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## ANOTHER BATTLE

Oregons Help take Morong Across the Lake.

### ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

Oregons Will Start Home at Once—Are Now in Manila—Lieutenant Pierce Commits Suicide.

MANILA, June 4, 8:30 p. m.—General Hall's column, in the movement on the Morong peninsula, completed the circle of 20 miles over a rough and mountainous country, having two engagements with the insurgents, one of them severe, and keeping up an almost constant fire against scattered bands of rebels for nearly 24 hours, from 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when the column left the pumping station.

The Filipinos were driven in every direction, and the country through which General Hall passed was pretty thoroughly cleared up. At 10 o'clock this morning the column reached a point a few miles from Taytay, where General Hall was met by General Lawton, who had already entered the town and found it deserted. General Hall's objective point was Antipolo, 10 miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Maria Chino, about noon yesterday, with a loss of but two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Fourth cavalry in the lead, the Oregon regiment next, and the Fourth infantry last. At 5 o'clock these regiments fought their second battle of the day, and it resulted like the first—in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position. In this fight the American loss was four killed, three of the Fourth cavalry and one Oregonian, and about 15 wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe loss.

### Oregon Boys Make a Gallant Charge.

In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war, and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder. It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night but this was found impossible owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than 12 hours, with nothing to eat since morning, and no supply train in sight. The troops, however, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated, and all greatly exhausted.

The cavalry, the Oregonians and two companies of the Fourth infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on the three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire, and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions. Then followed a charge across the rice fields and ditches and up the hillsides, from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail, while the air resounded with the constant rattle of musketry.

General Hall's advance was first momentarily halted after he had crossed the first range of hills to the east of Monte, a town in the valley at the edge of the hills. The insurgents were driven out of the town and it was burned. The Second Oregon volunteers pocketed the Filipinos on three sides, and a brisk fight ensued. General Summers threw a battalion on each hill, and the Americans chased the rebels for some distance. The Oregon regiment lost three men killed and six wounded. It is impossible, on account of the terrific fighting and the condition of the signal wires, to get particulars. Not even the names have been sent to General Otis at this writing.

The Fourth cavalry, being in front, suffered the severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being sergeants and the other a private. The natives were unable to stand the vigorous fire of the Americans long, and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians and Fourth infantry men broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring volley after volley, until the enemy left the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion and disappeared in the surrounding valleys. After the fight was over, the firing was continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the brush and driving out the straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after camping for the night on the battle-field, started at 5 o'clock this morning for Antipolo where it was expected a strong resist-

ance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up the mountains which the Spaniards had said the Americans could never capture. It has cost Spain the lives of 300 troops.

The progress of the column was considerably delayed while passing up the steep mountain grade by a small band of insurgents, but these were effectually routed by the Fourth cavalry, which was in advance, and the troops reached Antipolo in a few hours. Our lines were immediately thrown around on three sides of the town, and then the final advance was made. But it was found unnecessary to fire a shot. Not a rebel was visible, and the town was entirely abandoned.

Two hours later, after a conference between General Lawton and General Hall the columns proceeded toward Morong to drive away any rebels found in that quarter.

When the start was made for Antipolo in the morning, the Oregon regiment and the Ninth infantry were left behind as a rear guard, and there was considerable firing along their lines in clearing the enemy from the high hill between their position and the lake.

MANILA, June 5.—The Second Oregon is being brought back to Manila to prepare to embark on the transports for the journey home. The regiment is expected to leave the last of the week, and will go direct to Portland, where it will be mustered out.

The inhabitants of San Teresa did not leave town, but met Hall's brigade as friends. A large number of the natives passed through the American lines, returning to Antipolo.

Hall's march was very difficult and there were many cases of prostration of American soldiers by the heat. The brigade arrived in Morong at 11 o'clock yesterday, and found that Colonel Wholley, with the First Washingtons, had captured the town the day before, killing 123 natives.

The Napidan and Covadonga, the ironclads, shelled the place and were answered by artillery fire. One shell was put through the Covadonga.

A detachment of the Washington regiment, while on a scouting expedition, lost one man killed one wounded, and killed one officer and four men of the insurgents.

### Announced by Otis.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—General Otis advised the war department that the Oregon regiment will leave for the United States this week. It will be sent direct to Portland for muster-out at Vancouver barracks.

MANILA, June 7, 7:10 a. m.—The Second Oregon volunteer regiment has returned to the barracks in Manila and is preparing to return to the United States. The order to sail in a few days will shortly be issued.

The First California regiment will be relieved by a regiment of regulars at an early date, and will follow the Oregonians. It is intended to send the First Colorado and the First Nebraska regiments next.

Lieutenant Fred Pierce, Sixth artillery committed suicide this morning. He came from Ilo Ilo a week ago on leave, but lingered here beyond the limit, and failed to reply to repeated telegrams from his commander. Yesterday he was put under arrest on his commander's order. This morning another officer called to see him, when he suddenly pulled a revolver from under his pillow and shot himself through the heart. His friends say his mind was affected by a recent stroke.

A Spanish paper asserts that Colonel Arguelles, one of the two members of the original Filipino military commission, who were placed under arrest at Tarlac last month, after returning to Luna's camp from their conference with the United States commissioners, has been court-martialed and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for "friendship displayed toward the Americans."

The rebel dictator has given orders that all the military forces discard their uniforms and wear ordinary white clothes, in order to deceive our army.

Refugees are being refused admittance to Manila, for fear there will be a scarcity of food.

The rebels Saturday night made an attack upon the friendly town of Macabebe after driving the inhabitants out and burning the town. The insurgents nightly annoy the troops at San Fernando. Several Americans have been slightly wounded recently.

The enemy have several Krupp guns, which they bring forward and use for firing large shells into the town, then retreating with their guns. One of the insurgent shells fell within 30 yards of General MacArthur's headquarters Saturday evening. The American troops do not reply to the nightly outbreaks.

### ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

But the Americans Are in Possession of the Philippines.

MANILA, June 6, 8:30 A. M.—The American forces have occupied the peninsula, and General Hall's column

is encamped at Morong. Major Truman, marching across the Binangonan, found it impracticable to form a cordon, and the insurgents, with the exception of a hundred or two, escaped through the mountains after General Pio del Pilar, dragging their battery by buffaloes at night. A few, however, may be trapped.

The Washington troops have returned to Pasig, but the programme of the other troops is uncertain. The present expedition shows the difficulty which is encountered by an army which must depend upon wagon trains in catching bare-footed bandits in their own mountains, and also gives proof that the rebels do not intend to fight battles.

General Hall left San Teresa yesterday morning and marched 12 miles to Morong, up and down rock hills and through woods and swamps. Scores of his men fell out owing to the extreme heat, and were left to follow as best they could. The head of the army arrived at Morong at noon, having exchanged only a few shots with insurgent skirmishers on the way. Groups of stragglers followed all day, but the force was 200 smaller than when it started. The men were almost 36 hours without rations, and it was considerable of an achievement for them to cover the ground as they did.

En route to Morong the Americans met flocks of Filipinos with flags of truce, many of them young men with the bearing of soldiers. Many discarded uniforms were found in the houses, apparently those of soldiers who had escaped by changing their costumes from "insurrecto" to "amigo," and walking boldly past the army which had expected to corral them. Few were found about Morong. One member of the Washington regiment was killed and two wounded in the encounter with the outposts.

General Lawton on board the gunboat, searching the coast for Major Truman, stopped at Binangonan, opposite Morong. The natives immediately ran up a flag of truce, but a delegation in canoes put off and greeted the Americans with the usual protestations of friendship.

### CAPTURE OF MORONG.

Rebels Fled Before Colonel Wholley's Column.

MANILA, June 5, 1:40 P. M.—Two battalions of the Washington troops under Colonel Wholley, on board cascos, were towed from Pasig to Morong Sunday and landed under cover a well-directed fire from the gunboats Napidan and Covadonga.

The rebels, who were entrenched in the outskirts of the town, reserved their fire until the troops were ashore, and in the open. The American artillery opened fire on the insurgents, and drove them from their positions, killing nine of them and wounding five. The Washington troops then took the town, the rebels fleeing to the hills.

While the Americans were on their way to Morong, the insurgents opened fire from a shore battery at Ancona, their first shot striking the Covadonga's awning aft at a range of 3500 yards. The Napidan also was fired at.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President McKinley is aware, through official and unofficial channels, that Aguinaldo is begging European and Asiatic powers to recognize the belligerency of the Filipinos. He has discussed this with Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock, the diplomatic members of his cabinet, and Secretary Wilson. The president was advised by Professor Schurman and General Otis that Aguinaldo has no substantial hope of foreign interference, but his hope of recognition in order to force such terms of surrender as will assist him to high official preference under the American administration of the Philippines.

General Otis cabled last night that he would require 2400 troops at the earliest possible moment. In accordance with this cablegram, Colonel Ward, assistant adjutant-general, will dispatch from the Presidio at San Francisco 2400 recruits, who have been organized and well drilled as companies. Colonel Ward said today that these troops would be moved this week or early next week. The president, in the meanwhile, is selecting from the regulars at home the remainder of the 6000 reinforcements asked for by Gen. Otis.

### THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Otis' List of Casualties in the Second Oregon.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Among the casualties mentioned in General Otis' dispatch from Manila today are the following:

- Killed.**  
June 4—Private William McElwain, Second Oregon.
- Wounded.**  
April 25—Major Surgeon Ellis, leg, slight.  
June 3—Private Henry M. Wagner, company B, illiac region, severe; Private

(concluded on page five.)