those on shore. Arrangements will immediately be made for carrying out further instructions of the president and yourself. —Nelson A. Miles, Major General of Army.

Secretary Alger, who had been at the White house, returned to the war department shortly before 3 o'clock. He said that the details received from Gen. Shafter were meager, but that there was sufficient to show that the Spanish commander at Santiago had capitulated, and that the American forces were in possession of Santiago. At 3 p. m. formal announcement was made at the war department that the surrender had been completed and that the American troops were in possession of the place.

VERIFICATION FROM NEW YORK.

At 3:15 the federal censor at New York gave out the information that the surrender of Santiago had been completed, and that at exactly 3 p. m. the city was turned over to Gen. Shafter.

TERRITORY SURRENDERED.

The territory surrendered by Gen. Toral includes a population exceeding 125,000, when the country is in its normal state. It includes the important cities of Santiago, Guantanamo, Sagua de Panama and Baracoa. It is exceedingly rich in mineral, sugar and coffee. The large iron and copper mines at Juragua, Baquiri and vicinity are owned by American companies. In the Guantanamo district are the extensive plantations of Soleda Esperanza, Los Canos, Santa Cecilia and others. Baracoa carried on an extensive fruit trade with the United States.

The surrender is to include all the Spanish troops at Santiago, Guantanamo, Caney and Sagua, composing the Fourth corps of the Spanish army.

The portion of the province of Santiago de Cuba that lies east of the line from Sagua, via Las Palmas, to Acerraderos is surrendered to the United States.

DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS.

The plan of the war department for returning the surrendered army of Gen. Toral to Spain will not necessitate the use of American vessels. It is the purpose of the department to ask for proposals from all steamship companies which desire to compete for transporting the Spanish troops to Spain and the most advantageous bid will be accepted. The advice of Gen. Shafter state the number of Spanish prisoners will be between 12,000 and 15,000.

NEWS OF SURRENDER VERIFIED.

CAPE HAITIEN, Hayti, July 14.—The following bulletin was issued here today by the French Cable company:

Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—The capitulation of Santiago has been signed. The American government accepts the conditions of Gen. Pando. The Spanish troops are to withdraw with military honors and will be sent back at once to Spain.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

- Santiago surrendered to the American forces. Spanish troops now in Santiago to be returned to Spain.
Gen. Miles gives Gen. Shafter and the troops who brought about the surrender of Santiago due credit.
Sagasta declares for peace. European powers may interfere in the Philippines after the war is terminated.
Germany expresses doubt as to the Irene incident in Subic Bay.
Secretary of War Alger announces that the next move will be upon Porto Rico.