

## SAN JUAN SHELLED.

Adm. Sampson's Fleet Bombards Porto Rico's Capital Three Hours.

Engagement Terminated Before Enemy's Guns Were Silenced—One American Killed on the New York—Several Are Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—This morning the navy department received the following dispatch from Adm. Sampson. It is dated St. Thomas, May 12, and is as follows:

A portion of the squadron under my command reached San Juan this morning at daybreak. No armed vessels were found in the port. As soon as it was sufficiently light I commenced an attack on the batteries defending the city. This attack lasted about three hours and resulted in much damage to the batteries and incidentally to a portion of the city adjacent to the batteries. The batteries replied to our fire but without material effect. One man was killed on board the New York and seven slightly wounded in the squadron. No serious damage to any ships resulted.

Adm. Sampson's statement that he attacked with only a portion of his fleet is taken to indicate that he did not find it expedient to take the entire

believed to be heavy. The American loss is two men and seven injured. After three hours' fighting the admiral withdrew the fleet and headed for Key West. He said after the engagement: "I am satisfied with the morning's work. I could have taken San Juan, but I have no force to hold it. I only wanted to administer punishment. This has been done. I came for the Spanish fleet, and not for San Juan."

The engagement began at 8:15 a. m. and ended at 8:15 p. m. The enemy's batteries were not silenced. The town in the rear of the fortifications probably suffered. The ships taking part in the action were the Iowa, Indiana, New York, Terror, Amphitrite, Detroit, Montgomery, Waumpatuck and Porter. The enemy's firing was heavy, but wild, and the Iowa and New York were probably the only ships hit. They were right up under the guns in column, delivering broadsides, and then returned. The line passed three times in front of the ports, pouring tons of steel on shore. It is impossible to judge the amount of damage done to the buildings and forts. They appeared to be riddled with shot; but the Spaniards were plucky. The smoke hung over everything, spoiling the aim of the gunners and making it impossible to tell where our shots struck. Utter indifference was shown for the enemy's fire. The wounded were quickly attended, the blood was washed away and everything proceeded like target practice. At 7:45 a. m. Adm. Sampson signaled "cease firing." "Retire" was sounded on the Iowa and she headed from the shore. The Terror was the last ship in line and, failing to see the signal, bunched away alone for about half an hour, the concert of the shore guns roaring at her and the water flying high around her from the exploded shells. But she possessed a charmed life and reluctantly retired at 8:15. As at Matanzas, the unsatisfactory condition,

## MERRITT'S DEMAND.

The General Desires More Regular Troops for Occupying Manila.

Secretary Long Annoyed by Newspapers Printing About Projected Movements of Our Fleets—The Expedition to the Philippine Islands.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt may not go to the Philippine islands in command of the troops to be sent to the assistance of Rear Admiral Dewey, and to take charge of the territory when in American possession as military governor. Ever since his return from Washington, whither he was summoned last week for conference, before the announcement was made that he was to command the Manila expedition, Gen. Merritt has been busily arranging for his departure. In an interview last night Gen. Merritt said:

"I may not go to the Philippines at all. It is proposed to give me 15,000 men, only 1,000 of them regulars and the rest volunteers, and those from the northwest, who have had little opportunity for training and discipline. I have asked the department for at least 4,000 more regular troops for I believe that they will be required. There will be no opportunity to train the volunteer forces before the start or after they get to Manila. I want enough disciplined troops so that the whole body will be as effective as possible."

"Are you going to Washington to see about this matter?"

"No, but I am sending an officer. I had a conversation with Dr. Bourns, of Atlanta, who is familiar with the Philippines, and came on to see me, and he and Col. Hughes will go to Washington together. The only way I could get more regular troops would be to take them from the army now in Florida for the Cuban invasion. But I feel that I do not want to go on this expedition unless I have an entirely adequate force and at least five regiments of regular troops. The department promises to send on more men, but history and experience show that in such expeditions, all depends upon the first force sent."

"How can the Charleston start if there are no men ready?"

"Gen. Otis will be willing to go on without four more regiments of regular troops and take only 1,000 trained men, with 14,000 undisciplined ones, but I am not. I do not propose to go without a force that is suitable to my rank. I shall stay right here if I do not go to the Philippines. I don't expect anything will be done in the matter until it is certain what I am to have for the purpose of the expedition."

CAMPAIGN PLANS TO BE KEPT SECRET.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—An order posted yesterday morning and signed by Secretary Long relative to the publication of news emanating from the navy department had the effect yesterday of considerably curtailing the supply of information that heretofore has been rather freely given out. The secretary's order was directed to Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau, and he in turn gave it effect by making an order in his own name that no person connected with his bureau in any capacity should have any conversation whatever upon subjects in any way pertaining to the navy with representatives of the press. As an offset, it was ordered that bulletins of such facts as have actually occurred and are proper for publication and are not connected with existing or projected movements shall be prepared and posted on the bulletin board. The sum total of the information published by the bulletin board yesterday under this rule was a notice of the intention to start the Philippine relief expedition and of the permission given to some foreign neutral vessels to pass the blockade at Havana. In explanation of the issue of this order, the naval authorities say that some of the leading American newspapers have been so far lacking in patriotism as to print plans of campaign and projected movements of naval ships, with the result that the war board has been obliged completely to revise its plans, in the knowledge that the Spanish had promptly taken notice of the publications and were prepared to profit by them. Complaint was made to Secretary Long that the newspapers were working injury to the government in such cases.

EXPEDITION TO THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary of War Alger, on leaving the white house yesterday, said: "The City of Pekin will leave San Francisco on Friday for the Philippines. She will carry as many troops as can be put aboard her, which will be at least 1,500 men." Brig. Gen. Otis is expected to go with the first detachment of troops, to be followed later by Gen. Merritt, who is to be the commander-in-chief of the expedition and the military governor of the islands. Gen. Miles has recommended to the president that two additional brigadiers also be sent, but their names have not as yet been announced.

Board of Strategy to Disband.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Within a week the war board of strategy will be a reminiscence except as to name. A complete change of policy has been mapped out by the secretary of the navy. Instead of fighting sea battles here in the department on paper they are hereafter to be fought by the officers at the scene of action. They will also be left to do the planning, except insofar as the department will give orders as to the policies. This change was decided on yesterday.

To Fortify Newfoundland.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 17.—The government has been advised that, owing to complications between Great Britain and France, which are likely to result in war, and to the constant friction always developing along the French shore of Newfoundland, the imperial authorities intend to fortify St. Johns.

## DEWEY IS ALL RIGHT.

Cables the War Department That He Has Plenty of Coal and Manila Is at His Mercy.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The dispatches from Hong Kong brought welcome news yesterday from Adm. Dewey to the president and particularly to Secretary Long and the naval officials, who are watching the admiral's movements with so much interest. While no apprehension existed as to his security, nevertheless reassurance of safety is always pleasant. The telegrams indicate that Dewey has lost none of the prestige gained in his memorable fight of two weeks ago, and that, while he refrains from taking the city of Manila, he has it practically at his mercy. The admiral expresses the belief that the rebels are hemming the city in by land, but the fact that he says explicitly that they have made no demonstrations seems to disprove thoroughly the published reports that they have already entered Manila and begun a career of bloodshed and rapine.

The dispatch as given out by Secretary Long is as follows:

CAVITE, May 13, via Hong Kong, May 15.—Maintaining strict blockade. Reason to believe that the rebels are hemming in the city by land but have made no demonstration. Scarcity of provisions in Manila. Probable that the Spanish governor will be obliged to surrender soon. Can take Manila at any moment. Climate hot and moist. On May 12 captured gunboat Callao attempting to run blockade. Have plenty of coal. One British, one French, two German, one Japanese vessel here observing. DEWEY.

The officials are making all possible haste to rush troops to supplement Adm. Dewey's forces, so that if the Spanish governor does surrender the former will not be dependent upon the small number of marines which he can ill spare from his ships, but will have the assistance of soldiers in holding his position and maintaining order.

## TO MOBILIZE AT ONCE.

Entire Volunteer Army Soon to Be on the Move East, South and West—Missouri and Kansas Assignments.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—After going over the situation with Gen. Miles, Adj. Gen. Corbin and the heads of the supply departments, the secretary of war made an order for the assignment of volunteer troops now being mustered into the service of the United States and designated points where they will assemble with the least possible delay. It became necessary to assemble these troops at once in order to meet the problem of their subsistence, no less than that of their equipment in the way of arms, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, to say nothing of the superior advantage of drill and instruction under trained officers. The officers to organize these troops into brigades and divisions will be determined upon very soon and be ordered to stations accordingly. At the close of work Saturday the total number of troops mustered was 65,000. Taking into consideration the careful physical examination to which these men have been subjected, the progress has been wonderfully rapid. Missouri troops are assigned as follows: Three regiments infantry and one battery to Chickamauga, two regiments infantry to Washington city. One regiment Kansas infantry is ordered to Washington and two regiments infantry to San Francisco.

## TO MOVE IMMEDIATELY.

The Twentieth Kansas Regiment, Under Col. Ed C. Little, Will Go to San Francisco, Twenty-first to Chickamauga.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 16.—Orders were received from the war department yesterday by Col. Tom Fitch to be ready to proceed with the Twenty-first regiment to Chickamauga Tuesday morning. Orders were received by Lieut. Col. Ed C. Little to be ready to move his command, the Twentieth regiment, to San Francisco to-day. Both commands are now ready and are anxious to leave. They will not be fully equipped until they reach their destination. Thousands of visitors called at their camp and friends bid them farewell. When the two regiments leave they will be escorted to the depot by the Grand Army and citizens.

## ANOTHER CALL PROBABLE.

President McKinley Likely to Appeal for Another 100,000 Volunteers Within the Next Ten Days.

CHICAGO, May 16.—A special from Washington to the News says: "You can put it down that the president will issue another call for another 100,000 volunteers within the next ten days," remarked Representative Lewis, of Washington, this morning, as he was leaving the white house. "I know that this matter has been considered by the president and his cabinet. The secretary of war, I understood, wanted the first call for 200,000 volunteers, but it was considered best to divide the question and issue another call later. At the time the first call was issued it was not contemplated that we would take the Philippines and Porto Rico and hence need more volunteers."

## Could Not Quit Drinking.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 16.—Stanton Hutcheson, a newspaper man and stenographer from Chicago, jumped from the Denver express on the Union Pacific road three miles east of this city while the train was running 50 miles an hour and received injuries from which he died in this city an hour later. He left a letter saying he could not let liquor alone and determined to die.

## IN A CLOSE PLACE.

It Will Be Difficult for the Spanish Fleet to Escape Our Ships.

Blockaders Must Be Vigilant—Our Vessels Around Cuba Warned About the Proximity of Spanish Squadron—Blanco Short of Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Intimations have been received here that Capt. Gen. Blanco, at Havana, is very short of ammunition, in which case the powerful batteries at the entrance of Havana harbor, of course, would be deprived of a large part of their defensive strength. This state of affairs may lead to some desperate attempts at blockade running on the part of the Spaniards, in the hope of getting more ammunition into Havana. It is believed that the supplies so frequently referred to as being on the Spanish flying squadron were of this character, rather than food supplies, which makes it all the more important that Sampson and Schley should succeed in keeping Adm. Cervera from reaching Havana or Cienfuegos or any port of Cuba connected with Havana by rail.

Commodore Schley probably is well down on the Florida coast now, and should be able to guard the Florida straits. His appearance on that side of Cuba would enable Sampson to bring his ironclads with perfect safety into Cienfuegos, on the south side and, with this disposition of our naval force and the free use of a considerable number of our scouting vessels, it is hard to see how the Spanish fleet can escape from the gulf of Mexico or the Caribbean sea.

It is said that Adm. Sampson reported to the navy department yesterday by cable from Cape Haytien. It is understood that the admiral, by reason of information just received by him, has changed his plan of operations and, instead of going to Key West, has directed his vessels toward Cienfuegos, where he is expected to arrive within the next day or two.

The navy department takes with great allowance the report that the Spanish have succeeded in sending a second squadron, under Adm. Villamil, to the West Indies and that it is off Martinique. Even if the alleged information did not bear the suspicious earmark of a Madrid date, the department would not be surprised to hear that Adm. Villamil, as well as Adm. Cervera, was with the Spanish force in the Caribbean sea. The fact that the report came from Madrid satisfies the officials here that this is another Spanish ruse to center our attention on Martinique while their ships have passed westward. The report has it that Adm. Villamil has with him the cruisers Cisneros, Cataluna and Princess de Asturias. It is known, however, that Villamil is not the admiral of these ships and that at least one of them, the Cisneros, is on the other side of the water.

The fact that the alleged report of the second squadron passed a Madrid censor indicates the desire of the Spanish authorities to spread abroad this misleading information. Its purpose, it is believed, is to induce Adm. Sampson to remain with his fleet at or near Martinique, in quest of the shadowy second squadron, so as to take him away from his pursuit of Adm. Cervera and the actual Spanish game already in sight.

BLOCKADERS ORDERED TO BE VIGILANT.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Evening Post's Key West special says:

The blockaders on the south coast of Cuba have been warned that the Spanish squadron is reported off Venezuela, bound northwest, and to double their vigilance. Powerful vessels which it is not necessary to name will be ready to aid the ships stationed there in resisting the progress of the enemy, and there is small chance that the Spanish will be able to enter Cienfuegos, a fortified port desirable to them on account of the large coal facilities and machine shops. Both our squadrons are informed about the course of the Spanish flotilla.

BLANCO SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A special to the Journal from Washington says:

Havana is short of powder and shot. It is to supply Blanco with ammunition for his big guns that the Cape Verde fleet has been ordered to take all risks to reach Cuba. Blanco, it is asserted, wired to Madrid that he had not enough ammunition for the guns of his harbor fortifications to last two days, and that if it had to be divided with the forts protecting Havana on the land side his powder and shot supply would not last 24 hours.

MAY ATTACK COAST CITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—It is believed to be the plan of Adm. Cervera to keep out of the way of the battleships and turn his entire attention to the cruisers and gunboats. This he can perhaps do by reason of his superior speed. Coast cities may be attacked in pursuance of this plan.

## TO ISOLATE BLANCO.

United States Will Cut Off All Cable Communications Except Via Key West from the Havana General.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Gov. Gen. Blanco is to be cut off entirely from cable communication with Madrid and all the world outside of Cuba. This was the object of the cutting of the cables at Cienfuegos on Wednesday, which resulted in the hot little fight. The purpose of the government to cut all the cables leading out of Cuba to the south, leaving only the cable running into Key West, which, of course, is valueless to Gen. Blanco, as any dispatches he might send over it would come into the United States.



SAN JUAN BAY, PUERTO RICO, SHOWING FORTIFICATIONS.

BOMBARDED FOR THREE HOURS BY ADM. SAMPSON'S AMERICAN FLEET.

squadron into the harbor, though it is not believed he has separated his fleet.

An Unofficial Report of the Bombardment. NEW YORK, May 14.—A cable from Fort de France to the New York Journal says:

PORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 12.—San Juan, Porto Rico, has fallen before the terrible fire of Adm. Sampson's fleet. With its "Remember the Maine," a flutter in signal flags, the flagship New York moved into action this morning. The men on the other ships, served by the sight of it, worked with the precision of machinery. The guns were served with great accuracy and their firing was appalling. The big guns of the battleships Iowa and Indiana pounded away at the fortifications and the heavy ordnance of the Spaniards was worked amid a hail of steel and bursting shells. The monitors ran closer in, and their fire was steady and well-directed. The masonry of the fortifications flew up in great clouds, and one shot landed squarely on a gun platform and dismounted it. The Spaniards fought with dogged desperation, but it was evident, after the battle reached its hottest, that they could not hold out against the awful attack of Sampson's fleet. The population and foreign residents sought refuge in the interior of the island.

A dispatch from St. Thomas says the casualties on board the United States fleet in the bombardment of San Juan were as follows: Seaman Frank Widemark, of the New York, killed and several other men slightly wounded.

A Later Account of the Battle. WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Associated press gives the following account of the fight:

The forts of San Juan de Porto Rico were bombarded by Rear Admiral Sampson's fleet Thursday morning. The enemy's loss is

the smoke and the distance prevented any important conclusions being drawn. The town of San Juan must have suffered, although protected by the hills, as the high shots must have reached it. No traces of the bombardment were discernible on the forts, except small fires, which were apparently extinguished before the fleet left.

## DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

Kansas Will Furnish Some for the Philippines—A Portion of Missouri's Quota May See Service in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Missouri troops have not yet been ordered to the Philippines. The report that they had been persistently circulated, but Adj. Gen. Corbin said yesterday that no such order has been made. The troops for the first expedition to the Philippines are to be drawn from the regular forces now on the Pacific coast and the volunteers of the states of Wyoming, Montana, Washington, California, Idaho, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota and perhaps Nebraska. It is the belief of the adjutant general that these states will be able to furnish all the volunteers which can be transported on the first expedition. The number fixed to go was 12,000. The first two regiments ready in Missouri will in all probability be ordered to proceed direct to Tampa for embarkation to Cuba. It is possible that some of the other regiments which Missouri has been called upon to furnish, but which cannot be ready for some time, may be ordered to join a second expedition to the Philippines.