

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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ON TO CALUMPIT

Aguinaldo attacked in Person by
the Americans.

FOUR MEN POISONED

The Insurgents are Putting up a Hard
Fight, Brilliant Advance by the
Americans.

MANILA, April 25.—Four men of the
Nebraska regiment, including Stotsen-
burg Lieutenant Sisson, and three men of
the Fourth cavalry, were killed, and 44
wounded in an engagement at Quingua.
The Filipinos retreated with small loss.
The engagement developed into a dis-
astrous, though successful, fight. The
insurgents had a horseshoe trench, about
a mile long, encircling a rice field on the
edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with 40 cavalymen, en-
countered a strong outpost. One of his
men was killed and five were wounded
by a volley. The Americans retired,
carrying their wounded under fire and
with great difficulty, being closely pur-
sued, fog enabling the enemy to creep
up to them. Two men who were carry-
ing a comrade were shot in the arms,
but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for reinforcements to
rescue the bodies of the dead cavalymen,
and a battalion of the Nebraska
regiment, under Major Mufford, arrived
and advanced until checked by volleys
from the enemy's trenches. The Ameri-
cans lay about 800 yards from the
trenches behind rice furrows under fire,
for two hours. Several men were sun-
struck, one dying from the effects of the
heat as they lay there waiting for
the artillery to come up.

Colonel Stotsenburg Killed.

Finally the second battalion arrived,
and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had
spent the night with his father at Manila
came upon the field. The men immedi-
ately recognized him and raised a cheer.
Colonel Stotsenburg, deciding to charge
as the cheapest way out of the difficulty,
led the attack at the head of his regi-
ment. He fell with a bullet in the
breast, dying instantly, about 200 yards
from the breastwork.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in
his heart, the bullet striking him near
the picture of a girl, suspended by a rib-
bon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had ar-
rived and shelled the trenches. The
Filipinos stood until the Nebraska
troops were right on the trenches, and
then they bolted to the second line of
the trenches, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two priv-
ates and had many wounded, including
two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment
had several wounded. The Utah regi-
ment had one officer and three men
wounded. Thirteen dead Filipinos were
found in the trenches. Their loss was
comparatively small on account of their
safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second
trench with small loss, and are holding
the town tonight.

Colonel Stotsenburg had won a repu-
tation as one of the bravest fighters in
the army. He always led his regiment,
and achieved remarkable popularity with
his men since the war began, although
during his first colonelcy, the volunteers
who were not used to the rigid discipline
of the regular troops thought him a hard
officer. The loss of the Nebraska regi-
ment in the campaign is the greatest
sustained by any regiment, and to-
day's disaster has greatly saddened
officers and men, who promise to take
vengeance in the next fight.

THE MARCH TO CALUMPIT.

Hard Fighting Before MacArthur
Reached the City.

MANILA, April 25, 10:30 p. m.—Gen-
eral MacArthur's division fought its way
to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit
today, advancing four miles, mostly
through woods and jungles, and crossing
the Bagbag river. This was accom-
plished at a cost to the Americans of six
killed and 28 wounded, the First South
Dakota regiment being the heaviest
loser.

After fording the river, the South Da-
kotans pursued the insurgents to the out-
skirts of the city of Calumpit, but that
town was found to be so strongly pro-
tected that MacArthur deemed it best to
withdraw the tired fighters and go into
camp for a night's rest before making
the final assault.

Rebels Fire the Town.

The largest buildings in Calumpit were
being fired by the Filipinos while the
Americans were crossing the river, fully
a mile away, showing the enemy's inten-
tion to abandon the village.

The Filipinos have adopted a settled
policy of retiring from one position after
another, inflicting the greatest possible
damage upon the advancing army. The
forces today were well drilled. Every
foot of the ground was tenaciously dis-
puted by the thoroughly organized

troops, who stood remarkably firm even
before the artillery fire.

The enemy had planned to wreck our
artillery transport train. This attempt
was a failure, but a span of the iron
bridge across the river was destroyed,
hampering the American transportation
for some time. The Filipinos cut the
girders, intending to have the structure
fall with the train, but it collapsed pre-
maturely of its own weight.

The Bagbag river, which is about 100
yards wide at that place, was splendidly
fortified, and the Americans were com-
pelled to approach an open place, from
which the rebels had cleared off every
obstruction to the sight. The banks of
the river, a high bluff, were surrounded
with trenches, capped with rocks, loop-
holes and partly hidden by bushes.

General Wheaton's brigade approached
the river along the railroad, leaving the
camp beyond Malolos city. General
Hale's division, which started yester-
day, was earlier on the march, and
sweeping westward toward the railroad.
The armored train was being pushed by
Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas ad-
vancing on the left, and the First Mont-
ana regiment, with the Utah light artil-
lery, on the right.

Battle of the River.

The rapid-fire guns on the train
"opened the ball" at 11:30 a. m., about
a mile from the river, their popping
alternating continuously with the boom
of the six pounders.

The Montana regiment and the Utah
battery at the same time entered the
jungle, from which the insurgents, who
were occupying a large, straggling village
of huts, poured heavy volleys.

In the course of an hour the troops
had forced a way to the open space in
front of the river, and the artillery, im-
mediately upon wheeling into the open,
began shelling the Filipino trenches.

Brilliant Charge of the Kansans.

In the meantime, company K, Twen-
tieth Kansas, led by Captain Beltwood,
performed one of the most brilliant
achievements of the campaign. The
regiment was being held in reserve, and
company K charged a distance of a
quarter of a mile over a corner of the
field to the bank of the river near the
bridge, where the insurgents, from a
trench, were peppering the armored
train, then about 200 yards down the
track. The company found shelter in a
ditch.

Colonel Fred Funston called for volun-
teers to cross the river, and the colonel
himself, Lieutenant Ball, a private of
company K, a private of company E,
Trumpeter Barsfield and Corporal Fer-
guson, of company I, crawled along the
men of company K, from the ditch,
were fuelling the trenches in the en-
deavor to divert attention, but the Fili-
pinos got the range from a trench down,
and bullets soon spattered the waters
under the structure.

Having reached the broken span, the
small but valorous party of Americans
slid down the caisson, swam a few yards
to the shore, and crawled up the bank,
the little colonel leading the way to the
trenches, revolver in hand, while the few
remaining Filipinos bolted.

Colonel Funston said afterward: "It
was not much to do; we knew they
could not shoot straight, and our boys
could attend to them while we were
crossing."

Hard Fighting of Hale's Troops.

General Hale's troops, on the right,
had the hardest fighting. They followed
north bank of the river nearest the town
from the left, with the First Nebraska
on the left and First South Dakota and
Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country
they traversed was mostly jungle, but
the Filipinos stood their ground, even
in the open spaces.

General Hale's right joined General
Wheaton's left soon after noon, a curve
in the river allowing the Americans to
pour an enfilading fire on the enemy's
trenches.

About this time the cheers of the Kan-
sas troops announced that the Americans
had crossed the river. General Hale's
men began to ford the Chico, a branch
of the Bagbag, stretching to the north,
the general himself plunging in to his
neck, and the regiments, all carrying
flags, floundering across the stream.

The guns of the Utah light artillery
were dragged over next, and formed an
extended line to advance upon the
trenches before Calumpit, where the
Filipinos were pouring volleys into the
Americans.

The Losses.

The armored car had one man killed
and two wounded. The Kansas regi-
ment had three wounded during the
charge, and the Utah light artillery one
dead and two wounded. Most of the
other casualties befell the South Dakota
regiment.

It is difficult to estimate the insurgent
loss, but they are no fewer than 70 killed,
many of them by the artillery. Among
the dead was a Spanish captain.

During the day the Americans cap-
tured 35 prisoners.

As the campaign progresses the work
of the rebel troops is improving. They

are adopting American methods, and the
accuracy of their shooting is evinced by
the fact that five Americans were shot
in the head.

The rebels are already returning to
Malolos and becoming troublesome.
They fired on an ambulance yesterday
which was passing across the plaza, and
they have driven the Chinese out. The
Third artillery patrolled the town last
night.

MANILA, April 24.—On General Hale's
advance on Calumpit 50 Filipinos and
one American were killed.

Hale is now before Calumpit. The
army gunboats are of no further use to
the army beyond Malolos, and have
started back to Manila.

The Americans have evacuated
Malolos, and hold only the railroad sta-
tion property.

PROGRESS OF LAWTON'S TROOPS.

Colonel Summers Leading a Column
From Bocaue.

MANILA, April 25, 10:30 A. M.—Al-
though the sticky condition of the ground
due to a rain storm, seriously impeded
its progress, General Lawton's column
left San Jose today, and is expected to
reach Norzagaray this evening.

Colonel Summers is marching from
Bocave with two battalions each from
the Oregon and Minnesota regiments,
three troops of cavalry and two guns.

In the meantime General MacArthur's
division is in front of Calumpit, prepar-
ing to attack the rebels' stronghold, and
General Hale, with several guns, is
threatening the enemy's flank.

A few rebels between Novales and
La Loma have persistently interfered
with telegraphic communication, but the
signal corps has repaired the breaks and
captured several prisoners.

A small body of rebels at Taktay was
discovered this morning by the armored
launch Napidan. A few shots scattered
the rebels and drove them inland from
the lake.

All is quiet along General Hall's and
General Owenshine's lines.

THE ADVANCE ON CALUMPIT.

MacArthur's Division Started North
From Malolos Yesterday.

MANILA, April 24.—7:50 P. M.—Gen-
eral MacArthur's division left Malolos
today, apparently intending to attack
Calumpit.

Prisoners captured by Hale's troops
say Aguinaldo, General Luna, and the
Filipino staff are at Calumpit with a
great force of Filipino troops.

Before daylight the Fourth cavalry,
with three guns belonging to the Utah
battery, the Nebraska regiment and the
Iowa regiment under Hale, were pro-
ceeding in the direction of Quingua,
where the Bagbag (Tibabag) is fordable,
but commanded by trenches. During
the afternoon the troops crossed the river.

Generals MacArthur and Wheaton
with the Montana regiment, advanced
to the left of the railroad, and the Kan-
sas regiment moved forward to the right
north of Malolos. They had with them
a long supply train with two armed cars
in front carrying two Gatling and Colt
rapid-fire guns, and the six-pounders.

The insurgents attempted to destroy
their bridge outside of Calumpit, and
succeeded in badly warping the iron
framework. As soon as the soldiers left
the Filipino capital, the natives began
flocking in, as they did at Santa Cruz
before the last boat of General Lawton's
expedition had sailed. Our army is
compelled to abandon all towns when an
onward movement is commenced, be-
cause of insufficient men to garrison them.

MANILA, 25.—General MacArthur has
annihilated Aguinaldo at Calumpit.

The insurgents made a brief stand
against 6000 Americans, and then fled to
the hills. The Americans lost eight
killed.

The capture of Calumpit gives the
Americans strategic control of the north
half of Luzon, and is the final blow to
the hopes of the rebel leaders and the
insurgent republic.

General Lawton today lost communi-
cation with General MacArthur, and
now has to cover eight miles by courier.
The signal corps is trying to establish
telegraphic communication again.

General Lawton is now near Norza-
garay.

RAN INTO AN EMBUSH.

Bell's Men Narrowly Escaped Annihilation.

MANILA, April 24.—Bell and four troops
of cavalry, while making a reconnois-
sance, were caught in a "U" shaped
ambush, near Quingua, and almost an-
nihilated by the rebels, who fired from
the trenches on three sides of the rice
field into which Bell's force had ridden
through the remaining open side. The
fire was merciless, and aided by the
smoke from the rifles and the fog, the
insurgents followed the very heels of the
Americans as they retreated slowly
carrying the dead and wounded. The

(Continued on page six)