

THE KANSAS TROOPS ARE SHOT DOWN FROM AMBUSH

They Drive the Tagallos Before Them Into the Very Center of Caloocan.

Otis Has the Situation Well in Hand and the American Lines Are Extended in Every Direction.

MANILA, Feb. 8, 10 a. m.—Lieutenant A. T. Ford, Company I, Twentieth Kansas Infantry, and a private of that company were killed and six other members of the regiment were wounded near Caloocan last evening while reconnoitering. The party was in a jungle when it was attacked by the enemy.

Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Caloocan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile the gunboats shelled the suburbs.

General Otis finally recalled the troops, but the natives, misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—The military situation here continues to be exceedingly tense. The American troops are driving the natives inland and attacking Santolan, ten miles east of Manila, and Caloocan, four miles north.

A Filipino colonel came out this morning from Caloocan under a flag of truce. Several American officers promptly went to meet him, but when the parties met the Filipinos opened fire. The Filipino apologized for the barbarous conduct of his troops and returned to his lines. Otis is showing the qualities of a great general. He possesses military talent and energy in a high degree.

His men and officers fought splendidly. The resistance of the natives is determined. They shoot badly, but have plenty of pluck. Two more American victories would ruin Aguinaldo's prestige and make a settlement of the difficulty easy. The native losses in killed are over 3000.

On the south side of Manila General Anderson occupies Paranaque. The insurgents are massed in force on the opposite

bank of the river. The Americans, as this dispatch is sent, are in complete control of the situation within a radius of twenty miles of Manila, their lines extending to Malabon on the north and to Paranaque on the south and fully twenty miles long. While a few detached bodies of the enemy offer desultory opposition, the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and utterly routed.

Of the hordes of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans fully one-third are already incapacitated and the rest are scattered in every direction.

The rebels, who have been swept in every direction, like pheasants in a batteau, die by the hundreds in the trenches—for the most part passively, except the Ygorotes, who charge desperately and uselessly.

The rebel prisoners declare that their attack was unpremeditated, that the outposts fired and then everybody followed in accordance with a sort of general understanding.

The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact

that sixteen of them were buried in one ricefield on Monday near Pasay, and that eighty-seven were interred between Paco and Santa Ana.

The converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her Gatling guns and her heavier battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canebreaks and died there.

The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

Your correspondent is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there are several women in male dress and with their hair cropped among the dead.

The chief of the Ygorotes, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagallos for placing the Ygorotes in front of the American battery, under the pretense that they were sent to occupy the post of honor, and he intimates that the Ygorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

It is regarded as a significant fact that many of the Filipino officials of this city disappeared from Manila as soon as hostilities commenced. Some of them are supposed to be still hiding here.

DID DEWEY PROVOKE THE FILIPINOS?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—It may be that it was Admiral Dewey's act in seizing a vessel loaded with arms and ammunition intended for them that incited Philippine insurgents to attack the American soldiers Saturday night, for it is understood one of their bitterest grievances was what they declared to be unwarrantable interference with their shipping. It is learned at the Navy Department that about a week ago the admiral caused the seizure of the schooner Taneng, with a full supply of arms for the insurgents. The admiral's report disclosed the fact that an American and not a German owned the vessel thus being used to arm the insurgents against Otis' troops.

The further the Americans extend their lines, the more the needs of transportation increase. The American commanders have already been compelled to impress horses and vehicles on all

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Colonel J. F. Smith, who is in command of the First California Regiment, is one of the most popular officers now in the Philippines. At the outbreak of the war he offered his services and was placed at the head of his own regiment. It is due to his rigid discipline and soldierly qualities that this popular organization was brought to such a state of perfection, and under his personal leadership, it has distinguished itself time and again. Before the trouble with Spain he was engaged in a lucrative law practice with Frank J. Murasky, who was recently elected to the Superior bench, as his partner. Colonel Smith is a leading Democrat of this city, and his good services to his party and his noble sacrifices in behalf of his country have been recognized by the Democratic members of the Legislature, who have honored him with a minority vote for United States Senator.

AGUINALDO DECLARES WAR ON AMERICA

Proclamation Which Led to the Assault on the Defenses of Manila.

The Leader of the Filipinos Has Gone Too Far on the Road to Destruction to Draw Back.

MANILA, Feb. 7.—Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, issued two proclamations on Saturday and Sunday. The proclamation of Saturday says:

"I order and command:

"First—That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken and that the latter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war.

"Second—That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war.

"Third—That this proclamation be communicated to the consuls, and that Congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guarantee resulting from the declaration of war."

Aguinaldo's proclamation of Monday says the outbreak of hostilities was unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans; refers to his manifesto of January 8, publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation and the constant outrages and the taunts which have been causing misery to the Manilans, and refers to the lack of confidence and contempt shown for the

GENERAL OTIS TO FOLLOW UP HIS GREAT VICTORY

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: With the prosecution of a vigorous campaign against Aguinaldo and his followers, and the promise of protection to those residents of the Philippines recognizing the sovereignty of the United States, the administration officials are confident that it will not be long before peace and order are restored in the archipelago.

General Otis is expected, under the instructions sent to him, to follow up his victory over the insurgents and prevent their reorganization, and in this work he will be assisted by Rear Admiral Dewey and the fleet under his command.

At the request of General Otis the full text of the Paris treaty was cabled to him this afternoon, and he was told to proceed with his operations.

The situation in the Philippines was the subject of earnest discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day. Congratulations were exchanged over the ratification of the treaty, and the President's determination to conduct a vigorous policy toward the insurgents met with the approval of all of the officials.

The decision of most importance reached was that neither General Otis nor Admiral Dewey is in need of reinforcements, and none will be sent to them unless they specifically request it. A cablegram of inquiry has been sent to Rear Admiral Dewey as to the condition of the three former Spanish gunboats being reconstructed at Hongkong, and the suggestion has been advanced to him that they be pushed to completion.

By direction of Captain Charles O'Neil, chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance, ammunition is being prepared at Mare Island for shipment to Manila on board the Celtic, and the army Bureau of Ordnance will send by the Sheridan a quantity of ammunition for field guns and small arms. I understand that as a result of the Cabinet meeting it is expected that General Otis will not confine his operations to the vicinity of Manila, but will pursue the insurgents and occupy such towns as he may deem important. It is explained that the President does not contemplate an occupation of all of the islands, but only of important points, and Rear Admiral Dewey, it is expected, will aid the army in taking possession.

Of course, there will be no weakening of the forces at Manila until Aguinaldo's army is thoroughly defeated. It is not intended to follow the Filipinos into the hills, for the present, at least, but the country will be cleared of the organized army, and Aguinaldo and his followers will be compelled to take to the hills to escape the American troops.

Filipino government as proving a "premeditated transgression of liberty and justice." The rebel leader also refers to the enormous losses of the Filipinos, but says "slavery is bitter," and calls upon them to "sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and national integrity." He insists that he tried to avoid an armed conflict, but claims all his efforts were useless before the unmeasured pride of the Americans, whom he charged with having treated him as a rebel because

he defended the interests of his country and would not become the instrument of their dastardly intentions. Aguinaldo concludes by saying: "Be not discouraged. Our independence was watered freely by the blood of martyrs and more will be shed in the future to strengthen it. Remember that efforts are made to be wasted that ends may be gained. It is indispensable to adjust our action to the law of right and to learn to triumph over our enemies."

quire Spain to take steps to prevent her troops engaging in hostilities, no representations will be made.

FIFTEEN NEW VESSELS TO FLY OUR FLAG

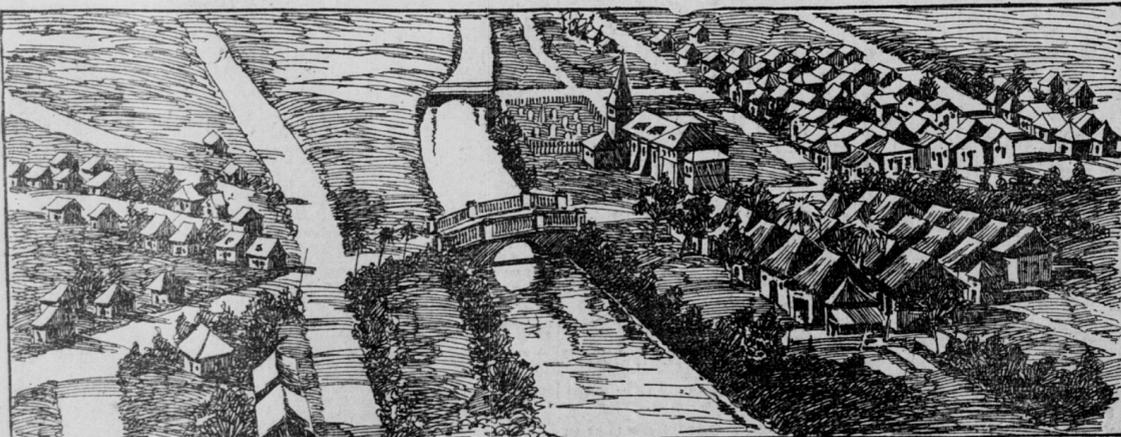
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Naval Committee of the House, after an extended session to-day, reached a conclusion as to important items. In all twelve new warships are agreed to and three more are under consideration.

The committee has followed the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy and has passed the first, second and fourth class of new ships recommended by him. These are: Three sea-going battleships of about 13,500 tons displacement each, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament of their class, to cost, exclusive of armament and armor, \$2,500,000 each; three armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons each, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament of vessels of their type, to cost, exclusive of armor, etc., \$4,000,000 each; six cruisers of about 2,500 tons each, of high speed, good cruising qualities and most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of this type, to cost, exclusive of armor, \$1,141,800 each.

The other item not yet passed upon is for three protected cruisers of about 6000 tons, to cost \$2,500,000 each.

Volunteers Must Serve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The ratification by the Senate of the peace treaty has started talk about the probable early muster out of the volunteers. It is understood, however, that this question has not yet been seriously considered by the President and will not be until the fate of the army reorganization bill, pending in Congress, is known.



WHERE THE CALIFORNIANS FOUGHT.

A view of the town of Paco and the vicinity one and a half miles southeast of Manila, showing the scene of the battle of Sunday last in which the First California Regiment bore themselves so gallantly.

In the near foreground is the bridge across the Estuo de Gallina, over which the troops charged, and just to the right and beyond the bridge is the Iglesia de Paco, the church which the Filipinos converted into a fortress, and from which Lieutenant Colonel Duboce, with Companies L and G, dislodged them.

The main road from Manila, joining that from Malate to the left, after crossing the bridge goes on through Paco to Santa Ana and Macali to the east.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL OTIS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from General Otis: "MANILA, Feb. 7.—Adjutant-General, Washington: The insurgent army concentrated around Manila from Luzon provinces, numbering over 20,000, possesses several quick-firing and Krupp field guns. Good portion of the enemy armed with Mausers of latest pattern. Two Krupp and great many rifles captured. Insurgents fired a great quantity of ammunition. "Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in the insurgent service, who served artillery. Insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly in bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. "Our casualties probably aggregate 250. Full reports to-day. Casualties of insurgents very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead and hold 500 prisoners. Their losses killed, wounded and prisoners probably 4000. "Took water works pumping station yesterday, six miles out. Considerable skirmishing with enemy, which made no stand. Pumps damaged, but will be working in a week. Have number of condensers set up in city, which furnish good water. Troops in excellent spirits. Quiet OTIS."