

PORTO RICO BOMBARDED.

Sampson's Guns Lay Castle Morro in Absolute Ruin at San Juan.

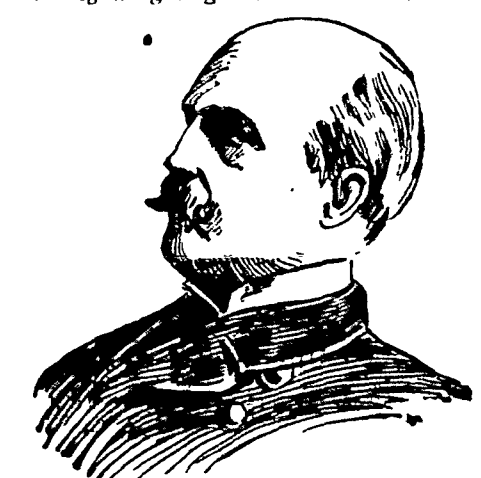
EVANS IN HIS ELEMENT.

Iowa Opened the Attack and Fearful Results Followed the Discharge of a Twelve-inch Shell.

Seven Shots Were Fired by the American Fleet and Crumbled Ruins Alone Tell the Tale—One Man Killed—Spaniards Fought Bravely—Governor's Daughter a Heroine—Stays at Her Father's Side—Volunteers Fled.

St. Thomas, May 18.—Admiral Sampson has hammered the forts of San Juan de Puerto Rico to powder. Out of the gray of the dawn there flared from the halcyons of the flagship New York that signal which is to make the war with Spain memorable among the battalions of mankind.

"Remember the Maine!" Then the stillness was shattered by a mighty sound. The crashing thunder of a great gun broke and boomed over the quiet harbor, reverberated among the hills, and told all the Antilles that Uncle Sam had begun fighting in the West Indies.



Captain Chadwick, of the New York. It was one of the great 12-inch guns on the Iowa which began the bombardment. "Fighting Bob" Evans was in his element at last, making a heroic effort to have the Spanish tongue recognized as the court language of hades.

The shell struck home on the gaunt front of Castle Morro, the ancient limestone fortress which guards San Juan as its namesake stands watch and ward over Havana.

The Indiana opened from its forward turret with a thirteen-inch projectile, and the effect of the shot was like that of the famous first effort of a great modern gun at Alexandria.

The walls of Morro seemed to go into vapor where the immense projectiles struck. Ruined masonry and mangled corpses told of the inadequacy of the scarps and bastions of the older days to withstand the assaults of modern armaments. The castle made a feeble reply, but the firing indicated a panic within the fortifications.

An attack on the land batteries and fortifications about the government buildings and the palace then began.

The volunteers fled, but Governor Macias stuck to his post, giving orders and asserting that he would die before he would surrender. A woman remained by his side. It was his daughter, the belle of San Juan. As the shells shrieked and burst, throwing the city into confusion, she was urged to go, but she elected to stay with her father.

The bombardment of the forts lasted three hours. The Spanish reply was irregular and unsustained, though they succeeded in placing several shots among the American vessels.

A report from Admiral Sampson states that one man was killed on the New York and seven slightly wounded in the fleet.

Triad a Fifteen-inch Gun. New London, Conn.—The test of the new 15-inch gun, recently mounted at Fort Trumbull, caused the city to quake, and many people, who knew nothing of the trial, believed a hostile war vessel had entered Long Island Sound. The exact distance which the ball traveled on a straight line was 5,800 yards, according to the chart at the fort. The test of the gun was considered very satisfactory, and it will be used mainly in protecting the mines planted at the harbor's mouth.

Spain's Friends. London.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says that at the diplomatic reception given by Senor Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the opinion was expressed that if Spain sends an active squadron to the Philippines it will appear that she does not lack friends.

Roosevelt's Rough Riders. San Antonio, Tex.—The New Yorkers who came here to join Roosevelt's Rough Riders donned sombreros and flannel shirts and went into camp with their comrades from the Western plains, with whom they quickly fraternized.

Weyler's Flots. Madrid.—Weyler is plotting to become dictator of Spain, and the Carlists and Republicans are working with him, for reasons of their own, to overthrow the existing government. All are encouraging the anarchists and the famishing to riot.

Spain Has Secured a Loan of \$50,000,000. London.—The correspondent of the Sun learns from a good source that the Bank of Spain has received an advance of 100,000,000 francs, probably from the Bank of France, though this latter statement cannot be confirmed at the moment.

Seized by the Spanish. London.—The Spanish authorities have seized the telegraph office on Grand Canary Island. Only the simplest commercial messages will be allowed to pass. The coast and harbor lights of the Canary Islands have been extinguished.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

The Philippine rebels asked Admiral Dewey for permission to attack Manila. He is said to have given them leave on condition that no excess should be committed. They informed him that they had no arms to attack the Spaniards with. The Admiral pointed to the arsenal he had captured at Cavite and told them, the story goes, to help themselves.

Five thousand Spanish troops in Puerto Principe started for Moron under a flag of truce to engage against the United States. The insurgents refused to respect the flag of truce, and 900 Spaniards were killed. President Masco has called Gen. Gomez and Garcia to a conference on the Moron trocha, where the Cuban army will be concentrated.

The first engagement in Cuba between United States regulars and the Spanish army, which took place at the landing of the Gussie's party, resulted in a decisive victory for the Americans, who suffered no loss, while the enemy left three dead on the field when they retreated.

President McKinley will ask France to explain why messages from American officials in Martinique outlying our Government of the arrival of the Spanish squadron were delayed and the Spanish vessels permitted to coal.

Because of Spain's starving of non-combatants in Cuba, Congressmen Cooper, of Wisconsin, wants the United States to forever treat her as an outlaw among nations and refuse to resume diplomatic relations.

There is complaint at Tampa that inadequate preparations have been made for arriving troops. Some were without water for fifteen hours, and one regiment was there three days before it got any supplies.

An expedition for the Philippines is being organized by the Spanish government, a Madrid dispatch reports. Forty thousand of the Spanish reserves are said to have been called out.

The Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer Destructor blew up in the Straits of Gibraltar and all on board are believed to be lost. She was on the watch for American vessels.

Gen. Wesley Merritt has accepted the Military Government of the Philippines, and will start from San Francisco within a week. He will command 12,000 men.

A rigid press censorship is threatened by Washington officials if the newspapers keep on printing the news of the whereabouts of American warships.

Three men held as prisoners of war are said to be suspected of intentions to tamper with the mines in New York harbor and cut them loose.

Four members of Spain's Cabinet have resigned—the Ministers of the Colonies, of Marine, of Foreign Affairs and of Public Works.

Wealthy and influential families of the Philippine Islands are asking to be permitted to swear allegiance to the United States.

Major Smith, the Cuban leader, says that in three years of service on the island he never saw a case of yellow fever in camp.

Spain is reported in Halifax to have bought, through outsiders, 8,000 tons of coal, to be delivered on the Cape Breton coast.

An aggressive campaign is to be waged in Cuba, Washington reports. Tampa says the troops are to be sent in detachments.

Washington officials and Paris semi-officially denied that French artillerymen were landed at Havana by the Lafayette.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has started for Tampa, Fla., where he is to preach to the troops in camp there.

George Downing, the Spanish spy arrested in Washington, hanged himself in the barracks where he was confined.

There was a rumor on the Paris Bourse that Russia had demanded Mr. Chamberlain's resignation.

Commodore George Dewey was regularly nominated as Rear Admiral and the nomination confirmed.

Admiral Sampson and his fleet, it is said at Washington, will soon return to the blockade of Cuba.

Captain-General Blanco declared a state of war in Cuba and revoked all the pacific decrees.

Spanish fairs rose slightly in Europe. The premium on gold advanced to 80 in Madrid.

The new auxiliary cruiser Yale captured the Spanish steamer Rita near Porto Rico.

The overthrow of the present Spanish dynasty is expected hourly in Germany.

The work of mustering in the New York militia was begun at Peekskill.

Premier Sagasta made a "war-to-the-death" speech in the Cortes.

The Greek Government has issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The populace of Manila is reduced to eating horseflesh.

The accepted volunteers now number 54,752.

Madrid has only four weeks' supply of flour.

FROM ACROSS THE SEA.

London.—Lloyd's agent at Manila cables from Hong Kong that the blockade is strictly maintained and that the cable is on board an American vessel. Several local vessels are reported to have been captured, but Lloyd's agent says there is no confirmation of the reports.

London.—Ambassador Hay will probably be instructed to request the English Government to order Senor Polo to leave Canada, as the United States has evidence that he is conducting the operations of spies in this country.

London.—It is rumored here that the Hawaiian Legislature will pass a bill giving the United States permission to raise the flag over the island and occupy it. This measure is said to be favored by President McKinley.

London.—Spanish wrath against England is as intense since an Anglo-Saxon alliance has been suggested as it was before against America.

London.—Professor James Seth, of Cornell University, has been elected professor of philosophy of the University of Edinburgh.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Sagasta Will Be Called Upon to Form a New Ministry.

Madrid, May 18.—All the members of the Spanish Cabinet have resigned. Senor Sagasta communicated the situation to the Queen Regent, who will intrust him with the task of forming a new Ministry.

It is officially denied that these Cabinet changes are connected with a peace movement. On the contrary, it is declared that Premier Sagasta's Ministry, when the new Cabinet is formed, will continue to prosecute the war with the full resources of the country.

A Cabinet council has been held. A minister who was interviewed on the situation declared that nothing definite had been decided upon as to changes in the Cabinet pending a conference between the Queen Regent and Premier Sagasta.

The Cabinet which has just resigned was composed as follows:

President of the Council, Senor Sagasta. Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Gullon.

Minister of Justice, Senor Grolard. Minister of Finance, Senor Puigcerver.

Minister of the Interior, Senor Capdepón. Minister of War, General Corrales.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo. Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works, Count Xiquena.

Minister of the Colonies, Senor Moret.

Spanish Torpedo Boat Disabled.

St. Pierre, Martinique.—The Spanish fleet was not seen today.

The Spanish torpedo-boat Terror, with disabled boilers and without money, and the Alcaate are still at Fort de France.

The United States cruiser Harvard is yet at St. Pierre. It is not known when she is to leave. Repairs are being made on her.

After a protest by United States Consul Darts regarding signals on the hills the Governor sent a squad of gendarmes along the mountain road on an investigating tour. The men found no signals.

On Saturday night one signal flashed for a few minutes off Carbet Point. The general impression is that the Spanish fleet is off the island somewhere, waiting orders. It is reported that one Spanish man-of-war was seen in the Dominica Channel.

Capt. Cotton, of the Harvard, is being treated very courteously by the authorities.

The natives here are greatly excited over all the news.

Strengthening Forts at the Canaries.

Southampton, May 16.—The British steamer Gaul, from Table Bay on April 23 for this port, via Tenerife, Canary Islands, arrived here today. She left Tenerife on May 9, and that day martial law was declared on the island.

A Captain O'Donoghue, one of the passengers on board, who is on his way to join the United States Army, said there were seven hundred thousand troops at Tenerife, of which number one thousand are artillery men. He adds that eight hundred engineers and six thousand men are working day and night, throwing up breastworks and bastions to double the strength of the fortifications at all vulnerable points.

The captain says it would require a strong fleet to take the island. He believes the waters of the harbor are not mined, and says the Spanish soldiers are of excellent physique, and as fine a body of men as he has ever seen.

A 1,200-ton vessel loaded with ammunition had just discharged her cargo as the Gaul sailed.

There were no signs of Spanish war ships at Tenerife.

Troops Mustered In.

Washington.—Sixty-five thousand troops have been mustered in. Orders were issued directing 53 regiments of infantry, 11 light batteries of artillery and 80 troops of volunteer cavalry to Chickamauga, 9 regiments and 5 batteries of infantry and 4 batteries of artillery to San Francisco, 1 regiment of infantry and 9 troops of cavalry to New Orleans, 1 regiment of infantry to Mobile, 14 regiments of infantry and 7 battalions of infantry to Washington and 18 regiments of infantry to Tampa.

In consequence of the postponement of the occupation of Cuba no more troops will be concentrated at Gulf ports for the present. When the time comes those at Chickamauga will have just as good a chance of going to the island as have those at Tampa.

Cuban Expedition Abandoned.

Key West.—The transport steamer Gussie has returned here and from here to Tampa, and the expedition has been indefinitely postponed, if not entirely abandoned. It has resulted, so far as the purposes of the expedition are concerned, in complete failure.

None of the arms, ammunition and supplies destined to equip the Cuban army were landed.

That the failure was unattended by any loss of life on our part seems due more to good luck than to good judgment. When the war is over some comic opera librettists can find inspiration in the adventures of the Gussie, whose movements from the time she left Key West until she returned were as frivolous and flighty as her name.

Reconcentrados Nearly All Killed.

Key West, Fla., May 16.—The gunboat Machias, just before her return to this port, caught two fishing smacks off Havana. The fishermen said there was little sickness in the Cuban capital, but much starvation.

They said the reconcentrados were nearly all dead or had been expelled from the city to die in the suburbs. All food is being reserved for the army and many persons are thus led to eat the who would not do so otherwise.

Sampson's Ships Pass Cape Haytien.

Cape Haytien.—The United States despatch boat Porter came in here Sunday night to send and receive dispatches to Washington. As soon as her errand was done she hurried off to rejoin the fleet, which was moving west along the coast.

Winflow Not Badly Damaged.

Key West, Fla.—The crippled torpedo-boat Winflow arrived here from Cardenas under her own steam. She is only slightly damaged and will be ready for service in a few weeks.

Key West, Fla.—The American auxiliary cruiser Thetis was here today, having been sent to the westward.

CIVIL WAR RAGES IN ITALY.

Fiercely Fighting the Military from the Housetops and in the Streets.

REBELS BESIEGING MILAN

The Purpose is Said to Be to Overthrow the Monarchy and Found a Republic Like Switzerland.

A Strict Censorship Established—Soldiers Firing Explosive Bullets at Groups Gathering in the Streets—Several Hundred Killed on Saturday, Followed by More Slaughter on Sunday—The Worst Outrages of Anarchy Enacted by the Mob.

London, May 18.—The Milan correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing last night, said: "I am unable at this moment to send more than a few words. A fresh and more rigid censorship has been established. The forced silence is most ominous. Any official accounts of the restoration of order must be received with all reserve. The rebels are besieging Milan."

It is well known that the outbreak in Italy arises from far deeper causes than the rise in the price of bread. This is merely a pretext, the last straw breaking the back of submission to a system which for more than a century has ground down the country.

The Government is endeavoring to repress the rising with stern severity. Its success depends upon the loyalty of the troops. If this breaks down an era of anarchy comparable with the French Revolution must be seriously apprehended.

The Rome correspondent of the Times telegraphs that it is believed that matters are getting steadily worse. Travelers arriving from Milan report that the troops are firing on every group of persons in the streets. Fighting is going on from the roofs of houses and in the houses themselves, especially in the suburbs.

Genova, May 16.—A riotous demonstration took place at Lausanne, in the canton of Vaud, to-day. A telegram was read to the crowd, saying that revolution was triumphant in Turin, Italy, which city had been set on fire.

Lugano, May 17.—Signor Rodoni, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has arrived here from Bellona. He asserts that the uprising is an organized revolution with the view to establishing a federal republic on the Swiss model. He declares that it is the intention to publish the suppressed Italia del Popolo at Chiasso. The latter place and Mendrisio are full of fugitives.

Spanish Fleet Leaves Cuxaco.

Willemstad, Cuxaco, May 17.—The cruisers Vizcaya and Maria Teresa left this port at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. Their destination is unknown. The four other Spanish war ships which were off the harbor disappeared about noon, but this evening one of the torpedo boat destroyers was sighted again. While here the two war ships took on a small quantity of coal and provisions. The departure was due to our government's requesting them to leave, as provided in the decree of neutrality. There were no collisions with the fleet. Nothing is known about the condition of their boilers. A rumor which is not considered reliable says that there are some coal ships in this vicinity.

Worrying Over the Philippines.

London.—The Standard's St. Petersburg correspondent says that Japan intends to protest vigorously against the anticipated American seizure of the Philippine Islands. Japan seeks countenance in such a protest from Russia, with whom she has already communicated on the subject. It is believed in St. Petersburg that Russia, France and Germany will support the protest. Conferences between Count Muraviev, the Russian Foreign Minister, and Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, are proceeding.

Seaport Towns Frightened.

Boston, Mass.—New England seaport towns are frightened at rumors of approaching Spanish warships. Orders were received from Washington to remove all women and children from Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. The Navy Department says this order will be repeated to other forts, because it is believed that women spies are giving Spain information about fortifications.

War Revenue Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee agreed upon a war revenue bill comprehending a tax on corporations, the coinage of the silver and the issue of \$150,000,000 in greenbacks. The bond provision was eliminated. Senator Teller admits that the measure will be defeated in the Senate and that the bond provision will have a majority of ten.

Squadrons Heading for Key West.

Key West, Fla.—Admiral Dewey's fleet is to the effect that three squadrons, one of which is hostile, are racing toward Key West, each under full sail in order to be first at the goal. It is felt that a decisive naval battle is impending, and it is a question whether the two American fleets will be able to effect a junction and engage the Spanish warships.

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SEVEN HUNDRED KILLED

Reported Spanish Loss at Cardenas and Cienfuegos—Our Seven Avenge.

Key West, Fla., May 18.—A report of the second bombardment of Cardenas by the Wilmington, quickly following the departure of the damaged Winflow, has reached here. The Wilmington is said to have silenced all the batteries. Landing parties found 115 dead bodies behind the batteries. The total Spanish loss is placed at 300.

The Marblehead, Nashville and Winflow had a fierce battle with the Spanish fleet at Cienfuegos. The ships demolished the batteries and set the city on fire. The cable was cut under fire, during which two Americans were killed and six wounded. The Spanish loss is reported as 400.



TORPEDO BOAT WINFLOW.

The American sailors made a landing in boats at Cardenas and captured the signal station there. The warships then entered the bay and opened a hot fire on the batteries on the shore. Many of the shells dropped into the city. The Spanish gunboat Antonio Lopez was in the bay and began a feeble resistance, but a shell from one of the warships settled her in a few moments and she sank.

During the two hours' engagement one of the gunboats was sunk. The United States torpedo boat Winflow was disabled and the following members of her crew were killed: Worth Bagley, ensign; John Varner, officer; John Daniels, drummer; J. V. Meek, fireman; and Josiah Tunnel, cabin cook.

Great Distress in Havana.

Kingston, Jamaica.—The thirty-eight passengers brought by the French warship Equillon from Havana have been landed. All but about a dozen are women. Most of them are Cubans and a few are French.

The French say there are 10,000 regular troops in Havana and 30,000 volunteers. The Government pretends to have provisions for six months, but the merchants say there is only one month's supply. They add that the stores will be stormed soon by the hungry people. Rice is selling at \$12 in gold a hundred weight, and dried meat, which is much used by the common people, is \$14 a hundred weight.

Cubans Victorious.

Key West, Fla.—The Cubans have captured Bayamo, a strongly fortified town that has been in a state of siege for months. The Spaniards tried to retreat under cover of the white flag, but Garcia's army suspected their trick and opened fire on them. The loss of life on the Spanish side is believed to be large.

Going to Germany for Guns.

London.—A special from Paris to the Daily Mail says that a number of Spanish war ships which were recently destitute of armament have received Krupp guns. German artillerymen have been secured to serve with the Spanish forces.

Pittsburgh Lee Ordered to Tampa.

Richmond, Va.—Major-General Lee, who came here from Washington to spend Sunday with his family, has received orders to report at once at Tampa to take charge of the Seventh Army Corps.

Spain on the Blockade.

Madrid.—The Government declares that the blockade of Cuba cannot be recognized as effective, and hopes that the European powers and the States of Central and South America will refuse to recognize it.

THE MARKETS.

Produce.

Wheat—May, \$1.50 @ \$1.50
July, 1.15 @ 1.15
Corn—May, 40 @ 40
July, 41 @ 41

CHEESE AND MILK.

The average daily receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near New York for the week have been as follows: Fluid milk, 35,562 cans; condensed milk, 110 cans; cream, 408 cans.

The Exchange price is 2 1/2 cents a quart net to the shipper.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra, 15 @ 15
Firsts, 16 @ 16
State Dairy, extra, 16 @ 16
Factory, fresh, 14 @ 14

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large, 7 @ 7
Small, 8 @ 8
Partskins, good to prime, 8 @ 8
Fullskins, 9 @ 9

POTATOES.

Potatoes, #1, 2 @ 2
Onions, white, #1, 2 @ 2

EGGS.

Roys, #1, 10 @ 10
Chickens, #1, 10 @ 10
Turkeys, #1, 10 @ 10
Ducks, #1, 10 @ 10
Geese, #1, 10 @ 10
Figs, #1, 10 @ 10

MEATS.

Turkey, #1, 10 @ 10
Broilers, #1, 10 @ 10
Fowls, #1, 10 @ 10
Squab, #1, 10 @ 10

MEATS.

Bacon—Medium to good native, 10 @ 10
Cured, 10 @ 10
Lard—Medium to good, 10 @ 10
Cottonseed, 10 @ 10
Soybean, 10 @ 10
Mustard, 10 @ 10
Pepper, 10 @ 10
Cloves, 10 @ 10
Nutmeg, 10 @ 10
Allspice, 10 @ 10
Cinnamon, 10 @ 10
Saffron, 10 @ 10
Turmeric, 10 @ 10
Vanilla, 10 @ 10
Mace, 10 @ 10
Cardamom, 10 @ 10
Anise, 10 @ 10
Fennel, 10 @ 10
Coriander, 10 @ 10
Mustard seed, 10 @ 10
Cumin seed, 10 @ 10
Sesame seed, 10 @ 10
Rice, 10 @ 10
Wheat, 10 @ 10
Corn, 10 @ 10
Oats, 10 @ 10
Barley, 10 @ 10
Rye, 10 @ 10
Millet, 10 @ 10
Sorghum, 10 @ 10
Buckwheat, 10 @ 10
Flour, 10 @ 10
Sugar, 10 @ 10
Honey, 10 @ 10
Maple syrup, 10 @ 10
Apples, 10 @ 10
Oranges, 10 @ 10
Lemons, 10 @ 10
Grapes, 10 @ 10
Pears, 10 @ 10
Plums, 10 @ 10
Cherries, 10 @ 10
Strawberries, 10 @ 10
Raspberries, 10 @ 10
Blackberries, 10 @ 10
Blueberries, 10 @ 10
Currants, 10 @ 10
Raspberries, 10 @ 10
Blackberries, 10 @ 10
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Currants, 10 @ 10

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION

Between the Lines of the Spanish War.

London.—England is in a state of great excitement over the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain. The powerful House of Commons has made a decision which is being hailed by all, as long as we have a House of Commons, as one of the greatest of the century. It is a question of the whole fate of the British Empire, and our interests in China are so great, our proportion of its trade so enormous, that I feel no more vital question has ever been presented for the decision of a government and the decision of a nation.

"One thing appears to me certain. If the policy of isolation, which has hitherto been the policy of this country, is maintained in the future, then the fate of China may be, and probably will be, hereafter decided without reference to our wishes and in defiance of our interests. If, on the other hand, we are determined to enforce the policy of the 'open door,' then we must not allow the Congress to arrive at a quarrel with all the world, and must not reject the idea of an alliance with those powers whose interests most nearly approximate our own."

Calling Station Reached.

Part at Prince, Hayti.—United States Minister Powell is much impressed with the idea that the island of Guadalupe, in the Gulf of Loango, or Godalve, the largest dependency of Hayti, would afford the naval station which the United States has so long desired to possess in these waters.

The island was granted under very liberal conditions some years ago to three Haytians—Nort Alexis, E. Navire and Dr. Aubrey. Only M. Navire is now living, and the occupation remains unexploited.

The island of Guadalupe is situated in a strategically important position, mainly composed of plantations, lands, which would also be of great value in the sugar industry. The highest mountain peak rises to three thousand feet above the sea.

In the interior are some fine springs, while the coast is well wooded throughout. The island has a fertility that is remarkable.

The consequences of the war are very serious. The island is now a very important station for the United States Navy. The United States has a right to enter this strategic point with the United States Navy. The United States has a right to enter this strategic point with the United States Navy.

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