

THE FILIPINOS WILL BE OVERWHELMED.

RE-ENFORCE THE ARMY AND NAVY

Ships and Soldiers Will Be Rushed to the Philippines.

Land and Sea Forces Will Soon Be Sufficient to Subdue the Natives and Command Europe's Respect.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: Serious consideration has been given by the President to-day to the advisability of strongly reinforcing the land and naval forces at Manila. By the final acquisition of the islands by the United States to-morrow as a result of the prospective ratification of the treaty of Paris, the authorities appreciate it will be incumbent upon this Government to establish peace and order throughout the archipelago. The war having been begun by the Filipinos, there is nothing to do but prosecute the American campaign with the utmost vigor, and to do this the President understands it will require additional troops and additional ships of light draft to enable Dewey to blockade the insurgent ports and navigate rivers in support of the operations of General Otis's commands.

Besides this the authorities propose to prevent, if possible, even a suggestion of the recognition of a Filipino republic by European powers by the concentration of a naval force in Philippine waters which will deter them from taking action which this Government might construe as unfriendly to its interests.

The battleship Oregon, accompanied by the collier Scandia and distilling ship Iris is about due at Honolulu, and after coaling she will continue her voyage to Manila. The battleship Iowa and the collier Justin are at Magdalen Bay on their way to the Mare Island navy-yard, where the machinery of the battleship will be repaired as rapidly as possible and she will then be sent to Honolulu as promptly as possible. At that point she will be available for service on the Asiatic station, and will, it is now expected, be directed to join Rear Admiral Dewey's command. Reinforced by these two vessels, Dewey will have a squadron vastly superior to that of Germany and but little below in strength that of Great Britain.

A cablegram has been received at the Navy Department from Dewey announcing that he has been informed that the cruiser Isla de Cuba will not be ready for service before July 1, the Isla de Luzon before August 1, and Don Juan de Austria before November 1. The completion of the ships may be expedited by "rush orders," which will probably be given during the present week.

In order that they might be available for service in the far East, the department recently ordered that repairs be hastened upon the Marblehead and Montgomery. The Machias, Nashville and Marietta are the only gunboats in commission on the North Atlantic Station, and it is not expected that any of them will be ordered to the Philippines in view of the necessity of keeping a few small vessels for service in Cuba. What are needed in Philippine waters are very light draft vessels, and the authorities are expected to take action which will result in the purchase of several such ships and their assignment to Dewey's command.

No orders have been given revoking those directing the mustering out of eleven volunteer regiments, nor is it expected that this will be done unless Otis shows the necessity of large reinforcements. The President and Secretary Alger decided this morning that it would not be wise to take any action looking to the dispatch of additional troops to Manila until advices from Otis had received careful consideration. It is said by the Quartermaster's Department there are plenty of transports available for the transportation of troops should the Government determine to order the dispatch of reinforcements to Otis. It is not the intention of the department, so far as can be ascertained to-night, to send volunteers to Manila. Any regiments sent will be those of the regular army, and the Sixth Infantry, stationed at Fort Sam Houston, has been spoken of as one of the regiments likely to go should more troops be needed by Otis. There are eight other regular infantry regiments in the United States available for service in the Philippines, the Seventh, which is divided among Forts Wayne and Snelling, Camp Thomas and Jefferson Barracks; the Ninth Infantry, stationed at Madison Barracks, New York; the Twelfth Infantry, at Jefferson, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kas.; the Thirteenth Infantry, at Forts Porter, Niagara and Columbus, New York; the Sixteenth Infantry, Huntsville, Ala.; Fort Crook, Neb., and Jefferson Barracks; the Twenty-first Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, New York; the Twenty-fourth Infantry, Fort Douglas, Utah, and D. A. Russell, Wyoming; and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which is distributed at posts in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

LISTS OF KILLED AS REPORTED IN SEVERAL STATES

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Herald has

received from several States lists of men reported killed in the battle at Manila. As a number of the names given are those of men mentioned as wounded in authentic cablegrams from Manila, it is probable that an official roster of the dead will show numerous errors in the lists. The dispatches follow:

SEATTLE, Feb. 5.—According to reports received here to-day these men were killed in the fight about Manila: Lieutenant E. K. Erwin of Company A, Spokane. He was, at the time he joined the volunteers, engaged in the mining business. He was about 33 years old, had a wife and one child, and was prominent in social and business circles of Spokane. He possessed valuable mining property and mining stocks.

R. H. Nielean, private of Company A, Spokane. William E. Tait, Company A. John Klein, private, Company A. James Inreel, private, Company A. Oscar Howard, private, Company A (may be Oscar Sowders).

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 5.—The following Idaho men are reported killed in Manila: Major Edward McConville, who was in command of the Second Battalion, Idaho Volunteers.

Corporal Frank Caldwell, Company B, 34 years of age, Chicago. Private George Hall, Company B, aged 25. Private Ernest Scott, Company B, aged 21. Private James Hensen, Company H, 35 years old.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 5.—It is reported here that the following members of the First Nebraska Regiment were killed in the Manila fighting: James Pierce, musician, of David City. He was a merchant and a member of one of the best known families in the State. He left a good position to enlist.

Harry Hull, Company A, hotel clerk

WILL INSURE INCREASE OF THE REGULAR ARMY

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Advocates of the army reorganization bill believe that the serious condition of affairs in the Philippines will have the effect of insuring the passage of the bill by the Senate.

It is not believed that even the most active opponents of the treaty will wish to take the responsibility of refusing to provide a sufficient army to enable the administration to establish its authority in the Philippines once the treaty has been ratified, or to send sufficient reinforcements to General Otis to make it certain that his troops will be in no danger of being overcome by the Philippine insurgents.

any relations with the Philippine Junta, which has its headquarters at the Arlington. The members absolutely declined to receive cards and kept steadfastly to their apartments. Agoncillo, it was said, had left the city for the East last night. Thus far the hotel had had no information that the members of the Junta intend to vacate their rooms.

AGENT AGONCILLO DECLARED EITHER SPY OR TRAITOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—One of the first steps of the administration upon hearing of the outbreak at Manila was to give attention to the presence in Washington of Agoncillo, the accredited representative here of the Philippine insurgents. They would not say whether or not any steps had been taken looking to his expulsion from the United States or to his arrest, but his status, it can be stated, has already been the subject of a careful study. The officials have been loth to disturb him; first, because they did not care to martyrize him unnecessarily, and, secondly, because they did not care to expose themselves to the criticism that they were interfering improperly with the supply of information and arguments respecting the Philippine question while the treaty was pending before the Senate. It is possible, however, that their patience is now exhausted, believing as they do that he has in some fashion been connected with this outbreak, and they may be aroused to the point of action.

It was said at the State Department, plainly, that Agoncillo was either a traitor or a spy. If the Philippines are regarded as American territory, then he is the representative and active agent of an insurrection against the United States, and as such is a traitor. If the Philippines are still in nominal Spanish possession, then, as a state of war still technically exists, he can be regarded only as a spy. At the very least, his presence is highly obnoxious, and there is said to be an ample authority for his expulsion by Presidential order. It was not possible to-day to secure

status warranting their recognition in any manner.

OTIS TELLS OF THE VICTORY OF AMERICAN TROOPS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 12:25 a. m.—The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public: "MANILA, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General, Washington: February 5 insurgents opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 o'clock; repeated attack several times during the night and at 4 o'clock this morning the entire force was engaged. All attacks repulsed. At daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works. Insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly. Navy did splendid execution on banks of enemy; city held in check and absolute quiet reigns. Insurgents have secured a good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick-firing guns with ammunition during the last month."

SAN JOSE'S POSTMASTER

W. G. Hawley Will Be Named Upon Mr. Loud's Recommendation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—W. G. Hawley will be appointed Postmaster at San Jose upon recommendation of Congressman Loud.

LAME EXCUSE FOR THE ATTACK ON AMERICANS

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A representative of the Associated Press saw the representative of Aguinaldo this evening. He did not express surprise at the news from the Philippine Islands, but declared that the Filipinos at Manila were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were reinforced.

The representative added that Mabini, the head of the Filipino Cabinet, and his colleagues were convinced that if the Americans were beaten now public opinion in the United States would "insist upon the maintenance of Filipino independence."

MORE TROOPS WILL BE SENT TO MANILA

Insurgents of the Islands to Be Whipped Into Submission.

Agoncillo, the Agent of Aguinaldo, Fleeing From Washington to Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

Call Office, Rivers House, Washington, D. C., Feb. 5. Adjutant General Corbin has been at his office all day awaiting some information from General Otis. As General Otis is a very conservative it was thought at the War Department that he probably had delayed writing about the situation until he had an opportunity to go in person to the front and ascertain the true situation. The assurance prevails that he will be heard from before to-morrow morning.

The first news of the movement, printed here this morning, created widespread interest in Washington. The critical stage for the ratification of the peace treaty, which comes to a vote before the Senate to-morrow, enhanced the anxiety with which further information by cable was awaited. The President and War Department have known that the attitude of the Filipinos was very hostile, and the outbreak was not entirely a surprise. President McKinley, realizing the full gravity of the attack on the army, called a meeting of members of the Cabinet early this forenoon. Secretaries Gage, Long and Alger and Attorney General Griggs soon afterward appeared at the White House. The cablegram from Admiral Dewey was discussed fully, and Secretaries Long and Alger told in detail what they knew about the condition of the American forces in Manila and the immediate vicinity.

One of the most alarming features is that Aguinaldo is believed to have control of the conduits that convey the water supply to Manila. The aggressions of the Filipinos and the fact that technically the Philippines are not American territory will, in no wise deter the administration from fully protecting the property of Americans and all other people on the islands. More troops will be dispatched to the islands as rapidly as possible, and everything done to subdue the insurgent rebellion.

It was stated in these dispatches of Friday that the Filipino representatives here had filed at the State Department a final message, saucy in its tone, and that they had engaged transportation to Canada. Their tickets are via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Felipe Agoncillo has already fled from Washington. He left Washington last evening, but whether he had some advanced information about the hostile attitude of our countrymen in the Philippines is not known. His associates say he is in Baltimore, but it is known that he is now en route to Canada.

Early in the day it was impossible to see any of the Filipinos. Their status since the attack upon the American lines is by no means an insignificant feature of the situation from a local standpoint. It is quite probable they might be viewed in the light of public enemies, or spies at the national capitol, and, therefore, be subject to arrest by Government authorities. The Filipinos have, as yet, made no arrangements with the hotels for vacating their rooms, and have given no direct information that they contemplated leaving Washington at present, but secret service detectives of the Treasury Department who have been persistently shadowing them for the past two weeks knew several days ago that they were preparing to leave for Canada. A secret service man followed every movement of Agoncillo and it is a fair presumption that he is now on Agoncillo's trail.

Just what the effect of the Manila battle will be on the peace treaty prospects is uncertain. Opinions vary. Some Senators say that it ought to insure its ratification, while others hold that it will have just the opposite effect, insinuating to the Filipinos that it gives us serious and everlasting trouble if we acquire the islands.

It is the general opinion to-night that the administration will now be compelled to ratify the treaty to-morrow. Senators Lodge and Spooner, being interviewed by The Call representative to-night, expressed the same opinion.

GERMANY MAY SEEK TO CAUSE US TROUBLE

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Appreciating that a new aspect has been placed upon the international situation with respect to the Philippines by the insurgents' attack upon the American troops, the authorities are confident that no European power will aid Aguinaldo by recognizing the independence of his republic.

No danger of an outbreak in the city of Manila is anticipated, but should it occur, then, under international law, foreign warships in the harbor would have the right to land marines for the protection of the subjects and interests of the powers which they represent.

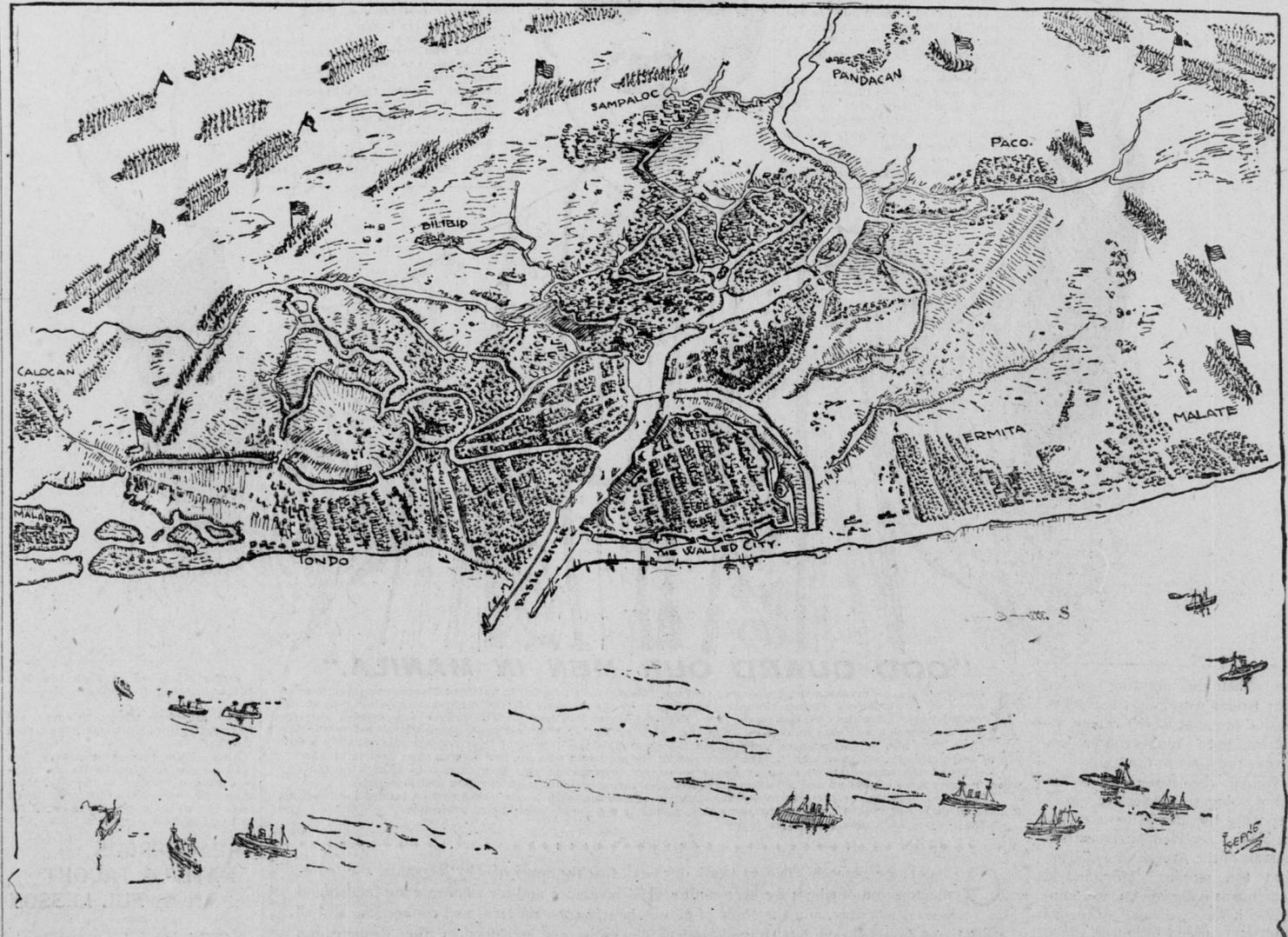
Though reassured by representations made by the Berlin Government that it completely recognizes American sovereignty over the archipelago, the authorities have not forgotten the attitude of Germany during the war, and there is reason to believe the movements of warships of that power will be watched with more anxiety than those of any other nation. So far as the authorities now know, the German Government has only two warships in the Philippines—one at Manila and the other (the Irene) at Iloilo. The commander of the German Asiatic squadron is in Chinese waters and the authorities are curious to learn if the German Government will order them to Manila.

The United States is assured in advance of the friendliness of Great Britain and Russia, and there is no danger of interference by France and Spain without identical action of all the other powers. While talking with the Russian Ambassador yesterday, he declared to me that Russia had only the warmest feelings of friendship for the United States; that her interests and those of this country do not conflict in the Philippines, as Russia's interests lie in the north; but the Russian Ambassador predicted that the Philippines will be to this country what Formosa now is to Japan, what Egypt has been to England, and Madagascar to France.

SONOMA WINERY RAZED BY FLAMES

Conflagration on the Property of the Moulton Hill Vineyard Company.

CLOVERDALE, Feb. 5.—The Moulton Hill Vineyard Company's large winery was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of \$100,000, well insured. The winery contained 250,000 gallons of wine. The fire started at about 9 o'clock, from what cause is not known. The residence and barn at the place were saved, but all the copperage and fencing were lost. The Moulton Hill winery was the second largest in Sonoma County. It included eight buildings, all of which were totally destroyed, together with their contents. The winery had its own electric-light plant, and it is the general belief that the fire started in the dynamo room. This being shipping time, quite a quantity of the product had been disposed of, but the higher priced wines, amounting to about a quarter of a million of gallons, was still in stock.



SCENE OF THE BATTLEFIELD.

Birdseye view of Manila and the adjacent coasts and suburbs from Malabon on the north to Malate on the south, with the circuit of the American lines, along the whole length of which the Filipino attack was made. Some foreign war vessels are shown in front on the left and a part of Dewey's fleet on the right, with the Charleston and Concord off Malabon and the Monadnock and Callao off Malate.