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THE National Tribune



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ARMY AT SANTIAGO.

Shafter Ready to Co-operate With Sampson.

Insurgent Garcia Has a Conference With the Admiral—More Men Soon to be Ready—Troops Under Second Call.

The latest dispatches from Santiago state that Gen. Shafter's army is at Santiago and soon to be disembarked at more than one place, and that the prospect is of an early attack by combined military and naval forces. It is also stated that Calixto Garcia, the insurgent General visited Admiral Sampson and discussed plans of action. Garcia has 4,000 men. It is thought now that at least 8,000 troops will be sent to reinforce Shafter. If not needed they will proceed to Porto Rico at the time set for movement against that place, joining the rest of the second expedition. The insurgents may be allowed to hold Santiago after capture.

The Generals who went with Gen. Shafter on the Santiago expedition are: Maj.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Brig.-Gen. J. F. Kent, H. S. Hawkins, S. S. Sumner, J. C. Bates, S. B. M. Young, H. W. Lawton, and A. R. Coffey; also, Maj.-Gen. Breckinridge and Brig.-Gen. William Ludlow went as inspecting officer and engineer officer from Headquarters of the Army, respectively.

Maj.-Gen. Miles, General-in-Chief of the Army, accompanied by Col. Maus, Maj. Davis and Col. Greenleaf, of his staff, arrived in Washington last week, after having directed the departure of the first army of invasion to Cuba.

Gen. Miles came in response to a telegraphic summons from the Secretary of War, who desires to go over certain phases of the campaign with him.

Speaking in a general way of his observations, he said: "Having spent some time with the troops, during a trying period of hurried preparations, I am glad to say that they are a splendid body of men, which the country may well be proud of."

A prominent railroad man present at Tampa recently said that "the delay attending the transportation of troops from Tampa was caused by the lack of ability on the part of Army Quartermasters, who seemed to be utterly unable to properly discharge their duties. Many carloads of provisions for the troops were not handled promptly, and their contents in consequence spoiled, and had to be thrown into the sea. The magnificent military system of the United States is defective in the Quartermaster's Department. There is apparently a lack of Quartermasters who have a thorough knowledge of up-to-date rail as well as ship transportation. It seems to me that the remedy for it is to give instructions at West Point in transportation, so that Army officers can supervise the work of this most important department, and see that it is properly done."

The Adjutant General of the Army last week gave out the number of organizations from each State required under the second call for troops. These will be in addition to the number of men which will be enlisted from the several States to fill the maximum of 100 men a company the organizations now in the field.

Of the 75,000 men required under the President's second call, 43,000 will be needed to recruit the existing volunteer regiments up to the maximum strength.

The remaining 32,000 men will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments as the exigencies of the call require. Under the second call, the various States and Territories will furnish, as organizations, 22 regiments of infantry, six regiments and three companies of infantry in unattached organizations, 14 light batteries and three heavy batteries. The new organizations will be appointed as follows, being infantry unless otherwise stated:

Alabama, two battalions; California, one regiment; Colorado, one light battery; Connecticut, one regiment; Georgia, one regiment; Illinois, two regiments; Indiana, one regiment and two companies; Iowa, two light batteries; Kansas, two battalions; Kentucky, one regiment; Louisiana, three light batteries; Maine, three heavy batteries; Maryland, one battalion; Massachusetts, one regiment; Michigan, one regiment; Minnesota, one regiment; Mississippi, six companies; Missouri, one regiment; Nebraska, one regiment; New Jersey, one regiment; New York, three regiments and three light batteries; North Carolina, seven companies; Ohio, one regiment and nine companies; Oregon, two light batteries; Pennsylvania, 18 companies; Rhode Island, two batteries light artillery; South Carolina, two battalions; Tennessee, one regiment; Texas, one regiment; Utah, one light battery; Virginia, two battalions; Washington, one battalion; West Virginia, one regiment; Wisconsin, one regiment and one light battery; Nevada, three companies; Arizona, New Mexico and Indian Territory, one regiment.

Wyoming, Idaho, Arkansas, Florida, New Hampshire, Delaware, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and the District of Columbia having under the first call furnished in excess of their quota, will not be called upon to furnish any new organizations under second call—nothing beyond filling the organizations now in the service.

All the efforts of the authorities in the West are bending to facilitate the early dispatch of the entire number of troops selected for Manila, but the most sanguine have little expectation that the last will leave before the middle of July, and the whole body will probably not be encamped in the Philippines until early in August. Were the same facilities available on the Pacific coast that are at the disposal of the Government on this side for transporting by sea large bodies of men, the last expedition could be well on its way to Manila by the end of the month.

Adj. Gen. Corbin has made public the names of 195 young men who have been selected for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army. The appointments are to fill vacancies created by the act of Congress adopting the three-battalion organization for the infantry arm of the service, and the addition of one Second Lieutenant to all batteries when filled to war strength. Of the 195 men appointed 89 are graduates of colleges having military instructors, 48 are now in the volunteer, or militia service, and 58 are enlisted men in the Regular Army. More than 7,000 applications for the appointments were filed at the War Department.

President McKinley carefully watched the work of the little body of marines at Guantanamo Bay last week. In the course of a discussion on the subject he said he was proud of the battalion and of the work they had accomplished. The President called especial attention to the disadvantages under which they labored, and added that under these circumstances he could not but pay a high tribute to the valor and efficiency of the marines.

SCENES IN THE CAMP LIFE OF OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

From photographs taken especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.



CAMP OF THE 159th IND.

Indiana wisely followed her old plan of numbering the regiments she sent to each war consecutively. She sent six regiments to the Mexican war, and numbered the first regiment she sent to the war of the rebellion the 7th. The last regiment she raised was numbered the 156th, and the first that she sent to the Spanish war is the 157th. The 159th Ind. is, consequently, her third regiment. It is a splendid body of men, under the command of Col. John T. Barnett, who graduated from West Point in 1873, and was appointed to the 5th U. S. Cav., from which he was retired in 1883 on account of wounds. He has shown fine qualities as an organizer and disciplinarian. The Majors are T. J. Louden, of Bloomington; James F. See, of Greenville, and D. McAuliff, of Brazil. One company is largely made up of students from Vincennes University.



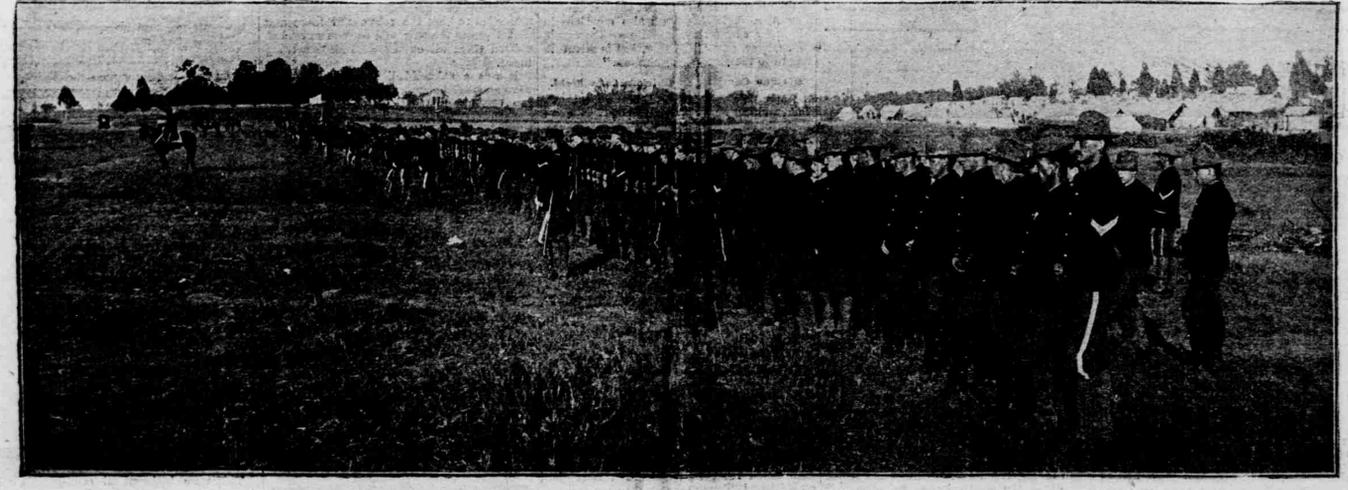
A WAGON CAMP.

Our artist caught a familiar scene at Camp Alger in the wagon camp of the 34th Mich. It will be seen that in this respect, at least, the Quartermaster's Department has done its duty, for the mules are an exceptionally fine lot, and each animal seems to have hundreds of miles of hard hauling in him. If the camera had only had a photograph attachment this would be the "loveliest picture" that was ever published.



CAMP AND SKIRMISH DRILL OF THE 3d N. Y.

The 3d N. Y. is an exceptional organization in some respects, as it is made up of "Seaside Companies" from various parts of the State. They are as follows: 8th Separate Company, Rochester; 24th, Oneida; 41st, Syracuse; 48th, Oswego; 43d, Niagara Falls; 29th, Medina; 25th, Tonawanda; 1st, Rochester; 4th, Olean; 47th, Long service in the New York National Guard.



DRESS PARADE OF THE 8th PA.

To say that a regiment comes from Pennsylvania is sufficient to say that it is made up of first-class material. The stalwart Sergeant on the extreme left of the line, is a "dandy" such as would have delighted old King Frederick to secure for his famous Grenadier Guard. The picture shows that the regiment has received a number of recruits, who are not yet armed. The regiment belongs to the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Corps.

WEEK OF CONFLICT.

Progress of the War in Cuba and the Orient.

Expedition to the Philippines—Marines Hotly Engaged at Camp MacCalla, Guantanamo Bay—Preparations for Porto Rico Expedition. Admiral Camara's Fleet Said to Have Sailed—Santiago Soon to be Invested.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14.
 OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

To-day 3,500 men were embarked at San Francisco for the Philippine Islands. The fleet was made up as follows: Steamer China—1st Colo., two Utah light batteries, and half the 5th U. S. Steamer Colon—2d U. S., and half of the 18th U. S. Steamer Zealandia—10th Pa. Steamer Senator—1st Neb. Brig.-Gen. Francis V. Greene is in command of the expedition. His Adjutant-General is Capt. Bates, of the 71st N. Y.

GUANTANAMO BAY.

News via Kingston says that the Spaniards renewed their attack on the marines encamped at Camp MacCalla, Guantanamo Bay on Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, and continued it until about 3 o'clock Monday morning. The fire was incessant and at times very heavy.

On the American side two men were killed and four injured. The dead are: Serg't Maj. Henry Goode, of the marines, shot through the right breast; Private Tauman, wounded and fell off the cliff and was instantly killed.

The injured are: Private Wallace, fell off the cliff and sustained a fracture of the leg; Private Martin, Co. D, shot through the left leg; Private Rosbury, Co. D, shot through the arm; Private Burke, shot through the arm.

Lieut. Neville, of Co. D, was sent out on scout duty, and, as on the day previous, attacked a small stone fort. A hot fight followed, and the Spaniards were driven off with loss. It was during this fight that Wallace and Tauman fell over the cliff. Eighteen dead Spaniards, including one Lieutenant, were found in the fort.

From the accounts of the camp of the marines is so situated that the Spaniards can crawl up through the brush to within 30 yards of it, but it was decided to move the camp, and the marines took a less exposed position on the low land along the beach, where they were better supported by the war vessels, yet in a dangerous situation.

LEAVE AT LAST.

All the transport fleet at Tampa finally got away to-day. Gen. Shafter and staff leaving on the last vessel about 9 a. m. There were 25 transports, four tenders, and 14 convoys. The latter included the Indiana, Detroit, Scorpion, Helena, Castine, Annapolis, Hornet, Manning, Bancroft, Wampatuck, Eagle, and Wasp.

The sailing directions were to pass to the southeast until Cape San Antonio, which is the western extremity of Cuba, was doubled, and then head straight for Santiago.

NAVAL CRITICISM.

There was naturally considerable talk in naval circles—and some of it of the most vigorous character—at the delay in the arrival of the troops. It became known that not only had Admiral Sampson repeatedly cabled urgent appeals for military assistance, as has been previously stated, but that he had also been informed on more than one occasion that the troops were to depart within 24 hours. It is said that no less than three times had his hopes been thus raised, only to be dashed to the ground again by announcements of further delay.

In fact, the bombardment of Santiago, begun many days ago, was said to be with the full understanding on Admiral Sampson's part that the troops were about to leave Tampa, and that they would join him by the time he had completed the work of reducing the fortifications. This is said also to explain why the marines were sent ashore.

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

The expedition to Santiago being under way, the military authorities have turned their attention to the invasion of Porto Rico. This second expedition has been actually in progress for two weeks or more, but it has necessarily been somewhat neglected in the engrossing attention which the Santiago affair has demanded.

The Porto Rican expedition may leave from Panama, a point on the Atlantic coast of Florida, near Jacksonville, and from which the transports can sail in an absolutely straight southeasterly line to San Juan, the distance being about 1,000 miles, or fully 400 miles shorter than if the departure were to be made from Tampa.

The force destined for Porto Rico will aggregate 20,000 men. For the conveyance of this large army additional transports will have to be chartered.

The transports which have gone to Santiago will not be available for the second expedition, as they are to be held at Santiago instead of returning to the American port. The reason for this is twofold. In the first place, it is deemed best not to separate the army from its means of transportation, as it might be necessary to move the troops at short notice to some other part of the island.

No military disaster is feared, but should the campaign at Santiago become prolonged, and an epidemic of fever threaten, the men will not be unnecessarily exposed to danger. In addition to this the ships may also be needed to convey to some point on the Atlantic coast the Spanish prisoners who will undoubtedly be taken in large numbers. It is not proposed to hold and feed the captured men in Cuba, a course which would necessitate the sending of supplies to them and the retention of a large part of the army to guard them.

TROOPS FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Orders were sent to-day to Gen. Brooke, at Chickamauga, to at once prepare 15,000 troops for active service. There are now 42,000 men at Camp Thomas, but none of the regiments is completely equipped, and a number of them fall below the required standard as to numbers.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.

ANOTHER FIGHT NEAR GUANTANAMO.

News arrived via Kingston of another fight between the marines and Spaniards on Tuesday, in which the marines turned the tables very effectively on their bushwhacker assailants. Though they had been harassed by the lurking enemy for over 100 hours, the heat was terrible, and the rank growth of brush and cactus terribly difficult to force their way through they responded enthusiastically to orders for an aggressive movement. The plan was to hunt Spaniards awhile, instead of letting the Spaniards hunt them. Four scouting parties were organized.

Capt. G. F. Elliott, First Lieut. L. C. Lucas and Second Lieut. P. M. Bannon, of Co. C, with 90 marines, were ordered to composed one of the parties. Capt. W. F.