

MARINES ATTACK SPANISH CAMP.

A Force of Four Hundred Spanish Troops Routed and Forty of Them Killed.

AMERICAN LOSS WAS TRIVIAL.

Cubans Co-operated With Marines in the Attack and Lost Two Killed and Four Wounded—The Situation at Santiago.

(Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.) UNITED STATES CAMP, ENTRANCE OF GUANTANAMO BAY, June 14. Kingston, J. A., June 15, 10:40 A. M. The United States marines and Cubans, they attacked the Spanish camp, situated five miles from the American encampments. They completely outed a force of four hundred Spaniards, breaking up their camp and destroying the well which supplied them with water.

The Spanish loss is believed to be forty killed. Their bodies have already been discovered. At Santiago de Cuba, on Monday night, the dynamite guns of the Vesuvius were tested with great success. These shots were fired at the Spanish fortifications and it is believed great damage was done.

On Tuesday morning the New Orleans shelled and partially destroyed the Spanish emplacements east of Morro Castle.

The Spaniards fired some shots at the Vesuvius and one at the New Orleans, which were answered by the latter.

Many Spanish Soldiers Killed. NEW YORK, June 15.—The following dispatch is a special communication from Camp McCalla, Guantanamo harbor, June 15th:

The scouting parties of marines, which were sent yesterday, returned here at 10 o'clock with eighteen Spanish prisoners, one of them an officer.

The party also captured a hundred Muser rifles and 10,000 pounds of ammunition. They report having had several engagements with Spaniards, in which one hundred Spanish soldiers were killed and two hundred wounded. They also destroyed a Spanish blockhouse and telegraph station through which the Spaniards had been keeping Guantanamo and Santiago informed of the movements of American troops.

Cubans Co-operating. WASHINGTON, June 15.—The Navy Department today posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson reports that he has been reinforced by several hundred Cubans and that our forces at Guantanamo are in a superior tactical condition. The town of Aguadores has been occupied by the Cuban troops under General Rabi. The men under General Garcia are co-operating with the American forces."

Starvation Threatens Santiago. OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Saturday, June 11, 4 P. M., by the Associated Press—Santiago, June 11. The Spanish troops under Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley, with their combined forces, are slowly but surely being starved out of the city. The Spaniards are cutting off so effectively every source of outside aid, that within a short time starvation's tapping will give way to death's solid grip for admittance at the doors of the ill-fated place. Within three days three separate sources of supply and reinforcement have been cut off and Santiago de Cuba is an isolated city in the world and is down to famine rations.

When Admiral Cervera arrived at Santiago de Cuba, with his fleet, the Spaniards were in a desperate straits, which they thought would bring, but instead of food he brought them seven hundred men more to feed. The only aid he had to offer was the tons of ammunition in his ships' magazines.

A map of the harbor furnished today by Spanish spies shows that, after the bombardment of the harbor forts by Commodore Schley on Tuesday, May 20, the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera, which was disabled, was towed into the bay behind the Socapa battery, where lies with two torpedo boats. Half a mile further up, under the lee of Fort Smith and the mortar batteries, are the Viscaya, commanding the bay broadsides, the two narrow ranges to the east and west of Fort Halves, and the two batteries at the gate of the third narrow entrance lines the Almirante Oquendo, and half a mile to the northeast are the Cristobal Colon and the Maria Teresa.

The ships are about a mile and a half from the city proper, shallow water forbidding them to go much closer.

The sunken collier Merrimac is directly in the narrow part of the channel. The captured camp lies about five miles southeast of the rifle pits of the marines, and was an important base for the enemy, as it contains the only well within six or seven miles. Lieutenant Huntington decided on the attack early in the day and at about noon the force of marines and Cubans began the march up and down the steep hillside under the glaring tropical sun was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and before the battle ground, the enemy's twenty-two men had received medical attention. All were able, however, to reach the position before the fighting.

The marines were compelled to march in single file, following the mountain trail. Meanwhile the Cubans darted backward and forward to the left and on the right. It was through a narrow gap in the Spanish camp that the Spanish camp was lying on a ridge below them. It consisted of one large house, the officers' quarters, and huts, all clustered about the precious well.

The Americans began a cautious advance and were within two hundred yards of the enemy before the crack of a rifle from the Spanish line announced that the Spaniards had discovered them. The troops quickly advanced on the line of battle, with the Cubans on the left flank. The enemy's bullets were whirling viciously over the heads of the Americans, but the marines set down to their work as unconcerned as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts, and the puffs of smoke from the Spanish guns, which were directed toward the Americans, enabled them to see the positions and enabled the Americans to take effective aim. The twenty minutes of effective main-battle was a terrific fire. The Spanish ranks were generally wild and spasmodic, while the Americans coolly advanced, aiming and shooting to kill. For the most part the Spaniards' firing was done individually, but at times the officers could

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It was disclosed in a dispatch from Admiral Sampson and brought much relief to naval officials. The most significant feature of the Admiral's dispatch was the statement that the Cuban General Rabi had occupied Aguadores, only eight miles from Santiago, and practically a suburb of that Spanish stronghold. It was the execution of a plan arranged in Washington some weeks ago, when two of the staff officers of General Garcia came here to confer with General Miles. At that time Garcia and Rabi were at Bayamo in the western part of Santiago province and more than 100 miles northwest of Santiago de Cuba. Admiral Sampson's dispatch showed that Rabi and his forces had made a complete circuit of Santiago de Cuba and coming up south of it have occupied Aguadores. This is looked upon as a fine military stroke.

For Aguadores is a port, with iron wharves, and affords facilities for unloading the heavy artillery needed by General Shafter's invading expedition. The news also indicated to the authorities here that the Spanish garrison at Santiago has practically retreated inside the city proper, giving up the outlying towns. In making his march, Rabi has crossed the line of communication between the Spanish commander, General Fando, at Holguin, and the Spanish forces at Santiago de Cuba. This fact makes it clear that Santiago is not likely to get reinforced from General Fando. In circling around Santiago to reach Aguadores, Rabi, it is believed here, has also established it as a fact that the lines of communication and relief to the city are interrupted and practically cut off in all directions.

No Call for More Troops. Secretary Alger this afternoon denied positively that the government was considering the advisability of making another call for volunteer troops. On the contrary, the War Department is now entirely occupied with the task of completing the equipment of the large number of organizations still without accoutrements, and have not yet even taken up in earnest the procurement of the rifles men called for in the second proclamation of the President.

Fernandina as a Camp. The Secretary has just received the report of the special board, headed by Major Hopkins, that was charged with an inspection of various points that were offered as government camps for United States troops. The board found that good facilities could be furnished at Jacksonville, Fla., Fernandina, Fla., and Savannah, Ga. Charles had been the most desirable, but so sufficient grounds are lacking.

The board reported that the water at Fernandina could be piped all over the camp and by Secretary Alger, with a view to having everything in readiness has ordered the piping to be laid at once, thus indicating the department's choice of sites. There is no intention to send the troops to Fernandina, as should appear, necessitating the selection. Secretary Alger's purpose in sending out the Hopkins board was to prepare a camp for immediate occupation, but for the instant reception of troops who might necessarily be removed from other camps where contagious disease appears.

Germany and the Philippines. The constant reports that Germany is on the eve of making a serious issue with the United States are unaccountable to officials here, who have the most direct and positive information that Germany has never contemplated such a step, and is not now moving toward it. The German government, however, is all attributed to the feeling between Germany and the United States.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR DEWEY. The Second Expedition for the Philippines Sailed From San Francisco. Numbers 3,500 Men.

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Today's expedition carried 3,500 men, distributed among four vessels, as follows:

Assigned to the China, General Green's flagship, the largest and fastest vessel of the fleet, were the First and Second regiments of volunteers, infantry, 1,000 men; half a battalion of the Eighteenth United States infantry, 150 men; and a detachment of United States engineers, twenty men.

The Columbia took four companies of the Twenty-third infantry and two companies of the Eighteenth infantry. The other two companies of the Eighteenth infantry, making less than 600 military passengers.

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The board reported that the water at Fernandina could be piped all over the camp and by Secretary Alger, with a view to having everything in readiness has ordered the piping to be laid at once, thus indicating the department's choice of sites. There is no intention to send the troops to Fernandina, as should appear, necessitating the selection. Secretary Alger's purpose in sending out the Hopkins board was to prepare a camp for immediate occupation, but for the instant reception of troops who might necessarily be removed from other camps where contagious disease appears.

Germany and the Philippines. The constant reports that Germany is on the eve of making a serious issue with the United States are unaccountable to officials here, who have the most direct and positive information that Germany has never contemplated such a step, and is not now moving toward it. The German government, however, is all attributed to the feeling between Germany and the United States.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR DEWEY. The Second Expedition for the Philippines Sailed From San Francisco. Numbers 3,500 Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Anchor was weighed by the second Philippine expedition at 1 o'clock this afternoon. As the sun was setting the last transport passed out