

## TROOPS RESTING

At Malolos After Their Recent  
Hard Fighting.

## SOME DESULTORY FIRING

Between Insurgents and Soldiers  
Forming the Lines of

## GENERALS LAWTON AND HALL

Which Compel the men and Officers to  
Sleep in Trenches in Readiness to  
Repel Possible Attacks—Rumors  
Pointing to the Collapse of the  
Rebellion—Aguinaldo's Force Want  
to Quit—Only Kept in Line by Their  
Officers—People who Fled From the  
Insurgent Capital Returning.  
Agoncillo Talking Again.

MANILA, April 2, 6:30 p. m.—The  
American troops under General Mac-  
Arthur, are still resting at Malolos,  
where everything has been quiet to-day.  
Hostilities elsewhere, so far as officially  
reported, have been limited during the  
last twenty-four hours to an occasional  
exchange of shots between the insur-  
gents and the troops forming the lines  
of General Lawton and General Hall.  
But this shooting has been just  
active enough to make the lives of the  
soldiers a burden and to compel the  
officers to sleep in trenches, clothed and  
in readiness to repel possible attacks.  
Most of the Americans are becoming  
convinced that the backbone of the in-  
surgent opposition is broken. There  
are numerous rumors pointing to an  
early collapse of the rebellion. One  
of these is that General Pio del  
Pilar, the best fighter among the Fili-  
pino officers, will desert Aguinaldo and  
give his support to the Americans.

Spanish Predictions.  
The Spaniards, reasoning from their  
experience of the natives, refuse to be-  
lieve that the rebellion is anywhere  
near put down. They declare that the  
Filipinos will not take their defeat at  
Malolos as a final lesson, and that the  
removal of their so-called govern-  
ment, seriously to heart. On the con-  
trary, the Spaniards predict that the  
insurgents will have the Ameri-  
cans in Malolos, and that the Fili-  
pines will return and occupy such  
towns because the United States troops  
do not garrison.

With the next dry season a repetition  
of the present operations will begin.  
Time alone will show how much there is  
in this theory; but as against it, it must  
be borne in mind that the Spaniards in  
all their dominions of the Philippines  
have given the inhabitants a demon-  
stration of power comparable in effec-  
tiveness to that given them by the  
United States.

Want to Surrender.  
A priest and two members of the so-  
called Filipino congress who hid them-  
selves in the woods during the fighting  
which preceded the capture of Malolos,  
returned there this morning and de-  
clared that the Filipino soldiers  
were anxious to give up fighting and  
would do so but for their officers, who  
keep them under arms.

The whole country between Malolos  
and Calocan is now full of friendlies,  
women, children and old people who  
are returning to their homes, carrying  
white flags. The Americans are trying  
to gain the confidence of the inhabi-  
tants by giving a sprinkling of un-  
armed men, supposed to be warriors,  
came to the outskirts of Malolos on the  
sea side of the city and afterwards  
entered, carrying all the goods they  
could.

There has been no little good natured  
rivalry as to which regiment, the  
First Montana or the Twentieth Kan-  
sas, is entitled to the honor of having  
raised the flag first in Malolos. Colonel  
Funston and twenty members of Com-  
pany L of the Twentieth Kansas, claim  
the distinction, on the ground as  
readily ceded, of having entered the  
town at double quick and raised the  
American flag, but the first flag to be  
recognized officially, was that of Com-  
pany G, of the Montana Infantry.

## AGONCILLO'S PREDICTION.

That War Will Continue as Long as a  
Single Filipino Remains.

PARIS, April 2.—Agoncillo, the agent  
of Aguinaldo, in the course of an in-  
terview published to-day in La Patrie,  
says:  
"The capture of Malolos is not as im-  
portant as the Americans are trying to  
make it appear. The Filipino govern-  
ment had already determined upon re-  
moval to San Fernando and a small de-  
tachment of troops was left with orders  
to burn the town and thus to draw the  
Americans inland."

"Two months of rain and fever will  
have the Filipinos their ammunition  
and a good deal of trouble and the war  
will not end while a single Filipino re-  
mains to bear arms."

He charges Major General Otis with  
opening the hostilities, and holds the  
Americans responsible for the transfer  
of the Spanish prisoners and for pre-  
venting the Filipinos negotiating a  
treaty with Spain.

Agoncillo is confined to his room with  
the influenza.

## CASUALTY LIST.

Gen. Otis Report of Deaths Among  
Troops in Philippines.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Following  
is General Otis' casualty report from  
Manila to-day:

MANILA, April 2.

To Adjutant General, Washington:

The following deaths have occurred  
since last report:

March 25—Thomas F. Whitelore, pri-  
vate, Company M, First Colorado, dysen-  
tery.

March 28—Adolph Koplen, private,  
Company A, First North Dakota,  
drowned, accidental.

Deaths from smallpox:

March 25—Edward Pratt, private,  
Company L, Thirtieth Minnesota;  
Wallace Holl, quartermaster sergeant,  
Fifty-first Iowa.

March 26—Frank A. Martin, private,  
Company I, Twenty-third infantry.

March 27—Nelson McKellar, private,  
Company F, First South Dakota;  
March 28—James O. Stevill, private,  
Company D, Sixth artillery.  
From wounds in action:

March 27—David Campbell, private,  
Company M, First Washington.

March 28—Robert Brown, private,  
Company G, First Montana; John Mil-  
ler, private, Company I, Twenty-secon-

March 29—William H. Hensperger, cor-  
poral, Company G, Third infantry;  
Fred H. Wheaton, private, Company H,  
First Montana; Joseph Wahl, pri-  
vate, Company H, Twentieth Kansas.

April 1—George B. Taylor, private,  
Company R, Tenth Pennsylvania.  
(Signed) OTIS.

## ADMIRAL'S SUICIDE.

Rear Admiral Carpenter, Retired,  
Takes His Own Life at a Sanitarium  
Near Boston—Was in Ill-Health.

BOSTON, April 2.—Rear Admiral  
Charles C. Carpenter, United States  
navy, retired, committed suicide at a  
sanitarium in one of the suburban dis-  
tricts of this city, yesterday. The admiral  
had been in ill-health for some time.

Charles C. Carpenter, was born in  
Greenfield, Mass., February 27, 1834. He  
was appointed a midshipman from this  
state October 1, 1850, and was attached  
to the sloop Portsmouth, of the Pacific  
squadron, from 1851 to 1855. He was in  
the naval academy from 1855 to 1856,  
was promoted to passed midshipman on  
June 20, of the latter year.

After leaving the naval academy, he  
served on the steam frigates Merri-  
mac, Colorado and Dolphin, of the home  
squadron for two years, and while on  
the Dolphin, assisted in the capture of  
the slave ship, which was taken to  
dred slaves aboard. After being made a  
lieutenant in 1858, he was attached to  
the steamer Mohawk, which captured  
the slave ship Wilfride off the coast of  
Cuba, with five hundred slaves on board.

His War Record.  
After the breaking out of the war, the  
Mohawk was placed in the Texas and  
East Gulf blockade, but Carpenter was  
transferred in 1862 to the steamer Flag,  
of the South Atlantic squadron, and on  
July 1 of that year, was promoted to  
lieutenant commander. He next saw  
service on the monitor Catskill, of the  
South Atlantic blockading fleet and  
was on board during the operations and  
operations of the Charleston from  
April 7, 1863, until August 1, 1863.  
During the latter part of the war he  
was at the naval academy and after the  
close went to the Asiatic station with  
the sloop Hartford, the flagship.

His first command was the steamer  
Admiral, of the same squadron, and  
after being on her for a year, came back  
to this city and for two years was sta-  
tioned at the Portsmouth navy yard,  
during which time he was commissioned  
commander. Sea duty alternated  
with duty at Portsmouth for ten years  
following. In 1883 he was commander  
of the Hartford, which carried the  
English and American expedition  
of 1883 to the Caroline atoll.

His Later Work.  
For three years—1888 to 1890—he com-  
manded the receiving ship Wash at  
the Charlestown navy yard, and in June  
of the latter year, was transferred to  
Portsmouth as captain of the yard, and  
later as commandant. He received his  
commission as commodore in 1893 and  
was assigned to duty at the Asiatic  
station, where he was in command of  
the Asiatic squadron in 1894. He  
saw many of the naval movements  
of the China-Japanese war. Under his  
orders was fired the first and only shot  
by an American at a Chinese ship, thereby  
enforcing demands of the government  
and averting the impending breach of  
relations between the United States  
and China. His action was commended  
by the government.

Admiral Carpenter was retired in 1896  
after forty-six years of continuous and  
honorable service, but during the Span-  
ish war was recalled from retirement to  
act as commandant of the Portsmouth  
navy yard in place of Commodore Re-  
mick, who at a Chinese ship, thereby  
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and averting the impending breach of  
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and China. His action was commended  
by the government.

Admiral Carpenter leaves a widow  
and family, one son being assistant  
surgeon D. M. Carpenter, who was on  
the Raleigh during the operations  
against the Chinese and who has been  
transferred to the Olympia. Another  
son is with the Cramp shipbuilding  
company and a third son lives with  
Mrs. Carpenter and her two daughters  
at Portsmouth.

## PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Of the Samoan Difficulty—Regarded  
as a Triumph for Diplomacy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The  
opinion is expressed in official circles  
here that the outlook for a satisfactory  
and peaceful final adjustment of Sa-  
moan affairs is decidedly hopeful.

The situation is regarded as a triumph  
of diplomacy, and it is alto-  
gether likely that the joint high com-  
mission, by virtue of the plenary pow-  
ers vested in its individual members,  
will be able to reach a settlement of  
the Samoan question satisfactory to  
all the powers concerned, and that  
there is such an understanding between  
the three powers as almost certainly  
will prevent any disagreement suc-  
ceeding the present one. The most  
amicable relations, one with the other.

An English Suggestion.  
LONDON, April 2.—The Times in an  
editorial on the Samoan controversy,  
says:

"We do not suppose that England will  
offer an objection to the joint com-  
mission proposal. Although Admiral  
Kautz's downright fashion of saying  
what he means is ill-adapted to sooth-  
ing the susceptibilities of others, his dis-  
patch has the merit of raising a direct  
issue. Probably the best way of occur-  
ring a modus vivendi would be a general  
change in personnel until a more per-  
manent arrangement can be made."

Implicates Another.  
COUDERSPORT, Pa., April 2.—Horn-  
ee Keck, who is in jail charged with the  
murder of his father-in-law, Solomon  
Adams, at Woodsville, two years ago,  
has made a confession to the authori-  
ties. He implicates another person  
in the crime, but he will not re-  
veal. Keck says he had in mind to  
kill Adams in the latter's barn and brained  
him with a club.

## CERVERA'S DEFEAT

Seen Through a German Naval  
Officer's Eyes.

## SPANIARDS WERE WHIPPED

Before a Single Shot Was Fired at  
our Fleet.

## THEY FELT THEIR IMPOTENCE

Against the Well Equipped Vessels  
of Sampson's Squadron—The Mis-  
take of the Spanish Admiral was in  
Coming out of the Harbor in Day-  
light—Lack of Training on Spanish  
Ships—Americans Conscious of  
Power and Confidence of Victory.  
Porto Rican Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The  
bureau of naval intelligence of the  
navy department has issued the last  
of the series of the sketches of the Span-  
ish-American war by Commander Jaco-  
bson, of the German protected cruiser  
Geier. The last of this interesting se-  
ries deals with the condition of the  
Spanish ships after the battle of Santa-  
go. This portion of the sketch contains  
a number of observations regarding the  
technical effect of our gun fire which  
will interest naval officers. The most  
interesting observations to the laymen  
are those upon the strategy, or lack of  
it, displayed by Cervera. The Spanish  
admiral having been ordered to leave  
the harbor, to remove the main object  
of the attack upon Santiago, Com-  
mander Jacobson says his position was  
most difficult. He did not dare make  
the attempt at night and so decided to  
go out in broad daylight.

"The whole crew," he says, "fell a  
victim to this fatal decision. Instruc-  
tions for the sortie and the western  
course were issued. The admiral was  
entirely convinced of the impossibility  
of defeating the enemy, or of reaching  
another Cuban harbor, even if he should  
succeed in steering right through the  
hostile fleet. It is to this feeling of help-  
lessness and impotence as against the  
American naval forces more than to  
anything else that I attribute the de-  
feat. The Spanish ships had spent a  
month and a half in the harbor without  
ever attempting to attack the blockad-  
ing fleet when a favorable opportunity  
presented itself, or even of harassing it.  
The two torpedo boat destroyers were  
not used for the purpose for which they  
were intended. This inactivity and  
lack of initiative must have had a  
very demoralizing effect on the officers  
and men. If we add to this the certain  
knowledge that the opposing forces  
were more numerous, it will be readily  
understood that the idea of a general  
flight after coming out of the harbor  
entrance was the only acceptable one,  
especially in view of the possibility of  
beaching and torpedoes to boat destroyers.  
It is mainly due to these deficiencies that  
the defeat was hastened and that the  
American ships sustained so few losses.

Lack of Training.  
"The training of the engine personnel  
also was totally unreliable, which is not  
surprising in view of the fact that the  
Spanish ships, as a rule, are not sent  
out on extensive cruises. The bottoms  
of the Spanish ships had not been  
cleaned for a long time, as they had  
been lying in Santiago harbor for a  
month and a half they were consider-  
ably fouled. Thus the cruisers Maria  
Cristina, Alvaro and Vizcaya which in  
all official reports are listed with 18.5  
knots speed, went into the battle with a  
speed of from 10 to 12 knots at most and  
the Cristobal Colon, which is the latest  
ship and was to run 20 knots, hardly at-  
tained a speed of 13.5. Under these cir-  
cumstances, it is every way unfavor-  
able for the Spanish, whose crews were  
insufficiently trained and physically and  
morally enervated by long inactivity,  
whose ships were inferior in number,  
weight and fighting efficiency, it is no  
wonder that the victory of the Ameri-  
cans was easy and paid for with insignifi-  
cant sacrifices.

"There was only one chance for the  
success of the sortie. It should have  
been made at night, in scattered for-  
mation. After the personnel had been  
in the locality, it is my opinion that it  
is entirely practicable for a fleet to leave  
Santiago harbor at night. The wreck  
of the Merrimack did not constitute an  
obstacle. It is true that Admiral  
Sampson's report on the night blockade  
states that the lights were lying from  
one to two miles from Morro Cas-  
tle, according to the state of the at-  
mosphere, and that they lighted up the  
harbor for half a mile. However, the  
best observation, however, does not  
reach farther than one mile. Therefore,  
the illumination could not have been  
very effective. Moreover, the shore  
batteries, by opening fire upon the  
lightships, could have compelled them  
to change their positions, but strange to  
say this was never done. The dark  
nights at the time of the new moon  
would have been a great advantage for  
the enterprise, but the Spanish ships  
were not in a position to make use of  
this. From the very moment that the  
feeling of impotence took possession of  
the Spanish and led to the above reflec-  
tions, their fate, psychologically  
speaking, was sealed. We do not mean  
to disparage their valor and tenacity,  
in the midst of the hostile fire, but on  
the other hand it is quite natural that  
the admiral, seeing that everything was  
hopeless, should have decided to escape.  
The one who set the example of running  
ship ashore. All the other commanders  
followed this example.

Americans Conscious of Power.  
"On the American side the situation  
was just the reverse. Admiral Sam-  
pson's fleet was fully conscious of its  
power. The blockade was being conduct-  
ed in accordance with carefully pre-  
pared plans, as was also the arrange-  
ment in case of the enemy's attempt to  
escape. Frequent engagements with  
the Spanish fleet had given command-  
ers and crews that calm and assurance  
in the handling of their weapons which  
guarantees success. The long blockade  
service, exhaustive and monotonous,  
hardly interrupted by any action on the  
part of the Spanish had struck the  
nerves to the highest pitch, and every-  
body was anxious to end to come.  
Suddenly the enemy attempted to escape.  
All the passions that had been smothered  
under the ashes broke forth. The wel-  
come opportunity for settling ac-  
counts with the enemy had come at  
last and with a wild roar the American  
ships fell upon their victims. At the  
beginning the American fire, owing to  
the excitement of the personnel and

the great distance, was probably not  
very effective; but when the Spanish  
admiral turned to westward and the  
other ships followed him the moral su-  
periority of the Americans reasserted  
itself. The commanders, calm and  
cool-headed, had their ships follow the  
same course and the Americans, hav-  
ing every advantage on their side, re-  
commended the fire on the fleeing ships,  
which soon resulted in their total anni-  
hilation.

"I have already spoken of the lack of  
training of the Spanish crews, the neg-  
lect of gun and torpedo target practice,  
the inadequate education of the com-  
manders of the ships.

"If the fleet did not dare attempt a  
night sortie and was nevertheless com-  
pelled to leave the harbor in obedience  
to orders, then the ships should have  
been headed straight at the enemy. All  
weapons, including the torpedo and the  
ram, should have been used. A bold at-  
tack in close formations was the only  
chance of success against the superior  
hostile fighting forces who would hard-  
ly have found time to form their lines."

The lessons Commander Jacobson de-  
rives from the battle briefly stated, are:  
Abolition of all wood work; no unpro-  
tected torpedo tubes; protection for all  
gun crews against shell fire; protection  
of the fire extinguishing apparatus  
against shell fire; smokeless powder;  
greatest possible simplicity in the ser-  
vice of the guns and the greatest possi-  
ble rapidity of fire; good outfit of ves-  
sels under normal conditions, and thor-  
ough training of the crews in all  
branches of the service.

Commander Jacobson also gives  
me of his observations of the Porto  
Rico campaign, to San Francisco, April  
2.—After many false alarms and frustra-  
ted attempts, the oft-repeated threats  
of the rebels to burn Manila and mas-  
sacre every European and American  
within its walls, culminated in a disas-  
trous conflagration and an attempted  
uprising which was promptly checked  
on the night of Washington's birthday.  
That preconcerted arrangements had  
been made to fire the city in half a  
dozen places simultaneously, there can  
be no doubt, but, fortunately the plans  
miscarried for various reasons and the  
natives themselves, or at least their  
sympathizers, lost as much if not more  
than those upon whom they sought to  
wreck their vengeance.

A quieter day than that of February  
22 it would be difficult to imagine. All  
the banks and leading mercantile  
houses were closed, and except for the  
fact that the saloons were open it seem-  
ed more like Sunday than a holiday,  
the excessive heat and the condition of  
affairs outside having most people  
indoors. About sundown, however,  
the town bestirred itself and the streets  
were soon filled with people taking an  
airing after dinner, it being the custom  
here to dine at 8 o'clock and retire im-  
mediately afterwards. Just as the long  
strings of carriages which daily pass  
and re-pass each other on the Luneta,  
were forming for the procession home-  
ward, a dense black column of smoke  
went up above the intervening roofs  
and almost immediately afterward an  
ominous red glare was reflected from  
the sky.

Murmurs of horror were followed by  
sharp orders to coachesmen and there  
was a wild scramble for the city. Even  
when this was reached and it was as-  
certained that the fire was in the Santa  
Cruz district some distance from the  
residence section, the alarm was un-  
derstandably given, and no pri-  
vateers were at work and none knew  
where the next blaze might not be  
started.

The Burned District.  
On the streets in the vicinity of the  
fire, which was within two blocks of  
the Escolta, the wildest confusion reigned  
for some time, people scurrying here  
and there, everywhere. The blaze had  
started in a row of two story modern  
buildings, with brick foundations on the  
Calle la Costa, in the center of the Chi-  
nese section, and as the fire spread  
each other, it soon assumed alarming  
proportions. The local fire brigade  
turned out with commendable prompt-  
ness, but with the exception of the  
proceeding to pour three tiny  
streams of water from as many lines  
of hose upon the red hot brick walls of  
the buildings fired, which were already  
smoldering, instead of doing any good,  
they were of no use. The fire spread  
on both sides of the Calle la Costa  
and a stiff breeze was fanning it for-  
ward.

During the excitement the hose was  
cut five times and other impediments  
placed in the way of the firemen.  
Upon learning of this, General Hughes  
issued orders to his men to shoot the  
first man who interfered with the  
checking of the flames, or attempted to  
do anything but make every effort to  
put out the fire. The western manu-  
facturers, at a meeting last night, re-  
fused to do.

On Saturday, John E. Taylor, of  
the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Com-  
pany, of this city, who was to have  
been president of the new trust, admit-  
ted that the scheme had failed. Local  
businessmen, however, are not deterred  
by the prospects were not of the brightest,  
but that he would advise them to al-  
low their options to remain in his hands  
another month, to allow him to make  
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