

# FILIPINOS ROUTED WITH TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER

## California Troops Take an Active Part in the Defense of Manila.

## American Loss Slight Compared With the Thousands Reported Slain in Aguinaldo's Ranks.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Defeated in a desperate effort to break through the American lines and enter the city of Manila, the insurgent forces, after fourteen hours of continuous fighting, have been driven from the villages of Santa Anna, Paco and Santa Mesa. They have been compelled to retreat to a position quite a distance further out in the suburbs than the one they held before attacking the city.

Although it has been impossible thus far to accurately estimate the number of Americans who fell, it is believed few of our men have been killed. Upwards of fifty have been wounded.

The losses of the insurgents are heavy, the American troops having gone into the engagement with great enthusiasm and determination. They made the streets of the city ring with cheers when they were notified of the attack last night and were ordered to advance.

Several vessels in Dewey's squadron participated in the fight, firing on the natives in Malate and Calvoan, and driving them inland from both those places.

This engagement was brought about by the action of three native scouts, who, advancing close to the American lines near Santa Mesa, made a feint to go through. They retreated upon being challenged, but returned again in a short time. Once more they retreated. When they returned a third time and attempted to make their way past the outposts of the Nebraska troops, Corporal Greeley challenged them and then fired. One of the natives was killed and another wounded.

This affair was followed at 9 o'clock by a general attack on the American outposts. The insurgents advanced all along the line from Calvoan to Santa Mesa. Our troops lost no time in replying to the attack. The members of the North Dakota, Nebraska and Montana regiments returned the insurgent fire with great vigor and succeeded in holding the natives in check until the main body of the American troops arrived on the scene.

While the American troops were doing such effective work repelling the attack, news of the fight was received on board the vessels of the American squadron and the monitor *Monadnock*, which was lying off Malate, joined with the gunboat *Concord* and the cruiser *Charleston* in firing on the insurgents. The fire is slackening as I send this dispatch. Only desultory firing has been kept up through the day.

The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded.

### CALIFORNIA BOYS' GALLANT CHARGE

MANILA, Feb. 5.—The California and Washington Regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska Regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one Howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvoan.

ment promptly against the natives between the first named places, and ultimately drove them out of two villages.

Telling work was being done at the same time against the insurgents around Gagalangin.

### SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

#### THE KILLED.

- PRIVATE I. I. DEWAR, First California Infantry.
- COLONEL WILLIAM C. SMITH, First Tennessee Infantry, died of apoplexy during the firing.
- MAJOR EDWARD McCONNVILLE, First Idaho Infantry.
- CORPORAL FRANK CALDWELL, Company B, First Idaho Infantry.
- PRIVATE LENGER, Company C, First Nebraska Infantry.
- PRIVATE DAVIS LAGGER, Company I, First Nebraska Infantry.
- PRIVATE LOUIS L. BEGLER, Company I, First Nebraska Infantry.
- PRIVATE RALPH W. KIMS, Company I, First Nebraska Infantry.
- PRIVATE CHARLES C. BELLINGER, Company L, First Nebraska Infantry.
- PRIVATE ELMER U. DORAN, First Colorado Infantry.
- SERGEANT GEORGE ROGEN, First Wyoming Infantry, shot by a sharpshooter while sitting at his window.
- PRIVATE NAT GOODMAN, Sixth Artillery.
- Four unidentified men of the Fourteenth Infantry.

#### THE WOUNDED.

- LIEUTENANT CHARLES HOGAN, First California Infantry.
- SERGEANT WILLIAM WALL, First California Infantry.
- PRIVATE A. F. SCHEREN, Company G, First California Infantry.
- PRIVATE JOSEPH MATER, Company M, First California Infantry.
- LIEUTENANT ROBERT S. ABERNETHY, Third Artillery.
- LIEUTENANT CHARLES I. HOUGHWORT, Company F, First Colorado Infantry.
- PRIVATE JAMES C. HENSON, Company A, First Idaho Infantry.
- PRIVATE ERNEST SCOTT, Company B, First Idaho Infantry.
- PRIVATE GEORGE HALL, Company B, First Idaho Infantry.
- MUSICIAN JAMES PIERCE, First Nebraska Infantry.
- PRIVATE CHARLES HECKLEY, Company A, First Nebraska Infantry.
- SERGEANT O. T. CURTIS, Company C, First Nebraska Infantry.
- LIEUTENANT L. ERWIN, Company A, First Washington Infantry.
- PRIVATE JOHN KLEIN, Company A, First Washington Infantry.
- PRIVATE WILLIAM E. FAIT, Company A, First Washington Infantry.
- PRIVATE JAMES INGREEK, Company A, First Washington Infantry.
- PRIVATE R. H. McCLAIN, Company A, First Washington Infantry.
- PRIVATE OSCAR HOWARD, Company A, First Washington Infantry.

### REPORTS FROM DEWEY AND OTIS

MANILA, Feb. 5.—To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: Insurgents here inaugurated a general engagement yesterday night which has continued to-day. The American army and navy have been generally successful. The insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to the navy.

DEWEY.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—To the Adjutant General, Washington: Have established our permanent lines well out, and have driven off the insurgents. The troops have conducted themselves with great heroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and the city perfectly quiet. List of casualties to-morrow.

OTIS.

Hogan and Sergeant Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly. Lieutenant Colonel Colton was attacked by a native with a sword while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver.

A sharpshooter within the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the second reserve hospital. Colonel William C. Smith died of apoplexy. Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig River and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made: Last night's (Saturday) and to-day's (Sunday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency.

### DEATH BLOW TO INDEPENDENCE

MANILA, Feb. 6, 6 a. m.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business now that the barriers are removed, as there were no further hostilities last night and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards, and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their forces before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how the news has been received at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally.

formed of the situation at Washington. The natives have also had an excellent opportunity to learn the difference in the fighting qualities of the Spanish and Americans, and their enlightenment has been great. Twenty American soldiers were killed in the action. One died during the firing from disease made worse by the excitement. Eighteen Americans were wounded seriously enough to take to the hospital. A number of others received slight injuries.

The fighting was not the result of any aggression on the part of the Americans, but was precipitated by the action of two native soldiers, who refused to obey the order of the sentry who challenged their passage of his post. Two natives advanced to the outposts of the First Nebraska Regiment, who are stationed to the northeast of Manila. As they approached the sentry the latter ordered them to halt. They insolently refused to do so and continued to advance. The sentry again called upon them to halt, and as they paid no attention to the order, he leveled his rifle and fired upon them.

The action of the natives leads to the supposition that their refusal to obey the sentry was a part of a preconceived plan. No sooner had the sentry fired than the Filipinos who were occupying blockhouse No. 7, fired a gun, which was evidently the signal for an attack to be made on the Americans. The Nebraska regiment was encamped in the vicinity of the outpost where the shooting occurred, and it was upon this regiment the first attack was made. Immediately after the firing of the signal gun the Filipinos moved against the Nebraskaans. They were not prepared for the reception they got. They thought they would take the Americans by surprise, but in this they were grievously disappointed, finding the Americans ready for any contingency.

The fighting spread on both sides until there was extensive firing going on at all outposts. Our troops, who had been expecting trouble, were glad to have an opportunity to square accounts with the natives, whose insolence of late was becoming intolerable, and responded with alacrity and vigor to the fire of the Filipinos, which was heavy. The enemy occupied trenches they have been digging for some time past in plain view of the Americans, much to the disgust of the latter.

In the meantime Admiral Dewey had not been idle. During the night it was impossible for him to use shells, as his firing would have been as dangerous to the Americans as to the natives. He gave orders, however, that as soon as it was light enough to allow the positions of the enemy to be determined with accuracy the cruise *Charleston* and the captured gunboat *Callao* should take a hand in the game. At daybreak the two warships took up positions and opened fire on the enemy north of the city. Later on the monitor *Monadnock*

### FILIPINOS ARE REPORTED SLAIN BY THOUSANDS

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fight at Manila: The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt they refused and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from blockhouse 7, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment.

The fighting soon spread on both sides and the firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack hurriedly planned.

Firing continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation of

from half an hour to an hour at a time.

At daybreak the warships *Charleston* and *Callao* began shelling the north side of the city.

Their fire was followed later by that of the *Monadnock* on the south side, the insurgents' position having been previously accurately located.

The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded on the American side is now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line Sunday morning and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advanced positions and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa and Lomin.

The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieutenant Charles



### "GOD GUARD OUR MEN IN MANILA."

A SOLEMN prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the soldiers who fell in battle at Manila yesterday, was offered up in St. Mary's Church (Paulist) last evening by the members of the congregation, who recited the sacred words after the dictation of the Rev. Father Francis B. Doherty. The prayer was selected specially for the occasion and was announced from the pulpit by Father Walter Hopper immediately before the sermon. The idea of remembering those in Manila who fell in the defense of their country was not only a tribute to their memory, but was said for the protection of the survivors who are now risking their lives in Manila.

Although the announcement came as a surprise to the congregation, this being the only church in the city where prayers were offered up and a blessing invoked, they responded to it with devotion and sincerity.

It was an impressive spectacle to see the entire congregation with heads bowed and on bended knee reciting the sacred prayer of requiem and at the same time giving it the double meaning of protection.

The prayer, as it was said, is as follows:

G RANT, we beseech Thee, O Lord, our God, that the souls of Thy servants, the commemoration of whom we keep with special reverence and for whom we are bidden and bound to pray, and the souls of all our benefactors, relations and connections and all the faithful departed may rest in the bosom of Thy saints, and hereafter in the Resurrection from the dead may please Thee in the land of the living through Jesus Christ, our God. Amen.

Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord.  
And let perpetual light shine upon them.  
May their souls and the souls of all the faithful departed, through God's mercy, rest in peace. Amen."

### TREACHEROUS NATIVES TAUGHT AN AWFUL LESSON

MANILA, Feb. 5, 1:25 p. m.—The attack by the Filipinos on the Americans last night has probably taught them a lesson they will be long in forgetting. This lesson may result in the betterment of the anomalous situation here caused by the delay of the American Senate in ratifying the treaty of peace. The delay undoubtedly had the effect of encouraging Aguinaldo and his supporters, whose agents in the United States have kept them well in-