

ATTACK REAR GUARD

Rebels Recaptured Day's Losses

PART TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT

Insurgents Venture Back in the Train of Lawton's Main Column.

ONE AMERICAN KILLED FOURTEEN WOUNDED

Good Results Accomplished in March of Twenty Days to Foothills.

TOWNS CAPTURED, PROPERTY DESTROYED

Four Hundred Rebels Said to Have Been Killed and Twice that Number Wounded with Loss of Six Americans.

MANILA, May 24.—Two companies of the Third Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry, forming General Lawton's rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Baling yesterday, crossing a narrow bridge over a ravine, were fired upon by the insurgents. One American was killed and fourteen were wounded. The troops captured twenty prisoners and thirty wounded.

It developed today that five men instead of one were drowned by the sinking of a raft loaded with soldiers of the Fourteenth regiment at the Pasig ferry.

Twenty insurgents were killed and forty were wounded in the engagement with Major Bell, a reconnoitering party, consisting of two companies of the Fourth cavalry, in the vicinity of Santa Arta, yesterday.

General Lawton, with most of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His expedition marched 120 miles in twenty days, had twenty-two fights, captured twenty-eight towns, destroyed 600,000 bushels of rice and killed six men and thirty-one wounded. On the other hand, General Lawton estimates that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number.

The Oregon and Minnesota regiments are returning to Manila by the sailing of a raft.

The Spanish newspaper, Oceania, has been suppressed for publishing seditious editorials. The United States commissioner and many American officers celebrated Queen Victoria's birthday today on board the British first-class cruiser Powerful.

Disperse Some Insurgents. 8 p. m.—Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah battery, have dispersed 800 insurgents who were entrenched on the island beyond San Fernando, near Santa Arta.

The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unscathed and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando, and General Lawton advanced his troops and marched quickly after the scouts. The Montana regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, General Funston leading the charge at the double-quick. The insurgent loss was large, many prisoners were captured and it is reported that twenty Americans were wounded.

CASUALTY LIST FROM MANILA

Two Western Volunteers Killed—Number of Rebels Wounded, Two from Twenty-Second.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The War department today received the following casualty report from General Otis:

Wounded: Twenty-First Infantry: Private Leonard Edging, Company E, May 14, moderate.

Twelfth Infantry: Private John Pender, Company I, May 22, skull, severe.

Ninth Infantry: Private Charles H. Knopke, Company C, thumb, slight.

Fourth Cavalry: Private Joe Costello, Troop K, breast, severe.

Private Thomas Turner, Troop K, thumb, slight, severe.

Private Hans C. Matheson, Troop K, thigh, severe.

Twenty-Second Infantry: Private Robert V. Casady, Company K, severe.

Private Simon Schuller, Company L, severe.

Killed: First Idaho: CORPORAL GEORGE SCOTT, Company G, First Cavalry.

PRIVATE HARRY L. BOXSEE, Company C, May 23.

TOTAL DEATHS IN THE ARMY

Over Half Occurred in Camps in the United States—Six Hundred in the Philippines.

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SERIOUS DOCK STRIKE IN CUBA

Many Unloaded Vessels Accumulate in Harbor—Soldiers Will Generally Accept the Continuity.

Worn Out by Onerous Duties and Responsibilities in Tropical Climate.

PREDICTS GREAT FUTURE FOR ISLANDS

Expresses Opinion that for United States to Part with Them Would Bring on a Great War—Believes on Great War—Believes on Great War.

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"It is the responsibility that kills. During the year that has elapsed since we came to Manila I have not had one sick day until now. A year is long enough in this climate for an old man and I am glad to be permitted a rest. On this account I expect to remain in Hong Kong two weeks. That ought to recuperate me. My intention is to spend the time at Victoria Peak, where I hope to be absolutely free of worry. Nobody is more sensible of the kindness of the people who have extended me invitations, but I do not wish for entertainment. My health would not stand it at present. Two weeks of perfect quiet at the peak ought to give me a new lease of life."

"I have the greatest enthusiasm in the future of the Philippines. I hope to see America's possessions the key to Oriental commerce and civilization. The brains of our great country will develop the untold agricultural and mineral richness of the islands."

"We must never sell them. Such an act would bring another great war. I will never part with the Philippines. I am sure, and in future years the idea that anybody should have seriously suggested it will be one of the curiosities of history."

"The insurrection is broken. There will be no more hard battles and the new era for the islands that was temporarily delayed by the general must be captured and then the very semblance of an insurrection will cease."

"The Olympia will go home leisurely. I want all my officers and men to get the greatest benefit of all the stops we make. We will pick up plenty of rest. They have earned their rest by a year of steady duty without ceasing."

"While I am glad to be going home, I cannot leave Manila without regrets. There have been many pleasant occurrences among the months of my command here, and we will not forget them."

Surgeon on Dewey's Health. WASHINGTON, May 24.—Surgeon J. E. Page of Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, has arrived here on leave. He came ahead of the Olympia to avoid the long delays of the sail via the Suez canal. Surgeon Page has been on the flagship since Dewey took command of the fleet. He is having general charge of medical affairs, so that he is in a position to give an intelligent view of the admiral's health and general condition. He said today:

"Admiral Dewey is in no sense a sick man, but is as well as any man could be after spending a year in the tropics. He is on the Olympia at the time he came aboard and from that time to the present I do not believe there has been any appreciable change in his appearance, weight or general condition. Anyone who thinks he is a physical wreck should hear the admiral on the morning of Sunday, May 23, at 10 o'clock. He carried last with but three-tenths of 1 per cent of his population connected with Sunday schools."

The meeting was presided over by Morris K. Jesup of New York, president of the union. After the choir had opened the exercises President Jesup delivered the address of welcome. He dwelt at length on the work of the organization during the last seventy-five years and told how the union has kept pace with the growth of the country. He concluded by saying that the duties of the nation rest upon the youth of today, and that it was the duty of the adults to look after the education and moral training of the young.

Addresses were also made by Bishop Cyrus D. Fosd, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal diocese of Pennsylvania, Rev. Henry Varley of England, Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, D. D., rector of Trinity Episcopal church of this city; Rufus M. Jones, representing the Society of Friends, and Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Grace Baptist church of this city.

The last named made an eloquent address, in which he eulogized Queen Victoria as a good type of the Christian woman.

A message of congratulation was sent to the queen. It reads as follows: "The American Sunday School union, celebrating this day in a great public assembly its seventy-fifth anniversary, sends its Christian regards and congratulations upon her eightieth birthday."

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Tube Company Joins Trust.

TOLLEDO, O., May 24.—The Toledo Seaman's union has gone into the bicycle trust and the consideration is understood to be \$100,000.

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OFFICIAL PRAISE FOR TROOPS

MacArthur Makes Detailed Report of Operations in Philippines.

DANGEROUS DUTIES OF THE NEBRASKANS

Their Faithful Execution of Arduous Tasks is Especially Commended—Food Supply is Prompt and Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Secretary of War Alger today received by mail a detailed report of the movements of MacArthur's operations in the Philippines, carrying the operations into April. This report is being sent to the president. It throws considerable new light upon the campaign. As soon as the president has had an opportunity to examine it it will be made public, together with the report of General Otis received today.

The secretary of war today made public a report from Major General MacArthur, being one of the reports enclosed by General Otis in his own report of the operations in the Philippines, which was in part submitted to the cabinet yesterday. MacArthur covers a period of time from the evening of February 11 when the insurgent outbreak began, to February 22. He gives a vivid picture of the conditions prevailing in Manila and its suburbs during the exciting time that followed the initiation of the insurgent attack. An important feature of his report is the demonstration of the responsibility of the insurgents for the outbreak. He also speaks in terms of the highest praise of the splendid qualities of American officers and enlisted men.

General MacArthur's command was the Second division of the Eighth army corps, which included the Twentieth Kansas (Fighting) regiment, the Utah battery, General MacArthur mentions also a little naval contingent in the shape of a Colt automatic gun loaned by the Helon, manned by Lieutenant Cleveland Davis, who volunteered with three marines.

General MacArthur addressed a note to Colonel San Miguel of the insurgent army. The note, which has now become so important, and the answer, are as follows:

Lines Must Be Observed. Sir: The line between your command and my command has been long established and is well understood by yourself and myself. It is quite necessary, under present conditions, that this line should not be passed by armed men of either command.

An armed party from your command occupies the village in front of block house No. 7, at a point considerably more than 100 yards on my side of the line, and is very active in exhibiting hostile intentions. This party must be withdrawn to your side of the line at once.

From this date, if the line is crossed by your men with arms in their hands, they must be regarded as subject to such action as may be deemed necessary. Very respectfully, ARTHUR MACARTHUR.

Major General U. S. V., Commanding. SAN JUAN DEL MONTE, Feb. 23.—Major General MacArthur: My very Dear Sir—In reply to your letter today, in which you inform me that my soldiers have been passing the line of demarcation fixed by the terms of the truce, I shall give immediate orders in the premises that they retire. Truly yours, L. P. SAN MIGUEL, Chief of Staff and First Chief.

Next came the disregard for the promise, which precipitated the outbreak, and this is described by General MacArthur in the following language: At 9 p. m. Colonel Stutenberg of the First Nebraska infantry, U. S. V., reported considerable firing at his outpost, which extended gradually along the entire front of the division.

At 10:10 p. m. it was evident that the hostilities had increased in earnest by the insurgents, and accordingly an order was issued from these headquarters to put everything on the firing line, according to a program which had been rearranged for such an emergency."

Continuing, the report shows that the fighting progressed during all night and the next day the insurgents were driven back from their whole line. The Tennessee regiment and the South Dakota regiments are particularly mentioned as rendering good service. General MacArthur says: The combat was characterized by a fine display of bravery of the troops, who were essential to the final success of the day. The affair of February 7 is described as an outpost affair originating between opposing sentries and ending with a hand-to-hand conflict between three and a half companies under Colonel Funston and Major Metcalf and 200 insurgents. The latter stood firmly and clubbed muskets and bayonets were freely used, the result being a complete rout of the enemy.

The plan of the attack on Calocan is described in the report. The program is said to have been carried out with almost perfect precision, the tactical execution being excellent and the resistance such as to justify the best efforts of all concerned. Company M of the Montana regiment is especially mentioned for its performance under Major Bell of some extra hazardous duty in making a feint.

MacArthur Gives Nebraskaans. Of the Nebraska regiment General MacArthur says: In consequence of its advanced position at the pumping station, the Nebraska regiment has been engaged in a series of minor operations, which have resulted in a large amount of arduous and dangerous work, all of which has been cordially and well performed by this excellent regiment."

The attempt of the natives to win the city, assisted by the insurgents outside, is described as a formidable movement. General MacArthur says the situation was made embarrassing by the fact that a number of insurgent soldiers had succeeded in getting back of the American lines and he shows how the Montana regiment, accompanied by Major Mallory, materially aided in suppressing the demonstration.

The quartermaster and subs