

AMERICANS HOLD ALL OUTPOSTS AT SANTIAGO

LINARES WILL MAKE HIS LAST STAND ONE MILE FROM THE CITY

Strengthening His Line of Defenses for the Attack Which Is Near at Hand.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

WITH THE ARMY NEAR SANTIAGO, June 26, by Call-Herald Dispatch-boat Somers N. Smith to Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—Although only three or four miles now separate General Shafter's advance column and the Spanish forces about Santiago, it is likely to be several days before the assault upon the city is made. Owing to the bad condition of the roads machine and field guns can be hauled to the front only with the greatest difficulty. Much of this day has been devoted to this work and the guns now are well on the way to the advanced position held by General Wheeler. The work hardly can be completed for two or three days, however, and an attack cannot be made before then.

Seven thousand American troops and three thousand of General Garcia's forces are encamped within sight of Santiago and the American flag is still floating all along the way from Baiquiri to the outskirts of the beleaguered city.

It is apparent now that General Linares will offer no serious opposition to the concentration of the entire American and Cuban forces about the city. He abandoned his last opportunity for making serious trouble when he ordered his troops to withdraw from Sevilla yesterday. General Linares, the American officers believe, is devoting all his energies to strengthening the defenses of Santiago, both by land and sea.

From several sources the information comes that the Spanish general has a larger force at his command than has been supposed. Conservative leaders in the Cuban army declare that at least 15,000 Spaniards have been gathered at Santiago. It is asserted the city's defenses have been strengthened to a marked degree and that the capture of the city will not be the easy task so many have expected.

Thus far the Americans seem to be more in need of artillery than men, but it is believed the composition of the present land force is due to a plan for the co-operation of the fleet. The health of all the troops is excellent. All the wounded are doing well. General Shafter and his subordinate officers are unstinted in their praise of both volunteers and regulars under fire. Our troops have shown themselves to be brave, cool and eager, and the examples set by the officers are worthy of the highest praise.

As I write this dispatch the band of the Seventeenth Infantry is playing Sousa's marches on the heights of Sevilla, in full view of Santiago. Six miles away the city lies peacefully in a most beautiful valley, wholly invisible from the coast. Envy fills the hearts of the American troops as they behold the delightful scene. It is the secret desire of all to possess this attractive land and only a speedy advance upon the city will keep the men from becoming impatient.

The next fighting will be directly before Santiago. Our troops have swept all before them. They took Sevilla sooner than they had expected to and without a struggle. Owing to the extraordinary energy of our commanding officers in pushing the men along, coupled with the eagerness of the troops to advance, the American flag was raised over Sevilla during Saturday night.

In this village, where General Linares made his headquarters while the American troops were landing, a desperate engagement was expected. Spanish troops had been hastening to that point from all directions for several days. It was the last defense between Santiago and American troops. Despite its strategic importance, however, the Spaniards offered little opposition. They fired on our troops for some time in a desultory way, but without effect. They then retired from the village, leaving it for the Americans to occupy.

Our troops, after making Sevilla their temporary headquarters, pressed on to a point two miles beyond and established themselves within four miles of Santiago.

The Spaniards halted in their flight at Caney, a small settlement to the northeast of Santiago and on the right of our line. Colonel Wagner, who took his men two miles beyond Sevilla, there found the extreme outposts of the Cubans on the bank of Seco River. This detachment of American troops approached to within a few hundred yards of the Spanish patrols, who moved along in front four miles from the city. He then learned that the main body of the Spanish army is within lines only one mile outside of Santiago.

General Shafter's next order, therefore, will be to attack the enemy's trenches. These are in regular trocha form. The brush has been cleared for a distance of 1000 yards from the lines, which consist of a series of small forts connected by deep trenches and barbed wire.

Five hundred Cubans occupy a position in advance of the Seventeenth Infantry, but the Fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry are coming along to take the leading position. They started at daylight from Seco River and will go close to the Spanish lines.

At the present rate of advance it is quite probable that the two armies will get within range of each other to-morrow. The Second Cavalry is going forward with horses and sixty pack mules.

Under orders from Admiral Sampson, the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius continues to hurl shells inside the fortifications, but the Spaniards are devoting themselves assiduously to repair work and the Socapa battery on the western side of the harbor seems to be as strong as ever. The reports are that both food and ammunition are scarce in Santiago, but no one hears reliable information indicating that the Spanish are in desperate straits for food. There no longer is any trouble about furnishing American troops with good food and water.

Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, after carefully investigating, emphatically denied the report that forty Americans were killed in Friday's fighting. He placed the number of our dead at sixteen, of whom eight were Rough Riders. Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, who led the way and seemed like a lion in the action, is most enthusiastic in his praise of his men's dashing courage.

BARBED WIRE DEFENSES WILL CAUSE TROUBLE

Army in Need of Nippers to Remove One Serious Obstacle to Its Advance.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A Washington special to the Herald says: "There is one feature of Santiago's defenses which does not yet seem to have been considered," said an army official to me to-day, "and that is the twelve lines of barbed wire entanglement which surrounds the city."

This officer has explored the whole of Cuba, and speaks from personal experience.

"To attempt to clear these barriers with guns," he continued, "results only in throwing them down in a way to harass the men going over them. This will be found a formidable obstacle when the attack is made. The Cuban Junta furnished their troops with nippers with which to force their way through the trocha. With these the wires were cut and the problem was comparatively simple. The American army to-day needs nippers more than

guns. I ascertained that no nippers had been furnished our army and under present conditions my informant says it will be difficult for the United States army to make its way over this outer defense. It is the opinion of many experienced army men that the United States army will not be in a position to attack before Saturday or Sunday next."

An officer old in the navy expressed the opinion to-day that if Santiago were stormed the so-called defenses would be punctured like a bubble, and the Spaniards would take to the brush to the west; but on the other hand, said the army officer, it is more likely General Shafter will lay siege and try the starvation process.

ARTILLERY NEEDED FOR THE ASSAULT
Army Officers Realize That a Hard Task Confronts Shafter's Force.

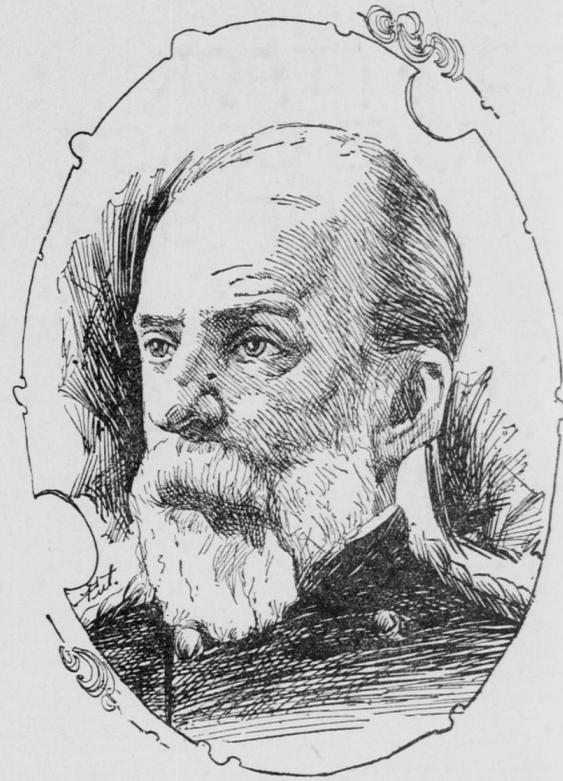
ON THE RIO GUAMA, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—The advance force of the American army rests on the stream with the city of Santiago

four and a half miles westward in plain sight. The top of every hill and mountain north and east of Santiago is occupied by blockhouses, whence the Spanish can view the movements of the American army as it advances beyond Sabinella to the eastward of this city. Gashing every knoll and bit of high ground are Spanish entrenchments.

A correspondent from an elevation to the right of the American line to-day counted thirty-four of these entrenchments completely fencing every approach to the city. The trenches have been dug as the conformation of the ground admitted. Their ends overlap where breaks in the line occur, thus securing a comparatively safe retreat from rifle fire in case parts of the trenches are captured. Upon one of these works modern guns have been mounted. They can be plainly seen with the naked eye.

Spies report that inside the entrenchments are four parallel lines of rifle pits, shoulder deep, and in front of them are marked ranges and several rows of barbed wire fences.

No officer who has surveyed the field over which the advance must be made underestimates the task ahead of the



GENERAL "JOE" WHEELER, in the Advance With the American Army of Invasion in Cuba.

Americans, although our boys still express the most contemptuous opinion of their adversaries. The general opinion is that more artillery will be necessary before it will be safe to attempt to assault the Spanish works, as the fire of the different regiments must necessarily be deadly and sufficient to demoralize any force, no matter how brilliant is its courage, when halted by wire obstructions.

Some of the officers believe it will be necessary to lay a regular siege to Santiago and advance with a line of earthworks until the rifle pits can be shelled with shrapnel by the light artillery. These processes have an effective shrapnel range of 2800 yards and the Mauser rifles in the hands of the Spaniards are sighted to 1900 yards and kill at 2100 yards.

However gratifying to the national pride is the careless attitude of our enlisted men, the grave fear remains that they may need a more severe lesson than the ambush of the Rough Riders before they can realize the deadly possibilities of modern warfare.

The problem now confronting the army is the transportation of supplies, for the roads to the front are still impassable for wagons, but are being improved. In the meantime the pack train is being used. The first of these left Juraguá late last night and others left to-day. The officers and men were completely out of rations yesterday. The Seventh received half rations and to-day they receive nothing. The boys are complaining bitterly, but are pacified with the assurance that the pack train will be here to-night.

Should a night attack occur our soldiers would fare worse than did the marines at Guantanamo, as the attacking force here would not be at the disadvantage of having to charge up hill.

The Cubans with the advance forces, in spite of the good behavior of their comrades at Guantanamo, seem to be utterly worthless. All day they sit in the shade of their palm-thatched camps and at night they smoke cigarettes and gorge on Uncle Sam's rations, while in sight of them Sam's boys, with empty stomachs and not a bit of tobacco for their pipes, build roads all day under the blazing sun and sleep on their rifles under the starlit sky at night. The Spaniards are using brass-headed lead bullets and the brass rips on touching and tears the flesh horribly, while the small brass splinters cause blood poisoning. They are practically explosive bullets and are used in the Remingtons. They also cut a small cross through the end of the Mauser bullet, so that it mushrooms on striking, with a similar result.

SITUATION AT SANTIAGO ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT HOPE

It Is Believed Cervera Will Attempt to Break the Blockade Before the Harbor.

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

WITH SHAFTER'S ARMY, June 27.—I heard to-day it is possible Cervera will try to break the blockade. Sampson is taking special precautions every night to prevent his escape. I believe

the position of the Spanish naval and military forces at Santiago is absolutely without hope.

OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 26, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27.—It is believed Admiral Cervera contemplated making a dash out of the harbor, toward the mouth of the harbor, late to-night. Four columns of smoke were seen at sundown advancing and two small boats, believed to be torpedo-boat destroyers, were observed in the neighborhood of the sunken collier Merrimac. Consequently Rear Admiral Sampson ordered extra precautions to be taken. The torpedo boats Ericsson and Porter stood very close into the harbor all night, but no ships came out.

Shortly after midnight the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius fired three gun-cotton shells in the direction of Morro Castle. They exploded on the ridge behind the eastern hills. The damage done is not known.

NOT TO GIVE BATTLE UNTIL WELL PREPARED

When General Shafter Attacks It Will Mean the Fall of Santiago.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—One short telegram received by General Greely from one of his signal corps officers with the army under Shafter was all that came to the War Department last night or to-day. That related entirely to the management of the telegraph and contained no news as to the movements of the military. Therefore it is assumed at the department that General Shafter is simply carrying out his plans of bringing forward his troops from the sea coast and concentrating them at points of vantage on the heights surrounding Santiago. His army is not to give battle until every precaution that prudence can suggest has been taken to assure the success of the movement, for no one better than General Shafter appreciates the tremendous moral advantage that would accrue to Spain from even a temporary check of American arms at this time.

HURRYING SUPPLIES TO THE ADVANCE FORCE

ABOARD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH BOAT DAUNTLESS, off Baiquiri, June 26 (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 27).—General Shafter expects to move his headquarters from Baiquiri to Juraguá this evening. Transports are rapidly landing the last supplies of forage and ammunition, and the last of the four light batteries of artillery started this afternoon for Juraguá by road. The ordnance officers say the road is impracticable for siege guns and that the landing facilities for them are inadequate.

About 500 mules are still corralled here. The military authorities are rapidly making up a pack train to take forward rations. The men ashore have five days' supplies, but supplies for ten days are needed, as a precaution against a sudden move.



The big, glorious manhood which the few of the earth enjoy should be the lot of every one. Did men not go to excess there would be no weaklings—there would be no puniness. If you are a half man to-day because of errors which you have committed, decide to be a full-powered man again. You would not be weak if you had not taxed at least some one of your powers too much. "Hudson" makes up for the loss of power which you have sustained by compelling nature to over-exert herself. "Hudson" has placed thousands upon thousands of men on their feet. Ask for testimonials about it. They are sent freely and gladly to you without cost in any way. Medical advice that cannot be surpassed in the world, too, is yours if you will but ask for it. And all this without cost. Be a man. Get back your youthful strength and energy.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts., San Francisco.



BRIGADIER GENERAL A. R. CHAFFEE, Commanding the American Forces Nearest the Spanish Outposts Before Santiago.

PLANS TO PROVOKE A CRISIS

Premier Sagasta Has a Scheme for Securing Peace.

Would Proclaim the Whole Peninsula in a State of Siege and Then Appeal for Aid.

LONDON, June 27.—According to a special dispatch from Madrid published here this afternoon Premier Sagasta is planning to provoke a crisis and to form a coalition Ministry, drawn from the different monarchial parties, including Marshal Campos and General Polavieja. The new Ministry will proclaim the whole peninsula in a state of siege, re-enforce the garrisons in the Carlist and republican centers, and then appeal to a friendly nation, probably France or Russia, to secure terms of peace.

MADRID, June 27.—An important body, the Chamber of Commerce of Barcelona, has notified the Government that at a general meeting its members were in favor of peace and termination of the state of war.

LONDON, June 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Standard says: The Pope, disquieted by Carlist rumors, summoned one of the leaders to Rome incognito, receiving him privately. The latter assured the Pope that the Carlists had no intention of attacking the reigning dynasty, but were resolved to combat any attempt to proclaim a republic.

The Pope lately wrote to the Queen Regent, advising her on no account to abdicate, because to do so would be to encourage the enemies of the dynasty.

LONDON, June 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: Spain is in a state of ferment, of transition without parallel during the present century. Troubles of the gravest kind are brewing all over the province. Every political and social institution is threatened in turn, and the least nervous among the far-sighted politicians apprehend a complete debacle.

But the failure of the national defense is not alone accountable for this. Incredible as it may seem the majority of Spaniards take absolutely no interest in the war and even display a willingness to forget the past and to endeavor to rub along without colonies. The statesmen are utterly reckless and the indifference to the people's ruin manifested by the governing and upper middle classes is probably unparalleled in history. Hunger and misery are making themselves felt throughout the country. There will soon be 350,000 unemployed in Catalonia, and everywhere else there are similar signs of distress, going from bad to worse, day by day.

The Government is painfully conscious and is now taking energetic measures, but all of these are of a coercive character. Troops which might have successfully defended the Philippines are being massed at all the centers where starvation protests are likely to assume an aggressive form, while money is being wasted on warships that will never fire a shot.

The press expects to be gagged, but it unanimously declares that no amount of coercion and no degree of dictatorial despotism will hinder the country from rising and manifesting its will. What is far more serious is the unfortunate circumstance that the dynasty shares in the unpopularity of the Government.

The people argue that repression is being employed solely in favor of the monarchy, which has remained absolutely passive during the terrible national crisis. On my way to the palace to witness the confirmation of the young monarch I heard the expression given to anti-dynastic sentiments of the most uncompromising character, which bode no good to the boy King. In all other classes the same lack of sympathy is unmistakably manifest.

"If Spain's colonies are not worth fighting for," said one nobleman, "Spain's dynasty is still less so. If our soldiers were not sent to fight the Yankees we shall take care that they are not called upon to shoot down Spaniards for the sake of an Austrian."

Appropriation for Medals.
WASHINGTON, June 27.—After the President's message in regard to Lieutenant Newcomb and Captain Hodgson was received in the Senate to-day Senator Frye introduced a bill proposed at the Navy Department carrying the President's recommendation into effect. The resolution appropriates \$1000 for the manufacture of medals.