

BOTTLED UP IN THE BAY

Spanish Armada Is Entrapped at Santiago de Cuba.

SCHLEY BLOCKS DON'S WAY.

Admiral Cervera Will Now Be Forced to Surrender or Fight.

Our Squadron Is Guarding the Entrance to the Trap at Santiago de Cuba and Spain's Ships May Never Leave That Harbor—Madrid Has Official Advice of Cervera's Predicament—Town Is Short of Provisions and Could Soon Be Starved Into Submission.

Washington special: The Navy Department has official and positive information that the Spanish fleet is at Santiago de Cuba, and that the American warships are on guard to prevent its escape. A cipher dispatch from Commodore Schley was received at the Navy Department stating that he is off Santiago, guarding the harbor entrance, to prevent the escape of the Cape Verde fleet. In his message Commodore Schley gave the source of the information that came from him, about Cervera's presence in Santiago bay, but it is understood that



COMMODORE W. S. SCHLEY.

the Spanish ships are not visible from Commodore Schley's position on account of the hills that surround the bay. A dispatch to the London Daily Mail from Madrid says that official dispatches from Cuba confirm the reports that the Americans are blockading Admiral Cervera at Santiago.

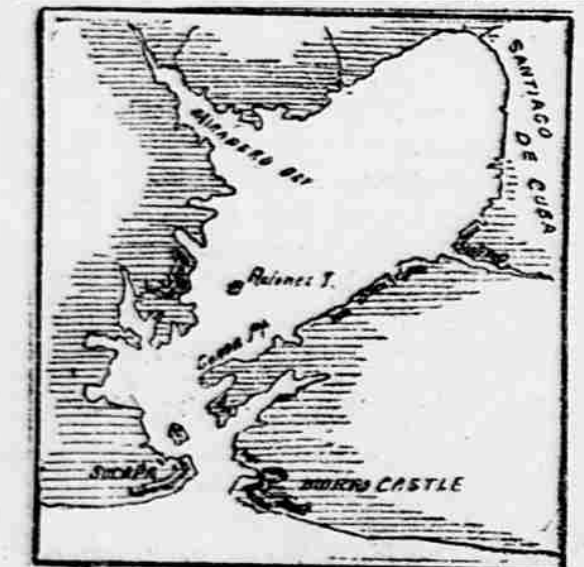
This places Admiral Cervera and his ships in prison and incommunicado, according to Spanish regulations. They are as securely imprisoned as any insurgent in Morro Castle. The Spanish admiral has played himself a Spanish trick and has bottled himself up in a harbor where he could not go out and make an even fight if he wanted to. A much inferior force could prevent the Spanish fleet leaving the harbor because of the narrow inlet which permits only one vessel to pass at a time. He would have to take his fleet out in single file and be able to use only his forward guns, while the ships waiting outside could pour broadsides into him as he made the run.

Sampson and Schley have the Spaniards imprisoned and can keep them there until they surrender. The naval authorities say that with the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba, it ceases to be a factor in the war. It is imprisoned and cannot be released. Should Spain send another fleet to Cervera's relief, Sampson can station his monitors in front of the inlet to destroy Cervera's fleet as it comes out, and take the fighting ships to meet the coming fleet. The only question with naval officers is as to how long it will take to starve out the Spaniards. It is not believed that Santiago has enough food to support the people and the Spanish troops and the Spanish navy for more than two or three months.

TO FORCE SPAIN TO SUBMIT.

Powers Sail to Be Resolved to Enter the War Soon.

A dispatch from Madrid says that Senor Castillo's reason for not joining the ministry is that Senor Sagasta is determined to carry on a vigorous war, while Senor Castillo is aware that Spain's friends in Europe, especially France, are resolved to insist upon her suing for peace at the



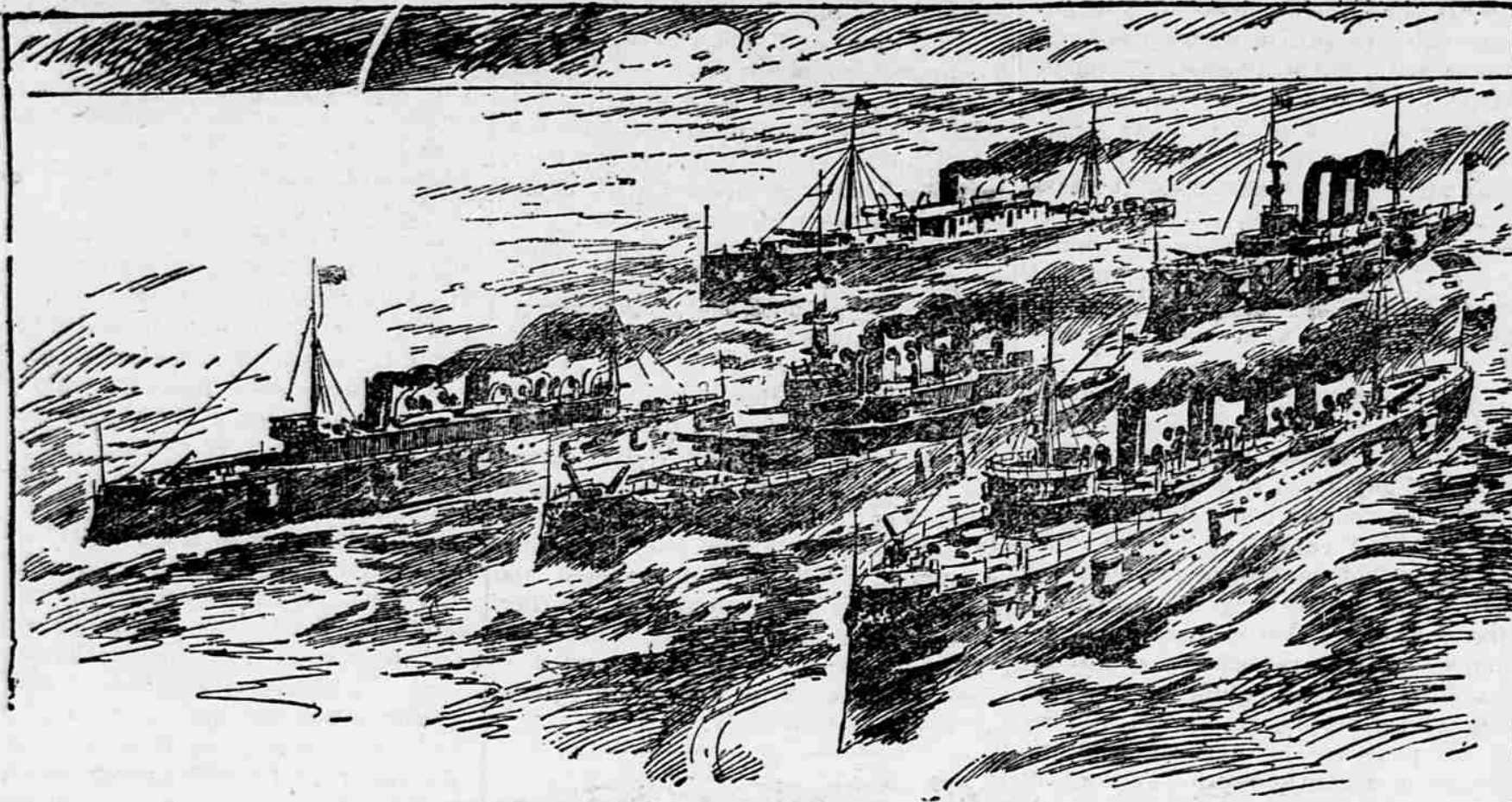
SANTIAGO HARBOR.

first favorable moment. It is hoped that Spain will be able to retain the Philippine Islands, which will be utilized in making political combinations later on. The dispatch adds that the time is very near when Spain will be asked to propose negotiations for peace.

War Cry Baked in Their Bread. Capt. ... of the United States commissary department at St. Louis has made a contract with local bakeries for 410,000 pounds of army crackers. This is equivalent to 3,000 barrels of flour. On each will be stamped the words, "Remember the Maine."

Water Scarce at Key West. The Government is having to ship drinking water to Key West. Wednesday the watership Maverick came in with 1,000,000 gallons, and also towing a barge containing 250,000 gallons.

COMMODORE SCHLEY'S FLYING SQUADRON.



CARDENAS ALMOST WRECKED.

Town Suffered Severely in Recent American Attack.

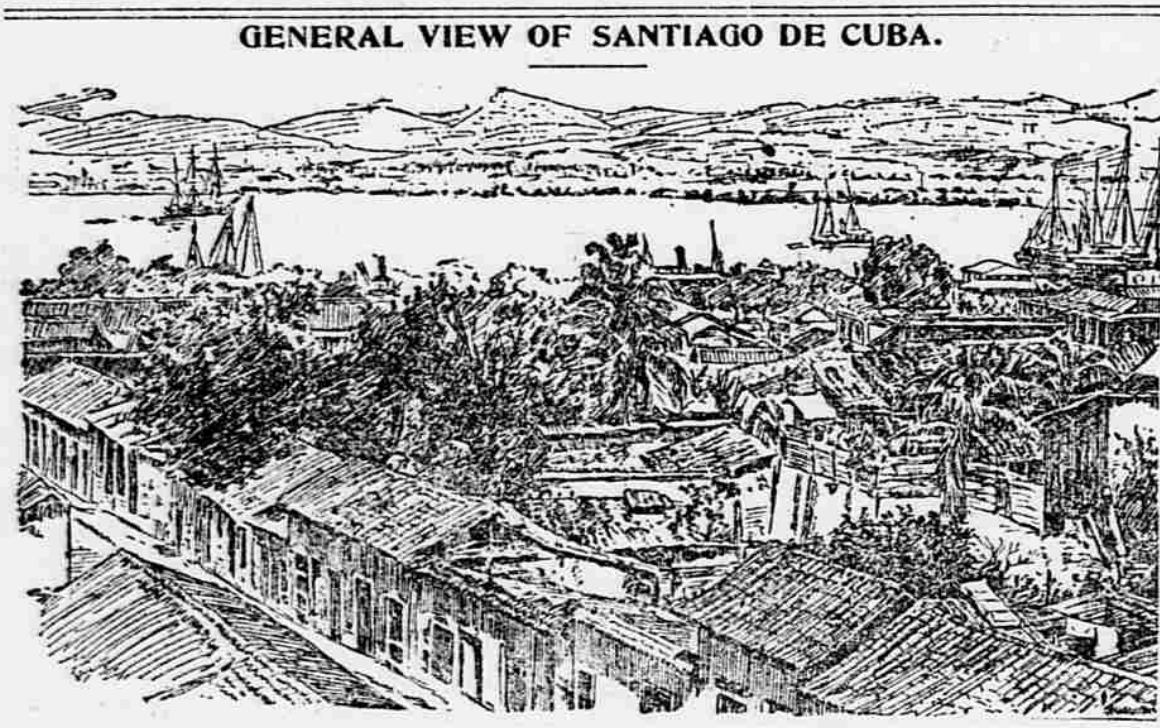
Ernest Castro, a Cuban refugee, who was in Cardenas on the day that the Winslow was injured in trying to capture a Spanish gunboat, arrived in Key West, having been picked up off Cardenas. It will be remembered that the motive for the attack was a desire to capture three little gunboats which had been trying for several days to lure the American ships into the mined channels of Cardenas harbor. The fire that riddled the Winslow did not come from a masked battery, as was supposed, but from a gunboat. According to Castro, the other two gunboats were on the other side of the point, with their guns trained through the trees, which concealed them from the sight of the approaching Americans. These two boats, he says, were destroyed by the Winslow's fire. Most of their crews were killed or wounded. Castro says that the port of Cardenas along the water is almost totally wrecked. All the wharves are burned, and the Spanish casino, a large building used as the headquarters of the infantry, was also destroyed. The troops and citizens all fled from town. Thirteen soldiers were killed by one shell as they fled along the street. The supposition was that the Americans were attempting a landing, and after the ships ceased firing the soldiers returned to stand them off.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

"Roosevelt's Rough Riders" include in its muster rolls the most intrepid fighters and the most experienced plainmen of the West, and though some of these are daring men, who would fight with utter desperation, they have the true Western spirit of self-respect. Most of them have left valuable interests to go to the front, and there are almost as many professional men in the ranks as there are plainmen and business men. They are for the most part brainy as well as brawny.

Many Wish to Be Officers.

Seventy-eight second lieutenants are to be appointed to the army by the President, as a result of the passage of the battalion measure, which increased both the numbers and the officers of each in-



GENERAL VIEW OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

fantry regiment. For these places there are 1,800 applicants, and more are expected before the appointments are announced.

The Auxiliary Fleet.

Since the outbreak of war with Spain the Government has acquired ninety-nine vessels for the auxiliary fleet and these are exclusive of over thirty transports which have been only chartered. In this auxiliary fleet there are fifteen cruisers, thirteen in commission; seventeen vessels belonging to what is called the mosquito fleet, and sixteen revenue cutters, now with the Cuban blockading fleet. There are besides numerous tugs and colliers.

Why the Agent Surrendered.

The agent of the Central Pacific Railroad at Ogden, Utah, demanded \$50 above the contract price for transporting a carload of horses from that city to San Francisco for the Minnesota troops. Maj. Diggins refused to pay and ordered two of his soldiers, who are experienced railroad men, to seize the train and "kill any man who attempts to interfere." The agent surrendered.

Demonstrated His Courage.

When William Mitchell of Birmingham, Ala., bragged that he could whip a carload of Spaniards, somebody in the crowd laughed at him. Mitchell pulled out his revolver. The coroner had charge of the two corpses that were picked up in the street a few minutes later. Mitchell escaped.

Spanish Powder Mill Blows Up.

An explosion occurred in a projectile factory near Cartagena, Spain. Five soldiers and five workmen were killed outright and sixty-three persons severely injured.

Order for 200 Maxim Guns.

The Washington navy yard has received an order from the Navy Department to at once make 200 Maxim rapid-fire guns for delivery within two weeks.

Says He Will Hold Manila.

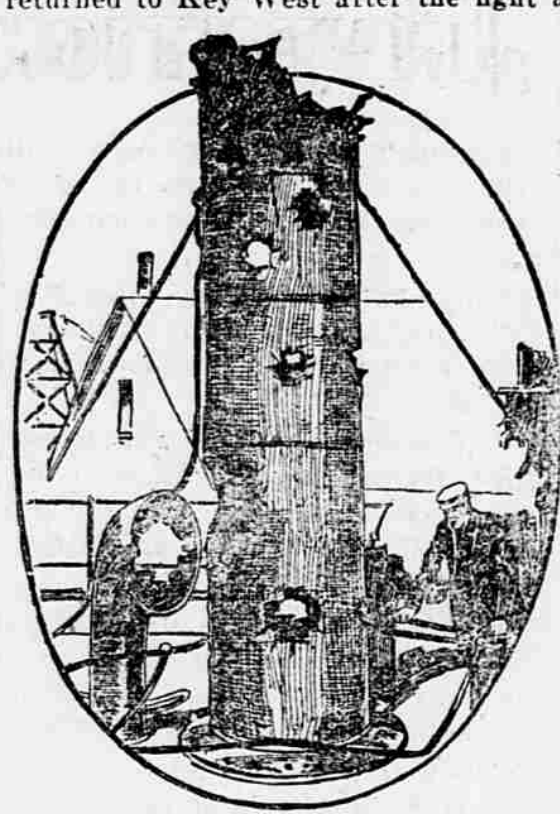
Gov. Gen. Augusti has reaffirmed that he will distribute every rifle and cartridge he possesses and defend Manila to the last.

Polo Leaves Montreal.

Senor Polo y Berabale sailed Saturday from Montreal for Liverpool with the steamer Dominion, with all his staff.

The Hudson's Smokestack.

This is how the smokestack of the Hudson looked when that battered gunboat returned to Key West after the fight at



RIDDLED BY SPANISH SHOTS. Cardenas. This was the engagement during which the Winslow was crippled and Ensign Bagley killed.

WAR BULLETINS.

There are believed to be only 13,000 Spanish troops in Porto Rico. Spaniards in the Canary Islands live in dread of bombardment by the American fleet.

The wonderful submarine torpedo boat Holland has been bought by the Government.

The war has caused an immense decrease in first and second-class ocean travel.

A dispatch from London says Queen Victoria favors an alliance with the United States.

Havana advices by way of Jamaica say that the Spanish troops in Cuba are disheartened, and openly express a wish that

AMERICAN VICTORIES WILL CAUSE SPAIN TO ABANDON CUBA, AND ALLOW THEM TO RETURN HOME.

Marine insurance companies are greatly agitated over Spain's new threat of privateering.

France is worrying over the possibility of an alliance between Great Britain and the United States.

All our revenue cutters have been under fire in Cuban waters and have proved their great usefulness.

Several of the cannon captured at Manila will be sent to Annapolis Academy to be added to the trophies.

A high fence has been erected around the Carpenter steel works at Reading, Pa., as a further protection from spies.

The Philippine insurgent chief Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation to his followers at Manila to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey.

It is said that the populace of Manila is reduced to eating horseflesh.

Before Dewey's arrival at Manila the Spanish fleet bombarded Cebu and massacred about 100 natives at Tonde, a suburb of Manila.

A strong detachment of troops has been detailed to guard the United States powder works, near Dover, N. J., against Spanish spies.

To maintain an army of 200,000 men for six months will cost \$30,000,000, according to estimates prepared by Paymaster General Stanton.

Sutlers Refused a Permit. The Secretary of War is receiving a large number of applications daily from persons who wish to accompany the various army corps as sutlers. To all of these the War Department makes the uniform reply that no sutlers or food contractors will be allowed to go with any part of the army, in the camp or in the field.

Blanco Must Surrender. Persons arriving at Kingston, Jamaica, from Havana declare Cuba is able to resist only one month longer, owing to scarcity of provisions.

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CALLS FOR MORE MEN

President Asks for 75,000 Additional Volunteers.

LISTS ARE NOW OPEN TO ALL

Recruits Are Not to Come Entirely from National Guard.

President McKinley Asks the Several States to Let Him Have More Troops with Which to Whip the Spaniards—Call Is Thought to Indicate Early Invasion of Cuba by Army Now in the Field—Germans Failed to Bluff Dewey at Manila.

WASHINGTON SPECIAL:

The President has issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 more volunteers. This will make the total army strength, regulars and volunteers, 280,000. The second official call for troops is as follows:

"Whereas, An act of Congress was approved the 25th day of April, 1898, entitled 'An act declaring that war exists between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain'; and

"Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war and for other purposes,' approved April 22, 1898, the President is authorized, in order to raise a volunteer army, to issue his proclamation calling for volunteers to serve in the army of the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power vest-



SECRETARY OF WAR ALGER.

ed in me by the constitution and the laws, and deeming sufficient occasion to exist, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, volunteers to the aggregate number of 75,000, in addition to the volunteers called forth by my proclamation of the 23d day of April, in the present year, the same to be apportioned, as far as practicable, among the several States and territories of the District of Columbia, according to population, and to serve for two years, unless sooner discharged. The proportion of each arm and the details of enlistment and organization will be made known through the War Department.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington this 25th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY,
"BY THE PRESIDENT,
"WILLIAM R. DAY,
"Secretary of State."

It is confidently predicted in Washington that this second call for volunteers denotes an early and concerted move upon Cuba and Porto Rico. With this understanding of it the proclamation of May 25 will be as welcome to the American people as was that of April 23 calling out the first 125,000 volunteers, and will be responded to as heartily and as promptly. In answer to the first call the quotas are practically all filled except those of a few Southern States. When the full number of men allowable under these two proclamations has been enlisted, and when the regular army has been recruited to the limit permitted under its present organization, the United States will have under arms, including regulars and volunteers, a total of nearly 280,000 men. With such an army to supplement our gallant navy we ought to be able to take anything short of Madrid itself.

Like the men called out under the former proclamation, these new volunteers are to be enlisted for two years, unless sooner discharged. But unlike the others they will not be drawn exclusively from the State militia organizations. The enlistments will be open to all men of proper age and physical abilities, irrespective of whether they have had previous military training or not. This will give a much desired opportunity to many private organizations of a military nature to see active service, and it will also give a similar chance to thousands of patriotic individuals who have belonged to no organization at all.

Frenchmen Offer Spain Cash. The railway companies, backed by French bankers, have offered to advance the Spanish Government 250,000,000 francs in gold if their concessions are prolonged. Senor Gamazo, minister of public works, is opposed to granting any prolongation of the concession.

Gomez Pledges Co-operation. A letter from General Maximo Gomez, dated Barracoas, Santo Espiritu, April 30, received in Washington by the Cuban legation, pledges his co-operation with the army of the United States.

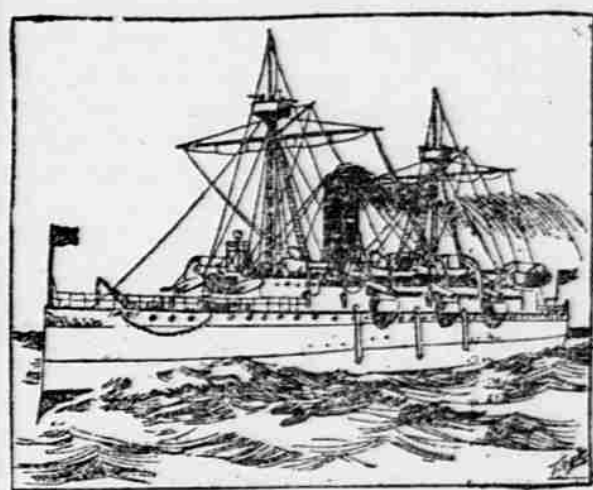
STARTS FOR MANILA.

CRUISER CHARLESTON OFF TO JOIN DEWEY.

Expedition Leaves San Francisco to Support Admiral Dewey in the Philippine Islands—7,000 Troops on the Way—Monitor Monterey Is Delayed.

Go to Dewey's Aid. The cruiser Charleston is well on her way to Manila. She will call at Honolulu for coal and then proceed direct to the Philippines, and in less than thirty days at the outside she ought to report to Admiral Dewey. Though the monitor Monterey has been ordered to Manila, it will be several weeks, probably, before she can get away from San Francisco. Her executive officer, Lieut. Carlin, said the ship must wait for certain kinds of ammunition desired by Dewey.

Fully 7,000 troops will soon be started for Manila. Those who did not go on the three steamers will go later on the China, Centennial, Colon and Zealandia. Three steamers—the Pekin, Australia and City of Sydney—started together. A fleet of transports will be met at Honolulu by



CRUISER CHARLESTON.

the Bennington and thence conveyed to Manila.

Every steam vessel in the harbor blew an reveil to Capt. Glass and his crew as the Charleston steamed out of the Golden Gate. None of the forts in the harbor saluted the vessel, but the demonstration made by the 6,000 soldiers gathered at the Presidio was tremendous. When the vessel was sighted coming down the bay the soldiers gathered on the beach and cheer upon cheer rang out from the men who were to soon follow the Charleston to the scene of Admiral Dewey's triumph.

It was expected that the trip would occupy about twenty days. This allows for a somewhat lower rate of speed than is usually made by steamers like the Pekin, Sydney and Australia, the authorities recognizing the necessity of economizing the coal supplies when carrying heavy cargoes.

The War Department is still negotiating for other steamers to be used for transport purposes between San Francisco and Manila. The Government at present has the services of five ships. It is believed, and, in case Congress shall decide to give American register to vessels of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company, the whole fleet of that company will be placed at the disposal of the Government on reasonable terms.

HAVANA IN DIRE NEED.

Letters Via Mexico Say the Situation Is Desperate.

Letters from Havana by way of Mexico say that the situation is desperate there, and that the people are beginning to eat horse meat, the few cattle in stock having been seized by the army. The insurgent bands are controlling the interior, and have taken possession of some towns, while Spaniards in large numbers control the northern coast. A strong Spanish military line has been placed along the railway between Havana and Batabano. On account of the great scarcity of coal, Gen. Blanco issued an order stopping the gas works and all manufactures in which coal is needed; and the coal has



HARBOR OF HAVANA.

been stored by the Government for its use. Gen. Blanco says the death of provisions will be soon relieved. At a council recently he said: "Be confident, and let the people be confident, that Spain is not going to abandon us." Gen. Armas, military commander of Havana, is better prepared to repel an attack than is generally believed. The rabid Spaniards are making strenuous efforts to win over the Cubans. In a manifesto addressed to the Spaniards born on the peninsula or in Cuba they say: "Let us forgive the small differences of the past, and unite like one man against the common enemy."

Not to Learn War Secrets.

President McKinley has established a "censorship" over the cabinet. Hereafter only Secretary Long of the Navy Department and Secretary Alger of the War Department are to possess the war secrets. The other members of the cabinet are to know only such war news as the President and his war aids may think advisable to tell them.



FORTIFICATIONS AT SANTIAGO.