

WAR RECORDS.

Additional Details of the Service of Yale Men.

'87—On August 24, Franklin A. Meacham, Major and Surgeon United States Volunteers, was relieved from duty at Havana, Division of Cuba, and ordered to Manila, P. I.

'88—Harry W. McCauley was mustered into United States service May 1, 1898, as a private in Company E, First Regiment, Colorado Infantry, United States Volunteers. The regiment was encamped at Camp Adams in the suburbs of Denver, Col., from April 29 to May 17; at Camp Merritt, San Francisco, from May 21 to June 14, on which day the Second Expedition for the Philippines went on board the transports, the First Colorado Regiment being on the flagship China. The expedition sailed June 15, stopping at Honolulu two days. July 4 the fleet transports sighted Wakes Island, which the government has since decided to use as a cable station. Brig.-Gen. F. V. Greene, with some of his staff, and a number of officers of the First Colorado Infantry and of the First Utah Light Artillery, went ashore. Gen. Greene raised the American flag and left upon the island in a weatherproof box official records of the event. Mr. McCauley was the only enlisted man in the landing party. Wakes Island is the place of which the Bennington took formal possession in the name of the United States some months later.

The expedition arrived in Cavite Harbor, July 16, and two days later the First Colorado was landed on the Island of Luzon between Cavite and Manila, at a place which later was officially designated as Camp Dewey. His regiment was in the fights of July 29 and 31, August 1, 2 and 13. On the day of the Battle of Manila, August 13, the regiment was given the position of honor, that is directly opposite Fort San Antonio Abad, the strongest fortification in the Spanish line. Fort San Antonio Abad, which was captured by the Colorado Volunteers, was the first point taken by the Americans, and upon it Colonel Henry B. McCoy (then Lieutenant-Colonel) raised the American flag, while the Colorado band, which had followed its regiment into action, played the Star Spangled Banner. This flag was the first American emblem to float over Manila or its defenses. Colonel Irving Hale, of Denver, who commanded the Colorado Volunteers during the siege of Manila, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers the following month, September, 1898. He was succeeded in the Colonelcy of the regiment by Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. McCoy of Pueblo, Colorado.

Mr. McCauley was promoted to the rank of Corporal, Sept. 1, 1898. He was made Provost Sergeant of the First Battalion, Nov. 12; and Regimental Provost Sergeant three weeks later. When the Filipino insurrection broke out Feb. 4, 1899, he went with his regiment into active field service; and participated in many reconnaissances, as well as taking part in every engagement in which his regiment was concerned.

During the night of Feb. 4, when the insurgents tried to break through the American lines around Manila, the First Colorado Infantry was in position on the outskirts of the Sampaloc District, opposite Blockhouses 5 and 6, and on both sides of the Balic Balic road. A few hundred yards to the right of this position was the Santa Mesa Bridge, where the war began. Next morning at five minutes past 8 o'clock the Colorado Volunteers started the charge, which was later followed by the other regiments all along the 15 miles of American firing line. At the hour named Colorado captured Blockhouse 5 and a few minutes later Blockhouse 6 was taken by the same regiment. This second blockhouse was taken without the assistance of any artillery. In these captured positions were found 49 dead insurgents and 15 seriously wounded. Six uninjured insurgents were taken prisoners. Blockhouse 6 was burned by the troops; but No. 5 was allowed to remain intact in order that it might be used as a station by the United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Feb. 5, detachments of the First Colorado Infantry, the First Nebraska Infantry, and the Utah Light Artillery, captured the Deposito or reservoir, where the water which supplies Manila

is stored. Next day the same detachments advanced five miles further into the insurgents' territory and after a sharp fight with the rebels, secured possession of the pumping station and complete water works plant, which is located eight miles from Manila on the Mariquina river. The water had already been turned off by the natives and important parts of the pumping machinery were missing. When a Colorado man dug up the missing parts in the vicinity of the plant, the threatened water famine in Manila was averted.

During the whole of the campaign against the Filipinos the First Colorado was on the American firing line. From February 5 to March 15 it kept the country between the villages of Balic Balic and San Francisco del Monte too warm for insurgent occupation. And from March 15 until the volunteers were returned to America the regiment campaigned in the Mariquina Valley toward the famous Laguna de Bay (the lake of the bay) on the southeast and toward Antipolo, San Mateo and other insurgent strongholds to the northwest. This campaign was under the direction of Brigadier-General Robert H. Hall. It prevented the insurgents south of Manila from joining the rebels on the north, under Generals Aguinaldo and Luna, while Major-General Lawton and MacArthur were advancing against Malolos, the insurgent capital, and other fortified towns to the north.

Was in expedition to Antipolo, Morong and adjacent insurgent strongholds, June 3-7. Major-General Lawton in command. Also in expedition to Las Piñas and Parañque, June 10-17. Major-General Lawton in command. The morning of June 10, the Colorado casualties numbered 13.

Regiment left Manila on United States Army Transport Warren, July 18, exactly one year from the time it had landed on the Island of Luzon, to begin offensive operations against the Spaniards. The Warren trifled with a typhoon seven days, all the way from Manila to Nagasaki, Japan. The regiment was ashore at Nagasaki, July 25-27; sailed through the Island Sea of Japan; ashore at Yokohama and Tokio, July 30 to Aug. 2. Reached San Francisco Aug. 16, having buried two privates of the regiment at sea after leaving Yokohama. Came ashore Aug. 17, and went into camp at the Presidio, to be mustered out of the service Sept. 8.

On the day that Malolos fell, a member of a Colorado detachment serving with Major-General MacArthur's command, unearthed in the main street of the insurgent capital two twelve-inch Krupp siege guns in practically new condition. Formerly the property of the Spanish army, they had been buried in Malolos when Aguinaldo realized that he would have to evacuate the town.

While serving in the tropics the health of the First Colorado Infantry has ranked with that of the most fortunate regiments. Died of disease, 20; drowned, 1; suicide, 1. Killed in action, 10. A large number, who recovered from their injuries, were wounded in battle. During the Filipino insurrection the principal engagements in which the regiment took part were on February 4, 5 and 6, March 16, 25 and 31, and April 15, 1899. During the campaign in the tropics Mr. McCauley, in addition to his military duties, acted as staff correspondent of the Denver Republican.

'91—Edward F. Horr entered the service Sept. 26, 1898, as Acting Assistant Surgeon and was ordered to Santiago de Cuba by next transport, which left on the 28th, going by way of Puerto Rico. On reaching Santiago was assigned for duty with the Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry (immunes), stationed about a mile out of the city on the road to Morro Castle. Remained there about three months and was then ordered to Manzanillo for duty with the Fourth United States Volunteers. At Manzanillo received orders to take charge of hospital of detachment of that regiment stationed at Jiguani, a place up in the mountains, about in the center of the Province of Santiago. After remaining there about four months the Fourth Regiment was ordered home for muster-out and he was sent to Bayamo to take charge of hospital at that point for the Tenth United States Cavalry, which relieved the Fourth in this district, and has been there now some four months. Has had several attacks of the Cuban fever, but only two severe enough to be dangerous, one at Santiago in November, and the other at Manzanillo. All Acting Assistant Surgeons have same rank as Assistant Surgeon of the Regular Service, First Lieutenant.

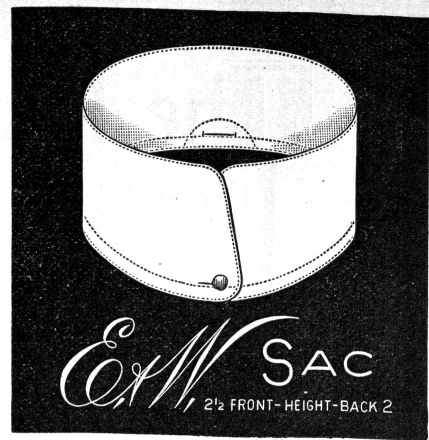
"Mr. Foley of New Haven."

From time to time in past years a good deal of money has been secured by unscrupulous people who have had some connection with the college life, by visits to Yale men or to their families in different parts of the country and the use of different stories. A scheme worked within the last year by one who used to be a New Haven tradesman was to go to the family of some recent Yale graduate whom he knew and to represent himself as a friend of the student, or as a creditor, presenting a note or a bill. On one pretext or the other, he would secure a small sum of money from the family and would be out of reach when the student returned. The story often used is simply one of friendship with the student when he was in New Haven and of kindness done him, with a request to help now that the man is in hard luck. It is common to give a list of the boy's friends and tell something about his ways in College so as to make the impression of having been much in his confidence. The thing has been going on again this last Summer, and, for the benefit of Yale men who may be profitably warned, the following is reprinted from the Hartford Courant of August 14:

"A prominent Yale graduate and citizen of Hartford has a son, also a Yale graduate, whose name is the same as his own except for the middle initial. The other day this gentleman was called into the reception room at his home to see a man who had inquired for him. The visitor appeared surprised, and asked if this was Mr. 'Blank.' He said he was looking for a younger man of the name who had graduated at Yale in 1898. 'That is my son,' was the explanation, 'and he is away at present.'

"The visitor said that he was 'Mr. Foley of New Haven,' and that he knew the young man and had done work for him in College. He named the boy's roommate and a number of his intimates. He said he had walked from Springfield and had had nothing to eat for a day. He often did work for the young man and knew, if he saw him, he could get money to take him home. Just then he drew too near, and the presence of whisky became very evident. When asked how long since he had had a drink, he said it was easier to get drink than food. He was dismissed on the ground that nobody loaded up with whiskey could get anything at that house.

"The incident by itself would soon have been forgotten, but a few hours later, at his law office down town, the same gentleman was called on by another man who explained that he wanted to see the young man of that name who had graduated at Yale. He named off the same fellows that the other had named. He said he had done work for the young man. He, too, had walked from Springfield. He needed help, and he, too, was 'Mr. Foley of New Haven.' The stories of the two men were alike, but the second edition of Mr. Foley had no smell of liquor about him. He professed to know nothing of the other man of his name, and made a very good impression by himself, but, as Foleys were becoming so very prevalent that day, the gentleman on whom he was calling thought it the part of prudence not to begin helping such an abundant family until he knew more about them, and the man was given nothing but an opportunity to leave. So far as known, the Messrs. Foley did not try to touch any other Yale men here, but they may turn up in some other town. It may take a long time to reach New Haven if they can get free drinks and no food all along the route."

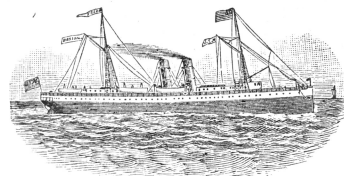


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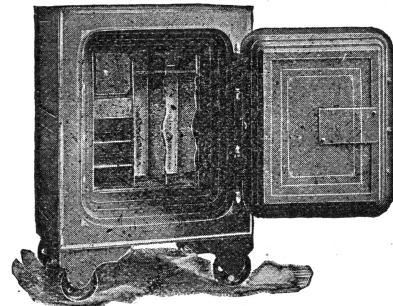
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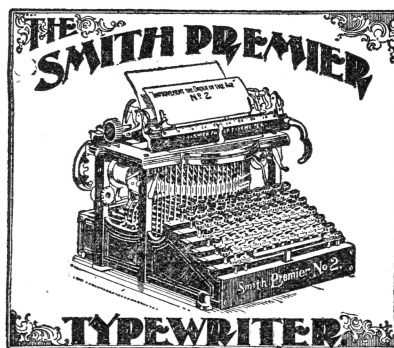
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