

AGUINALDO'S MEN TO BE CRUSHED

OTIS WILL QUELL THE OUTBREAK

Ordered to Make a Vigorous Campaign Against the Insurgents.

Instructions Also Sent to General Miller to Occupy Iloilo Without Further Delay.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: Instructions were to-day sent to Major-General Otis directing him to communicate to the insurgents the information that the treaty of Paris had been ratified by the Senate, and to continue his operations against them so as to promptly crush their revolt against American sovereignty.

The cruiser Boston, which left Manila to-day for Iloilo, ostensibly to relieve the Baltimore, carries with her instructions to Brigadier-General Miller to at once occupy Iloilo, with or without the consent of the natives there.

It is assumed that Agoncillo, who is in Montreal, has taken measures to inform Aguinaldo of the action of the Senate, but Otis will be ahead of him and will send the information into the insurgent lines without delay, but Secretary Long, for the information of Dewey, cabled to that official: "Treaty ratified."

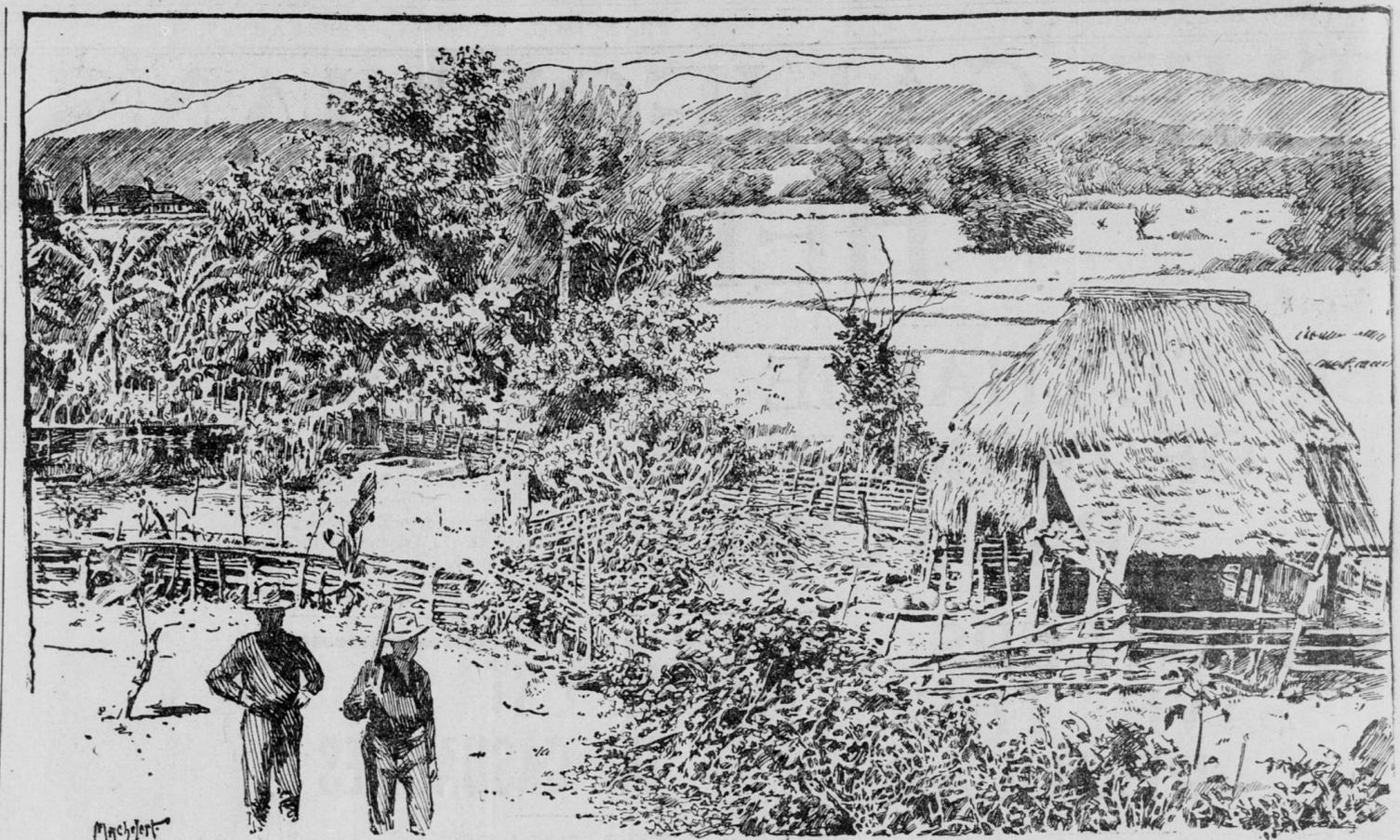
It is possible, of course, that Aguinaldo may continue fighting, in which event he will be shown no quarter, but will be relentlessly pursued until he is forced to surrender. The President does not propose to show any vacillation in this matter. The policy to be put into effect is the same as that adopted immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Spain—to concentrate every effort to break down the power of the enemy in the quickest possible time.

No apprehension is felt as to the result of the attack on Iloilo. Miller has at his disposal a force of about 3000 men, and he will be aided in his operations against Iloilo by the cruisers Baltimore and Boston and the gunboats Petrel and Concord. There are said to be about 10,000 natives defending the town, but they are badly armed and it is not believed that any great difficulty will be experienced in driving them out of town.

I was informed to-night that Otis will continue his operations under the terms of the President's proclamation issued some weeks ago. Protection will be afforded to peaceful inhabitants in the islands, and harsh means will be adopted toward those breaking the peace and defying the authority of the United States. As to the future policy of the administration in the Philippines I understand that the President has determined to take no action until the report of the Schurman commission is received.

In addition to such a vigorous policy against the insurgents, the President is actuated by a desire to bring to an end with all dispatch the rebellious movement which Aguinaldo has inaugurated against this Government. This was determined upon, as stated in the Herald this morning, as a result of the conference at the White House last night and a further conference at the Executive Mansion which was participated in by the President, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long.

At this conference instructions were prepared to Otis and Dewey along the lines indicated above. These officials were directed to co-operate in the campaign to be begun, and the President assures them of his confidence in their ability and discretion. Appreciating the impossibility of operating the campaign from Washington, Otis has been notified that the President leaves in his hands the conduct of the war, but he is directed to act vigorously and to bring Aguinaldo and his followers to subjection with all possible dispatch. It is the confident belief of the Presi-



WHERE THE FIGHTING BEGAN.

A picture of SANTA MESA, three miles east of Manila, near which the first Filipino attack was made on the American lines. In the distance are seen the San Juan Mountains, at the foot of which is the town of San Jesus del Monte, near which are the water works and reservoir which supply Manila with water.

made Saturday, and every precaution was taken to guard against the contingency.

The plot of the natives was carried out with secrecy, but Otis had enough information to enable him to block any move they might attempt against our forces. It was not known from what direction the blow would be dealt, and consequently measures were adopted to make secure each and every part of the American lines. These measures were carried out in such a quiet and unostentatious manner that Aguinaldo's spies, of whom he had many, were completely deceived as to the real strength of the American positions, and reports to the chief led him to make the most serious mistake of his life.

The enemy was totally unprepared for the vigorous punishment administered to them. The moral effect of the drubbing given to them will be great. The Filipinos apparently thought they could massacre the Americans in the night attack as easily and frequently as they did the Spanish troops sent against them. The difference resulted in thousands of them losing their lives in a hopeless cause.

Aguinaldo, so far as can be learned, did not risk his precious skin with his troops, and is still hale and willing to make further trouble.

The first reports of the fighting were to the effect that few of the Americans had been killed, but when the official report began to come in it was found that over forty of our men had lost their lives, while the wounded numbered 150. These reports are not yet complete. It is known, however, that the Fourth (regular) Infantry, the old command of Brigadier General J. M. Anderson, from Vancouver Barracks, suffered the greatest losses. The regiment was quartered at Malate, and was under command of Major Robe. It was assigned the task of carrying the rebel position south of that suburb, and the fight was through a country with a dense undergrowth that made progress slow and arduous.

The natives took refuge in huts and until they were dislodged and while being driven back inflicted considerable damage on our men. The Fourth is armed with Krags, machine rifles, and these weapons proved most effective. For every life that gallant old regiment gave up it took a score in revenge.

The First Washington Volunteers and Third Regular Artillery also saw severe fighting and sustained material losses.

The Utah Light Artillery, seasoned by experience at Malate in August, and the Sixth Regular Artillery did splendidly effective work, and the latter probably saved the First California Regiment and the First Colorado from being badly cut up. The guns of the Utah Battery were posted east of the city, and during the early hours of Sunday poured a deadly fire into the insurgent trenches.

The First California Regiment was attacked by the Filipinos, who were concealed in huts beside the road along which the Americans were advancing. To put an end to the danger from this quarter Colonel Smith gave orders to burn the village, which was soon done.

In the district between Tondo and Malabon to the north of the city, great slaughter was done by the gunboat Callao, Lieutenant Benjamin Tappan commanding, which Admiral Dewey captured from the Spaniards. This little vessel is certainly a terror. She mounts more guns, proportionately, than any other vessel in the American navy, being full of one, two and three pounders and machine guns. She duplicated her performance of August 13, when she covered General Merritt's advance on Manila. Then she steamed close to the breakers and moved along the shore as the troops advanced, pouring a deadly fire into the Spaniards.

Yesterday she again ran close to the beach, and getting the range of the enemy, began to spit fire from her bow guns. Then, maneuvering, she brought her starboard battery to bear, and the rattle and din were terrific. Soon she came about and brought her port battery into action, and these maneuvers were repeated until she was ordered to cease firing.

The Concord's six-inch and the Charleston's eight-inch guns did awful execution. Brigadier-General Otis' brigade had driven a large body of the enemy from their positions, and the Filipinos ran at top speed for the beach, a disorganized and panic-stricken mob. When they reached the shore they were met by the devastating fire of the warships, and were mowed down score upon score, until the sands ap-

peared to be completely drenched with blood. The sight was simply sickening, with the dead and dying torn to pieces and terribly mangled and bleeding natives lying all about. On Sunday afternoon the Charleston joined the monitor Monadnock off Malate, which was the scene of the heaviest fighting with the Spaniards in August, and both vessels delivered their shells with telling effect. The enemy were retiring before the steady advance of the Fourteenth Infantry, and had comparatively little shelter. They furnished excellent targets for the marksmanship of the Yankee gunners, whose reputation suffered nothing from the engagement.

The Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, took no part in the bombardment. With the fine strategy for which the American naval commander is noted, he placed the vessel in a position directly in front of the city, between the Spanish gunboat General Alava and the German cruiser Irene and the troops ashore. The significance of this move will be readily grasped. This was a fight between the Americans and Filipinos, and no outsiders could be permitted to enter the ring, so Admiral Dewey constituted himself a sort of referee to say "hands off" if it became necessary.

The captured Spanish gunboat Laguna de Bay did good work for her new owners. She is a light draught vessel and has proved most serviceable on more than one occasion since the Americans have had her. Sunday she went up the Pasig River and fairly riddled the village of Santa Ana with galling shots, tearing the huts to pieces, killing many rebels and driving others to seek a new shelter. The good result of the firing was seen this morning, when nearly all the native huts on the outskirts of the city, that were left standing were flying white flags to prevent attack by the Americans.

The Filipinos have not yet stopped retreating. The Americans are still in pursuit of them, determined to give them a lesson they will never forget. Our troops north of the city are now nearly to Calocan on the Dagwayan railway. This place fairly bristles with fortifications, and is the strongest position of the rebels. To the south the Americans are at Pasay, which is south of Malate.

Agoncillo's disheartened soldiers opened fire along the northern lines east and west of Calocan early this (Monday) morning, but it was mostly at long range and lacked the dignity of an attack. There was a spirited reply and after a few sharp rallies the enemy fell back and the firing died away.

The general line was not engaged, and there were no serious casualties.

The burial of the dead Filipinos by our soldiers began this morning. In one place 180 bodies were found and in another 60. Nearly every American regiment engaged has reported the findings of 50 or more of the enemy dead along its front.

General Hughes' provost brigade, which is composed of the Minnesota volunteers and men from the Twenty-third Infantry, are doing excellent work in the city in keeping the natives in subjection.

The First Tennessee Infantry has been divided, one battalion reinforcing General Anderson and two battalions joining General McArthur's command. The troops are now on the way to seize the waterworks, which are situated five miles north of the city.

The number of American troops engaged Sunday was 13,000, while the Filipinos' forces numbered 20,000.

The Americans while the fighting was going on were disposed of in the following manner from the bay on the north around the city to the bay on the south:

Twentieth Kansas Infantry, Third Artillery, First Montana Infantry and Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry, under command of Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis; First South Dakota Infantry, First Colorado Infantry and First Nebraska Infantry, commanded by Brigadier General Hale, both brigades being supported by batteries A and B of Utah Light Artillery, under command of General McArthur; First California Infantry, commanded by Brigadier General Ovenshine; First Wyoming Infantry and First Washington Infantry, under Brigadier General King; Fourth Cavalry, Fourteenth Infantry and First North Dakota Infantry, commanded by Brigadier General Ovenshine, both brigades supported by Sixth Artillery division, commanded by General Anderson.

AGONCILLO NOW SAFE IN CANADA

Many Questions Asked by Aguinaldo's Agent.

HAS VERY LITTLE TO SAY

IS UNDER THE SURVEILLANCE OF DETECTIVES.

If He Attempts to Act as a Spy the Filipino Will Be Expelled From the Country.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A Washington special to the Herald says: Agoncillo, though in Montreal, is still under surveillance of the American secret agents. Recognizing the dangerous character of the man, the authorities are determined to keep informed of his movements, and should there be any ground for suspecting that he is acting as a spy, steps will be taken to secure his expulsion from Canada, as was done in the case of Senores Dubose and Carranza, formerly of the Spanish legation here. The remainder of the Filipino Junta are still in Washington and likely to remain here for some days at least. Three members of the Junta have remained for reasons, and so far the authorities have shown no disposition to arrest or molest them.

MONTREAL, Feb. 6.—Agoncillo has had an extremely busy day of it. Newspapermen and people drawn by curiosity have thronged his room all day long, and the Filipino envoy has been kept busy answering questions ever since he finished his breakfast this morning. The interviews in the evening papers amused him greatly.

"They have come here and asked me all sorts of questions," he said to-night, "and then they have gone away and printed what they liked, or what they thought, I said."

Agoncillo was shown the Associated Press dispatches concerning the ratification of the peace treaty. He read them with interest. The final vote interested him in particular.

"That is not a very big majority, is it?" he said. But when pressed to express an opinion on the Senate's action he declined.

"I cannot say anything just now. I am not yet aware of the circumstances. I really cannot say anything about the matter until I have had an opportunity to fully consider the situation. Neither can I say anything about my future movements. They are dependent entirely upon circumstances."

Then Agoncillo began asking questions about the Canadian constitution. He has asked a good many of a similar nature to-day. He inquired of all his visitors as to whether they prefer to have Canada a colony or not.

"You have not got freedom," he declared, "and you don't want it. You are not like us."

The Filipino representative apparently does not recognize the action of the Senate to-day as a negative reply to his mission. He has not yet the news he professed to have come to Can-

ada to get, but he hopes to have it soon.

DR. YOUNG WOUNDED AND BRUTALLY MURDERED

His Body When Recovered Showed He Had Been Mutilated by Filipinos.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—10:30 a. m.—Late yesterday General Hale's brigade advanced and took the waterworks at Singalong. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and a part of the Utah battery with two field guns and two Hotchkiss guns met the enemy on the hill, a half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place in which the Nebraska lost one dead and three wounded.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant in the Third Artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered, and his body, when recovered, was found to have been horribly mutilated.

The Filipinos were driven back, retreating in bad order, and carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and the cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Ovenshine's brigade advanced and took Paranaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition.

General McArthur's division advanced beyond Singalong without loss, the enemy retreating upon Calocan.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cupid is usually pictured as a frolicsome, playful little fellow, always smiling or laughing, but with just a trace of malice in his make-up. This is the artist's ideal. In reality, Cupid in these days is a matter-of-fact little chap. He is beginning to learn that life is not all a summer holiday. He is fast learning that sick men and unhealthily women have no right to tamper with love or matrimony. It is best for themselves and best for the human race that they should not. It is not a hard matter for men and women to preserve their health if they wish. It is far from impossible for them to restore it after it has been lost. That being the case, the modern Cupid is right in looking with disfavor upon matrimonial matches between sick men and unhealthy women. His health in a woman is generally the result of some weakness or disorder of the distinctly feminine organism that is slowly sapping her vitality. At first, a little pain and slight indispositions which seem to her quite unimportant. They grow steadily worse until she suffers all the time from burning and dragging sensations, and occasionally has to take to her bed. Finally they completely unfit her for wifehood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is an unfailing remedy for ailments of this kind. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity and makes them well and strong. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest druggist will recommend a substitute.

"Since I wrote you we have had a baby girl born to us," writes W. E. Malcolm, of Knoxville, Tenn. "My wife took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the expectant period and until she had her baby she had no trouble to mention. A stouter, healthier child was never born. Our child will be one year of age on the 28th inst., and she has not been sick a day. Has not had so much as the colic."

A SPLENDID CABLE SERVICE.

Because of its splendidly organized cable service The Call on last Sunday morning was enabled to lay before its readers the most complete and accurate detailed story of the assault by Aguinaldo's men upon the Americans at Manila. The Call was the only newspaper in the United States that had anything like a complete story of this biggest news event of the day.

Yesterday morning The Call's story, giving this paper credit, was printed under a San Francisco date line by the Times-Herald, Tribune and Record, all of Chicago, and all Associated Press papers.

natives were not lacking in courage, but no courage could have withstood the terrible rain of death that fell upon the Filipinos as the gallant Americans approached their positions.

When the enemy retreated, after a stubborn resistance, it was in utter rout, and the only desire seemed to have been to get out of the range of the American guns as rapidly as possible. A conservative estimate of the enemy's losses places the number at 4000 killed and wounded. The killed far outnumber the wounded, many of the latter being cared for by our army as prisoners of war.

It is incomprehensible to any intelligent observer here on the ground why Aguinaldo could have been so stupid as to expect to catch the Americans napping. For some time past, as dispatches to The Call have indicated, the authorities have been expecting just some such treacherous move as was



PRIVATE THOMAS T. BRYAN,

Company H, First California, who was killed at Manila while bravely fighting to maintain the honor of the flag which he went to the front to defend. He was a native of this city. He was a son of Mrs. Margaret Bryan of 2519 California street, and was 24 years of age and unmarried. When the President issued his call for volunteers Bryan was among the first to offer his services. He always said that he wanted to see active service. Even in his recent letters home, while he expressed happiness that he was soon to return to San Francisco, he regretted that he had not been in a fight, as he wanted to have the experience of being under fire. Bryan was never engaged in business, having an income of his own; he, however, looked after his mother's estate. Besides his mother he leaves two brothers and a sister. The latter is a Mrs. Weed of this city. One of his brothers is the proprietor of the Arlington Hotel at Suisun. While the other, John J. Bryan, is a resident of San Francisco.



PEDRO J. PATERNO, President of the Filipino Congress.