

## HUMBLE HEROES

## WHO CUT THE CABLES AT CIENFUEGOS.

## THEME FOR A NOVELIST

## OR SUBJECT FOR THE BEST OF PAINTERS

## BRAVE WORK IN FACE OF DEATH

## Shows the Stuff of Which Uncle Sam's Navy Is Made, Though Not Veterans

Associated Press Special Wire

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press, Copyright 1898.)—Some day, after the epoch of eagerness for the latest news of the war has passed, somebody will tell the true story of the cutting of the cable at Cienfuegos. And when that story is told, people will understand more clearly than they understand today what sort of stuff Uncle Sam's navy is made of. It was a theme for Victor Hugo, or a picture for a Meissonier, the three hours of heroism, determination and death in the bay of Cienfuegos that bright May morning. The men knew that death awaited them. They knew when the small boats were lowered from the ships and they pulled toward the shore that while they worked a thousand Spaniards were concealed in the tall grass and underbrush on the shore awaiting to shower bullets upon them. The lookouts from the masts knew this. The officers knew it, the men knew it, but the order to cut the cable had been given and the commander was obeyed. Small sections of the cable which these brave seamen cut that morning are much sought for souvenirs at the Key West hotel since the warships brought back the dead and wounded after the work was done. Lieut. Winslow, of the Nashville, who was in command of the expedition, came into the hotel last evening and was soon surrounded by a group of friends eager to hear his story of the affair in which he was the principal figure. He had been wounded in the left hand and his arm was yet in the sling. He was not eager to talk of the matter, but little by little the details were drawn out, and this is the story about as he told it.

The Marblehead, Nashville and Windom were detailed to do the perilous work. The town of Cienfuegos is situated some distance back from the sea in a harbor which winds and twists about between high hills completely obscuring it from ships standing out at sea. Near the mouth of the harbor, the land is low and there is a distance back from the coast and then there is a sudden rise, a sharp bluff towering up and covered with trees. The low land is covered with tall grass and underbrush. The cable house is located within a few feet of the water. Not far from this on one side was a light house and on the other an old block house, or lookout, such as the Spaniards in former years established along the coast. They were built for the purpose of intercepting filibustering expeditions. When daylight came the three warships were in position a short distance out from the shore. It was soon discovered that the Spaniards were expecting and evidently knew the mission of the ships. Rifle pits were plainly distinguished, at the very water's edge and commanding the point where the cable was supposed to be and where the Americans would have to go in their small boats. Rapid-fire guns and small cannon could be seen. The polished steel and brass of the guns glistened in the sunlight. Squares of infantry swarmed like insects upon the shore. Groups of cavalry were galloping here and there and constantly racing up and down a dusty white path that led from the hill top to the side of the bluff and the hill top.

The little flotilla that did the hazardous work consisted of two small launches, two steam launches and half a dozen ordinary rowboats. The launches were armed with machine guns and were designed to do what they could in protecting the men in the small boats. Rapid-fire guns and small cannon could be seen. The polished steel and brass of the guns glistened in the sunlight. Squares of infantry swarmed like insects upon the shore. Groups of cavalry were galloping here and there and constantly racing up and down a dusty white path that led from the hill top to the side of the bluff and the hill top.

The morning sunlight penetrated it, and every object upon the bottom was clearly seen. Calmly as a troll for fish, the men bent over the boats and began working with the grappling hooks. All this time the men on the Nashville, Marblehead and Windom stood at their guns ready to rain shot and shell upon the shore the moment a puff of smoke was seen to come from the rifle pits. The men in the boats worked steadily and in silence. At last one of the grappling hooks caught something and the arms of two strong sailors soon brought the cable into view. Then came the first shot. It was just a flash, sharp snap, a singing over the heads of the sailors and a splash in the water beyond. There was a white puff from the depot. The Spaniards were using smokeless powder. It was the signal of the opening of a deadly fire upon the men in the boats. It was promptly answered by the guns on the ships out in the bay. A hurricane of shells shrieked and hissed above the heads of the Spaniards in the boats and tore to fragments the earth where the Spaniards were crouching and hiding. Again and again the guns roared from the ships. Again and again the great clouds of dust and debris flew skyward on the shore. Another mighty crash from the Nashville and the cable house flew into the air, torn into numberless fragments. Another and another from the Marblehead and the blockhouse was in ruins. Then this iron storm from the sea swung around and swept the hillside. It shattered the rocks and trees. It ploughed great furrows in the soft sand. It drove a throng of panic-stricken men scurrying to shelter.

Then it lowered again, like the rays of the mighty searchlight, and raked and riddled the rifle pits. What marksmanship! The terrible fire pouring in upon the rifle pits passed only a few feet above the sail-

ors working in the boats. Who but Yankee gunners could do that? Who would do it? And who but Yankee sailors would work on like heroes under such a blast furnace of destruction? At the time a heavy sea was rolling and the miscalculation of a fraction of an inch or the fraction of a second would have slaughtered the men in the boats. But there came a moment's pause in the awful bellowing from the ships, and that moment was the fatal one. Snap! snap! crash! from a hundred different points came the fire from the Spanish rifles, and eight brave men sank down in the boats. Two were dead and six wounded. But the Spaniards were too late. Already one cable had been hauled up and 150 feet cut out of it. This was the cable that ran to Batabanoo and connected with Havana. The heavy cables had to be hauled up across the small boats, and then by slow degrees the tough steel wires were cracked off with chisels and saws. After the volley had been fired by the Spaniards, the men transferred the dead and wounded to another boat and began looking for the other cable, which ran to Santiago. This was soon found, and again, under the canopy of shot and shells from the ship, the men worked bravely on until a section of eight feet had been cut from that cable. After this, a smaller cable, running to some local point east, was cut, and Captain General Blanco's last line of communication with the world was apparently severed. When our ships first opened fire on the shore it was the intention to allow the light-house to remain standing, but when the Spaniards poured their fire on the boats, the Marblehead decided that a large number of Spaniards had come from the light-house. "Cut it down!" shouted the commander from the bridge, and the Marblehead's guns again thundered. The marksmanship was marvelous. First the small hut at the base of the tower was literally torn to atoms, and then, like an axman, the Marblehead cut down the great guns of the ship, with shot after shot, bit off the great tower. This was done at a range of 1000 yards, with a heavy sea rolling. It was just 7 o'clock in the morning when the small boats were put off, and it was 10:15 a. m. when the boats were again hauled up. The nearly three hours these men worked under the very shadow of death without flinching. It is said the men in our navy are untried. That is true, but this is how they conduct themselves when the trial comes. They are veterans without service.

## ON THE DIAMOND

## Results of Games Played by League Clubs

NEW YORK, May 31.—It was through no fault of Ralph Miller, the Brooklyn pitcher, that the home team lost again today on the grounds in Brooklyn. Stupid blunders by the men behind him did the trick. Attendance, 1500. Score: Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 7. Batteries—R. Miller and A. Smith, Demme and Peitz.

PHILADELPHIA.—Both teams were weak at the bat and their work in the field was of an indifferent character. Attendance, 2000. Score: Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Cunningham and Snyder, Donohue and McFarland.

PITTSBURG.—After a long but exciting game Pittsburgh won out in the ninth. Attendance, 1800. Score: Pittsburgh, 9; Baltimore, 8. Batteries—Hart and Murphy; Hoffer and Robinson.

WASHINGTON.—The Senators fell on Daniels in the sixth inning for six runs and clinched the game. Attendance, 600. Score: Washington, 3; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Wayning, Dennen and Farrell; Daniels, Esper and Clements.

NEW YORK.—In a pitchers' battle Doherty had the better end of it until the last two innings, when the Clevelanders hit him hard enough to win the game. Attendance, 2500. Score: New York, 1; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Doherty and Warner; Young and Zimmer.

Boston.—After having the game well in hand today the Red Sox had to play ball to two innings when the Clevelanders hit him hard enough to win the game. Attendance, 1500. Score: Boston, 5; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Lewis and Bergen; Kilroy, Bridget and Donahue.

## MISSOURI BOYS

## Would Like to Serve Under Col. W. J. Bryan

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Jefferson City, Mo., says: Governor Stephens today sent the following telegram to Col. W. J. Bryan:

"Hon. William J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.: Seeing that your State, under the second call for 75,000 volunteers may not be requested to furnish a full regiment, and knowing of your patriotism and anxiety to go to the front in the service of your country, I hereby tender to you, if you, under the second call I am empowered by the Secretary of War to make such appointment, the colonelcy of a Missouri regiment."

"Presuming to speak for my State, I say that our people will be as loyal to you personally as they are to your country, and they will feel honored to fight under your leadership."

LOUISIANA.—Governor Stephens said: "I offered the colonelcy to Mr. Bryan in good faith and hope he will accept it. Missourians generally will endorse my action. I believe I am empowered to make the appointment and Mr. Bryan accepts he may be induced to become a citizen of our State."

## The Offer Declined

LINCOLN, Neb., May 31.—Hon. William J. Bryan today wired Governor Stephens of Missouri the following reply:

"Governor L. W. Stephens, Jefferson City, Mo.: I am deeply indebted to you for the honor you do me. I should be pleased to be associated in any capacity with the Missouri volunteers, but it is quite certain that all or a considerable portion of my regiment will be accepted, and I feel that my first duty is to the Nebraska boys."

## OTIS'S APPOINTMENT

## Strongly Favored by the St. Louis Republic.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The St. Louis Republic of today has a strong editorial in regard to the appointment of Colonel Otis of Los Angeles. After speaking very highly of Colonel Otis's ability, it calls attention to Senator Frye's opposition on account of the San Francisco motive. It says this senator's opposition takes no account of Otis's fitness for the place. The California served with distinction in the last war and is well qualified to command a brigade, but because he has opposed the selfish schemes of Huntington and has criticised Senator Frye, his appointment is being held up in the senate.

## Soporific Reading

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—A Pennsylvania volunteer, who went to sleep while reading his Bible last night, knocked over a light which set the tent on fire. An alarm was sounded and the sleeping inmates of the tent were removed without injury.

## NO PROGRESS IS MADE

## TOWARD PASSING THE WAR REVENUE BILL

## MANY AMENDMENTS OFFERED

## Day Devoted to Discussing Hawaiian Annexation and Speeches in Favor of Bonds

Associated Press Special Wire

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Another day has been passed by the senate in fruitless discussion of the war revenue measure. Not the slightest material progress was made at today's session toward disposing of the bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mason of Illinois, Lodge of Massachusetts and Elkins of West Virginia. Mr. Mason strongly advocated an amendment to the bill placing a tax upon wheat flour, but refused either with clay or with corn flour and presented a long statement by the National Association of American Millers in support of his contention. Mr. Lodge had intended to defend his action in offering the Hawaiian annexation resolution as an amendment to the pending bill, but refrained, because, he said, a secret session would be demanded if that discussion were started. After commenting somewhat severely upon the arrogance of the minority which prevented action upon a question which the administration and a majority in both branches of congress desired to dispose of, he better a discussion of some of the question arising out of the present war. Evidently believing this not a proper subject for public discussion, Mr. Turpie of Indiana forced a secret executive session.

In the open session that followed, Mr. Elkins discussed the general features of the pending bill, opposing the Hawaiian annexation, and the issue of the greenbacks, and strongly advocating the issue of bonds.

Mr. Money of Mississippi presented the credentials of Wm. B. Sullivan, appointed Senator from Mississippi by Governor McLaughlin to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Walker. The oath was administered to the new Senator, who also received handsome floral pieces.

Consideration of the war revenue bill was then resumed. Mr. Lodge made his statement concerning his motives in offering the Hawaiian annexation resolution, and the issue of the war revenue measure. In beginning, Mr. Lodge said that as he had no special desire to speak behind closed doors, he would not call up the amendment which he had offered to the pending bill.

He said that it was a generally recognized principle in this country that no man should be allowed to rule, and that any violation of that principle was a travesty on justice. He referred to the practical and emphatic exposition of the principle in the Fifty-first congress, and declaring that since this exposition then made had been approved by the courts and by the people, he had no hesitation in making a statement, however, in which it was being demonstrated that the minority was still ruling, and in this case it was a minority originally selected by the majority.

Mr. Lodge maintained that if a measure was exposed to congress which the administration desired to be enacted into law, it should be passed. Such a measure had been presented, but in the circumstances there seemed nothing left for the "hapless majority" to do but to enter its feeble protest against the arrogant minority, when he was in the house, and when he was in the senate it was possible for a humble member to call the facts to the attention of the country. He deemed it particularly desirable in this time of war that the country should be made acquainted with all the facts of the present anomalous legislative situation.

Senator Lodge, of California, leader of the anti-annexation minority in the senate, said that when any of the opponents of annexation had attempted to discuss the questions growing out of the war they had been forced into a secret executive session. He had the Hawaiian question in the open, but the privilege had been denied him. He thought no discrimination ought to be made.

Turning to the victory of Admiral Dewey, Lodge said that we were compelled to go back as far as the war of 1898, and that the results of that war were more sweeping in its results than that of Admiral Dewey's. Now that Dewey has Manila under his guns and entirely at his mercy, it is all important, said Lodge, that he should support him. The American people would never forgive an administration that should fail to give him that support which is only his just due. They would feel as did the people of England when Gordon was left to his fate at Khartoum. Lodge had just announced his belief that Admiral Dewey was in greater need of relief than most people are imagining, when he was interrupted by the majority, who were in the subject under discussion in executive session. Under the rules the demand had to be acceded to, and at 2:05 p. m. the doors were closed.

At 4:45 the senate resumed consideration in open session of the pending bill. Elkins, Republican of West Virginia, objected to the tax upon corporations, on bank deposits and to the stamp tax. He maintained especially that the tax on deposits was wrong in principle, as it was a tax on debts. Concerning the corporation tax, he held that the tax on gross receipts was manifestly unjust, as it bore upon property which the corporations did not possess. The net earnings were a proper subject of taxation.

Elkins discussed territorial expansion. The present war, only a month old, had sent the country farther on in the progress of the world than a hundred years before. It had wrought changes in the public mind, brought on new conditions and problems and we must look more and more to extending our markets for our own products, and to that end we must acquire more territory than may come through the fortunes of war.

"We must have merchant marine ships on the seas, control the shipping and commerce on the great oceans that wash our shores and a navy greater and more powerful than any now afloat. This is manifest destiny."

Elkins said that because of our traditional policy of isolation and opposition to acquiring territory in the past we must not put aside what comes to us by war. The Nicaragua canal and the Hawaiian islands, said he, rise above the horizon and come in sight more plainly than ever, and whatever opposition there may have been to building one and acquiring the other heretofore must disappear in the face of the flag going up over Morro Castle, after what has transpired in the Philippines and the great trip of the Oregon.

The senate, at the conclusion of Elkins's speech, agreed to convene at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

## IN THE HOUSE

## Civil Law to Be Provided for Territory of Alaska

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The house today adopted a concurrent resolution directing the commission now codifying the criminal laws to prepare and submit a code of civil law and procedure for Alaska.

A number of private bills were passed, and the house then adjourned. The house considered a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to keep open during June and July this year such life-saving stations on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts as he might deem advisable. The bill was urged by the secretary of the navy as providing for the important adjunct to the naval service, and after some desultory discussion, the bill was amended to carry \$70,000, instead of \$125,000, and passed. The house at 1:35 p. m. adjourned.

## THE CUBAN FORCES

## Well Equipped Except That They Need More Clothes

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31, 2:30 p. m.—Couriers from Cuba today brought very encouraging reports from General Calixto Garcia's army. Garcia alone, it is said, has 10,000 men better equipped than ever before, except in the matter of clothing, and they are in excellent spirits. Five thousand men, it is added, occupy territory along the northern coast near Manatee. The Spanish troops have withdrawn to Santiago, Holguin and Manzanillo, and General Garcia has established headquarters at Bayamo.

General Menocal has been obliged to abandon his contemplated attack on Holguin, province of Santiago de Cuba, General Lugue, of the Spaniards, having thrown 10,000 men into the city and strongly fortified neighboring hills.

The Cuban military leaders have been discussing the summer campaign. They believe five or six thousand men can well be spared from Santiago province, where the Spaniards are entirely on the defensive, and sent to the western part of the island.

## No Trade Made

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Assistant Secretary Melick of the war department was engaged today in negotiations for additional vessels for transports for the troops to Manila. However, the day passed without the negotiations being closed in any one case.

## A Broken Bank

TACOMA, Wash., May 31.—Robert Montgomery was today appointed receiver of the Bank of Sumner, located at Puyallup, and the great trip of the Oregon.

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## MEN AND MUNITIONS LANDED

## The Cuban Volunteers Carried on the Steamer Florida Are Now Able to Care for Themselves

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KEY WEST, May 31.—The steamer Florida returned here at 7 a. m. today from Cuba, having successfully landed and a most important expedition on the island.

## In Quarantine

KEY WEST, May 31.—The Florida has been quarantined, but she may be released in an hour or so. So far not a line of authentic news has been sent. Report has it that she landed her party about 25 miles east of Havana and not a shot was fired.

Senator Pollo, the local delegate of the Cuban Junta, has official information that the Florida expedition has landed on the coast of Cuba on Thursday morning, May 28. When the Florida, escorted by the Osceola, drew up close to the shore at the place selected for landing, she sent scouts to see if all was clear. These scouts were greeted by Generals Peria and Rojas, who were accompanied by a large number of Cuban volunteers, the landing of the expedition was in the nature of a triumphal invasion. The Cubans, who were in waiting for the party, had a brass band and welcomed the new comers with national airs.

At the Cuban landing place people crowded about trying to exchange fruit for clothes and shoes.

When the Florida arrived at Key West she had a large Cuban flag hanging over the stern of her upper deck and a yellow flag flying from the mainmast.

The expedition landed a large quantity of bacon and other army rations. The work of unloading the cargo of the Florida was promptly begun by the 432 men composing the expedition. There was nothing in the nature of interruption until the work was finished on Friday.

While the cargo was being unloaded the Osceola, an auxiliary gunboat, with her guns ready for action, scouted about the vicinity looking for an enemy, but the Spaniards apparently had no suspicion of what was taking place. So easily was the expedition landed that it was almost a foregone conclusion that while some members of the party were getting the supplies ashore others were providing themselves with fruit, sugar and other products of the landing place, a large stock of which was brought back to Key West friends.

Nevertheless, no precautionary measure was neglected and the moment the work was concluded the Florida and the Osceola slipped away, leaving the insurgents to convey their reinforcements into the interior, which, it is confidently expected, was done without any casualty.

The returning expedition of the Florida was accompanied by several hundred private letters, which, it is understood, give a complete insight into the present conditions in the blockaded island.

The local colony is elated over the astonishing success of the expedition.

## A Big Expedition

KEY WEST, Fla., May 31.—Nearly four hundred men with a pack train and a large quantity of arms and ammunition sailed for Cuba on the plant line steamer Florida on the night of May 21. These men and the equipment constituted an expedition able to operate independently and to defend itself against any body of Spanish troops which might oppose it.

The expedition was under the command of Col. Jose Lacroix, formerly an insurgent commander in Matanzas province. He assumed the direction of affairs on the landing of the expedition. Until then General Joaquin Castillo was in control. Until the landing of the expedition the United States army was represented by Captain J. A. Morat, and Thomas Espinosa, Palma was represented by J. E. Cartaya, who has been leading agent of nearly every filibustering expedition for more than a year. Messrs. Castillo, Cartaya and Dorst will return to Key West. Gen. Julian Sangulany, on the way to report to General Gomez, is also on the boat.

This is the most powerful anti-Spanish expedition ever sent to Cuba. About 300 of the men are Cubans; the others are Americans. The engineer corps of the expedition is composed entirely of Americans under Aurelian Ladd, and with the party are Americans.

The men were dressed in canvas uniforms furnished by the United States government and the commissary department had rations enough to last 15 days after landing. The pack train consisted of 75 mules and 25 horses. The expedition carried 700 rifles and two million rounds of ammunition for General Calixto Garcia.

The expedition is composed of hardy young fellows who looked fit for anything. General Sangulany's return to Cuba is a remarkable incident in his extraordinary career. His gallant services in the ten years war; his arrest in Havana at the beginning of the present insurrection; his sentence to death and his release at the intervention of Secretary Sherman on a promise to remain outside of Cuba for six months ago, General Gomez ordered him to report for duty and he did not obey. Now he is to humble himself before the "old man" and Cubans say that General Gomez is likely to receive him gruffly, take away his sword and order him to fight in the ranks. General Gomez is a stickler for obedience.

General Enrique Colazo, through the failure of the Junta to land him in Cuba after the death of Gen. Antonio Maceo, was unable to take the command to which he had been assigned. When he did reach Cuba later with an important force, the General Gomez reduced him to the rank of Colonel as punishment for his failure to obey the previous order. This action was taken notwithstanding the fact that Colazo and Gomez are very dear friends. The expedition was conveyed by the cruiser Marchesa, the transport boat destroyer Eagle and other warships.

Two younger brothers of the late Gen. Nestor Aragon are with the expedition. When the present revolution in Cuba began, Gen. Jose Lacroix Morlot, by which title he is popularly known, secured passage on the steamer Mascotte for Jamaica on his way to Cuba. The English government has information regarding Lacroix's moving and prevented him sailing for Cuba from Jamaica. He then went to Mexico and later to New York. At the latter place he consulted the Cuban Junta and returned to Tampa. He embarked on the steamer Olivette for Havana, in the

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At the Cuban landing place people crowded about trying to exchange fruit for clothes and shoes.

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