



LATIN AMERICAN EMPIRE II

UNIT VI: AMERICAN PROGRESS



PUERTO RICO

- 1898 Treaty of Paris
 - Spain ceded Puerto Rico
- Puerto Ricans hoped for independence
- Foraker Amendment 1900
 - Created semi-autonomous government with 35 elected members
 - Appointed governor
 - Appointed 11 member executive council
- Jones-Shafroth Act 1917
 - Grants full citizenship to Puerto Ricans

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The New York Times.

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OUR FLAG RAISED IN PUERTO RICO

Four Spaniards Fall in the First Fight of the Invasion.

AMERICANS ESCAPE UNHURT

Guanica, on the Southern Coast, the Scene of the Landing.

ENEMY IS SURPRISED

Excellent Military Road Leads to San Juan, 55 Miles Distant—Good Work Done by the Gloucester.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF PUERTO RICO.

Crossed lines indicate railroads; shaded lines, main roads; parallel lines, cart roads; single lines with dots, horse trails.

SPAIN ASK TREAT

Requests the Agree to A FORMAL French Ambass Message to the

Nothing As

Our Answer to b President Has the Pro

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The Government has authorized the French Ambassador to present to the President a formal message to the effect that the United States Government has agreed to the terms of the proposed treaty of peace.

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GUANICA, Island of Puerto Rico, July 25.—Via St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 26.—The United States military expedition, under the command of Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, which left Guantanamo Bay during the evening of Thursday last, was landed here successfully to-day, after a skirmish with a detachment of the Spanish troops and a crew of thirty belonging to the launch of the United States auxiliary gunboat Gloucester.

Four of the Spaniards were killed, but no Americans were hurt.

The American troops will be pushed forward promptly in order to capture the railroad leading to Ponce, which is only about ten miles east of this place. From Ponce there is an excellent military road, running eighty-five miles north to San Juan, the capital of the island.

The ships left Guantanamo Bay Thursday evening, with the *Megachestria*, commanded by Capt. F. J. Higginson, leading. Capt. Higginson was in charge of the naval expedition, which consisted of the *Columbia*, two with six five-inch rifles each, and two with six seven-inch howitzers each, a total of forty guns. Add these to the sixty light pieces with which the expedition is provided and its artillery equipment is seen to be most formidable.

WARSHIPS GO TO GUANICA.

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ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26.—The United States protected cruiser *Columbia* has just arrived here from Puerto de Guanica, Puerto Rico, via Cape San Juan. While off the latter point she spotted the United States monitor *Terror* and the gunboats *Annapolis* and *Wasp*, giving them orders to join the fleet at Puerto de Guanica immediately. Ponce will not be bombarded until the rest of the warships arrive.

GRANT'S BRIGADE IS MOVING.

CHICKAMAUGA, Ga., July 26.—The Third Brigade of the First Division, First Corps, Gen. Fred D. Grant commanding, received orders to-day to prepare for immediate departure. This brigade consists of the First Kentucky, Fifth Illinois and Third Kentucky, the Third Battalion of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania being attached.

The First Kentucky did not get away from Knoxville until to-night.

The Fifth Illinois is under orders to leave camp at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, accompanied by the Third Battalion of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania. The Third Kentucky will leave camp at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OHIO TROOPS TO SEE SERVICE.

While the distance from Ponce to San Juan is much greater than from the point originally selected for Miles's landing, there is, according to the military information charts, a splendid fourteen-foot macadamized road leading directly across the island to San Juan, on the north shore. Such a road as this if it is properly described in the archives of the War Department, would be very little affected by the torrential rains of this season, so that it might be possible for our troops, accompanied, as they will be, by field artillery, to make the march across the seventy miles between Ponce and San Juan in less time than which has been covered up to board

ing was Fajardo, on the northeast coast. When Gen. Miles left Guantanamo the authorities here expected him to go to Fajardo.

Guánica is a town of 1,000 inhabitants on the southern coast of the island. On a rough calculation, it is less than twenty miles in an air line distant from Ponce, and sixty-five miles from San Juan, against which the assault is to be directed. Guánica is about six miles south of Yauco, of which city it forms the port, and with which it is connected by a good road.

The town is situated on a bay of the same name, which forms one of the best ports in the whole island. The banks to the right are steep and form a good natural wharf. Three vessels can lie alongside and unload by means of gang planks. Vessels of thirty feet draught can enter the bay easily, and proceed close in shore. The conspicuous advantage of this port, aside from its excellent harbor facilities for the transports, is the absence of fortifications or mines.

Fire Road for the Advance.

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of Guanica, but the Colr gun killed four of them.

By that time the Gloucester had the range of the town and of the blockhouses, and all her guns were spitting fire, the doctor and the Paymaster helping to serve the guns.

Soon afterward white-coated, gaiting cavalrymen were seen climbing the hills to the westward, and the foot soldiers were scurrying along the fences from the town. By 9:45, with the exception of a few guerrilla shots, the town was won and the enemy was driven out of its neighborhood.

The Red Cross nurses on the *Lanzapas* and a detachment of regulars were the first to land from the transports.

Landing Well Managed.

After Lieut. Hoss had captured the place he deployed his small force into the suburbs. But he was soon reinforced by the regulars, who were followed by Company G, of the Sixth Illinois, and then by other troops in quick succession. All the boats of the men-of-war and the transports were used in the work of landing the troops, each steam launch towing four or five boats loaded to the rails with soldiers. Everything progressed in an orderly manner, according to the plans of Gen. Miles. The latter went ashore about noon, after stopping to board the Gloucester and thank Lieut. Commander Wainwright for his gallant action.

Gen. Miles said:

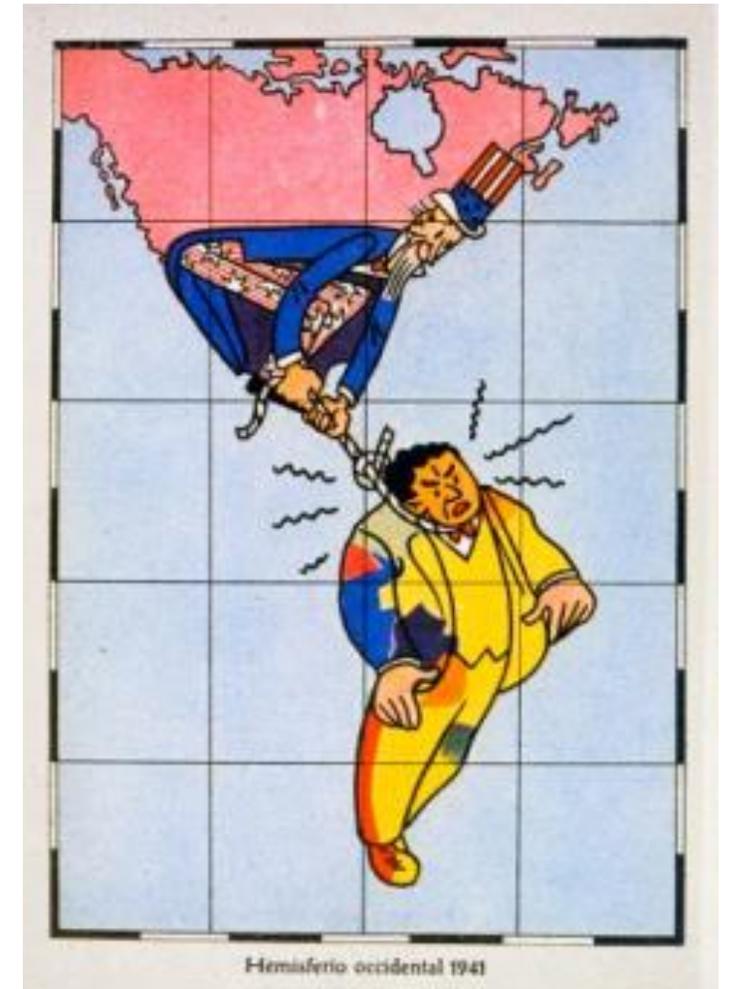
"Guánica and Ciego are in the detached portion of the island. Matteo, the insurgent leader, lives at Yauco, a few miles inland. Had we landed at Cape San Juan a lot of rifle pits might have stopped our advance."

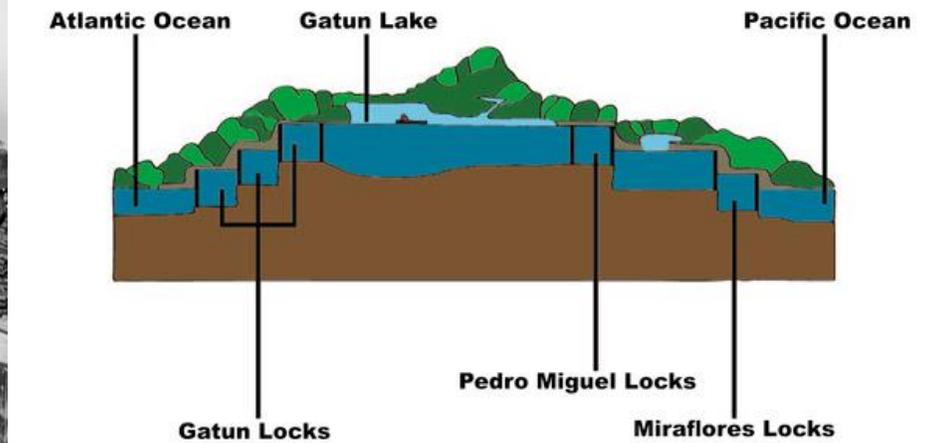
The Illinois and Massachusetts contingents, which have been ordered up to board

PANAMA CANAL

- **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901)**
 - Overturns previous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850
 - This had promised neutrality/non-possession of canal land
- California's gold rush had evoked a new need for a canal
- United States offered \$10 million to Columbia for land – they refuse
- Instead, Roosevelt gives the people of Panama military aid to become independent
- Panama gives US control of the land to build the canal
- Finished in 1915

**United States essentially backstabbed Britain and Latin America*





VIRGIN ISLANDS

- Acquired in 1917 after 50+ years of on/off negotiations
- Demand created by interest in having more naval bases
- United States “forces” Denmark into selling island for \$25 million in gold
 - US believed Germany may use islands in war against them
 - Submarine warfare had begun just before WWI at this time



ROOSEVELT COROLLARY

- Continued traditions emphasized in the Monroe Doctrine (1823)
- Worried Europe would re-colonize/influence Latin America
 - Venezuela and the Dominican Republic owed debts
- **Monroe Corollary**
 - Stated the United States would intervene if “Latin America is guilty of chronic wrongdoing”
 - United States would take over debt and keep EU creditors out of Latin America
 - Believed US was an “International police power”
 - **Bad Neighbor** policy – Did not respect autonomy and freedoms of Latin America



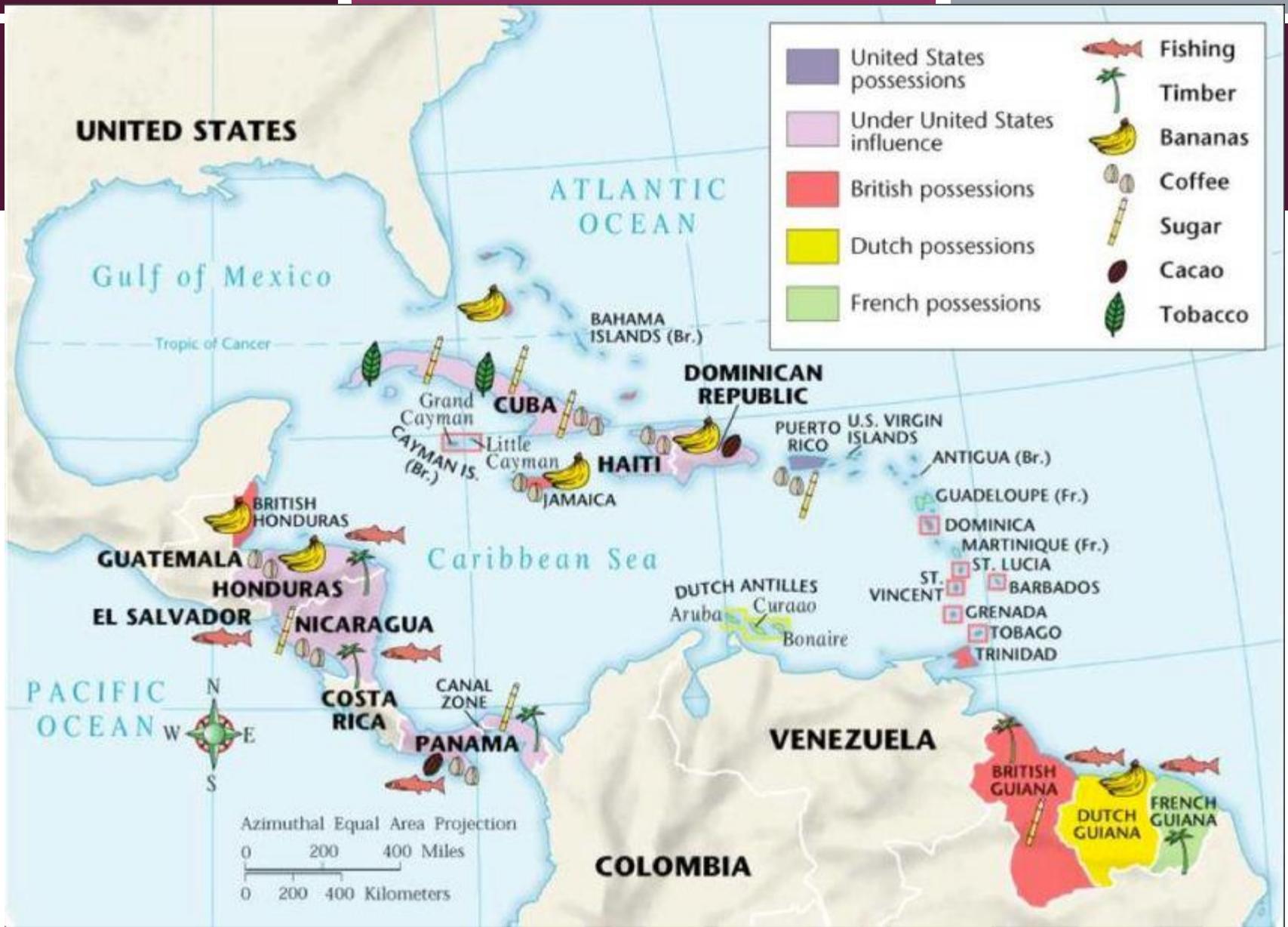
BIG STICK POLICY

“Speak softly, and carry a big stick.”

Roosevelt's over-arching policy towards foreign affairs and even domestic disputes between owners and workers.



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA



DOLLAR DIPLOMACY

- William H. Taft (1909-1913)
- Encouraged businesses to invest in Latin America
- Used the military and diplomatic efforts to help US prosper
- Many of these efforts placed oppressive dictators who favored Americans over natives

Nicaragua

- US Occupation 1912-1933
- Ensured loans paid back to US

Haiti

- Occupied 1915-1934 due to political/financial instability
- US ends up controlling politics and its bank

Dominican Republic

- Occupied from 1916-1924
- Idea of spreading democracy