

SPAIN DRAWS BLOOD

Five of the Torpedo Boat Winslow's Crew Killed at Cardenas.

SEVERAL OTHERS WOUNDED SLIGHTLY

Went Into the Harbor After Three Spanish Gunboats.

WILMINGTON AND HUDSON TAKE PART

No One on the Latter Ships Injured During the Engagement.

SHORE BATTERIES JOIN IN THE FIGHT

Dead and Wounded Brought into Key West by the Hudson—Captain of the Winslow Among the Wounded.

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KEY WEST, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The torpedo boat Winslow, while making a daring assault on Cardenas yesterday, was struck by twenty shots from a masked battery and disabled. Its executive officer, Ensign Bagley, and four of its crew were killed by a four-inch shell. Had it not been for the plucky conduct of the revenue cutter Hudson, which struck by the Winslow and towed it out of the range, the torpedo boat would have been destroyed within ten minutes, the Spanish artillerymen having got it so perfectly. They showed very good marksmanship and today Key West is talking about the German and Austrian artillerymen who, it is said, went into Havana on the French steamer Lafayette and were distributed along the batteries on the Cuban coast.

Lieutenant Bernadou, commander of the Winslow, is injured by a piece of shell which entered his thigh. Billy Patterson, a fireman, was also wounded. The names of the dead are:

ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY,
JOHN DANIELS, first class fireman.
B. MEERK, second class fireman.
JOSHUA TUNNELL, cook.
JOHN MARVADES, cooper.
The fight was the result of an expedition to destroy four or five small Spanish gunboats which have taken refuge in Cardenas bay since war was declared. The attacking squadron were also after information about the harbor, which they obtained. The cruiser Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow and the revenue cutter Hudson, well known in New York harbor, entered Cardenas bay at 8:45 a. m., and began to make soundings almost under the guns of Cardenas. The Wilmington was in command of the expedition.

After they had worked for two hours the Hudson was in a perilous position. It lay on a reef for more than an hour without tempting the enemy's fire and then providentially got off just as it was giving itself up for lost in case the dons began to shoot. The little squadron took many soundings and got much information of value to the fleet about the channel and bay. It was known that the Spaniards had built a masked battery at Cardenas, but its location had not been ascertained definitely. The Wilmington, by attacking the city, purposed to find out where it was.

The three vessels advanced upon Cardenas city ahead, the Winslow taking the leading shore, the Wilmington being astern, while the Hudson kept to the left bank. None of the Spanish gunboats for which the squadron was looking was in sight when the vessels went in.

Opens Fire.

When they got within 3,500 yards' range of the main battery, they sighted four of the gunboats in the channel and wharves. At 2:05 the Wilmington began firing its four-inch guns at the main Cardenas battery. The shrapnel landed on the Spanish works and must have done good damage. The Winslow kept up the bombardment with its small battery and the Hudson. One of the Spanish gunboats was temptingly near and the commander of the Wilmington signaled to Lieutenant Bernadou of the Winslow to steam in and capture it and bring it out. The Winslow went in this perilous mission and, pluck, steaming toward the gunboat at twenty knots an hour. Suddenly, like a storm from hell, came a hideous fire of shell and shot from a masked battery 1,500 yards away. This battery, lying on the east shore, had escaped the notice of the attacking forces. A six-inch solid shot went right through the starboard beam of the torpedo boat Winslow, disabling its forward boiler and its steering gear and rendering its starboard engine useless.

The Winslow lay a wreck on the waves and as it rolled helplessly from side to side in the trough of the sea a shrill yell of triumph came from the Spanish artillerymen. It was a devilish cry, full of rage and hate and joy at the success of the shot that led brave fellows toward their death. But so far as one on the Winslow was injured. Lieutenant Bernadou, calm and collected, was in the conning tower giving his orders. Ensign Bagley and the crew were working the machine guns, which spat a thin stream of lead toward the big Spanish artillery, a futile fire, too, from the little Winslow, for its tiny guns were never meant for work like this. Every minute the lieutenant feared the fatal shot that would sink it. Wind and current both drove the devoted little Winslow toward the batteries. Fifty yards away lay the Hudson.

Lieutenant Bernadou seized a megaphone and shouted to the commander: "We are totally disabled; come and help us out." The Hudson, which had been having troubles of its own and had been keeping its little guns going and dodging shells, also put about at once and steamed to the rescue. When it got within 100 yards of the torpedo boat in a sorry plight. Shot had penetrated its hull, its funnels were wrecked and its conning towers were little better than pepper boxes. The only things intact upon it apparently were the stars and stripes flying at its stern and enveloped in a cloud of smoke, and the splendid courage of its crew.

"I think you had better tow me out of action," said the Winslow's commander. "We can't hurt that battery with our one-pounders and they are not doing us much benefit."

Simply a Snare.

The Hudson's officers now say that the Spanish gunboat had been placed there as a snare to lead some plucky American vessel to destruction. The gunboat was not even manned. While the Hudson busied itself with the torpedo boat the Wilmington and the Winslow both poured shot into the Spanish snare and destroyed it and sank in a very few minutes of water a gutted wreck. It took twenty minutes for the Hudson to get hold of the drifting Winslow. While it was passing the rope a shell passed over Bernadou's head. Had it been a foot lower it would have decapitated him. The next shell was better aimed. The gunner must have depressed his gun a little, for it struck the torpedo boat on the starboard forward deck near the one-pounder stand. There was a little group on the deck that had come from below to get air, three firemen, the older and Tunnell, the colored cook. Two of them were killed at once by the flying fragments of shell. Ensign Bagley, who was near the gunstand, fell dead, a piece of steel being blown through his body. One of the firemen had his throat torn open. He span round as he fell and cried: "Save me!" He was picked up dead.

Meek, the second class fireman, was still living when he was raised, but his right leg was nearly torn off. A piece of shell struck Bernadou in the right thigh and disabled him completely. As the dead and dying were being raised, there was perfectly calm and plucky and continued giving orders to his men.

The Hudson was struck by several small shot. Its officers and crew cannot understand how it was that it was not seriously injured, considering the fire it was under. The gun on the Machias was lying outside the bay and the Hudson went along, Meek was transferred to the gunboat's surgery and a tourniquet applied to his leg, but he died soon after from shock and loss of blood.

The disaster to the Winslow roused the fighting blood of the Wilmington's commander. He steamed right close to Cardenas City and threw shot after shot, not only into the battery, but into the town, which was very soon in a blaze. The Hudson turned its nose toward Key West with its awful freight of dead and mangled bodies lying on the after deck covered with blankets, the stars and stripes, topped the first American victims of Spanish enmity since the Maine was sunk in Havana harbor. It steamed into the harbor with its flag at half mast and the news spread in a few minutes.

Carrying Away the Dead.

An army ambulance clambering down the wharf was followed by excited hundreds and then an ordinary wagon lined with canvas followed to take away the dead. The feet of the brave torpedo men could be seen protruding from the coverings. There were four pairs of rough boots and a pair of fancy felt slippers, perhaps the gift of some southern woman in Ensign Bagley's home town. Several persons on the deck knew those slippers, for Bagley had worn them around the hotel in Key West.

The first awful fruits of the war to be harvested into this port were carried to the dead wagon after Lieutenant Bernadou and Billy Patterson, the Evans, who was much hurt, had been put in the ambulance. Bernadou told the story of the fight to me, although he was suffering great pain and promised a further statement later in the afternoon. When they carried him off the Hudson he was smoking a cigar. He expressed deep regret at Ensign Bagley's death. He spoke highly of the courage of a friend and officer. This is not the first time Bernadou has distinguished himself. He figures in the naval records not only as an expert on smokeless powder, but as a hero, if I remember correctly, of the Chinese war.

After the body was laid in the ambulance and sent to his home tomorrow, via Tampa, by the steamer Mascotte. The shock of the shell that killed the men on the Winslow was so great that Bernadou was knocked overboard. Two of his own men at once jumped into the water and helped him back. The masked battery that did the damage to the Winslow was burning smokeless powder. The Winslow's whereabouts are not known yet. No forces are landing at Cienfuegos as far as known here.

Bernadou's Statement.

Lieutenant Bernadou of the Winslow, whom I found lying on a cot in the military hospital smoking a cigar, made me the following statement in writing: "On the morning of the 11th of May the torpedo boat Winslow, stationed on blockade, proceeded from Matanzas to Cardenas to obtain an additional supply of coal from the Machias. The Winslow was requested by the Wilmington to sound and drag the channel off Cardenas. The Wilmington entered the harbor, accompanied by the cutter Hudson and the Winslow. "Action began at 1 p. m., May 11, 1898, off Matanzas. Under orders from the Wilmington the Winslow proceeded to cut a gunboat which did not seem to be under steam. One gun was mounted on the bow of this vessel as a mark. It was soon destroyed by guns firing from ships. The principal firing then opened from a masked battery. The Winslow, keeping closest, about 1,500 yards, was riddled. Steam and hand steering gear was shot away. One boiler was pierced and one engine wrecked. The vessel became unmanageable. It continued firing with its one-pound gun until toward noon, action by the revenue cutter Hudson, after the batteries had been silenced.

The Winslow lost 25 per cent of its crew killed and over 50 per cent were wounded. The captain was wounded in the leg by a solid shot from the first shell which struck the Winslow, which entered its forward conning tower, wrecking the steering mechanism.

The only other wounded man is Billy Patterson, fireman, who is in the same hospital as Lieutenant Bernadou.

Associated Press Story.

KEY WEST, May 12.—When the United States torpedo boat Winslow came up to the government dock at 8 o'clock this morning, the bodies of five dead men were lying on its deck. They were the remains of Ensign W. Bagley and four members of the crew of the torpedo boat Winslow, who were killed in an engagement in Cardenas harbor yesterday afternoon. The bodies were covered with the stars and stripes.

In the cabin of the Hudson was Captain John B. Bernadou of the Winslow, who is slightly injured in the left leg, and several others of the Winslow's crew, who are slightly wounded.

The dead are: ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY, JOHN VARNER, JOSHUA TUNNELL, cabin cook. J. V. MEERK, fireman. J. DANIELS, fireman. The wounded are: B. E. COX, runner's mate. D. McCook, quartermaster. Lieutenant J. B. Bernadou, J. Patterson, fireman. P. F. Gray, fireman.

All are slightly wounded except Patterson, whose condition is serious. Ensign Bagley was appointed from North Carolina, on September 7, 1891.

There was an engagement off Cardenas, near Matanzas, yesterday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The United States cruiser Wilmington, Commander C. C. Todd, the torpedo boat Winslow, and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson were engaged.

The Wilmington and the Hudson opened fire on the Spanish boats, which were lying at the docks. The firing began at a range of 3,500 yards. A few minutes later the Winslow came up and also opened fire. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and land batteries was directed upon it. From all sides shot and shell poured in on the little torpedo boat. The Wilmington and the Hudson still kept up their fire, but they could not turn aside the terrible storm of fire and death pouring in upon the torpedo boat. The crew of the Winslow, however, never faltered for a moment.

At 2:25 a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and knocked out its boiler. In an instant it began to roll and drift helplessly. There was a moment of awful suspense. A fierce cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries, and again a storm of fire was opened upon the helpless boat. The gunboat Hudson, which was lying nearby, started to the assistance of the Winslow. It ran alongside the torpedo boat and tried to throw a line to the imperiled crew.

Up to this time, with the exception of the one shot which disabled the boiler of the Winslow, the firing of the Spanish gunboats had been wild, but as the Winslow lay rolling in the water the range grew closer and shells began to explode all about it.

Hard to Get Near.

It was difficult for the Hudson to get near enough to throw a line to the Winslow's crew so terrible was the fire about it. Finally, after about twenty minutes, the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line. Ensign Bagley and six men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow. "Heave her, heave her," shouted Bagley, as he looked toward the commander of the Hudson and called for "Don't miss it," shouted an officer from the Hudson, and with a smile Bagley called back, "Let her come. It's getting too hot here for comfort."

The line was thrown, and about the same instant a shell burst in the very midst of the group of men on board the Winslow. Bagley was instantly killed and a few others dropped about him. Half a dozen more fell on the blood-stained deck. Bagley lay stretched on the deck, with his face completely torn away and the upper part of his body shattered.

It was a terrible moment. The torpedo boat, disabled and helpless, rolled and swayed under the fury of the fire from the Spanish gunboats. When the shell burst in the group on board the Winslow another wild shout of triumph went up from the Spanish boats and batteries and again a heavy fire was opened on the torpedo boat. Finally the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow, and was towing it out of the deadly range when the line parted and again both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

At 3:50 p. m. the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow; and there were only three men left at that time to make it fast. The line was finally secured and the Winslow was towed up to the Ica island, where it was anchored with its dead and wounded on the decks. Two crew men from the Hudson went on board the Winslow and took the most seriously wounded men off. Three who were taken on board the gunboat Machias died shortly afterward. At 9:15 p. m. yesterday the Hudson, with the dead bodies and some of the wounded, started for Key West, arriving here at 8 o'clock.

Commander's Story.

Commander Bernadou of the Winslow was wounded in the left leg, but not seriously. Lieutenant Bernadou, with the surgeon tending over him, told the story of the battle to the representative of the Associated Press as calmly as if talking of the weather. He said: "We went under full speed to attack the Spanish boats in the harbor and you know the result. We went under orders from the commander of the Wilmington. Our boat is badly damaged, but it will be brought here for repairs, and I think it will send for service again in two weeks."

Continuing, the lieutenant said: "The Winslow was the worst injured, and had five of its men killed, and I don't know how many injured. We were ordered to attack the Spanish gunboats at Cardenas. We steamed in under full head and were fired upon as soon as we were in range. The Spanish boats were tied up at the docks and had a fair range on us. The batteries on shore also opened on us and I think we received most of the fire. I do not know whether any one was hurt on the Wilmington or on the Hudson, but I think not."

"I have no fault to find with the Winslow's crew. They acted nobly all the way through. The men who were killed fell at the same time. We were standing in a group and the shells of the Spanish fire were sent to burst in our very faces."

The dead and wounded brought here by the Hudson were taken in small boats to the government dock. This was the first news of the engagement to reach Key West. No time was lost in ministering to the wounded. A quick call was sent to the Marine hospital and an ambulance came clattering down to the dock. The dead were taken to the undertaker's shop and the wounded conveyed to the hospital. In the meantime the news spread and crowds gathered about the dock, but there was no demonstration. The success of the American ships in every action thus far has been so overwhelming that it is hard to realize that death has at last come to some of our men. Ensign Bagley was about 26 years of age and while the fleet was stationed here and one of the most popular men in the service. The news of his death came as a terrible shock to all who knew him. It has always been a foregone conclusion that the torpedo men were among the first to fall, as their work is most dangerous, but in spite of the fact that the fleet was stationed here and changes in assignments were frequently made, all the young men of the service were eager for torpedo boat duty.

Hudson is Hattered.

The Hudson showed the effect of the fight. Its smokestack is punctured with bullet holes and its cabin and decks are smashed and splintered.

The Winslow's dead are now lying at an undertaking establishment. They were taken there in a rough wagon, still covered by the stars and stripes. The rude conveyance was followed by a large crowd and all day long the doors of the shop have been surrounded by a large gathering. Naval officers, marines and sailors came there to look upon the faces of their dead comrades. Some of the bodies show fearful wounds.

Ensign Bagley was literally torn to pieces. His body will be embalmed and shipped home.

Oiler Varners had his throat cut open by a sharp piece of the shell, which apparently severed his windpipe as if sliced with a razor.

Fireman Daniels had his left shoulder ripped up and the right side of his head torn open.

The body of Tunnell, the colored cook, shows no wounds.

MUST SUE FOR PEACE

Spain Will Soon Be Compelled to Show the White Flag.

HOPELESS INACTION DISGUSTS FRIENDS

Continental Nations Now Sneer at Spain's Farcical Naval Strategy.

SOLE RECOURSE IS PEACE AT ANY PRICE

Haughty Castilians Are Given Up as Incurable Laggards.

THEIR NAVY DISAPPOINTS EXPECTATIONS

Sagasta Consults the Queen Regent as to Plans for Controlling the Situation in Case a Crisis Comes.

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LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Despite Sagasta's declaration yesterday for "war to the bitter end" the conviction is general not only in England, but on the continent, that Spain must quickly sue for peace. Her helplessness and inaction has disgusted her continental sympathizers. The German press, which has been hoping great things of Admiral Cervera, sneers at Spain's naval strategy as farcical, while Paris Librete, the specially Spanish organ among French papers, declares that Spain's sole resource is peace at any price. The other Parisian papers are constrained to allow that the Spanish navy has grievously disappointed their expectations. The same note of disappointment is struck by pro-Spanish papers in London. In short, Spain has been given up all round as an incurable laggard.

An incompetent proposal has been mooted in the Cortes, that the United States should demand the cessation of Spanish possessions in Ceuta, on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, as a condition of peace. Then with Gibraltar on one side and Ceuta on the other Great Britain and the United States would have the entrance to the Mediterranean. This would be bringing the United States into European politics with a vengeance and for the sole advantage of English jingoism.

The mystery of the whereabouts of the Cavite disaster remains unsolved, although it seems to be universally assumed that it has not crossed the Atlantic. However, if it is in the Canaries, the fact cannot be much longer concealed, as South African line ships touch there weekly.

The Cortes has voted a fund for Spanish sick and wounded has among its subscribers Lord Swanscoe, whose Welsh steam coal is being largely exported to present Spain, the Duchess Cleveland, Earl Rosebery, mother of the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Devonshire, brother of the home secretary, and several other well known society people. The queen regent has specially thanked the Countess Valencia for the English subscriptions.

Sagasta's Plan.

MADRID, May 11 (via the frontier).—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Following is the political plan concerted by Sagasta with Marshal Campos, Silveira and Montero Rios, with the assent of the queen regent, as soon as war and means for a war bill indemnity and Cuban home rule have been voted in both houses Sagasta will send their presidents, Montero Rios and Marquis Armiño, notice that a ministerial crisis has broken out, requesting them to suspend the sittings indefinitely until a new cabinet can be formed for a week.

The Cortes are also known to have agreed to advise her to retain the services of Sagasta; if he should fall in making a cabinet then, to instruct Montero to form a scratch administration to prosecute the war. If both Sagasta and Montero should fall, the queen regent will turn to Silveira and the conservatives to form a cabinet, with Marshal Campos and other generals as a military reserve to keep extreme parties at bay. Should, however, any disaster occur in the field, the queen regent will be obliged to call upon Sagasta to take office, the queen regent will turn to Silveira and the conservatives to form a cabinet, with Marshal Campos and other generals as a military reserve to keep extreme parties at bay. Should, however, any disaster occur in the field, the queen regent will be obliged to call upon Sagasta to take office.

GERMANY IS STILL FRIENDLY.

Considers It Unnecessary to Make the Statement Again.

BERLIN, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The North German Gazette confirms yesterday's dispatch denying the interview between the American ambassador and the kaiser relative to the relations of Germany and the United States. An assurance of neutrality from the kaiser is unnecessary, says the paper, in an official note, as the loyal newspaper of Germany has been repeatedly noted authoritatively. The note adds that the imperial policy claims confidence when it stated on strong grounds that it will not willingly disturb the friendship which has existed for a hundred years with a country where millions of Germans have found their second home.

Great attention is paid here to the recent utterances of Russian newspapers regarding the ultimate fate of the Philippines. Russian papers today believe it will be necessary for Russia to press for a trading station in the archipelago should the Spanish flag go down. Many leading Russian publicists hold the opinion that American occupation of the Philippines will seriously disturb the existing cordial relations with Russia. This is distinctly stated by the Moscow Viedomost. The whole tone of the press at Moscow, St. Petersburg and the provinces is against unqualified possession of the islands by the United States.

Master in Missouri Volunteers.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—The Second regiment, Missouri National Guard, composed of companies from Springfield, Sedalia, Carthage, Joplin, Butler, Lamar, Clinton and Pierce City, was sworn in by United States Mustering Officer Lieutenant Hardeman, this afternoon.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith, assistant quartermaster general, today received orders from Washington to arrange for the transportation of the troops, when fully equipped, to Tampa, Fla. The pack trains, made up of 150 mules and 150 packers, were today sent to Tampa by Colonel Smith, and more will follow.

ORDERS TO MILES ARE SUSPENDED.

Commander of the Army Delays His Departure for Tampa.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The orders directing General Miles and his staff to proceed to Tampa tonight were suspended and the time of departure is still uncertain. No explanation of the change is given.

Cannot Furnish the Opinion.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Showers; Southeast Winds.

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- 9 Commercial and Financial News. 11 "What Caught the Burglar?" The Field of Electricity.

Temperature at Omaha:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	45	1 p. m.	67
6 a. m.	44	2 p. m.	67
7 a. m.	43	3 p. m.	67
8 a. m.	52	4 p. m.	69
9 a. m.	57	5 p. m.	69
10 a. m.	60	6 p. m.	68
11 a. m.	60	7 p. m.	67
12 m.	60	8 p. m.	65
		9 p. m.	63

BREAK IN SAGASTA'S CABINET

Ministers of Marine, Public Works, Foreign Affairs and Colonies Tender Their Resignations.

MADRID, May 12.—11 p. m.—It is said that Senor Moret, secretary for the colonies, and Senor Gullon, foreign minister, have resigned. Admiral Bermejo, minister of marine, and Count Xiquena, minister of public works, are also said to have resigned.

The retiring ministers offered various excuses, such as illness and weariness, for their withdrawal. Senor Sagasta begged them to remain until the indemnity bill had been passed, but it is believed that tonight's cabinet council the resignations became definite, though it is impossible to verify the exact situation at this hour.

It turns out that Admiral Bermejo, on learning of the Cavite disaster, told Senor Sagasta that he must resign owing to the death of his neighbor, though he felt he was not responsible for the state of the defenses of Manila.

Senor Moret pleaded weariness and Count Xiquena illness.

According to the last forecast the new ministry will consist of Senor Sagasta as president; Senor C. Croissard, minister of justice in the dissolving cabinet, as minister of foreign affairs; Senor Anon as minister of marine, Senor Romero Giron as minister of justice and the duke of Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, as minister of public works.

The new cabinet will probably be constituted Saturday. The general opinion is that it will endure until the budget is passed, and collapse at the first opportunity afterward.

FAMINE PREVAILS AT NEUVITAS.

Provisions Bring Enormous Prices and People Are Starving.

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NEUVITAS, Cuba, May 6 (via way of Nassau, New Providence, May 12).—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Chaos reigns at Canaquey and fear and famine at Neuvitas. Every boat in this harbor, steam and sail, has been jammed into the narrow channel to be sunk at the first sign of an attack. Two thousand soldiers guard the entrance twelve miles from the city and four old cannon have been mounted on an island in the harbor.

People are starving. Salt pork costs \$1.50 a pound; rice, 50 cents and goats bring \$100 each. The Spanish commander told the starving citizens to go into the country, as he could not feed them. Many soldiers are joining the insurgents to get food.

The conditions at Puerto Principe are still worse. The surrounding forts are almost abandoned. A column of 5,000 Spaniards started for Moron, carrying flags of truce. When fired upon by the insurgents the command sent word that he was no longer making war upon Cubans, but was going to the coast to fight Americans.

General Lopez replied: "Spain cannot fight the United States without fighting us. Its war is our war," and again opened fire. The forts held for four days.

President Maso has ordered Generals Gomez and Garcia to meet himself and cabinet at Moron town, where there will be a concentration of forces.

RECEIVE WORD FROM DEWEY FINISHING THE SPANISH FLEET

Admiral is Recovering Guns from the Sunk Spanish Ships—Keeps Up Blockade.

HONG KONG, May 12.—Secretary of the Navy: There is little change in the situation since my last telegram. I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish men-of-war, also stores from arsenal in my possession. I am maintaining strict blockade. Add Argos to list of destroyed vessels. El Correo for El Cano. Signed, DEWEY.

This dispatch came to Secretary Long late this afternoon and shows cable communication is restored to Manila.

Germany Denies.

(Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Co.)

LONDON, May 12.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Standard's Berlin dispatch says: The rumor of Germany's covering the Philippines, printed by Berlin papers yesterday, is today semi-officially declared to be an absurd canard. The same papers today print the report that Japan wishes to share the Philippines with the United States. This was denied by me beforehand about a week ago on good Japanese authority. I have received a direct denial of the assertion of the leader of the Carlists in America that France and Russia would support a Carlist insurrection. On the contrary, France would even suppress it, while Russia is of course averse to such an insurrection for dynastic and monarchical reasons.

SHOOTS SAN JUAN TO PIECES

Sampson Go His Big Guns at the Capital of Porto Rico.

Walls Straightway Crumble Under Terrific Fire

Big Battleship Iowa Fires the First Shot and Indiana Follows.

MORRO FORT SOON REDUCED TO A HEAP OF RUINS

Nine Ships of the North Atlantic Squadron Line Up in Front of the Fortress and Have Little Difficulty in Silencing Its Guns—Thousands of the Inhabitants of the City Flee for Their Lives—Spain's Fleet Reported to Be at Martinique, Five Hundred Miles Distant.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, May 12.—The American fleet, under Rear Admiral Sampson, bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico today. The following are the details of the bombardment thus far received:

The bombardment began this morning. Rear Admiral Sampson with nine war ships arrived before San Juan just before sunrise. At a signal the battleship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect. Then the battleship Indiana opened fire. In a few minutes Morro fort was reduced to a heap of ruins. The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost immediately.

The Spanish gunboat Rita was captured by the auxiliary cruiser Yale, which took its crew on board. Thousands of the population and the foreign consuls sought refuge in the interior of the island.

HAVANA, May 12.—8 p. m.—Governor General Blanco received a cable message today from the captain general of Porto Rico, which says that this morning an American fleet of eleven vessels opened fire upon the forts