



Lithograph drawing of the USS Maine exploding in Havana Harbor just off the coast of Cuba in February 1898. The ship was sent to protect U.S. interests during the Cuban revolt against Spain. It exploded suddenly without warning and sank quickly, killing nearly three quarters of the crew. The cause and responsibility for her sinking remained unclear but popular opinion was turned to anger towards Spain due to inflammatory articles printed in the “Yellow Press” by William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. The slogan, “Remember the Maine!” became a rallying cry of the Spanish American War.

\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.

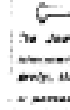
EDITION FOR GREATER NEW YORK

NEW YORK JOURNAL

AND ADVERTISER



The Journal will give \$50,000 for information furnished or its exclusive privilege will be given to the person who reveals the facts.



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DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

\$50,000!
\$50,000 REWARD!
 For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for information furnished or its exclusive privilege will be given to the person who reveals the facts.

PERPETRATOR OF THE OUTRAGE!

S. S. HEARD.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

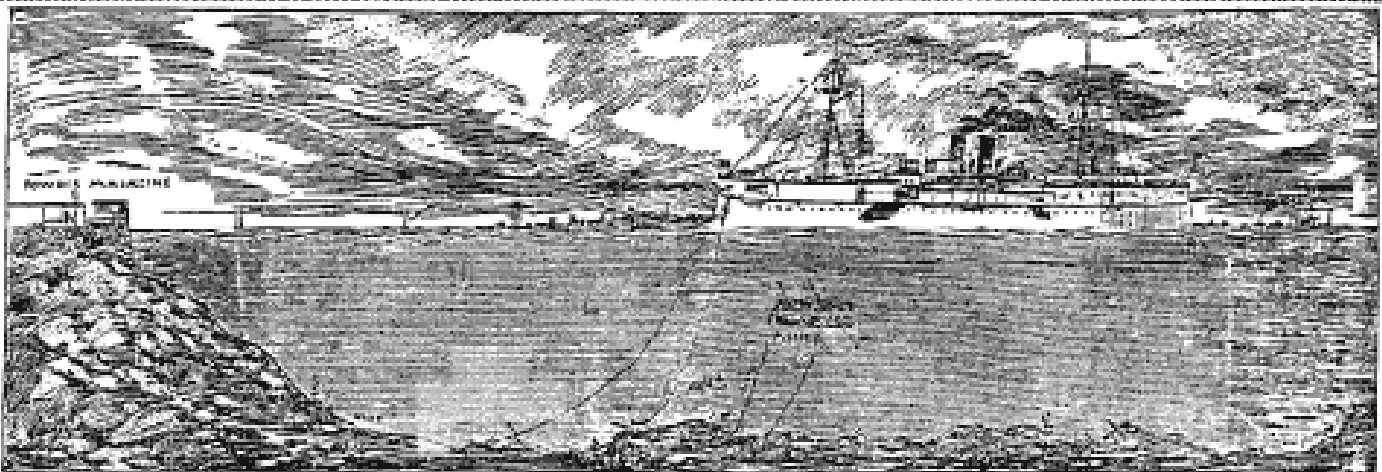
The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

\$50,000!
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PERPETRATOR OF THE OUTRAGE!

S. S. HEARD.



NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

George Taylor Brown, the Journal's special correspondent at Havana, cables that it is the secret opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital that the Maine was destroyed and pulled for her own initiation because of a submarine mine or mine mine. This is the opinion of several American naval officers. The Spaniards, it is believed, managed to force the Maine into the harbor because they were told a powder magazine had exploded and the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. If this can be proved, the naval officers believe Spaniards will be shown for the first time to have destroyed the ship.

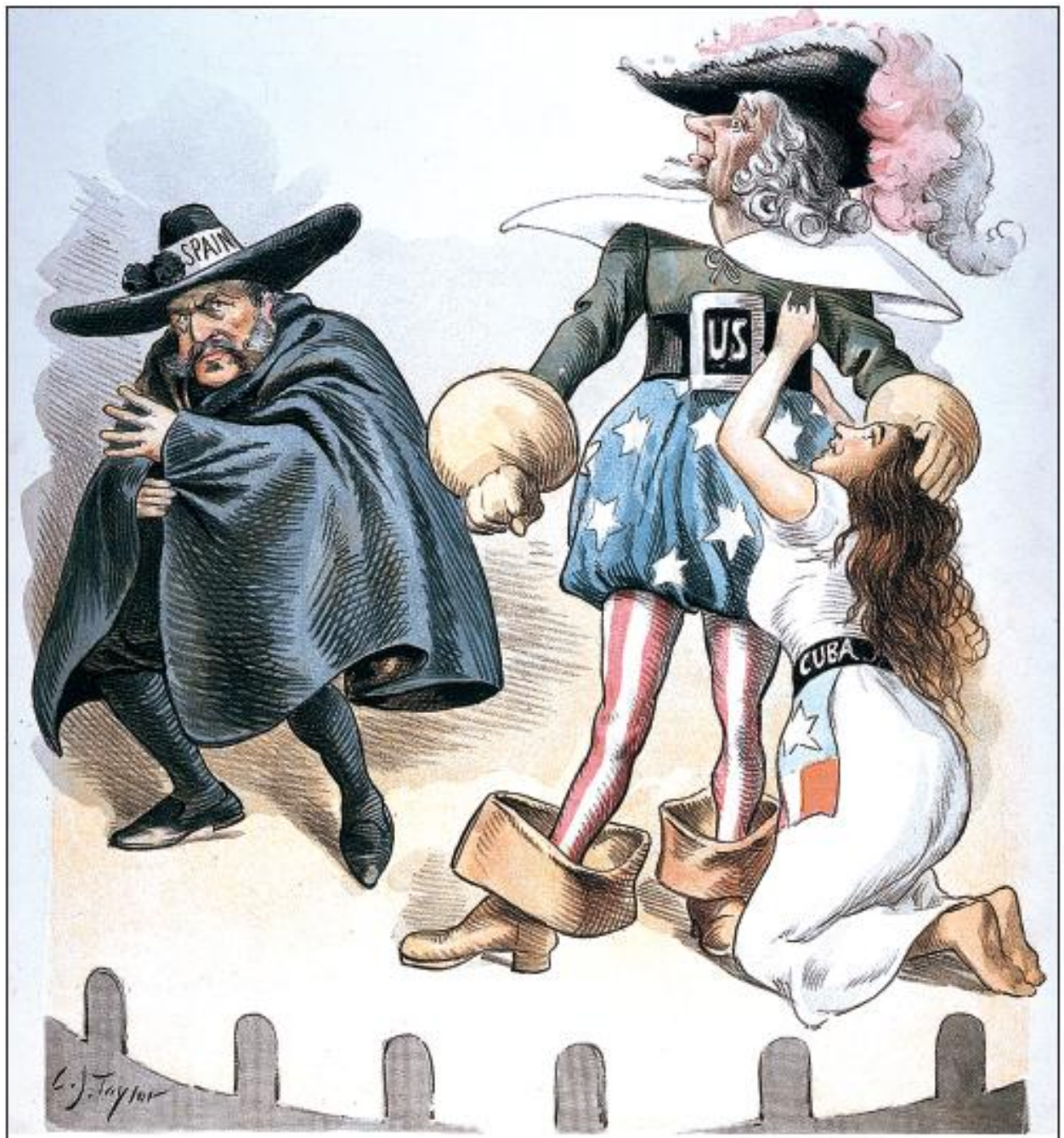
Hidden Mine or a Sunk Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

The front cover of William Randolph Hearst's *New York Journal* after the explosion of the American battleship Maine. Despite no evidence connecting Spain to the ship's explosion, the headline and articles all declare Spain to be at fault for the ship's destruction. This exaggeration of events and sensationalism came to be known as "Yellow Journalism" due to the yellow-colored tint of the pages.



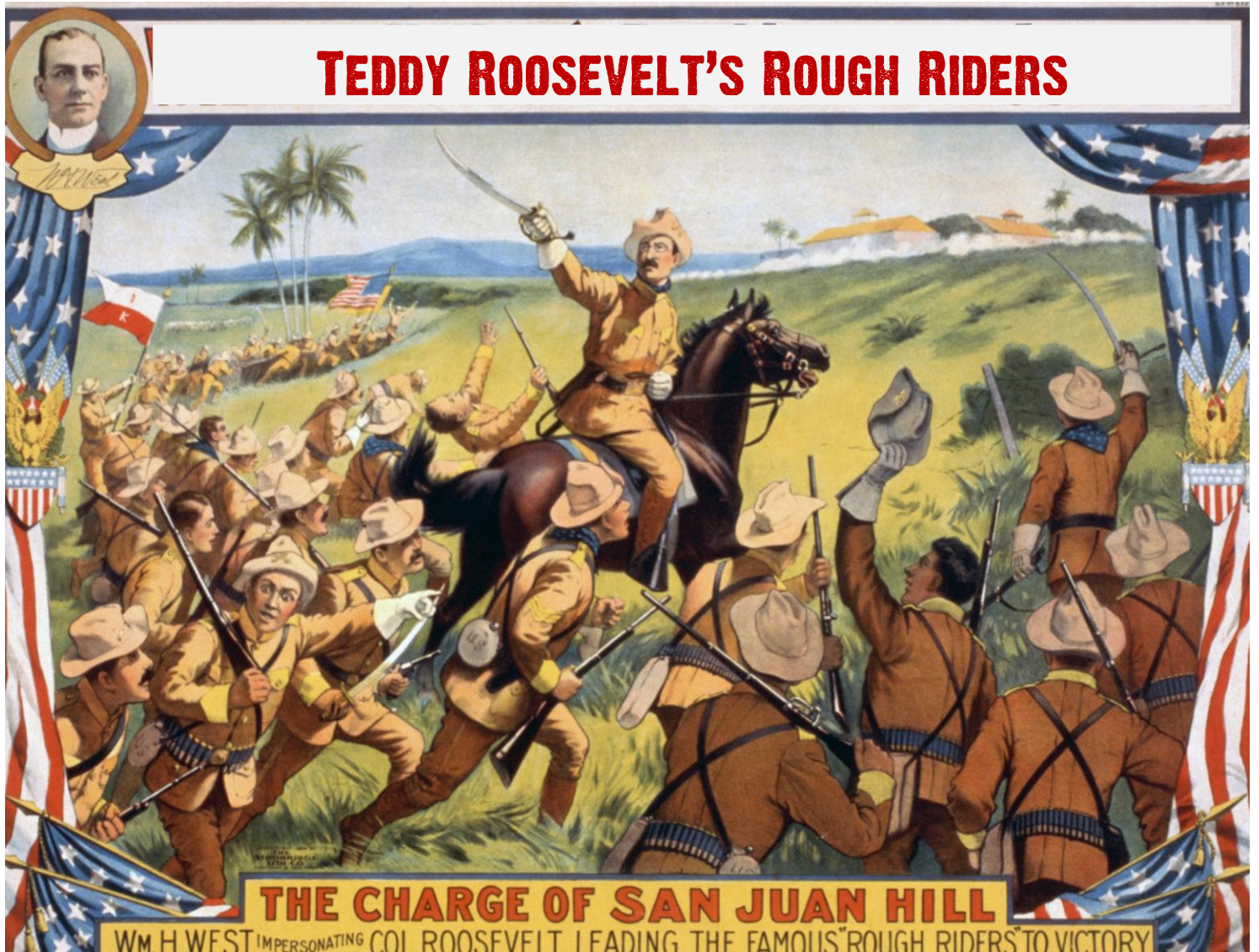
“Come inside you young rascal! I’m tired of chasing you around in the wet.” – Uncle Sam

After the Spanish surrendered, most Filipinos assumed the US would grant them independence for their efforts to help win the war. However, President McKinley determined that the island was not ready for independence and that it would become a US colony. Outraged, Filipino Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo declared war on the US. In this cartoon, America is portrayed by Uncle Sam. He is trying to persuade Filipino leader Emilio Aguinaldo to give up and come inside the US colonial tent with Puerto Rico, Cuba, and Hawaii.



Before the Spanish American War began, many wanted the US to intervene in Cuba to protect the island's people from brutal Spanish rule. In this cartoon, America the dashing hero coming to aid the innocent Cuban maiden from the evil Spanish villain. To appease anti-Imperialists, the US passed the Teller Amendment in 1898 which stated that the US would not annex Cuba but leave "control of the island to its people."

TEDDY ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS



When the Spanish American War broke out, volunteers were called upon. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time and a leading advocate of the liberation of Cuba. He asked for permission to raise his own regiment of volunteers which became popularly known as the “Rough Riders”. The regiment, consisting of over 1,250 men, from all over the United States was mainly composed of cowboys, Indians, and other Wild West types, and Ivy League athletes and aristocratic sportsmen from the East. They achieved great fame after winning several battles in Cuba during the war, including the famous Battle of San Juan Hill in June 1898.

READ "THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE," BEGINNING TO-DAY.

THE WEATHER—Snow bright clearing Tuesday morning; colder Tuesday night; frost severely; winds becoming brisk westerly.

EXTRA NEW YORK JOURNAL SPORTING SPECIAL

W. B. HEARST.

NO. 4326—P. M. MONDAY—Snow, clear. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1899. MONDAY—Snow; cold. PRICE ONE CENT.

PEACE TREATY IS RATIFIED. AWFUL SLAUGHTER

SPORT

EXTRA NUMBER NINE. THIRTY-THREE NEW ORLEANS RACING

First Race—STATION, SEVILLE, DEER RIVER. Second Race—HAWKINS, BANGS, EL, THORNTON. Third Race—WALTON, BANGS, EL, THORNTON.

RESULTS AT THE DUNDEE TRACK. FIRST RACE—11:30 A. M. Wagon, Misses, etc.

FORTY BASEBALL CANDIDATES AT TALE.

GRIP AND PNEUMONIA AFFECTS HORSES. BARNEY'S BOAT UNLUCKY ENDED.

GRIP AND PNEUMONIA AFFECTS HORSES. BARNEY'S BOAT UNLUCKY ENDED.

GRIP AND PNEUMONIA AFFECTS HORSES. BARNEY'S BOAT UNLUCKY ENDED.



Our Troops at Manila Killed the Filipinos by the Thousands--40 Americans Killed.

NEW ATTACK ON MANILA TO-DAY.

Admiral Dewey Cables the News That the City Itself Has Been Attacked.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey at 9:30 o'clock this morning, of which the following is a translation:

MANILA, FEB. 6. "SECRETARY OF NAVY, WASHINGTON: "INSURGENTS HAVE ATTACKED MANILA. BOSTON LEAVES TO-DAY FOR ILOILO TO RELIEVE BALTIMORE, WHICH WILL RETURN TO BOARD MONADNOCK, ONE SERIOUSLY DEWEY."

It is believed that this cablegram, left Manila over twelve hours after any that has been hitherto published, and officials understand from it that the insurgents have now attacked Manila in force and are pursuing an aggressive policy, having brought up their forces from Iloilo.

TREATY VOTE IS 57 TO 23.

Three Votes to Spare When the Final Test Was Reached.

AMENDMENTS BY HOAR BEATEN.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The treaty vote was reached today by a vote of 57 to 23, with three votes to spare.

FILIPINO LOSS IS 4,000 MEN.

About 40 Americans Dead, Beaten Insurgents Torn to Pieces by Dewey's Guns.

MANILA, FEB. 6, 7:30 A. M.—THE SCENE PRESENTED BY THE ENVIRONS OF THE CITY OF MANILA AS THE SUN WENT DOWN ON SUNDAY EVENING WAS ONE OF TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION.

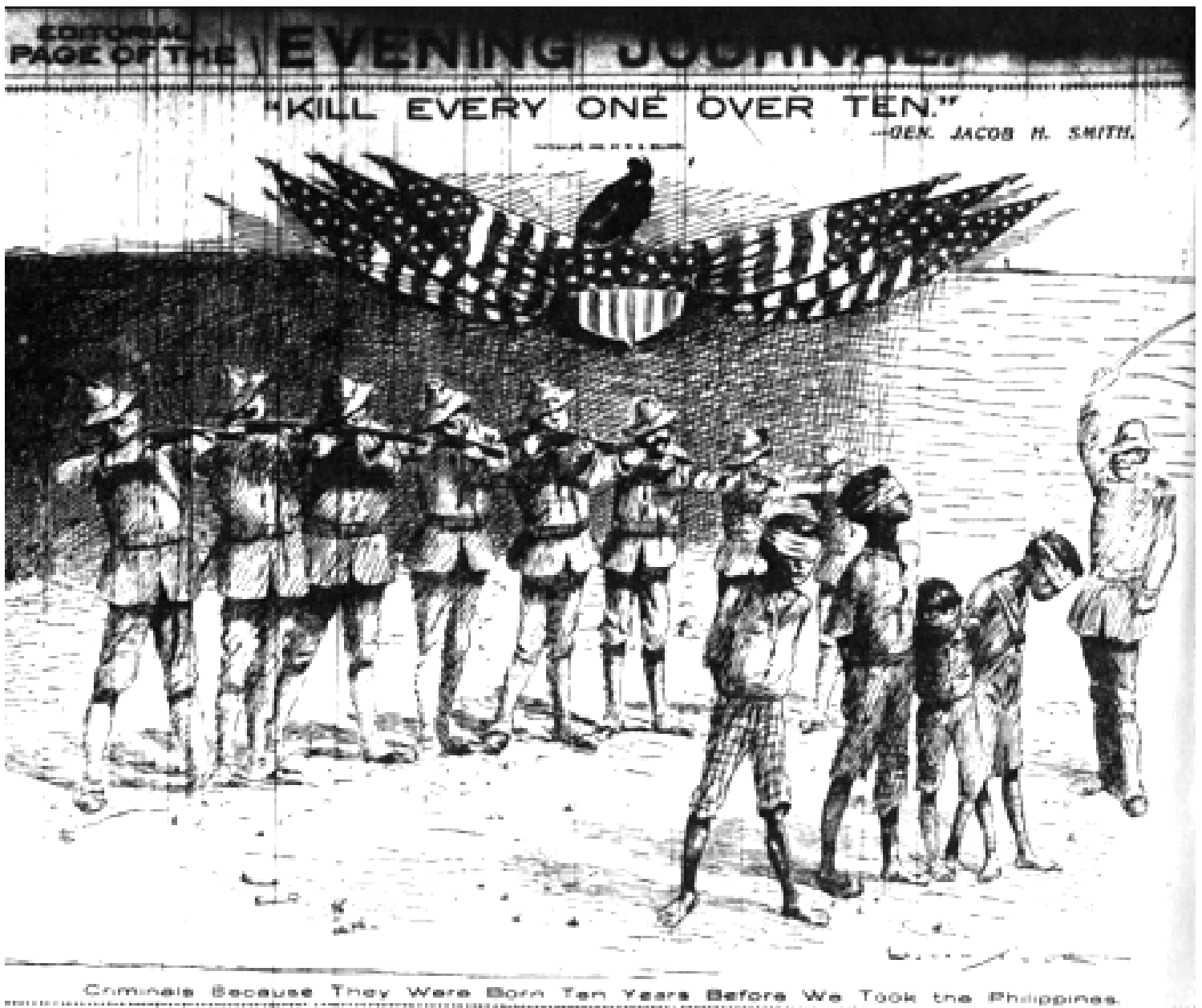
FROM THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE AT THE WRITING, THESE LOSSES ARE ESTIMATED AT 4,000, WHICH APPROXIMATE IS NOT BELIEVED TO BE EXCESSIVE.

This newspaper headline signals the end of the Spanish American War as the Treaty of Paris officially ended the war in December 1898. However, the fighting in the Philippines obviously continues as seen in the subheadings.



Some of our brave colored Boys who helped to free Cuba.
Copyright 1899 by J. F. Jarvis.

The “Buffalo Soldiers” were established by Congress as the first peacetime all-black regiments in the regular U.S. Army. The regiments served with distinction in the Spanish-American War in Cuba, where five more Medals of Honor were earned at the Battle of San Juan Hill.



This newspaper headline refers to orders given by US General Jacob H. Smith to “kill everyone over 10” in response to a soldier’s question about who they should consider combatants in 1902. He reportedly also said, “I want no prisoners. I wish you to kill and burn, the more you kill and burn the better it will please me. I want all persons killed who are capable of bearing arms in actual hostilities against the United States.”

Reports also emerged from soldiers’ letters home of water-boarding torture, rape, and mass killings that made many in America turn quickly against the war.



From 1901 to 1903, William Howard Taft served as the US Governor of the Philippines. Although the war between the US and Filipinos was still raging for most of his term, Taft was popular with American soldiers stationed there and many Filipinos. He was able to purchase land from the Catholic Church and sell it to Filipinos for very easy terms and did many things to help Filipinos who were not part of the rebellion.

