

## INVADING ARMY MOVES

American Troops Embark to Begin War's Real Work.

## FLEETS OF TRANSPORTS START

Military Expeditions from Tampa and Mobile Move on Cuba.

Exact Destination and Number of Men in Various Expeditions Hidden from the Public—Reserve Troops from All Points of Concentration Will at Once Move to the Gulf Ports and Prepare to Follow Them—Schley to Have Aid in Smashing the Armada.

Washington special: The military invasion of Cuba began Monday. Almost immediately following the receipt of definite information as to the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago, Gen. Miles went to the War Department and issued telegraphic orders putting the troops in motion and thus starting the forward movement of the military arm of the service. At an early hour the troops that have been gathered at the gulf ports began to break camp and march aboard transports waiting to carry them to the enemy's territory. About twenty-five of these ships, the biggest and fast-

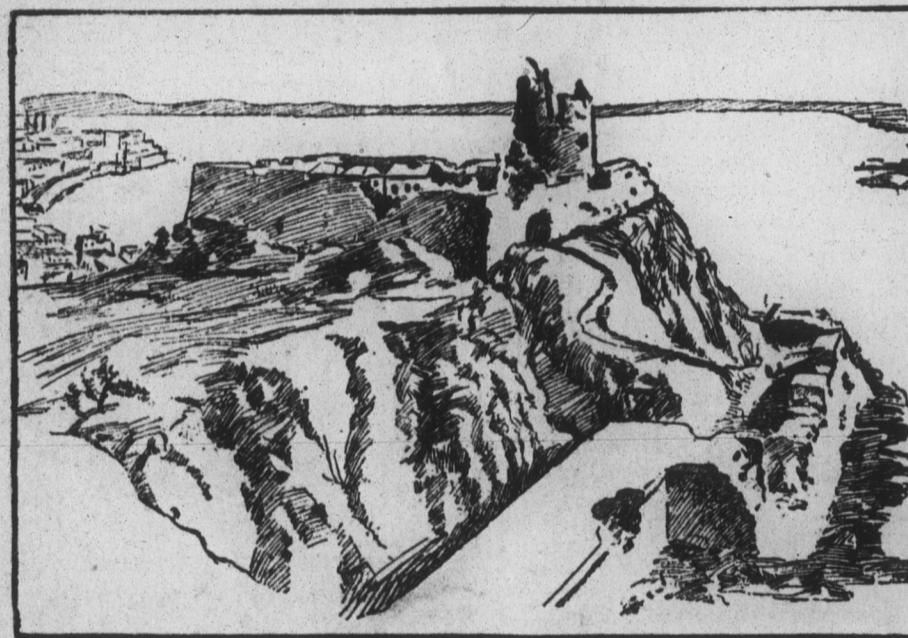


GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

est that could be obtained suitable for the purpose, had been gathered ready to receive the troops. They accommodate about 30,000 men, for in a short voyage like that from one of the gulf ports to Cuba, it is possible with safety and comfort to carry a much larger number of men aboard ship than would be admissible in the case for a cruise to the Philippines, for instance.

How many troops started and where they were bound were questions which the directing spirits of the campaign refused positively to answer. They had no desire that the Spanish should have opportunity afforded them to gather forces to attack our soldiers as they land. The

### HOW SAMPSON BATTERED THE ANCIENT FORTS OF SAN JUAN.



From a photograph taken after the bombardment. This shows much of the damage done by the shells of the American fleet. Old Castle Morro was the greatest sufferer, so far as visible effects are concerned, but many of the more modern fortifications were hammered with equal effect.

start was made from Tampa and Mobile and in each case the fleets of transports converge at Key West to pass under the convoy of the warships which Admiral Sampson provided to insure the safety of the troops during the passage across the Florida straits and to guard them against attack at the hands of some stray Spanish cruiser or gunboat.

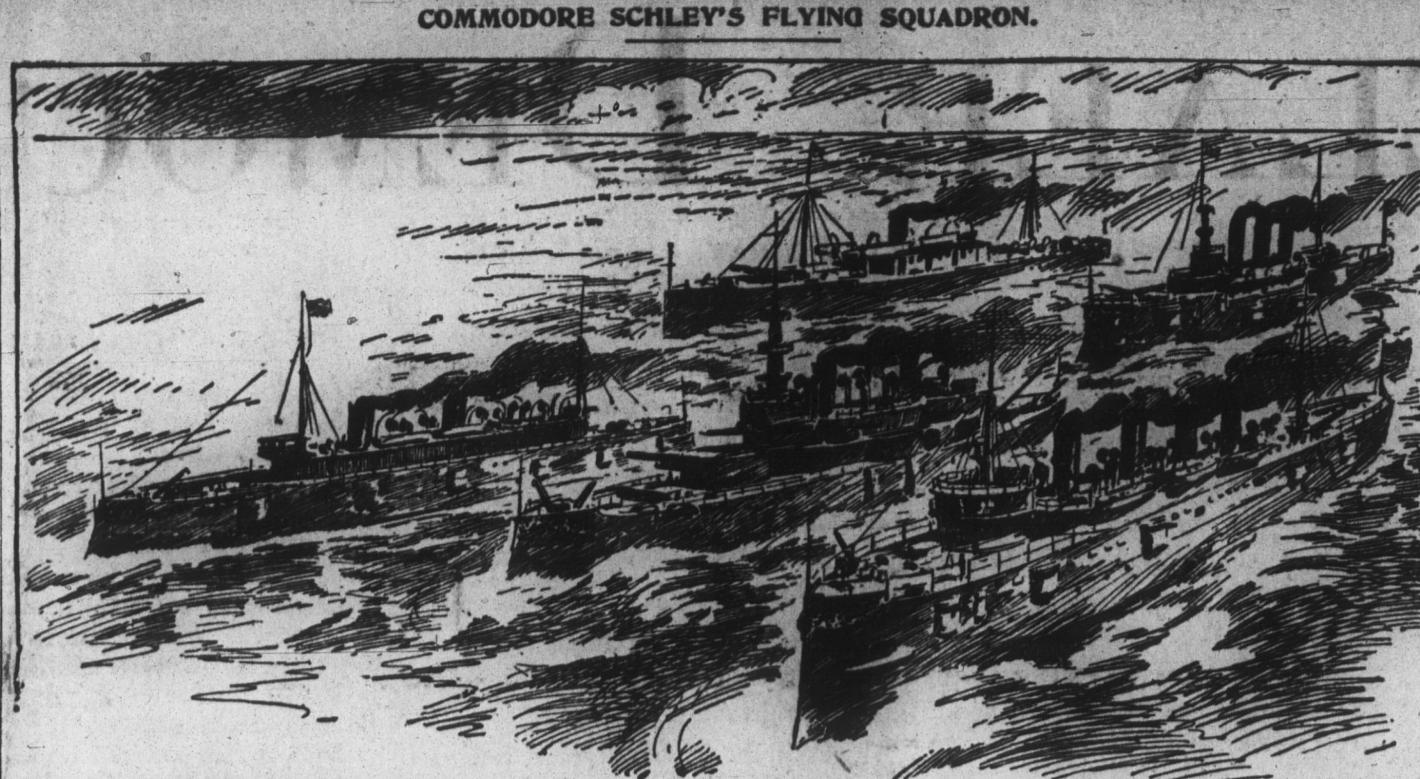
Arrangements have been made to utilize the services of the insurgents to the largest possible extent. The Government already sent expeditions to a number of points on the island and landed arms for the insurgents. Most of the parties succeeded perfectly in their object, and it was said at the War Department, that a sufficient number of the insurgents had been armed to constitute an effective support for the troops as they land.

It is understood to be the plan to have the troops at Chickamauga take the place of those at Florida ports as fast as the latter leave for active service, thus keeping a large force always ready for embarkation from Florida. Aside from the troops already specified, there are 18,000 men at Camp Alger, near Washington, and lesser bodies of troops on Long Island and in various States. The 75,000 volunteers under the recently issued second call constitute still another reserve, which, however, is yet to be organized and equipped.

### MORE MEN FOR PHILIPPINES.

President Decides to Send 20,000, Instead of 12,000, Soldiers.

Twenty thousand troops will be sent to the Philippines. The President has decided to increase the force originally intended for the occupation of the islands by 8,000 men. The commissary department and ordnance department have been ordered to provide equipments at once. The preparations for embarking these additional men will be made with the greatest possible speed, and nothing will be allowed to interfere.



COMMODORE SCHLEY'S FLYING SQUADRON.

### ON TO CUBA!

THE vanguard of the army of Cuba has moved at last. Many of the soldiers who have been grumbling at Tampa and Mobile over their unwelcome inactivity embarked on the transports which have been lying idle at those points so long. Gen. Miles has left Washington for the front. Soon stirring news will come of victories won over Spanish troops. The work of liberating Cuba, to which this country pledged itself more than a month ago, has been commenced in earnest. Decoration Day was made memorable not alone by the ceremonies attaching to its observance and by the reunion of the veterans, both of the blue and the gray, under the same flag, and of the volunteers also under the same flag in defense of a common cause, but by the good news which came from Commodore Schley that at last the Cape Verde fleet was definitely located in Santiago harbor. This officer asserts he has seen the vessels, and the evidence of one's eyes does not need further confirmation. The receipt at Washington of the news that Admiral Cervera's fleet was in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba with Commodore Schley at the entrance, ready and able to fall on it if it attempted to escape, dispelled those fears of the Spanish vessels which have kept the army on American shores so long. When it was learned authoritatively that Cervera was bottled up and could not interfere with the transports or with the landing of the troops, the forward movement began.

### CAPTAIN IS SHOT.

Fate of the Spaniard Who Failed to Fire at Dewey.

News has reached Madrid of the execution at Manila of the captain of the Spanish revenue cutter Callao. He was shot on the order of Captain General Augusti. The Callao arrived at Manila a few days after Dewey's great victory, and was at once surrendered. The vessel had been away from communication with its home Government for thirteen months, and ran into the bay of Manila, unaware that war between Spain and the United States had been declared. Having fallen into a hopeless net, surrounded by the American war vessels, after being fired upon and without the slightest chance of

### WAR BULLETINS.

There are believed to be only 13,000 Spanish troops in Porto Rico. It is said that the populace of Manila is reduced to eating horseflesh.

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.

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

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 troops at Manila to obey the orders of Admiral Dewey.

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

Our troops in Florida are hampered by lack of water and how to supply the transports that will convey them to Cuba is a serious problem.

Cuban Troops Disappeared.

It is reported that 200 Cuban cigar-makers were recently enlisted at Key West for service in Cuba, but when the mustering officer went to the rendezvous to muster them into the service 150 of them had disappeared.

Spain Watched by Britain.

The British Government authorities are watching Spain's obvious intention to grant to France the permanent free use of Ceuta, and the Russian Government is exercising vigilance in regard to Port Mahon, Minorca.

### ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR AT SANTIAGO.



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.

The talk of an Anglo-American alliance seems to have had a marked effect in Europe. Friendship for the United States is now being displayed by the powers which before were believed to be intensely hostile to this country.

### Soldiers Get Free Postage.

The introduction in Congress, and its reference to the Postoffice Department, of a bill to extend the privilege of franking letters to soldiers, brought to light a forgotten statute allowing them to transmit their correspondence through the mails without affixing the customary stamps, the postage to be collected on delivery.

### Spaniards Imitate Pingree.

Gen. Blanco has adopted the Pingree plan to provide the starving people of Havana with food. Patches of yams and other vegetables are being planted near the city.

### British Seizes Supplies.

Dispatches from Hongkong state that the British authorities seized supplies that were being transferred to the United States auxiliary cruiser Zafiro of Admiral Dewey's fleet.

### Commands Men on Oregon.

Secretary Long has congratulated the officers and crew of the battleship Oregon on their safe arrival and commended them for their good work.

Placards have been posted about Manila inciting the populace against the British residents.

## BOTTLED UP IN THE BAY

Spanish Armada Is Entrapped at Santiago de Cuba.

### SCHLEY BLOCKS DONS' 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 Advices of Cervera's Predicament—Town Is Short of Provisions and Could Soon Be Starved Into Subjugation.

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

The organization and division of this extensive force is yet to be arranged by the Adjutant General's office. Generally speaking, however, the 75,000 men will suffice for the formation of seventy-five regiments. With three regiments to a brigade, which is the present basis of organization, this will make twenty-five brigades. In turn, eight divisions of three brigades each will be formed, and out of the eight divisions the entire force will be divided into three army corps.

### QUOTAS OF THE STATES.

Number of Men Each Should Offer Toward Making Up the 75,000.

The following gives an approximate estimate of the State quotas necessary to make up the 75,000 troops called for in McKinley's second proclamation:

Alabama	1,500	New Hampshire	451
Arkansas	1,230	New Jersey	1,778
California	1,938	New York	7,507
Colorado	794	North Carolina	1,545
Connecticut	860	Ohio	4,849
Delaware	210	Oregon	377
Florida	450	Pennsylvania	6,458
Georgia	1,905	Rhode Island	426
Idaho	139	South Dakota	1,116
Illinois	4,829	South Carolina	448
Indiana	2,581	Tennessee	1,030
Iowa	2,264	Texas	1,454
Kansas	1,668	Utah	255
Kentucky	2,045	Vermont	391
Louisiana	1,181	Virginia	1,673
Maine	1,063	Washington	704
Massachusetts	2,832	West Virginia	833
Michigan	2,622	Wisconsin	1,965
Minnesota	1,723	Wyoming	138
Mississippi	1,298	Arizona	109
Missouri	3,246	District of Columbia	198
Montana	314	Iowa	198
Nebraska	1,446	New Mexico	289
Nevada	142	Oklahoma	86

The

old

monitors

which

did

not

offer

service

practically

rebuilt

at

the

League

Island

and

rendered

far

as

possible

to

the

Spanish

admiral

in

prison

and

incommunicado

in

the

Spanish

fleet

at

the

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