

# WONT BE RECALLED.

## Gen. Shafter's Army Is Needed at Santiago.

### Serious Friction Between the American and Cuban Forces—Garcia Disgraced Because His Plan Is Balked.

Washington, July 20.—War department officials feel that they are fully justified in their decision to retain practically all of Shafter's army at Santiago by the press reports that reached them indicating the growth of serious friction between the American forces and the Cuban troops growing out of the latter's exclusion from Santiago by Gen. Shafter's orders. It is felt now that the garrison originally proposed, two immune regiments, would have been quite insufficient to meet an outside Spanish force that might come from Holguin or Manzanillo and also to restrain the rapacity of the Cubans. It is realized that the present situation is full of difficulty and the future is dark owing to the disposition evidenced by the Cubans to ignore or refuse to be bound by the amenities of modern warfare. This first symptom of friction has suggested to the officials innumerable difficulties that will arise in the future. Of course it would seem to be only a matter of time before an open rupture with the Cubans provided they can be kept in leash and not involve the United States in the disgrace that would follow the sacking of helpless communities, but it begins to appear that for some time to come, and even after the conquest of Cuba is complete, the United States must maintain there a military government in order to meet the responsibilities which it has assumed to the civilized world.

#### Cubans Show Their Teeth.

Reports from Santiago are to the effect that there is danger of a clash between the American and Cuban troops there. It is caused by the anger of the latter at being refused, by Gen. Shafter, entrance to the city so that they might have a chance to plunder helpless residents, as they did at Batiqui and other places. A demand was made, it is said, by Gen. Garcia, that his men be allowed to enter the city, and was refused by Gen. Shafter. The Cubans have since taken every opportunity to display their ill feeling over the refusal. The American soldiers, disgusted thoroughly with the actions of the Cubans throughout the Santiago campaign, are ready to fight them at the slightest provocation.

Gen. Garcia is said to have decided on Gen. Castillo for governor of Santiago and expected the control of the city to be turned over to the Cubans. This is thought to be one of the chief causes of the friction between the insurgents and the American army.

#### Sampson Receives Orders.

Admiral Sampson has received final orders from the navy department as to the part the American fleet is to take in the campaign against Puerto Rico. They are based on the view that the campaign is essentially an army movement, the duties of the navy being to lend every support and assistance to the land operations. The admiral is instructed to aid the army movements by dispatching convoys when required, and by covering the landing of troops. As there is no Spanish fleet in San Juan harbor or other Puerto Rican ports, the navy has a limited field of operation. The reduction of the harbor fortifications will be the main work, but this and all other operations of the fleet will be supplementary to the main operations conducted by the army.

#### Enlistments Under Second Call.

Fairly good progress has been made with the recruitment for the volunteer army under the president's second call for 75,000 volunteers. The plan adopted by the war department was to recruit all the volunteer organizations in the army up to their maximum enlisted strength before entering upon the recruitment of additional troops. The total number of men required to fill out existing regiments was 37,566 and, according to the latest returns, the total enlistments under this plan are 27,519 men. Of these 2,331 have enlisted in Illinois; 1,334 in Indiana; 1,549 in Iowa; 878 in Michigan; 3,162 in Ohio; 924 in Wisconsin; Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin have exceeded their quota, but all the others are behind in the supply of troops. The worst delinquent is North Carolina which has furnished only 55 soldiers to meet its quota of 783. The total enlisted strength of the regular army to date is about 44,000 men, being about 18,000 short of its legal complement. The volunteer army consists of 183,000 men and is only 17,000 short of its maximum authorized strength under the two calls issued by the president. The total strength of the army, regular and volunteer, is 227,000 as now organized.

#### Prisoners Number 22,780.

Washington, July 20.—The war department has received a dispatch dated Monday from Gen. Shafter saying that the roster of prisoners was handed in by Gen. Toral and that the total is 22,780 men.

# BLOWN TO ATOMS.

## Chinaman Explodes a Powder Magazine, Killing Himself and Six Others.

Oakland, Cal., July 20.—The works of the Western Fuse & Explosive company were blown up by a murderous Chinaman at 5:30 Tuesday morning. Five deputy sheriffs and constables who were trying to arrest the murderer were killed. The dead are: Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White; George Woodsum, D. C. Cameron; Constables Gus Koch, J. J. Leri, Mrs. Hill and Goong Chung. The Chinaman had fortified himself in the magazine and blew it up when the attempt to arrest him was made.

The Celestial, who was employed in the works and who caused the awful explosion, had killed a fellow-countryman Monday afternoon in a quarrel over a Chinese lottery ticket. He then defied the officers of the law who went to arrest him. The murderer fled into the magazine, which contained five tons of giant powder, barricaded himself and threatened to blow up the magazine if anyone came to arrest him. Deputy Sheriff Charles White, son of Sheriff White, in charge of a posse consisting of Constable Gus Koch, Deputy Sheriff George Woodsum, Deputy Sheriff D. C. Cameron, Deputy Constable J. J. Leri and Deputy Constable Harry Cramer were on the scene of the shooting shortly after the murder and kept guard over the Chinaman within his stronghold. All the officers were armed with rifles. After repeated demands to surrender had been made, to all of which the same reply came: "If you come in here I will blow up the magazine," the officers retired for the night within the private office of the company, about 20 yards away. Tuesday morning at five o'clock Deputy Sheriff Charles White, after a consultation with the

# A VIOLENT STORM.

## Furious Gale Causes a Great Deal of Damage at Points in Wisconsin.

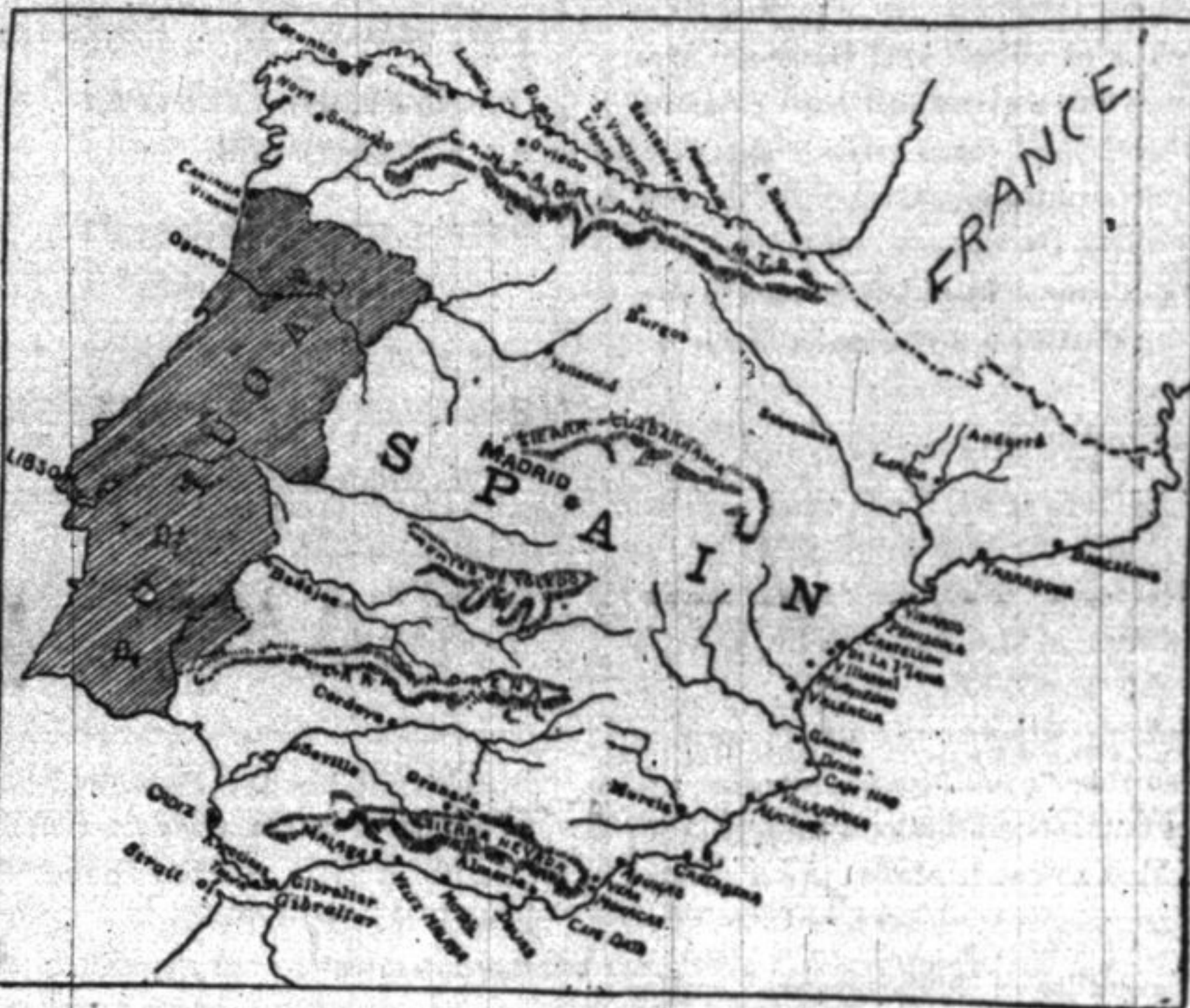
Milwaukee, July 20.—A severe wind storm followed by a very heavy rain prevailed in Wisconsin Tuesday afternoon extending as far north as Marinette and west as far as Black River Falls. Many buildings were damaged, trees were uprooted and crops in many sections leveled. At one time the wind reached a velocity of 40 miles an hour. Wires are down in all directions. A large chimney on the Iron block was broken off, falling through the roof. No one was injured. The North avenue water tower was struck by lightning, but the damage incurred was not serious. The storm was preceded by an unusually hot wave. At Marshfield the storm was terrific, blowing off the steeple of the Evangelical church and tearing down the smokestack from the Marshfield brewery. The roof of the Roddis veneer factory was damaged and Hafer & Kalsched's mill was razed. Plate glass was blown in in several places. Frank Korneok was killed at Hewitt, four miles from Marshfield, while working in a barn, the building being blown down.

At Marinette the roof of the jail was blown off and carried a distance of 40 feet and the flag pole on the city hall was snapped off. The Marinette planing mill was badly twisted. The City Electric Light company's store building was lifted from its foundation and badly damaged. So severe was the storm that street car traffic was suspended for a time.

At Fond du Lac the storm leveled arches which had been erected for the Catholic Knights' convention and huge trees were uprooted.

Watertown reports an unusually heavy fall of rain and many trees uprooted. Crops were badly damaged.

## Spain's Seacoast, Showing Towns Which Watson May Attack.



others, determined to break down the barricade, not believing the Chinaman would keep his dastardly promise.

Accordingly the entire posse headed for the door. True to his word, the Chinaman fired the giant powder, and in an instant a terrific explosion occurred, killing five officers and blowing the Chinaman to atoms so small that but one piece has been found. White's body was fearfully mangled. It was found nearly 500 yards away. Koch was also badly disfigured, but lived long enough to be taken to the hospital in a patrol wagon, where he died. Mrs. Hill was visiting a Mrs. Pride, who lived across the way. She was killed in the falling debris of the building. All the buildings took fire. Engines were soon fighting the flames, but to no avail. The works are completely wrecked. Four houses also are blown down and about 40 partially wrecked.

The name of the Chinaman was Goong Chung. The man he murdered was Sam Si Sing. Coroner Waden and a corps of deputies are searching through the surrounding fields for the remains. In some instances they had to be picked up with shovels. Fourteen of the cars were blown to splinters and several were burned. Windows were broken in Oakland, Alameda and as far as Berkeley.

#### Aguinaldo Wins in a Duel.

Victoria, July 20.—According to advice brought from Hong-Kong by steamer Empress of India, it is reported there that a Spanish regiment near Manila met a force led by Aguinaldo and the Spanish captain challenged Aguinaldo to mortal combat before the battle began. The offer was accepted and the duel resulted in the fatal wounding of the Spanish officer.

#### Zola Flees from Arrest.

Paris, July 20.—M. Emile Zola, who, with M. Perreux, managing editor of the *Aurore*, was sentenced Monday to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 francs, on the charge of libel brought against him by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial, has gone to Lucerne, Switzerland, to avoid arrest.

# IT MARKS AN EPOCH.

## President's Proclamation for Government of Captured Territory—First Ever Issued.

Washington, July 19.—A state paper that will be historic, marking an epoch in American history, was issued Monday by direction of President McKinley. It provides in general terms for the government of Santiago de Cuba and is the first document of the kind ever prepared by a president of the United States. Gen. Shafter is instructed to have the document published in such manner in both English and Spanish as will give it the widest circulation in the territory under his control. The full text of the document follows:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, July 19, 1898.—The Secretary of War.—Sir: The capitulation of the Spanish forces in Santiago de Cuba and in the eastern part of the province of Santiago and the occupation of the territory by the forces of the United States render it necessary to instruct the military commander of the United States as to the conduct which he is to observe during the military occupation. The first effect of the military occupation of the enemy's territory is the severance of former political relations of the inhabitants and the establishment of a new political power. Under this changed condition of things the inhabitants, so long as they perform their duties, are entitled to security in their persons and property, and in all their private rights and relations. It is my desire that the inhabitants of Cuba should be acquainted with the purpose of the United States to discharge to the fullest extent its obligations in this regard. It will therefore be the duty of the commander of the army of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come not to make war upon the inhabitants of Cuba, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to protect them in their persons, and their religious, civil, and political rights. All persons who, either by active aid or by honest submission, cooperate with the United States in its efforts to give effect to this beneficent purpose will receive the reward of its support and protection. Our occupation should be as free from severity as possible.

"Though the powers of the military occupant are absolute and supreme, and immediately operate upon the political condition of the inhabitants, the municipal laws of the conquered territory, such as affect private rights of persons and property, and provide for the punishment of crime, are considered as continuing in force, so far as they are compatible with the new order of things, until they are suspended or superseded by the occupying belligerent; and in practice they are not usually abrogated, but are allowed to remain in force, and to be administered by the ordinary tribunals, substantially as they were before the occupation. This enlightened practice is, so far as possible, to be adhered to on the present occasion. The judges and other officials connected with the administration of justice may, if they accept the supremacy of the United States, continue to administer the ordinary law of the land, as between man and man, under the supervision of the American commander-in-chief. The native constabulary will, so far as may be practicable, be preserved. The freedom of the people to pursue their accustomed occupations will be abridged only when it may be necessary to do so.

"While the rule of conduct of the American commander-in-chief will be such as has just been defined, it will be his duty to adopt measures of a different kind, if, unfortunately, the course of the people should render such measures indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. He will then possess the power to replace or expel the native officials in part or altogether, to substitute new courts of his own creation for those that now exist, or to create such new or supplementary tribunals as may be necessary. In the exercise of these high powers the commander must be guided by his judgment and his experience, and a high sense of justice.

"One of the most important and most practicable problems with which it will be necessary to deal is that of the treatment of property and the collection and administration of revenues. It is conceded that all public funds and securities belonging to the government of the country in its own right, and all arms and supplies and other movable property of such government, may be seized by the military occupant and converted to his own use. The real property of the state he may hold and administer, at the same time enjoying the services of the native officials, so long as he sees fit to substitute his own for those of the military occupant. All public means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats belonging to the state, may be appropriated to his use, but unless in case of military necessity they are not to be destroyed.

"All churches and buildings devoted to religious worship and to the arts and sciences, all schoolhouses are, so far as possible, to be protected, and all destruction of historical monuments or archives or of works of science or art is prohibited, save when required by urgent military necessity.

"Private property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations, is to be respected, and can be confiscated only as hereinafter provided. Means of transportation, such as telegraph lines, cables, railways and boats, may, although they belong to private individuals or corporations, be seized by the military occupant, but unless destroyed under military necessity are not to be retained.

"Private property taken for the use of the army is to be paid for when possible in cash at a fair valuation, and when payment in cash is not possible receipts are to be given.

"While it is held to be the right of the conquerors to levy contributions upon the enemy in their airports, towns or provinces which may be in his military possession by conquest, and to apply the proceeds to defray the expense of the war, this right is to be exercised within such limitations that it may not savor of confiscation. The result of military occupation is the payment of the taxes and duties payable by the inhabitants to the former government, become payable to the military occupant, unless he sees fit to substitute for them other rates or modes of contribution to the expenses of the government. The moneys so collected are to be used for the purpose of paying the expenses of the government under the military occupation, such as the salaries of the judges and the police, and for the payment of the expenses of the army.

"All ports and places in Cuba which may be in the actual possession of our land and naval forces will be opened to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty which may be in force at the time of the importation.

"WILLIAM MCKINLEY.  
"By Order of the Secretary of War:  
"H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General."

# CALLED HIM DOWN.

## Admiral Dewey Informs Commander of German Fleet That He Must Change His Course.

New York, July 20.—A dispatch to the World from Manila, July 18, by way of Hong-Kong, China, says: Admiral Dewey sent a messenger to the German admiral recently to inquire whether America and Germany are at peace or at war.

If they are at peace, he demanded that the German warships here pursue a different course.

If they are at war, he wanted to know it, so he could govern himself accordingly.

Admiral Dewey was prompted to send this peremptory message by the action of the German cruiser Irene in preventing an insurgent attack upon the Spanish garrison at Subig bay, which greatly displeased him.

Admiral von Diederichs, in command of the German fleet in the Pacific, returned a verbal answer which was apologetic in tone and satisfactory. But afterward he sent to Admiral Dewey a note stating that he objected to the Americans stopping German ships which have been in the bay once and been visited.

The German ships have made a practice of coming into Manila and then making trips outside the bay, cruising among the islands and returning in two or three days. The German contention is that a ship should not be stopped after the first time.

Admiral Dewey replied that Manila is a blockaded port and that he would continue to have all ships communicated with when he desired, whether on the first or the hundredth time of entering the bay.

The German admiral responded, still objecting, and saying that he would submit the question to the senior officers of his other warships.

Washington, July 20.—It was stated at the navy department Tuesday that no dispatches had been received from Admiral Dewey relating to the important events at the Philippines described in the press cables. It is evident, however, that the officials do not now feel the same concern relative to the attitude of the German naval force at Manila that they did when the admiral's last dispatch was received. It was not so stated officially, but there is good reason to believe that either through Ambassador White at Berlin, or the representative of the German government here the state department has received some assurances as to the attitude of Germany towards the Philippines that have in a large measure removed the grave apprehension heretofore entertained that Germany would offer obstacles to the execution of our plans.

Berlin, July 20.—The *Vossische Zeitung*, in a much discussed article prefaced by the statement that some rectification is needed of the errors regarding German feeling toward America, asserts that the unfriendly sentiments are fostered by the interested English press. It proceeds to declare that Germany has always stood by America and reminds the Americans of German's friendly attitude during the civil war. On the other hand, it says, Germany has suffered many petty annoyances from Spain, still she cannot help her admiration of Spanish valor. The article reflects the general feeling of the press in favor of the United States.

London, July 20.—The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says: Senor Sagasta prefers to solicit the assistance of France, but Duke Almodovar de Rio favors using Germany as the trump card to terminate war by seeking her action against America in the Philippines. Spain naturally wishes to utilize the rivalry between France and Germany to further Spanish interests by retaining the Philippines and avoiding the payment of a war indemnity.

Madrid, July 20.—El *Imparcial* learns from several members of the cabinet that in their opinion Spain to sue now for peace would be an avowal that she is vanquished. Moreover, they believe that the United States, flattered by the triumph at Santiago, would only consent to peace on unequal terms, and that therefore it is preferable to continue the war in the hope of reconquering a portion of the lost territory.

London, July 20.—Owing to the severity of the censorship at Madrid, the London morning newspapers are quite without Madrid dispatches, except brief messages sent by way of France. The Madrid papers themselves are without dispatches from Paris, London or Havana.

The Washington correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* asserts that President McKinley on Tuesday declared that he expected no peace proposals from Spain until Havana had been taken.

The morning papers comment upon the peculiar and interesting situation developed by the antagonism between the Americans and Cubans at Santiago.

The *Daily Chronicle* expresses the hope that Commodore Schley has been falsely reported as talking about a change in European frontiers. It adds: "If the United States really intends to permit the incalculable error of sending a fleet to Spain, the less it says about changes of frontier the better for us all."

# LAD DOWN.

## The Spanish Soldiers Laid Down Arms at the American.

### SANTIAGO IS NOW IN OUR HANDS.

The Stars and Stripes were hoisted at the Palace at Santiago, and the Spanish soldiers laid down their arms.

Santiago de Cuba, July 20.—The Spanish soldiers laid down their arms at the American lines. The Spanish soldiers laid down their arms at the American lines. The Spanish soldiers laid down their arms at the American lines.

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