DEBARKING THE TROOPS

Landing of American Army in Cuba Meets Little Resistance.

TROOPS GO ASHORE AT BAIQUIRI.

Reports Shelle Spanish Forts—One Americ. on Killed—Landing of Americans Goes on at Several Coast Points.

Washington, June 21.—Secretary Alger of the war bureau and Long of the navy department were admitted this evening that Gen. Shafter's army had made a successful landing in Cuba. Two Spanish forts fell.

Key West, Fla., June 21.—Secretary of War, Washington: Off Baiquiri, Cuba, June 22.—Landing at Baiquiri was successful. Forts shelled. Fire was returned. Lost one man. Shafter.

"Off Key West, June 22.—Long, Secretary Navy, Washington: Landing of army is progressing favorably at Baiquiri. There is very little, if any, resistance. The New Orleans fired twenty-five shots. Weyler and Pinzon fired twenty before landing. Weyler's demonstration at Cabanas is unknown. Shafter is well and in good spirits. Weather cleared the most battery in some hours. We had one more gun. Everything else goes well. Navy has received the most battery from the island of Inagua. Communications by telephone has been established. SAMPSON."

Washington, June 22.—(Official.)—Secretary Alger and Secretary Long both have stated officially that the landing of the army of invasion was successfully effected yesterday. The first landing was effected at Baiquiri this morning and with it the operation of eight transports. This was entirely in a manner received this evening by the navy department, and that in Jordan, it was said, was full of news and rumors. Secretary Alger expressed himself as delighted at the operations, and said that the landing of the troops was being effected and with the fact that no serious obstacle had been encountered by the army. He construed the tone of Gen. Shafter's message to mean that the enemy had been driven back and our ineffective resistance to the fire of the fleet at long range.

Shortly after the Baiquiri report was received, Secretary Long received a long extended cablegram from Admiral Sampson, dated off Santiago at 4:30 this evening.

In both army and navy circles the information contained in the cablegram to Gen. Shafter and Admiral Sampson was received with intense satisfaction. Secretary Alger said at 8 o'clock that if Gen. Shafter at present in the under his command in a task of such formidable character, he confidently felt that the war department had intrust the complete determination of the operations to Gen. Shafter. The cablegram received this evening was the first service within a week after that attack on the Cuban coast would be a matter of surprise to him.

It is probable, in the opinion of the officer referred to, that only a partial landing of the troops effected yesterday and that the landing will be continued from day to day until completed. The fact that the Spanish forces in the vicinity have retreated before the troops will be landed at several places along the coast, of course, within a few days, and that the Spanish forces will then Shafter will establish for himself.

Admiral Sampson's dispatch indicated that he was carrying out his intimate cooperation to other ways for the landing of troops. The demonstration which he made with the Texas before Cabanas, which is just on the southern coast, may easily have led the Spaniards to suppose that a general landing was to be attempted in that place, probably violently. It was evident from the text of Admiral Sampson's dispatch that a hundred and fifty shots fired near Guantanamo, so as to hold that communication by telephone had been established at that place, and that the channel had been cleared of submarine mines. In the absence of actual officers, the landing at Guantanamo was of marines rather than land forces.

The arrangements through which the American commanders will communicate with the departments in this city are kept a secret, but it was shown in the dispatches received this evening, at Playa del Este, a small place directly on the coast and about three miles east of Santiago. The change was made from Camp McCalla to Playa del Este. It seems that the attack last night, to scatter the scene of action.

The war department at 8 o'clock this afternoon received a dispatch from Capt. Allen, in charge of the signal service at Key West, which was followed by announcing that nothing had been received from Sampson or Shafter. This is assumed to be owing to the instructions. He was told specifically by Gen. Miles, in a cablegram sent to Sampson and to Admiral Sampson, Shafter by any necessary suggestions. Thus it will be seen, to the delight of the Sampson, Shafter, Gen. Miles, Admiral Sampson, is not to be tied by exact orders from Washington, but is left to the exercise of his own discretion. It is believed that the instructions to the commanders of the troops had begun and that a plan of attack had been arranged.

The reinforcement of Gen. Shafter actually began today in the departure of a regiment of cavalry from Tampa, a regiment of infantry from Chickamauga, Tenn., to Newport News and then by the quickest direct line to Santiago. The actual departure of the probable time are realized these troops are likely to be some periods before the end of the season than did the first contingent, which left Tampa directly, notwithstanding the cable dispatch from Gen. Miles, to the effect that the actual occupation of the troops had begun and that a plan of attack had been arranged.

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Orders were issued during the day to Brig. Gen. Henry, in charge of the Second cavalry brigade, to proceed to Newport News, and Gen. Henry, the Rough Riders and Carroll's brigade, which are to form part of the work in Cuba, will be ready for the trip. The troops now at Tampa will be attached also in which case they will be dispatched in transports. Meanwhile, Gen. Henry, one of the most noted cavalry leaders in the army, possibly in the world, is to be left behind.

It is evident, from the nature of Gen. Miles' orders, that in addition to the troops now landing at Playa del Este, on the east side of Santiago bay, the second landing is going on at a point just about the same distance west of the harbor entrance. The two divisions probably will be united forward directly to take the town of Santiago. As Cuba is either flank while the Spanish and Rebel bands of insurgents may be left the task of bringing on the attack.

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The distance on the east side is slightly greater than on the west, but it probably is not greater by either flank than fifteen or eighteen miles. The country is mountainous, but there is no reason to believe it may be traversed by the United States troops within a week, even if it should be necessary to construct entrenchments and shelter every few miles in order to hold back the Spaniards. With the beginning of the military movement the navy will draw in shore to relend away on the flank of the advance and to draw the cordon of warships so closely around the south as it may be impossible for Cervera's vessels to escape, even if, they are disposed to face the most desperate chances.

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Navy has reached here that 12,000 tons of coal is being loaded at Valparaiso, Chile. As coal is worth about $10 a ton there, the purchase carried great curiosity here, and it has been suggested that it was being made in Spanish account. If this should prove true, it would be a "HEAVY" on the part of the Spanish navy, which would seem to indicate a purpose on the part of the Spanish navy to make a dash across the carry that celebrated Cuba first crossed into the Pacific and to use the coal to enable it to do the dash with coal. In this case the object of attack probably would be the west coast of the United States instead of the Philippines, but after all the whole thing is still a matter of mere conjecture.

The European stories published this morning of Chilean claims concerning the power against the United States and of the reported purpose of Germany to free the Philippines from Spanish rule are received here with all caution, for it will be seen clearly from the place of origin of these stories. Should it be from their relations, that they were received by a desperate wish on the part of Spain to involve us in trouble with Germany.

The secretary of the navy today speaking to an Associated Press representative of the Spanish authorities had been informed with the navy department, said that, in Jordan, it should be seen that the navy is always in a state of preparedness, although the course was not necessary to take any kind of special preparation and a large increase of ordinary and naval forces. The secretary adds:

"I cannot that sometimes I get a word of praise, and sometimes Mr. Hearst, who my assistant and Mr. Hearst who assistant, and sometimes I get a word of praise and sometimes I get a word of blame. But let no one tell me that there are men entitled to any credit for patriotism and sacrifice if we are half the praise the Sampsons, Dewey, Schleys, Hobson, Wainwrights and Hodges, and the rank and file of the navy, and yet not a word of blame. That here lies the true test of patriotism. When war breaks, Hobson, Chase, Wainwright, Hodges, and Hobson