

papers of Chicago are owned by rich men, who are not newspaper men, and whose object is not to serve the public with a newspaper but to serve collateral interests of their own by befooling the public. And without exception every newspaper in Chicago is as obedient to the commands of a little coterie of rich men, who know nothing of journalism and care nothing for it except as the poor fellows they hire may help their financial schemes along, as is a weathercock to the fluctuations of the breeze. So complex are financial ramifications in Chicago, and so intimately do they blend with public corruption, that no great piece of public corruption can be run to its hole without disturbing financial interests which connect with and control the governing proprietors of every newspaper in the city. "Thus far and no farther mayst thou go!" is the admonition under which every editor of a Chicago daily paper does his work. The editors are controlled by the countingroom, and the countingroom receives orders from the millionaire owners, who in turn are governed not by perceptions of journalistic duty, but by an acute understanding of their own collateral interests. Even if they were disposed to act disinterestedly they could not, because they are entangled in the financial network.

NEWS

Since our report of last week, Santiago has surrendered. At the time of that report, which closed with the 13th, Gen. Shafter had given the Spanish commander until noon of the 14th to accept the American terms of surrender or submit to a bombardment. This was the last of a series of truces, extending altogether from the 4th, which were granted for the purpose of securing the surrender of the city without further fighting. In compliance with Gen. Shafter's demand, the Spanish commandant decided on the morning of the 14th to surrender, and he asked the appointment of American commissioners to meet Spanish commissioners for the arrangement of details. American commissioners were accordingly appointed. They were Gens. Lawton and Wheeler and Capt. Miley, the Spanish commissioners being the

British consul and two Spanish officers.

The work of the joint commission was soon accomplished. Not long after midnight on the 16th, the surrender had been definitely settled. It comprised all that part of Cuba lying to the east of an imaginary line running north from Aserradero, about 25 miles west of Santiago on the southerly coast, to Las Palmas, which lies in the interior, and thence northeast to Sagua on the northerly coast. Included in the surrender were all the Spanish troops and materials of war in the surrendered territory. The Spanish forces were to march out of Santiago with the honors of war, depositing their arms at a point agreed upon, where they were to be subject to the disposition of the United States government, it being understood that the commissioners representing the United States would recommend that the arms be returned to the Spanish troops to be carried by them back to Spain. Officers were to retain their side arms, and officers and men their personal property. The Spanish records were to be retained by the Spanish commandant. Cuban soldiers in the Spanish service were to remain in Cuba upon parole if they wished; but all other Spanish troops were to be transported at the earliest possible moment by the United States to Spain. The formal surrender was to take place on the 17th.

The formal surrender took place according to the agreement. At noon on the 17th, the American flag was hoisted over the house of the civil government in Santiago. Meantime the Spanish flags had been lowered, and the Spanish troops continued to deposit their arms, which they had been doing since daylight, in an armory guarded by an American force. Gen. Toral also formally surrendered the territory and all the stores under his command. Among the surrendered munitions were 10,000 rifles and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

Preliminary to the formal surrender the honors of war were paid, at a point between the lines, to the Spanish commandant, who thereupon escorted Gen. Shafter and his staff into Santiago. A reception at the palace, tendered by the archbishop of Santiago and the Spanish commandant to the American general and his companions, was accepted. Among the

other amenities attending the ceremonies of surrender was the return by Shafter to Toral of the latter's surrendered sword. Gen. Garcia is reported to have declined Gen. Shafter's invitation to accept the Spanish hospitality.

The military expedition which thus terminated in the capture of an entire army corps of Spanish soldiers with all their munitions, together with more than a third of the territory of the Province of Santiago, and won military honors of the highest order in the fierce fighting of July 1 and 2, an expedition which was made especially notable by the brilliant victory that Commodore Schley won over Cervera in totally destroying the latter's fleet with the loss to the American navy of but a single life—this expedition was organized at Tampa, Florida, early in June. It made a false start from Tampa, on the 6th of that month, but on the 13th and 14th got finally under way. It consisted of 35 transports, four tenders and 14 warships as convoys. All the troops—773 officers and 14,564 enlisted men—were regulars, except the 2d Massachusetts and the 71st New York. On the 20th of June the expedition arrived off Santiago. The debarkation began on the 22d of June under the protection of Gen. Garcia's Cuban troops, and was completed on the 23d. This was at Baiquiri, about 12 miles to the east of Santiago. An advance in the direction of Santiago was immediately made, and on the 24th, near Sevilla, a skirmish was fought with a loss to the Americans of 17 killed and more than 50 wounded. The Spanish, with even greater loss, were driven back. Meanwhile the expedition was receiving reinforcements. By the last of the month the American line had advanced to within three miles of Santiago, and on the 1st of July a general and bloody engagement was fought, which extended well over into the 2d. At the close of this battle, the American line had advanced to within half a mile of the city. On the 3d Cervera's fleet, which had participated in the battle of the preceding two days, attempted to slip out of the harbor, and was totally destroyed by the American fleet, which, in the temporary absence of Admiral Sampson, was under the command of Commodore Schley. On the same day, Gen. Shafter demanded the unconditional surrender of the city. Then began the series of truces which culminated on the 17th

in the formal surrender of the city. At the time of surrender Gen. Shafter's line had drawn close up to the city, it was strongly entrenched, and, including Gen. Garcia's force, it extended from the coast east of the bay entrance, around the city to the bay on the west, completely hemming the Spaniards in. Menaced thus by Shafter's superior and well placed force, and made helpless by lack of food, the Spanish commandant had no choice but to surrender. Yet Shafter has reported since the surrender took place, that the city was so well defended that a successful assault would have cost him at least 5,000 men—25 per cent. of his force.

The occupation of Santiago by the Americans on the 17th was followed on the 18th by a proclamation of President McKinley, relating to the government of the surrendered territory. This document proclaims security in person, property and all private rights and relations to the law-abiding inhabitants, assuring them that the Americans came not to make war upon them, nor upon any party or faction among them, but to give them protection. It recognizes the authority of the civil officials in office at the time of surrender, provided only that they accept the supremacy of the United States; but threatens their replacement if, in the judgment of the American commander-in-chief, the inhabitants render such a proceeding indispensable to the maintenance of law and order. And it opens to the commerce of the neutral nations, including the United States, all Cuban ports in American possession, upon payment of the prescribed rates of duty.

For temporary military governor of Santiago, the president has appointed Gen. Chambers McKibben, a Pennsylvanian, who went to Cuba as lieutenant colonel of the 21st infantry, and was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers for distinguished services at the battle of Santiago. He took command of the city immediately after the American flag had been raised. Gen. McKibben's appointment to the temporary military governorship of Santiago was in opposition to the wishes of the Cuban government, which solicited the appointment of Gen. Castillo, of their own service.

Coincident with the presidential proclamation described above, cus-

toms duties applicable to the eastern part of Cuba were decided upon by the president. Prior to the American occupation there was one rate of import duty for Spain and a higher rate for other countries; but beginning with the 19th, the rates theretofore prevailing as to Spanish products were applied to all neutral nations, including the United States. Export duties remain in full force.

The American casualties before Santiago, as officially reported, were 230 killed, 1,284 wounded, and 79 missing. It is understood, however, that the total loss will come nearer to 2,000. A full list of names has not yet been made public. Of the wounded, only a small percentage have died. Gunshot wounds have never in the history of war proved less fatal, nor healed so rapidly. This is due to the advances in surgery. Each soldier was provided with anti-septic dressing and instructions for use. The dressing was used skilfully by the injured themselves or their companions; and as soon as the surgeons reached a wounded man they at once bathed the wound with bi-chloride of mercury and dressed it with anti-septic gauze. In consequence, not a single case of blood poisoning has been reported.

While the army still lay in siege before Santiago, yellow fever broke out at Siboney, as stated last week, and for a time caused considerable alarm. The alarm has subsided, however, the attack of the pestilence having been mild and the deaths few. Among the victims was Gen. Duffield, who suffered from a slight attack, but is reported as out of danger. Several war correspondents, also, were taken down with the fever; and Eben Brewer, who established the first military postal station in Cuba, died of it.

Active operations have been in progress elsewhere in Cuba, though their lustre has been dimmed by the events at Santiago. Probably the most important collateral movement was the successful landing of a large expedition to the insurgents under Gomez. The expedition was carried over from Key West by the Florida and the Fanita, under convoy of the auxiliary gunboat Peoria. It left Key West June 25th; and landed at Palo Alto, on the southern coast of Cuba, on the 3d; but the landing was not reported in the United States until

the 14th. The expedition consisted of 35 Cubans under Gen. Nunez, 50 troopers of the 5th U. S. Cavalry, 25 rough riders under Winthrop Chanler, and an enormous cargo of subsistence and arms. An attempt to land was first made near Las Tunas, to the east of Trinidad, but there the expedition was repulsed with considerable loss, Chanler being badly wounded and Nunez killed. The next attempt, at Palo Alto, fifty miles east of Las Tunas, was successful and without loss. On the 4th, Gen. Gomez, who was known to be in the neighborhood with 2,000 men, appeared in person at Palo Alto, and transmitted in writing to President McKinley, a plan of campaign.

Another movement outside of the Santiago region, was a bombardment of Manzanillo, on the gulf in the north of the Province of Santiago, which took place on the 18th. Seven American warships were engaged; and several Spanish gunboats, which went out to defend the town were stranded in the throat of the harbor.

An engagement occurred also off Cape Francis on the south coast of Pinar del Rio on the 12th. It was reported in the United States on the 19th. The armed yacht Eagle destroyed the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Santo Domingo. The Santo Domingo had run the blockade with a large cargo of food and war munitions from Mexico, which she was just about to lighter ashore when the Eagle attacked her. Ship and cargo were totally destroyed.

While the final flag of truce was flying over the entrenchments before Santiago, a reinforcing expedition was about to depart from Tampa, but on the 14th it was stopped. Since then, news from Tampa has been sparse and unreliable. Preparations for another movement have evidently been in progress, and the dispatches are under censorship. It is not certainly known what the movement is, but it is supposed to be an expedition to Puerto Rico.

Definite reports of a Puerto Rican expedition began to arrive from Washington prior to the 18th, and on that day it was announced that Gen. Miles had already started from Santiago and would be in Puerto Rico before the end of the week. He was said to have under his immediate command 10,000 troops, and it was