



SHAFTER CAPTURES SPANIARDS' OUTWORKS

In a Fight Lasting from Eight O'Clock in the Morning Until Sundown the Spaniards Are Driven from Their Entrenchments and the American Troops Occupy the Position Thus Abandoned—Our Loss in Killed and Wounded Is Four Hundred—Fighting to Be Renewed on a Larger Scale Early This Morning.

Washington, July 1.—The War Department has received the following from General Shafter, dated at Siboney: Had a very heavy engagement today which lasted from 8 a. m. until sundown. We have carried their outworks and are now in possession of them. There is now about three-quarters of a mile of open between my lines and the city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of forces will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates' brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 p. m. will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say our casualties will be above four hundred. Of these not many killed. (Signed) SHAFTER.

VIEWS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Thought That Only a Small Part of the Spanish Army Has Yet Been Fought. Washington, July 1.—The War Department has received from General Shafter a report that the battle of the month, that glorious engagement, began at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st. The result will be known when the department has received the report. Never before since the declaration of war has there been such a heavy engagement. The officials here are confident that they have done everything possible to strengthen Shafter's hands in the great conflict he is waging. They have unlimited confidence in his energy, his bravery and his judgment. The attack today, several days before the public mind expected it, is a tribute to his energy as well as to his judgment, according to the present lights, for he undoubtedly knew it necessary to crush the detail, following the capture of the main, instead of allowing them to consolidate and outnumber him.

FIGHTING, NOT WRITING.

As the day went along without bringing any news the anxiety increased and the question was even on one's mind, "why did he not report?" Adjutant General Corbin's report was brief but pointed: "He is fighting, not writing," and this was accepted as a likely and sound explanation. Just before 4 o'clock came a brief dispatch from Playa del Este, the cable station near Santiago. But it was an engineer officer to General Miles and made no reference to the progress of the battle, merely referring to the necessary material and live stock. On the whole, this very abrupt official news was regarded as rather a favorable indication, the reasoning being that this morning's engagement was but a heavy skirmish and that our army was feeling the enemy to discover and strike at his weak spot. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the signal officer received the welcome news that the enemy was retreating.

ONLY A SKIRMISH.

General Miles was of the opinion that the action of today was in the nature of a heavy skirmish all along the American front, particularly on the right, and that its main purpose was to develop the strength of the enemy and, if possible, learn the vulnerable point along the Spanish front. This, however, was based only on the lack of definite information, and General Miles felt that any hour might bring word of a general engagement. Brigadier General Stone was inclined to believe that the Spaniards were retreating today, the Spaniards would retire during the night, leaving the city evacuated. The military authorities here are fully considering the chances of such a retreat of the Spanish army from Santiago and are endeavoring so to shape events that General Shafter's force will not only take Santiago but will capture the 12,000 Spaniards before they get away northward to effect a junction with General Franco.

WORD FROM DEWEY.

While not prolix in his utterances, Admiral Dewey loses no opportunity to keep the navy department informed of the state of affairs at Manila. A dispatch came from him today, dated Cavite, June 27, reporting that conditions remain practically unchanged but not recording the arrival of his reinforcements. He had some other matters of interest to communicate, but they were not of a character that could be properly made public at this stage. For one thing it can be stated that Admiral Dewey has been particularly to avoid committing his government to any particular line of action respecting the future of the Philippines or to do anything that would embarrass General Merritt in framing a policy to meet the needs of the case when he arrives. He has made no official pledges to the insurgent leader, although he has not hesitated to openly praise his good policies and his accomplishments.

ARRANGING BATTLE PLANS.

How Situation Stood at Lawton's Headquarters the Day Before. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) General Lawton's headquarters, Rio Guamo, Thursday, June 30, (5 p. m.), by the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda to Porto Antonio, Jamaica, July 1 (8 a. m.), filed Kingston, Jamaica, 10:30 a. m.

THE KEY TO SANTIAGO.

The valley, three miles wide, would be a garden spot in time of peace. Now it is filled with a rank tropical growth, covering abandoned plantations. The only sign of habitation between Santiago and Cavite is Duguro house, once a hospitable home, now used by the Spaniards as a barracks, but like Cavite, abandoned except for a corporal's guard of Spaniards. The latter's position, on the northern side of the valley, is a broad plateau, accessible by a good road. This is the key to Santiago. Artillery there could command the city and force the Spaniards to evacuate or storm the heights to capture the battery. The latter's position the Americans consider extremely unlikely.

SPANIARDS RETREAT.

Spies report General Linarez's continuous retreat from Baiquiri to Santiago. This plan is said to be much against his own wishes, but to be forced upon him by the superior officer, General Toral, commanding at Santiago. It is evident the Spanish stand is to be made inside the strong entrenchments about the city. With well armed men, eager for a final clash, this stand might well be desperate. The report of the Spaniards is hard to ascertain. Owing to the Cubans' biased estimate of Spanish ability, they predict a merely nominal resistance, but the Americans think otherwise. At any rate, the Spaniards are eating horses and the civilians are gathering mangroves in a suburban tract where the Spaniards have been captured by the American patrol. The Spaniards have, therefore, the spur of hunger. Whether it has broken their fighting spirit a few days may tell.

TO TURN ENEMY'S FLANK.

This move of the fifth division will completely turn the Spanish eastern flank. General Kent's command will be able to move up parallel to its present position, acting as a wall against the horde of Spaniards from these strong lines south and east. Should a serious effort be made to prevent General Lawton gaining the desired plateau and the Spanish interior force thereby be weakened, General Kent and General Wheeler may be thrown forward and a general engagement be precipitated. A large detail has been at work all day improving a military road to Caney with a view of the artillery and the supplies for the other force cutting through the woods parallel to old Santiago road. It is also possible that this opening may bring the siege guns inland from the railways that are now working up the coast in the hands of our troops.

MEN IN GOOD HEALTH.

The condition of the American troops is excellent. Despite the hard rains and the hot sun, only 18 men out of General Lawton's 5,193 were reported ill on today's sick call. The other commands are equally well off. The men are full of snap and ginger and eager for the big fight. In preparation for the final assault upon Santiago sixty tried men in each brigade, non-commissioned officers and privates, have been posted to be wire cutters and they will precede the firing line about 200 or 300 feet for the purpose of cutting the barbed wire fences that obstruct the way to the city. Their mission is a most hazardous one, as they will be exposed to the fire of our own men as well as that of the enemy. The pacificos who have been brought into the American camp during the last few days are in a pitiable condition. Men, women and children are absolutely starving, and they headquarter with General Lawton and today hoisted the corps flag. Today the signal corps used observation balloons, obtaining a perfect view of the Spanish entrenchments, the city and harbor.

BETTER RATIONS.

Until today our men at the front have been subsisting on rations; but owing to the excellent work of Colonel John F. Weston, chief of the commissary department, supplies have been sent to the front by pack trains with great despatch, all today and tonight, and our soldiers are no longer in want of food. Though they have been drenched with rain for several days and have been suffering from lack of sufficient food, the spirit of the soldiers is all that could be desired, and they are eager for the general attack upon the enemy's stronghold.

AT GENERAL KENT'S CAMP.

Attack on Aguadores to Be Made Without Heavy Artillery. General Lawton's headquarters, near Aguadores, June 30 (5 p. m.), by the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 1 (8 a. m.). The Spaniards in the front of General Kent's line have adopted a new method of preventing him from firing on their works. They have strung at frequent intervals Red Cross flags, the line being directed in

NO TROOPS YET, CABLES DEWEY

Governor of Manila Tempted the German Admiral—He Offered to Turn Over the City to a Neutral Commander—German Too Wary. Washington, July 1.—The navy department received a dispatch today from Admiral Dewey dated Cavite, June 27. He made no mention of reinforcements and said he had avoided committing this government to any policy and had left General Merritt free. Berlin, July 1.—The following dispatch has been received here from Hong Kong: According to trustworthy intelligence from Manila the Spanish governor general had a few days ago, at his own request, a meeting with Admiral Diederichs (the commander of the German naval forces in the far east), in order to propose, in behalf of the Spanish government, that Manila should be handed in to the provisional charge of a neutral commander. The proposal was rejected by Admiral Diederichs in view of the American blockade.

JAPANESE ADVICES.

Hong Kong, July 1.—The Japanese cruiser Matsushima arrived here today from Manila, which she left on the afternoon of Monday, June 27. She reports that the American transports had not arrived. The situation was unchanged. The Spaniards were continuing to erect defenses and the insurgents were occupying positions within about 2,000 yards of the city. Food was growing scarcer. The Matsushima reports also that when she left Manila harbor there were five German and four British warships there. London, July 1.—A representative of General Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, who served with him during his last insurrection, and who is now in London, is quoted as saying that before Aguinaldo left Hong Kong he promised Rear Admiral Dewey (then Commodore) not to enter Manila until the arrival of the American troops. Aguinaldo's representative adds that he has just received a dispatch from Cavite, saying a republic has been proclaimed by Aguinaldo, under the protection of the United States, and approved by Great Britain and Japan.

INSURGENT GAINS.

Hong Kong, July 1.—According to private letters from Cavite, dated June 27, the insurgents occupy the whole of Bulacan province. Occasional skirmishes occur. The insurgents captured the Spanish ship Behul in Kalaya bay, while she was landing five hundred troops. A stubborn fight ensued, in which the Spanish commander, a lieutenant colonel, was killed. The insurgents have captured the governor of Bulacan, together with his wife and children. General Aguinaldo placed under arrest the rebel leaders Artachio and Sandico, for having revealed the fact that the steamer Pasig, recently seized by the Hong Kong authorities, was laden with arms for the insurgents. Sandico applied to Consul Williams and was liberated. He is now on board the Nanshan. It is feared that the incident will cause a split in the insurgent party, Sandico being influential, and the only insurgent capable of administration. The insurgents fear that General Aguinaldo will shoot Artachio unless Admiral Dewey intervenes, as he is suspicious that Sandico and Artachio intend to form an opposition party.

AGUINALDO TALKS.

London, July 2.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: To a friend of United States Consul Wildman, General Aguinaldo has declared: "The Philippines have the greatest confidence in American fairness. We trust the American people, confident that with their support we shall be able to obtain and hold our full rights and shall be respected by all the European powers. The Americans are addressing Cuban wrongs, and will do the same for the Philippines." The relations between General Aguinaldo and Admiral Dewey are perfectly amicable. The German war vessels have gone to Maricao to coal, and may proceed to some other port.

RECRUITS FOR SHAFTER.

Sailed on the Louisiana from Tampa Last Tuesday. Tampa, Fla., July 1.—The transport Louisiana sailed from Port Tampa last Tuesday bound for Santiago with reinforcements for General Shafter. The Louisiana carries 150 recruits under command of Captain W. H. James, for General Shafter's army; the thirty-second ambulance corps consisting of nineteen privates, one officer, twelve recruits, eight horses, two bull horses, forty ambulance mules, 139 pack mules, ten ambulances and twenty-eight packers.

BIDS FOR ORDNANCE.

Washington, July 1.—Bids were opened at the ordnance office of the war department today for furnishing ordnance as follows: Thirteen sets of 7-inch howitzers; seventeen sets of 5-inch siege rifles; nineteen sets of 7-inch mortars. The bidders included the Atha and Hingworth company, of Harrison, N. J.; the Midvale Iron works and the Bethlehem Iron works.

WAR FEELING GROWING.

Spain Now Catching Her Second Wind, as It Were. Madrid, July 1.—Two cabinet councils have been held today. A revival of the war feeling is noticeable. The clerical organs publish violent articles against the advocates of peace, and the priests are preaching a war to the bitter end. The Conservatives also declare against the idea of peace at the present moment.

WILL PUSH FOR PORTO RICO

To Be Ours in Three Weeks Says the President—General Brooke to Be Appointed Military Governor. Washington, July 1.—President McKinley told a caller today that Porto Rico would be in our possession within three weeks. It is believed that operations there are to be carried on with even greater speed than has marked the progress of events at Santiago. Major General Brooke, in command of the first army corps at Chickamauga, has been selected to be governor general of the island, and he will have under his immediate control the expedition which is being prepared. He has received orders to have his entire corps, numbering 30,000 men, ready to move within ten days. Some of the regiments comprising the expedition have set sail from Tampa. The others will follow as rapidly as possible. The selection of General Brooke for this important service is due to his eagerness for service at the front, and to the great efficiency he has shown as commander of the Chickamauga camp. General Brooke is regarded as one of the best men in the army to act as a military governor. He has been described by army officers as the most thorough going disciplinarian and the most thorough soldier, in all that constitutes the organizing and mobilizing of forces, to be found in the army. He is patient, determined, courteous and evenly poised, and he has been described as in many respects the counterpart of General George H. Thomas. Major General James H. Wilson and Brigadier General Guy V. Henry are to accompany General Brooke as division commanders. The entire corps is to proceed at once to Santiago. There it is to be reorganized so far as may be deemed advisable.

ST. PAUL AND THE TERROR.

Description of the Thrilling Fight at San Juan. New York, July 1.—The St. Paul arrived in port tonight and anchored off Tompkinsville. She left Mole, St. Nicholas, early last Tuesday and has come here for coal, ammunition and stores. The St. Paul's great exploit on her last trip was the disabling of the Spanish torpedo boat Terror off the harbor of San Juan, Porto Rico. When the cruiser Isabel II came out of the harbor of San Juan at about noon of June 23, covering the Terror, which was with her hidden from sight, the Spaniards thought it was the St. Louis, which had been there a short time and known to have a small armament and not the St. Paul, which was going to be met. In the expectation of seeing a fine prize brought into port, the Spaniards gathered in great crowds along the harbor to see if they could. The engagement lasted a little over half an hour, during which the St. Paul fired 190 shots, three of them hitting the Terror, smashing one of her engines, killing the chief engineer and another man, taking off the legs of a third and wounding five others. So badly was the Terror injured that small vessels were lashed to her sides to prevent her from sinking, while a tug boat towed her in.

NO NEWSPAPERS TODAY IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 1.—In consequence of a strike of stereotypers at 6 o'clock tonight not a daily paper will appear in this city tomorrow. Notice to this effect has been posted by all the papers.

WAR HISTORY OF A DAY.

DEWEY WRES that he has made to Aguinaldo no pledges. SAGARTA DENIES peace rumors. PRESIDENT EXPECTS capture of Porto Rico within three weeks. LARGE FORCE of Cubans will set off for the Spanish forces if they attempt to retreat from Santiago. IN AN ALL DAY engagement at Santiago Shafter carried enemy's outworks with a loss of 400 killed and wounded. Spanish loss heavy.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, July 1.—Forecast for Saturday: For eastern Pennsylvania, high temperature; variable winds. New York, July 2.—(Herald's forecast)—In the middle states and New England, today, clear and slightly less sultry weather and a nearly stationary temperature with prevail with light and fresh variable winds, becoming mostly southerly in this section.

SOME NEWS VIA MADRID.

American Warships Bombard Manzanillo, Doing Little Damage. Madrid, July 1.—The impartial today publishes a dispatch from Santiago de Cuba saying that four American warships, at 4 o'clock this morning opened fire upon Manzanillo, province of Santiago de Cuba. The dispatch adds that the firing, which lasted an hour, was answered by the Spanish gunboats in the harbor, and it is further said: "The Americans retired with one vessel seriously injured, as she was towed away with her fires extinguished." Continuing the dispatch to the impartial asserts that only one Spanish vessel was wounded during the bombardment. From the same source it is asserted that the Americans used a captive balloon yesterday in taking observations of the fortifications of Santiago de Cuba. In conclusion, the Santiago dispatch says a foraging party of Americans fell into an ambush yesterday and that one of them was killed and the others escaped.

Assigned to the Philippines.

Washington, July 1.—Batteries C and M of the Sixth United States artillery, now on duty at Fort Myer, Va., have been assigned for duty to the Philippines. They will start on their transcontinental journey next Tuesday.

Have Entered the Suez Canal.

Port Said, July 1.—The Spanish colliers Colon and Covadonga have entered the Suez canal.

Special to the Scranton Tribune.

Washington, July 1, 11:30 p. m.—From a source in close touch with official circles I learn that the Americans have driven the Spaniards out of their entrenchments and are advancing on Santiago. Heavy losses are reported on both sides. T. J. Duffy.

After over five hours' fighting at 1 o'clock Spanish began to leave entrenchments and retreat into city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.

Siboney, July 1 (3:30 p. m.), via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 1.—After over five hours' fighting at 1 o'clock Spanish began to leave entrenchments and retreat into city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing. Washington, July 1.—Signal office has received following from one of its officers to the front: "American troops driving Spanish troops back. Wounded being brought in right along." Washington, July 1.—On official dispatch has been received at the war department confirming the report that General Shafter had sent back on transports to Acerraderos whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one, first to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo and the west and second to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Playa del Este, 11:30 a. m.—A general assault on the City of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 6 o'clock this morning. General Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago. Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor, prepared to demolish the Spanish shore batteries if they attempt to stop the progress of our army, the fall of the city of Santiago de Cuba seems to be near at hand, and the great majority of our soldiers, sleeping tonight on the eve of events which are to occur tomorrow, believe the American flag will float over Santiago on the nation's birthday Monday next.

STORY TOLD IN BULLETINS.

Special to the Scranton Tribune. Washington, July 1, 11:30 p. m.—From a source in close touch with official circles I learn that the Americans have driven the Spaniards out of their entrenchments and are advancing on Santiago. Heavy losses are reported on both sides. T. J. Duffy. Siboney, July 1 (3:30 p. m.), via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 1.—After over five hours' fighting at 1 o'clock Spanish began to leave entrenchments and retreat into city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing. Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press. Siboney, July 1 (3:30 p. m.), via Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, July 1.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, after five hours' terrific fighting, the Spanish began to leave their entrenchments and retreat into the city. Many Americans were wounded and are being brought in. One man had both arms shot off and was wounded in the hip, but was laughing. Washington, July 1.—Signal office has received following from one of its officers to the front: "American troops driving Spanish troops back. Wounded being brought in right along." Washington, July 1.—On official dispatch has been received at the war department confirming the report that General Shafter had sent back on transports to Acerraderos whence they came, 2,000 of Garcia's Cubans. The purpose is a double one, first to prevent reinforcements coming into Santiago from Manzanillo and the west and second to prevent the retreat in that direction of the Spanish garrison of the town. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) Playa del Este, 11:30 a. m.—A general assault on the City of Santiago de Cuba by the land and sea forces of the United States began at 6 o'clock this morning. General Lawton advanced and took possession of Cabona, a suburb of Santiago. Morro castle and the other forts at the entrance of the harbor, prepared to demolish the Spanish shore batteries if they attempt to stop the progress of our army, the fall of the city of Santiago de Cuba seems to be near at hand, and the great majority of our soldiers, sleeping tonight on the eve of events which are to occur tomorrow, believe the American flag will float over Santiago on the nation's birthday Monday next.