



3.2 INCH FIELD RIFLE
SEVEN FEET LONG
WEIGHS 805 LBS
SHOTS A PROJECTILE WEIGHING THIRTEEN POUNDS.
RANGE TWO AND A HALF MILES

THE DYNAMITE GUN.
FOURTEEN FEET LONG.
RANGE 2 MILES

7 INCH SIEGE MORTAR
FIVE FEET LONG.
SHOTS A 125 LB PROJECTILE 3 MILES

SIEGE GUN.
TWELVE FEET LONG
SHOTS A PROJECTILE WEIGHING 105 LBS.
RANGE FOUR MILES
WEIGHT 3600 LBS

WHAT GEN. SHAFTER RELIES UPON FOR THE CAPTURE OF SANTIAGO.

Towns can be taken by infantry assault, but it is only at enormous sacrifice of human life. With artillery, however, a city, no matter how well fortified, can be pounded into submission. General Shafter well understands this and has lent every energy toward getting his guns to the front, with the result that he now stands ready at a moment's notice to pour a perfect hail of shot and shell into Santiago. The above picture shows the different style of siege guns in his command and some of the officers who will direct their iron attack upon the city.

sault upon Santiago and cut off all discussion. We can talk about peace just as well when our soldiers are out of the deadly fever trenches. W. R. HEARST.

ONLY FOUR DAYS' GRACE FOR BLANCO.

Monitors to Batter Havana Unless Spaniards Give Up.

ON, July 10.—The report that Commodore notified Blanco that if within four days he does not surrender the Spanish flag and prepare to evacuate Havana will be bombarded was neither affirmed nor denied by the War Department to-night. It may be assumed, however, that General Howell delivered that or a similar message to Blanco.

General Shafter's general system of terrorizing which is to be in effect on the coast. Blanco is hard pressed for food, his men are suffering from lack of sleep, and half the population of Havana is thoroughly sick of the war and desire a return to normal conditions. Blanco and his soldiers are waiting the attack in a distressing state of mind.

General Toral, military commander at Santiago since the wounding of General Linare, sent General Shafter the terms on which he would consent to surrender at 10:30 o'clock to-day. Toral demands that his troops be permitted to march out of the city with their flags, arms and military honors and go unmolested to Holguin, where they will form a connection with the troops under command of General Luque.

No Terms from Shafter.

When the courier bearing these dispatches to the Journal left the front at noon to-day, General Shafter had made no answer to the Spaniard's terms, but those near him confidently predict that they will be peremptorily rejected. Deserters from the enemy's line report that the Spaniards are making hasty preparations to leave Santiago. They are sacking the city, plundering the houses of families who fled to the hills, and General Shafter's notice of

bombardment was given to the Spanish commander.

Mrs. Rosa Chacon de Odis, a rich woman, who refused to quit the city because her fortune and a valuable collection of jewels were kept in her house, was assassinated last night by Spanish soldiers. Her house was plundered of everything, all kinds of barbarities being committed. The details of the case were brought to our lines last night by a small detachment of Cubans, who joined Garcia's forces at Cubitas.

Bringing Up Siege Guns.

Two more batteries of siege guns are now on their way to the front. They were landed at Baiquiri. All the roads leading to the American line of battle have been vastly improved within the last two days, there having been a cessation of the rains. The work of getting up the siege guns is thus accomplished without much loss of time.

HURRYING GUNS INTO POSITION.

Both Americans and Spaniards Work Night and Day.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.) In the Trenches Before Santiago, July 9, by Dispatch Boat Silvia to Kingston, July 10.—The enemy have made good use of the armistice in fortifying their position and improving the defences of their guns. Our troops likewise have lost no time. Grimes, Parkhurst and the other artillery commanders have placed our batteries in the only position where the guns can be of service, far to the left of El Pozo ridge. Our artillery is well covered, this portion of the work being directed by Major Dillon.

However, these guns are entangled on the lower ridge by a heavy Spanish gun of large calibre, and it will be a very serious matter to reply to its fire. Our heavy caissons could not be dragged up the hillside near the guns. The latter must now be served on foot over difficult ground.

Kites to Locate Defences.

Captain Capron's battery is on a ridge below the others and covers the left centre. The American right wing, under General Lawton, has been pushed forward, and is entrenched in an excellent position encircling the northern suburb of Santiago. Kites, with photographic apparatus attached, will be used to

locate the hidden defences of Santiago. Lieutenant Wise, of the Ninth Infantry, has been ordered to headquarters to direct the handling of the kites. The balloons which were brought here were riddled with bullets. On the first day's fighting the balloon which was sent ahead with our advance drew the Spanish fire before the location of the American troops was known to the enemy. The balloon descended hurriedly. While it hovered above the trees it brought showers of shrapnel and bullets into the infantry reserves, who were advancing along a narrow path. The Seventy-first New York also suffered because of the presence of the balloon.

Thousands of Refugees.

Thousands of non-combatants have been flocking into the villages around Santiago since Monday, fearing a bombardment. The refugees are pouring into Carritas, Caney, and are strung along the highroads in every direction. Hundreds of families are squatted about in the hills, nearly nude and entirely without food or shelter. Many deaths have already been reported among them.

British Consul Ramsden secured a quantity of flour, which was made into small cakes and distributed among the suffering British subjects. He has been expecting a load of provisions which was promised to him by the military authorities of Santiago, but it has not yet arrived.

Importance of Good Gunnery.

The importance of good naval gunnery needs no demonstration. As at the battle of the Yalu it is reported to have burst out quickly on board the stricken vessels, but it is not impossible that in some cases it may have been employed upon the decks to insure destruction if all hopes of escaping capture had vanished. Upon the question of the value of side armor as compared with protective decks for cruisers, no light is at present forthcoming.

Americans Good Fighters.

Regarding General Shafter's expedition, the Times' article says: "It recalls in many respects England's experiences in the Crimea; but the lack of science and of organization have resulted in a fresh demonstration of the admirable fighting qualities of the Americans."

Journal Helps Sufferers.

Journal correspondents loaded several horses with hardtack and canned beef for the suffering families. This food was distributed in small quantities among the deserting. The convent school children ran out en masse and grouped themselves about the Journal's improvised relief train. The pretty little Cubans heaped thanks on the correspondents for the first food they had had for several days. Many of the prominent residents, as well as the foreign consuls, have been absolutely without food for four days.

Large numbers of Spanish deserters have arrived in our lines during the night. They declared that only 4,000 people, all told, had left Santiago, including the Archbishop and the majority of the clergy.

LESSON OF THE BIG NAVAL FIGHT.

An English Expert Says It Shows the Importance of Good Gunnery.

London, July 11.—The Times, in an article this morning, reviewing the war, enters into a minute criticism of the naval battle of Santiago de Cuba, and arrives at the conclusion that "either the gunnery of the Spaniards, absent as on shore, must be hopelessly incompetent, or their ammunition must be nearly worthless."

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CERVERA NOW ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Spanish Admiral Reaches Portsmouth, N. H., on the St. Louis.

Officers to Be Kept on Parole at Annapolis; Sailors on Seavy's Island.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with Admiral Cervera, fifty-three of the officers and 602 of the men of his ill-starred fleet on board as prisoners of war, glided into Portsmouth Harbor at 8:30 o'clock this morning. It was not long before all Portsmouth was aware of the fact that the Spaniards, who are to be imprisoned on Seavy's Island, had arrived.

Tug boats, sail boats, row boats, launches and every description of craft, was brought into requisition, and the big auxiliary cruiser, which had anchored off Kittery Point, was all day surrounded by small boats filled with sightseers. Only one man was allowed on board by Captain Goodrich, and that was the health officer, Dr. F. S. Towle. The prisoners were all below decks, except the Spanish officers, who had more comfortable quarters.

Among the Spanish officers there are, in addition to Admiral Cervera and Captain Enriquez of the Viscaya, the captains of the Reina Mercedes, Cristobal Colon and Maria Teresa. Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been ill for the past three days, although he was able to dress this morning. Captain Enriquez is also quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle of Santiago.

St. Louis's Quick Trip. The St. Louis left Guantanamo at 6 o'clock last Tuesday afternoon, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbor. Including the prisoners, there were 1,000 men on the boat, and out of this number there are 61 sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of surgeons.

Captain Goodrich and his officers have provided clothing for many of the prisoners, nearly everything belonging to them having gone down with their fleet. Admiral Cervera is now wearing a blue serge civilian suit of clothes of American make and a cap given him on board the St. Louis. He will be quartered at a hotel at Newcastle, four miles from the Navy Yard, until the Spanish sailors are landed and the vessel coaled.

Admiral Cervera and the other officers will be taken to Annapolis and confined there, while the Spanish sailors and marines will be landed here to-morrow morning on Seavy's Island. The Spanish surgeons and their assistants will also be landed on Seavy's Island to look after the health of the prisoners.

No Fever Among Prisoners.

Health Officer F. S. Towle made a thorough examination of the vessel, visited all of the sick and found that most of the sickness was due to wounds received during the battle or from exposure. He says there is no evidence of yellow fever or other contagious diseases.

All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been in parole, and had the freedom of the ship with one exception, he was the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Admiral Cervera's flagship when she was destroyed. He refused to sign the parole papers, and was consequently confined in one of the cabins under guard.

A detachment of twenty-eight marines from the Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Borden, and twenty-one marines from the Marblehead were put aboard the St. Louis when she left Guantanamo for the North to guard the prisoners, but they had little or no trouble with the men.

Cervera Ill Treated.

Admiral Cervera shook hands with the health officer and said he had received nothing but the kindest and most considerate treatment from both officers and men ever since he had been taken prisoner.

Ensign Palmer came ashore with important official dispatches for Washington and left at 2:21 this afternoon. In a large bag he carried Admiral Sampson's report of the destruction of Cervera's fleet. It is said that this official report to the Navy Department contains about 12,000 words.

300,000 Letters from the Front.

The St. Louis brought 300,000 letters from Santiago—letters sent by the soldiers, sailors and marines to their mothers, wives, sweethearts, brothers and sisters in the United States. The enormous bundle was transferred to the Portsmouth Post Office, but the officials were unequal to the task of sorting and handling all these missives, so they decided to forward the entire bundle to Boston, which was done.

Former United States District Attorney Sherman Hoar and W. H. Seabury are here representing the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association. Mr. Hoar has a carload and a half of food and delicacies which will be sent on the St. Louis to the soldiers and sailors at Santiago.

Officers to Be Paroled.

Annapolis, Md., July 10.—Captain P. H. Cooper, superintendent of the Naval Academy, has completed his preparations for the care of the Spanish officers, including Admiral Cervera, recently captured off Santiago de Cuba. Just how much liberty will be accorded them while here has not been definitely settled, but the disposition of the authorities is to treat them with all possible leniency, and to make their enforced stay in Annapolis as pleasant as is possible. It is probable that all will be put on parole and allowed the fullest use of the beautiful grounds for promenade and other purposes.

The buildings to be occupied by them are known as Goldsborough row, and lie on the southeastern section of the academy, between the old mess hall and the gymnasium. The row consists of nine buildings, but only Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 will be occupied by the prisoners. The

THE LAINE INCIDENT.

Spanish Savagery, Cuban Reprisal and Stay-at-Home Critics.

Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 9, via Kingston, Jamaica.—On a day when my experiences were uneventful I sent you from the field near Siboney a description of Colonel Laine and his story of his day's adventures, of his fierce hatred of the Spanish, due to his year's imprisonment in Cabañas, of his cold-blooded satisfaction over the death of four Spaniards (not forty; the error was probably made in transcribing my dispatch at the cable station) whom, he said, the Cubans had beheaded. I cannot be positive that Laine's story is true, but I am confident that if such skulkers as Godkin, Pulitzer and Bennett, instead of getting as far away from the front of the war as possible, had seen, as Laine did, our wounded under the protection of the Red Cross deliberately fired at all day (as Creelman and the wounded of Chaffee's brigade were) they would not be so Spanish at heart, nor so greatly exercised over the lacerated feelings of the Spanish people.

W. R. HEARST.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 10.—I heard the statement of Laine relating to the killing of four Spaniards by the Cubans. He distinctly said "four," not "fort" were put to death.

I carried Mr. Hearst's cable message to Kingston, and know that the copy in the cable office says "four," not "forty."

The men were guerillas, and not soldiers, and were treated accordingly.

The Cubans were exasperated because their foes had been firing on the hospital tents, as well as on the wounded on the field.

WALTER HOWARD.

BOMBARDMENT MAY DELAY WATSON.

Washington, July 10.—While Watson's Eastern squadron was to sail on Tuesday for the Canaries and the coast of Spain, the bombardment of Santiago may cause a postponement of the departure. The chief vessels of Watson's squadron—the Oregon, the Massachusetts and the Newark—are participating in the cannonading to-day.

Watson's sailing on Tuesday will be contingent on the success of the naval attack. The Oregon and the Massachusetts would naturally be retained for the bombardment until definite results were obtained. If the Spanish army should evacuate the city or surrender or be captured within the next forty-eight hours the Eastern squadron's programme need not be changed.

If you can't call on the Journal's Resort Bureau, rooms 77-78, 127 Nassau street, write for full information about all summer resorts. Give some idea of where you prefer to spend your vacation.