

# AGUINALDO'S AGENT PREMATURELY OBTAINED

above all. We abandoned everything save Cavite and Manila, allowing the native troops to hem in our own, and Aguinaldo slipped through our fingers because the Washington Government and General Otis did not see it to irritate the Filipinos. The Filipinos have now irritated us. The American army is besieged in Manila, and the next dispatches will probably show that the auxiliary force at Cavite is also besieged.

There need be no fear that the Americans will be beaten. The natives can never take Manila or Cavite—and if they took either Dewey could make their position untenable. From Cavite to Malabon the whole sweep of shore line lies under the guns of the old Spanish forts, and there can be no concentration at Paco, Santa Ana and Santa Mesa—the points beyond the range of the guns on the ships, in sufficient force to drive back the Americans. That Aguinaldo has 30,000 men is probably true enough. He may have more. He can have as many as he likes, for every native over 15 years old is a soldier, and all hate the Americans. His men, no matter in what force, are badly armed, and the American position, despite the foolish abandonment of the old Spanish trenches everywhere excepting before Malabon to the insurgents, is a strong one. It will be a disastrous, not a decisive war. American prestige will suffer most through having permitted war to come about at all.

There is small means of telling, at this distance, where the California Regiment is stationed in the action. The boys were in barracks on the south side of the Pasig, about two miles by the shortest of roads from Paco, where the fiercest fighting will probably take place, for there is the headquarters of General Pio del Pilar. In being thrown forward the line of least resistance would carry the California boys to Paco inevitably. Wherever they are, from what I know by association of the temper of the men and the character of their officers, I know that the Californians are doing their duty gloriously.

SOL N. SHERIDAN.

## THE SITUATION AS SEEN BY F. A. HEALY.

IF the telegraphic reports are correct twenty Americans have died and over two hundred have received wounds in teaching the Filipinos that when they battle with "Old Glory" they have to fight when the men from the West turn loose there is something more than child's play to be expected.

Of course I know nothing definite concerning the causes that led to the conflict—it being only a few weeks since it left Manila—but, judging from the situation as it appeared to me in December, I can only ascribe two reasons for the conflict—either hasty and ill-considered action on the part of some subordinate officer, Filipino or American, or a desire on the part of Aguinaldo to annoy the Americans as much as possible, with the hope that additional trouble might cause the Americans to propose a settlement of the city of Manila, at present, is as safe from trouble on a monetary basis. Two-thirds of its approaches are absolutely at the mercy of the guns of Dewey's fleet, while three thousand men would be more than enough to protect the others and repulse any attack which the Filipinos could make. No one knows this any better than Aguinaldo himself, and no one more thoroughly realizes how hopeless it is for the natives to dream of seeking the place and putting to rout the twenty-five thousand American soldiers that are now in garrison there.

The only idea of war the Filipinos have is that which they have obtained from the Spanish. Their leaders probably thought they could carry on a campaign on the old lines, which meant to sit in the trenches and subject the city to a rifle bombardment every evening. The Spaniards always contented themselves with keeping under cover and standing ready to repulse any actual assault. They never advanced out to the attack. The Filipinos probably thought the Americans would do the same thing and so started the ball rolling. I imagine they are more than surprised at the result.

Our outposts and those of the insurgents were very near together. Possibly some trouble occurred at one of them. Some one was shot, and the firing, running along the line on both sides, brought on a general engagement. When I left Manila I knew the situation was strained, but I did not imagine the break would occur until our Congress had shown its hand, if at all. At no time has the tension been so great but a little judicious diplomacy would have caused it to relax. Now that the ball is opened the dance is very likely to continue. It will be no general engagement, but bushwhacking, which may continue for years.

Detectives at home here will worry, out I am confident that when the actual losses are known they will be shown to be much smaller than those at first reported. Of course I know nothing of the disposition of the troops or of what part was played by the Californians. But this I do know, that their part, whatever it was, was well played, for the old grizzly is as nasty an animal to tackle amid the morasses of Luzon as he has proved himself to be in the mountain fastnesses of his native California.



# AGONCILLO TALKS OF THE FIGHT

## Interviewed While Fleeing to the Canadian Border.

### Giggles Knowingly When Told of Dewey's Dispatch Reporting the Attack.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo in Washington, with his friend and colleague, Marti, passed through New York to-day on his way to Montreal, Canada. They left Washington on midnight, Saturday, and reached New York at 7 o'clock this morning. They went to the Hotel Manhattan and waited until nearly 6:30 o'clock in the evening before they could get a train for Montreal.

If appearances mean anything, Agoncillo, sitting in a Pullman sleeper as the Montreal train pulled out of the Grand Central Station to-night, was the most thoroughly frightened individual in the United States.

Two detectives were waiting in the Grand Central Station near the door through which the Filipinos passed to the train. Both denied they were secret service men. They said they were employed by a private agency to watch for another man who was supposed to be on the way to Montreal. When the Filipinos passed the ticket examiners the detectives turned and left the station. A reporter accompanied the Filipinos as far as Poughkeepsie.

"Yes," said Marti, "Senior Agoncillo will talk gladly on any subject."

"Does he know," asked the reporter, "there are detectives in the station?"

Marti translated the inquiry to his companion and Agoncillo jumped. He looked at his watch. It was a minute or two after the time the train should have started.

"Why do not we move?" he asked anxiously.

"Are you going to Montreal?" was asked.

"Yes," he said, "I am going on a personal errand—a business matter."

"Are you running away from Washington?"

This question stirred Agoncillo to indignant speech. Sometimes he spoke two or three words in English, often a rapid succession of sentences in Spanish, which Marti translated.

"We go to-day," he said, "but come back to-morrow. I go to get information. The authorities have stopped all my telegrams. I must go to Montreal to get them. If telegrams had been permitted to me in Washington I might have given much advice to the Government. I can learn nothing from Manila except at Montreal. It is too bad."

"What do you think about yesterday's battle?"

"It is false," he said. "It is what you call here, I think, 'fake.' It is to affect politics and the vote on the treaty. The American newspapers are most unscrupulous. There has been no fight. It is not reasonable. To-morrow the treaty will be voted. If after it had been voted there was a fight, it would not be so surprising, but the day before—it is silly. It is not official."

He was told of the later dispatches describing the details. He could only repeat they could not be true, because not official. Admiral Dewey's dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy then was laid before him. He talked to Marti for a long time in Spanish about it.

"When did it reach Washington?" he asked.

"To-day, in the forenoon."

Agoncillo and Marti looked at one another and giggled. The train was slowing up at Yonkers. Agoncillo wanted to know how far it was from New York.

"How far is it from New York?" he asked, and then: "How far away is Montreal?"

"This country is very big," he said, reflectively, after he had pondered the replies for a while. After a pause he added:

"Seventy-two million people. It is a big country."

"A very big country, you mean, to fight with," suggested the reporter.

Agoncillo straightened up, laughed uneasily and told Marti to tell the reporter he had no thought of fighting, but only of love and friendship.

"I am sure," he said, "it has not been a battle. Nothing but an incident."

"Have you thought of your position in this country, now that your people have fought the American soldiers?"

"Not pleasant," he said, "when I come to you to have you make friends and love, to have you say to me: 'My brother and your brother have quarreled over here. We don't want to make friends—go away, get out.'"

"Did you not send dispatches to Manila or Malolos advising the Filipinos to act before the treaty was voted upon?"

"No," he said, "it is not true. I did nothing like that."

"The dispatch was made public by Washington authorities, wasn't it?"

"The train now at Tarrytown."

"What place is this?" he asked.

"How far is it from Washington? How far away is Montreal?"

"If the United States determines upon annexation," Agoncillo was asked, "how long will the Filipinos fight before they give in?"

Marti undertook to answer this question.

"At least ten years," he said, "if everything was favorable to the Americans."

"Will you stay ten years in Montreal?"

Both Marti and Agoncillo laughed.

"We come back to-morrow to Washington, direct to-morrow."

They denied vigorously they had as-

serted on leaving Washington they were going to Baltimore and exhibited through tickets from Washington to Montreal as evidence. The tickets were stamped with the Washington City station of the Pennsylvania railroad date mark.

He said they had registered at the hotel Manhattan under their own names and had no desire to conceal their movements from anybody. They spent the day walking about New York and had been much impressed by the size of the city and the big buildings. Out of this talk Agoncillo branched abruptly with the question:

"Will the treaty pass to-morrow?"

"Probably, because of the fight—the incident," he was told.

"It will be good news for Spain," he said. "They will get \$20,000,000. I must come back to-morrow as soon as is possible."

"What if the United States forbids you to come back?"

"If I see it in the newspapers I will put it in my pocket and bring it back with me with contempt. If it is official to me, Agoncillo, why then I will stay away. Yes, I will stay away. Tell everybody we have nothing to do with the fight—the incident. Advise friends, ship, good, kind words, be diplomats, get everything at Washington by kindness of good-hearted American people. No fight, no—an incident, altogether quite an incident. How far is this place from Washington, and how far away is Montreal? I thank you. Good-by. Back to-morrow."

## OTIS AND DEWEY TOO MUCH FOR THE FILIPINOS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey to-day called the Navy Department that hostilities had begun between the American army and navy forces in an attempt to Manila, and the Philippines insurgents. The insurgents, he said, had been the aggressors and had been repulsed.

The following is the message received:

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

The news came like a shock, for the administration thought that an ugly situation prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to a hope that by tact and patience actual fighting might be averted, and even those public men who felt that hostilities would follow should the treaty be ratified, and the United States attempt to occupy the islands, believed that Aguinaldo would not force the fighting when the treaty of peace was in its most critical stage. Some Senatorial opponents of the ratification of the treaty adhere to their position, but the general opinion in Washington to-night is that the news from Manila insures the ratification of the treaty to-morrow afternoon.

The news of the beginning of another war came from Admiral Dewey. No word had been received from General Otis up to nightfall.

It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and like all of his messages that have gone before, this cablegram told of the success of the American forces in the action. It was with great regret, however, that the administration learned that the insurgents had forced the issue. It had hoped all along that they could be brought to see the advantages of placing their trust in the American people and relying upon the President to deal justly with them. The administration argued that with the Philippine Commission fairly on the sea en route for Manila, bringing with them messages from the President and with the peace treaty still unacted upon, it was not to be expected that they would refuse to wait to learn the purposes of the American Government and would precipitate the long-impending conflict.

While this was true, the officials here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the treaty contained in the situation there, and every preparation had been made for just what occurred last night. It is now acknowledged that fear of an outbreak in Luzon was the explanation for the much-commented failure of General Miller to force a landing at Iloilo, on the island of Panay; Otis felt that he wanted all of the troops at Manila, where was located the center of the danger. Part of Miller's force, therefore, was retained to Manila, and that General was left with one regiment of regulars and a battalion of artillery, just sufficient to take advantage of any defection of Filipinos, but enough to force his way ashore and hold. Rather as a formal authorization—he did not need the instruction—Dewey was told to cooperate fully with General Otis in any measures the latter might take. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents, but some of the American warships were moved quietly into positions where they perfectly commanded

the insurgent trenches and defenses and could shell them with effect if an outbreak occurred. This movement was effected more than ten days ago, and the administration has not felt serious apprehension of General Otis' ability to at least hold his own.

The American position might have been generally strengthened, it is said, by a judicious extension of the line in certain directions, and also by taking summary measures to prevent the operations of the insurgents in taking up positions and organizing forces. President McKinley took the view that, perhaps, under a strict construction of the terms of the protocol, which still holds good in the absence of the ratification of the treaty, he lacked authority to extend the field of occupation of the Americans. The fact that the insurgents themselves have been the first to break the truce, practically releases the United States from further obligation in this respect, so that General Otis was unquestionably warranted, in the opinion of the administration officials, in extending his lines as Dewey reports he had done.

The situation is regarded here as rather anomalous from a diplomatic standpoint. Legally, the Filipinos are still Spanish subjects. Therefore, if operations continue outside of the limits of Manila, as laid down in the protocol, it will amount to a resumption of the war with Spain, at least technically.

Officials noted one little flaw in Dewey's dispatch, in which he spoke of the American army and navy as "generally successful," conveying just the least intimation that at some points the results were not as satisfactory as at others. It is inferred here that this might mean the development of weakness at some of the more exposed points on the American lines, which might be easily explained by the fact that the attack was made at night, perhaps in places where the insurgents could creep closer up to the shelter of the tropical jungle that grows nearly up into the town of Manila. Every conflict, however, is felt that General Otis is master of the situation. This confidence is based not only on this morning's cablegram, but from repeated assurances to that effect conveyed by General Otis to Washington from time to time during the past few months. The forces under his command, as shown by the records of the Adjutant General's office, December 10, the date of the last report, were 21,649 troops, and of these there were present for duty 19,516 men. This command is composed of the following organizations:

Company A, United States Engineer Battalion; Companies C, E, G, I, K and L, Fourth United States Cavalry; troop of Nevada Cavalry; Companies G, H, K and L of the Third, and D and G of the Sixth United States Artillery; Companies A and B of the Utah Artillery and the First Wyoming Battery; the Third and Fourth United States Infantry; the Fourteenth and Companies B, D, F, H, I, M, L and N of the Seventeenth United States Infantry; the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third United States Infantry; the First California, the First Colorado, the First Idaho, the Fifty-first Iowa, the Twentieth Kansas, the Thirtieth Minnesota, the First Montana, the First Nebraska, the First North Dakota, the Second Oregon, the Third Pennsylvania, the First South Dakota, the First Tennessee, the First Washington and the First Wyoming Regiments of Volunteer Infantry.

A portion of this force, the Eighteenth Infantry and a battery of artillery, are at Iloilo, where General Miller was sent a month or more ago. Approximately 5000 men are on their way to join General Otis, in four separate expeditions, though none is expected to reach Manila for three weeks or a month. These are the Fourth and four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry, 1728 men, under General Lawton, which sailed from Gibraltar last Friday; the Twentieth Infantry, comprising 37 officers and 1268 men, under General Wheaton, which left San Francisco January 27; the Twenty-second Infantry, in command of Colonel Egbert, which left San Francisco early in the present month, and 2000 men and officers of the Thirtieth and First United States Regiments of Infantry, which left New York Friday on the Sherman.

There is a big transport, the Sheridan, now making ready in New York to carry the Twelfth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, 1520 men in all, and she will start not later than the 14th inst. That is all that can be supplied to General Otis in the way of reinforcements, according to General Corbin. If the soldiers are to be of service in this campaign. More, of course, will follow as rapidly as they can be gotten ready if General Otis needs them in any future operations he may plan, but, as already stated, it is believed this particular crisis will have passed before they can be transported the great distance from the United States to Manila. These troops, with those now in Cuba, represent the cream of the American army, according to General Corbin. It is true that only about 3000 of General Otis' soldiers are regulars, but his volunteer soldiers have been under thorough discipline and training for months, and many as much as eight months, and some participated in the engagements attending the capture of Manila, and are practically as good as regulars.

No one here knows the real strength of the insurgents opposed to General Otis. The accounts of their number are conflicting and none of them comes from reliable sources. Still, the best belief of the authorities of the War Department is that the number of the insurgents is not large, but they are not comparable to the American forces in personnel, discipline or quality of arms. It is known that they have some Mausers, some Remingtons and a variety of other fire arms, and it is suspected they have been quite plentifully supplied with ammunition from outside sources. Taken as a whole, this armament is decidedly inferior to that of the American troops. Then, with inexperienced officers, in many cases even the colonels of regiments being not more than a year or two of age, and their lack of knowledge of tactics, they are at a great disadvantage. Their strong side is their knowledge of the country and a certain fanatical bravery in onslaught that would be formidable to a volunteer force not well trained to stand fire. Like the Cubans, they rely too much on a sword-like weapon, corresponding to the machete, a weapon of little value against long-range rifles.

Altogether the War Department officials have not the slightest doubt of

# AGUINALDO'S POWER WILL BE CRUSHED

## Otis Will Be Instructed to Follow Up His Victory.

### Filipino Leader to Suffer the Punishment That His Treachery Deserves.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Instructions will be sent to Major General Otis to-morrow directing him to follow up his victory over the insurgents and crush the power of Aguinaldo in the Philippines. This was the decision reached at an important Cabinet meeting held at the White House to-night, attended by the President, Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger, Attorney General Griggs and Adjutant General Corbin.

It was further decided, now that Aguinaldo has thrown down the gauntlet, that Iloilo shall be taken and the islands of the archipelago occupied as rapidly as possible and to the extent that General Otis' forces will permit. It was pointed out to-night that Aguinaldo and his followers have placed themselves within that provision of the President's proclamation declaring it to be the purpose of our Government to hold to strict accountability those responsible for the disturbance of the peace and order of the islands or who fail to recognize the supremacy of the United States. It was with full knowledge, therefore, of the action which this Government would take that Aguinaldo directed the assault on the American lines, and the authorities say he will now suffer the punishment his treachery deserves.

Beyond the adoption of a policy of prosecuting the campaign vigorously, in order to break the backbone of the insurrection as rapidly as possible, no action was taken to-night.

General Otis already has instructions

fully covering the emergency which faces him. He was directed some time ago not to attack the insurgents, but to resist attack and to follow up any advantage which he might gain, and his instructions to-morrow will, therefore, be only in the nature of an authorization to vigorously continue the campaign. It is the belief of the President and members of his Cabinet that the defeat of Aguinaldo on the island of Luzon will impress the natives of the other islands with the strength of this Government and cause them to abandon any ideas they may possess of joining Aguinaldo's insurrectionary movement.

It developed during the discussion in the White House to-night that the President feels that consideration must soon be given to the character of government to be provided for the archipelago. Confident of the success of the American campaign he believes it will be wise to display magnanimity in the treatment of the insurgents when they are finally defeated. Special satisfaction is felt in administration circles at General Otis' extension of his lines, and it is expected that he will now be able to afford ample protection to the works which supply the city with water. General Miles expressed to-day some fear that the insurgents might have attempted to destroy the works, but while General Otis has made no report with special reference to them the authorities believe they have not been injured.

## "THEY LACK DISCIPLINE," SAYS O'BRIEN.

DR. A. P. O'BRIEN, captain and assistant surgeon, First California United States Volunteers, in an interview yesterday said: "I am perfectly familiar with the ground the insurgents now occupy. They are still in the same position they occupied when I left Manila on December 15. The position held by the American troops is impregnable, while the ground the insurgents hold, which is old Camp Dewey, can be swept from end to end by the American fleet. Before the American soldiers captured Manila it was strongly fortified, and since then our men have been active in adding strength to the positions and placing batteries of artillery at every advantageous point. On the opposite side of Manila Captain O'Hara is stationed with the Third United States Artillery, while the Utah Battery is at a place called Binondo, so it will be impossible for the enemy to get to Manila if they now attack us. We heard numerous reports about the insurgents being over 40,000 strong. If that is really their number they are practically useless, as they are badly armed and lack discipline, and can be compared only to an armed mob. The insurgents never had a good fight with the Spaniards, and only forced their way back to Manila from the interior owing to the Spaniards hearing that the American and Spanish were simply acting on the defensive. Every time the insurgents drove them from their outposts it was owing to the Spaniards being outnumbered four to one. I do not consider this conflict at all serious, and I believe the insurgents' war tactics will all go up in smoke."



## DR. RETHERS SAYS HE HAS NO FEAR.

DR. THEODORE RETHERS, captain and assistant surgeon of the First California Regiment, U. S. V., speaks regarding the situation as follows:

"Do not look upon this conflict with the insurgents at Manila with any fear or seriousness. My impressions of the insurgents when I was in Manila on duty were that they had no fight in them. But nevertheless they are under the impression that on account of the good-natured and kindly manner in which the Americans have treated them that we are afraid of them. A prominent insurgent just before I left Manila in a conversation with me remarked that all we were entitled to was Manila, and that they should have the rest of the islands. Their way of fighting is somewhat similar to that of the Spanish. They like to stay in trenches and behind cover and shoot without opinion the insurgents can fight as long as they want to in their position and can do no damage, as they are directly in line with the American fleet, besides having to face our American soldiers on shore."



## A FIXED BATTLE WILL DECIDE IT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL J. B. BABCOCK, now in this city, and who was with the United States Army at Manila until the departure of General Merritt for Paris, was seen yesterday. "I have not the least doubt as to the outcome of the insurgents' attack upon the city of Manila. Since my departure our army has been strengthened by the addition of new regiments and the disposition of the troops has also undergone a change. The insurgents have a certain discipline, though not equal to that of the Spanish. If they would fight a fixed battle our forces would scatter them forever and that would be the end of their attacking force. But if they take to the mountains desultory fighting would be the order of warfare and the struggle would be protracted.

"The men at Manila, regulars and volunteers, are well disciplined and good fighting soldiers. The volunteers will conduct themselves like soldiers, no matter what the contingency, and they have more or less experience gained in the battle of Manila. I look to a speedy termination of the difficulties with the insurgents."

## HUMAN TORCHES RAN ABOUT THE STREETS

Horrible Scenes Attend a Conflagration in a Town in Hungary.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: Terrible scenes were witnessed in the conflagration last Tuesday night which destroyed the whole village of Nagygyrocz, in the Liptau district of Hungary. Twenty men, literally in flames, ran about the streets until they dropped senseless. Many were trodden by maddened animals. Others were frozen to death in the open fields. Twenty charred bodies have been recovered, and a number of the survivors are suffering from dreadful burns, several being blinded.

## General Otis' Ability to Hold His Position

General Otis' ability to hold his position indefinitely and the only cause for apprehension is the fear that by taking to the interior of the country practically impassable for American troops in the approaching rainy season, a prolonged Indian fighting style of campaign may follow.

Besides his soldiers, General Otis has at his back in Manila Bay a command of the city, a veritable Rock of Gibraltar in Dewey's fleet. With the vessels he now has and those about to join him, Dewey will have twenty-one ships of various types. Of full-gunned warships he has now nine, as follows: The flagship Olympia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Monadnock, Monterey, Petrel and Buffalo. He also has three armed supply ships which are as effective as a warship almost in attacking troops outside of fortifications and in maintaining the blockade. They are the Culgoa, the Nanshan and the Zafiro. The vessels on the way to join Dewey are the gunboat Helena, now at Colombo; the USS Albatross, at Cebu; the USS Princeton, at Port Said Tuesday; the Benue, at Bratus and Yorktown, and the USS Albatross, on their way to Manila; the battleship Oregon and the water-boat Iris at Honolulu. The Solace is about to start any moment from Norfolk for Manila. This leaves out of account the army transports under Otis' command, which could be made of great service.

The fleet cannot operate against troops in the interior, but undoubtedly Dewey immediately will draw a tight cordon of blockading vessels around the island of Luzon and make a special effort absolutely to cut off the insurgents from the supplies and ammunition which they must have to carry on the war.

## DAVIS CONFIDENT OF RATIFICATION

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald sends the following: Senator Davis, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, feels confident that the peace treaty will be ratified. He said to me to-night: "I cannot see how the result can now be otherwise. It has been made perfectly apparent by the attack of Aguinaldo's forces upon the United States at Manila that what we have asserted from the beginning is true and that the Filipinos have been encouraged to believe by what has taken place in the Senate that no treaty could or would be made which would bind the insurgents. This has been the position of all the representatives of the Filipinos here from the beginning. From the aspect of our relations to the Filipinos there should not have been a moment's hesitation about the ratification of the treaty, and the events of yesterday prove it. By our protocol with Spain our freedom of action was restrained in every way as to territory and military operations. We should be released from that restraint at the earliest possible moment. It is very unfortunate that the opponents of the treaty could not see this until its demonstration by an actual attack upon the United States forces."

Senator Aldrich, one of the leaders among the advocates of the ratification of the treaty, when I saw him this evening would not make a positive prediction that events in Manila would bring about the ratification of the treaty.

"It ought to have that result," Senator Aldrich said, "but it is impossible to say how it will affect the men who have been opposing us. There is no doubt that if the treaty had been promptly ratified there would have been no such conflict at Manila.

## AGUINALDO SEEMS TO BE A MAN OF SHALLOW MIND

AGUINALDO seems to be a man of shallow mind and of great vanity, and there is no doubt that he interpreted the delay of the United States in taking possession of the Philippines to be due to the fears which he and his followers inspired in the minds of General Otis and Admiral Dewey."

Senator Bacon of Georgia, who figures as one of the leaders of the opposition to the treaty, says the outbreak at Manila might have been avoided had the Senate and administration seen the wisdom of accepting his joint resolution, which has been pending in the Senate for several weeks.

"I have expected from day to day," said Senator Bacon, "just what has happened, hence I am not surprised, and I see no reason why I should change my opinion and vote for the ratification of the treaty. I will cheerfully vote all the money that may be necessary to carry on the war in the Philippines, but I still maintain that we could have avoided a conflict with those people had the Senate adopted my resolution or a similar measure announcing our honest intentions as regards the Philippines. Under the circumstances I do not see why any of the Senators who were originally opposed to the treaty should vote for it now. I am not influenced in this matter by party considerations, but I propose to vote my honest convictions, which I have repeatedly announced during the pending debate."

## RIOTERS FIGHT ON MARSEILLES STREETS

Anti-Dreyfus Demonstration Broken Up by Friends of the Exile.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 5.—At a meeting here of the Anti-Dreyfus League of Patriotism in the Alhambra Hall, a hostile demonstration on the part of some Dreyfusites led to serious fighting in the streets, during which revolvers were fired. The police repressed the disturbances, but a number of people were injured. Many arrests were made.

LAGIERS, Feb. 5.—The arrival here to-day of M. Henri Rochert, editor of L'Intransigent, from Marseilles, caused great excitement. Mobs of Dreyfusites and anti-Dreyfusites met him at the quay and cheered or cursed him, according to their sympathies. There were several collisions between rival factions, but they were eventually dispersed by gendarmes, who arrested several of the ringleaders.

NANCY, France, Feb. 5.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of a retired lieutenant of infantry on a charge of communicating military documents to a foreign power.

## HUNDREDS OF CASES OF SPOILED BEEF

While Ameer Is Fighting Miles the Havana Army Gets Putrid Rations.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—Inspector General Breckinridge has discovered among the army rations issued to the destitute Havana hundreds of cases of spoiled beef, and it is believed that some of the cases determine how many only the inspection can determine. The marks on the cases show Chicago, July, 1898. They were bought by Captain Oskaloos, Sr. Smith of the subsistence department from Armour, Libby, McNeal & Libby, and were sent to Porto Rico. Yesterday some of the cases were given to the destitute, who refused to eat the contents.

Sheehan to Coach at Stanford.

PALO ALTO, Feb. 5.—John F. Sheehan '95, who coached the "Varsity" last season, will instruct the Stanford nine this season in the fine points of the game. Manager Lanagan received the acceptance this evening from Sacramento, where Sheehan is attending to university tax exemption matters. Coach Sheehan is expected at Stanford in about a month. Until he arrives the team will be put through preliminary practice by Captain Loughran.

Strange, Too.

Musical cranks generally protest strenuously against the class of music that is produced by means of a crank—Philadelphia Record.