

WHEATON DRIVES REBELS FROM PASIG PHILIPINOS CANNOT STAND BEFORE THE GALLANT AMERICANS

The Forward Movement Against Aguinaldo's Men Has Begun With Every Prospect of Success.

Special Cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyright, 1899, by James Gordon Bennett.

MANILA, March 14.—Noon.—At 7 o'clock this morning, hearing the insurgent bugles sounding, Scott's battery dropped three shrapnel shells into the woods on the left of the Pasig Church. No reply was made, and at 7:45 the Twenty-second Infantry advanced until they encountered a number of volleys. This fire was returned with interest.

The line then wheeled toward Pateros in the following order: The Oregon Volunteers, the Twentieth regulars, the Washington Volunteers, a cavalry detachment, the Twenty-second regulars and reserve artillery. The troops followed the roads, while the gunboats Oesta and Laguna de Bai assisted in suppressing the fire on the left flank. Three rebel canoes were captured on the river. The rebel sharpshooters at Calocan continue active, but no casualties are reported.

MANILA, March 13.—The flying columns under General Wheaton started an aggressive campaign against the insurgents this morning. The line consisted of three troops of the Fourth Cavalry on the extreme right, and next in their order the Twenty-second Infantry, the Twentieth Infantry, the Oregon Volunteers and the Washington Volunteers. The latter, on the extreme left, were opposite Guadalupe, on the river.

A lieutenant of Scott's battery fired the signal gun at five minutes of 7 o'clock, and at once the Fourth Cavalry, mounted, swung forward. Then all the infantry regiments, formed in three lines, left their trenches and moved on the enemy. It was a beautiful sight this clocklike regularity of advance. The cavalry met a heavy fire on the right, and the men dismounted and drove the enemy out of their intrenchments.

In the distance could be heard the firing of General Owenshine's brigade, who had made a feint on our right. General Wheaton followed the advance of the firing lines, and joined with his staff in the forward movement. On we went, while the gunboat Laguna de Bai poured in a heavy galling fire from the river and Scott's battery threw shells over our heads into the enemy's trenches with magnificent precision.

As the Twenty-second Regiment swung around to corner the insurgents in Guadalupe, I saw Filipinos emerging from the deep trenches, whence they had been pouring a heavy fire on our advancing men.

As we closed in on Guadalupe, a party of insurgents at the church stood their ground. I counted eight dead Filipinos here. We also took some prisoners at this point, but most of the enemy escaped to Pasig. The prisoners they did not wish to fight, but were forced into the service. Some rifles were also captured here.

The Twentieth Infantry were the first troops to reach Guadalupe Church.

While the right column was swinging toward the town of Pasig the left advanced, pouring volleys into the bush.

At 7:30 a. m. the river gunboat started toward Pasig. The rebels were first encountered by the steaming slowly, the gunboat poured a terrific fire from her galling guns into the brush. For all of an hour the whirring of the rapid-fire guns alternated with the booming of the heavier pieces on board.

The gunboat was stopped by sunken stones and cascoes (native lighters) in the river. The country is very rough, and the advance was necessarily slow. This is the reason the insurgents were able to escape.

The prisoners told us the insurgents were in strong force at Pateros, at least 500 being gathered there. At the meantime Scott's battery ashore was shelling the trenches and driving the enemy back. The artillery then advanced to the ridge of bamboo and drove a few of the enemy's sharpshooters away wide volleys from their carbines. The artillery advanced and met with little opposition.

In the meantime the infantry had been sent forward in extended order. The Twentieth Regiment, resting on the bank of the river, each regiment deploying on reaching its station and furnishing its own supports.

The entire column wheeled toward the right, driving the enemy toward the river, the obstructions, which had been made, were destroyed, and the Twenty-second Regiment advanced and met with little opposition. At this stage of the engagement it was raining heavily.

After a short rest General Wheaton resumed the attack on Pasig. Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the Twentieth Regiment, advanced on Guadalupe by the road along the river bank, the remainder of the Twentieth Regiment and the Twenty-second Regiment following with the reserve and the Oregon volunteers. At 11:30 a. m. the column came in contact with the enemy, and the gunboat, which had cleared the river, steamed to the cleared the river and cleared the jungle on both sides, while the battery took up a position on a bluff at the right. The first shot from the American field pieces, at 1200 yards range, dislodged a gun the enemy at Pasig.

After the town had been shelled the Twentieth Regiment lined up on the bluff and the Twenty-second took up a

position on the left of the place, with the cavalry in the center, whereupon the enemy retreated to the town. The gunboat then moved into a bend opposite and a hot fire on the rebel position was maintained along the whole American line until 2:20 p. m., when preparations were made for the attack.

At 3 p. m. our gunboat moved in pursuit of the enemy's armed tug, chasing her to the lake. At 3:30 p. m. a large body of the enemy was discovered working around our right flank, and the Twentieth Regiment was moved to a commanding ridge. The rebels were met opposite Pateros, but the enemy bolted. Thirty of the rebels were killed, as already cabled, sixteen more taken prisoners and the Americans lost six men wounded. The whole American line bivouacked at 5 o'clock. About 700 rebels were reported to be marching northward a few miles to the southwest.

Negotiations between General Rios and Aguinaldo for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners have been stopped, owing to Odis' refusal to allow the Spanish commission to return to Malolos on the plea that if the ransom was paid it would increase the strength of the insurgents against America.

General Odis has also refused to allow General Rios to take arms and ammunition from Manila to recapture the Carolines. It is reported that the Spaniards at Zamboanga sold a quantity of arms and ammunitions to the natives of Mindanao, hence their shortage.

The steamer Puerto Rico will convey troops from Zamboanga to recapture the Carolines, the Marianas (Ladrones) and Palau. The Spanish gunboats El Cano, Samar, Readagua, Pampanga, Albano Calamiapi, Ordinala, Bases, Gordouge, Panoa, Manlino, Mindoro and Maravilla, lying at the Zamboanga Islands, off Mindanao, have been sold to Francisco Reyes for 201,110 Mexican dollars. They will probably be resold to the highest bidder or they may be transformed into merchantmen.

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CUBAN SOLDIERS TO BE DISARMED

United States May Act Forcibly.

GOMEZ AGREEMENT HOLDS

ACTS OF THE ASSEMBLY CANNOT CHANGE THE RESULT.

However, a Majority of the Native Army Will Undoubtedly Uphold their Deposed Commander.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

HAVANA, March 13.—A public manifestation on the part of the different patriotic clubs, in which the general public assisted, was held this afternoon. The people who took part in the demonstration marched with music and banners to Quinta, where they expressed to General Gomez their adherence to himself and their disapproval of the action of the Cuban Assembly in removing him from the office of general-in-chief of the Cuban army.

There were cheers last night for General Gomez in Central Park and the were raised against the Cuban military assembly. In the evening at the theater the public vociferously applauded General Gomez and Cuba. The feeling against the assembly is still growing.

Should a portion of the Cuban army support the assembly in rejecting the Gomez-Porter agreement and in refusing to disband without a larger sum than \$3,000,000, forcible disarmament, in the opinion of Americans well qualified to judge, would follow. This is the only grave fact in an otherwise entertaining sequence of incidents.

The United States is completely committed to the arrangements made by Robert P. Porter with General Gomez, and the details of the plan of distribution are already far advanced. The opinion of Cuban civilians is that a considerable portion of the army, probably the larger part, uphold the United States, and therefore the American military government sees no other way to the disarming of any faction of the Cuban troops which, being so warned, should persist in keeping the field.

CELEBRATORS COLLIDE WITH HAVANA POLICE

HAVANA, March 13.—Frederico Mora, civil Governor of Havana, when he learned this morning of the preparations for an outpouring of the people in honor of General Gomez, directed the police to prevent the parade. The committee having the demonstration in charge asked General Ludlow to revoke Senator Mora's order. General Ludlow replied that he would not do so.

General Ludlow was then called upon and asked by the committee for permission to parade. He sent a message to General Ludlow saying that if the procession was orderly he could see no objection. Meanwhile the police tried to prevent the demonstration. Chief of Police Menoal, with his mounted inspectors and policemen by twos and threes attempted to turn back the various societies who were marching toward Quinta de los Molinos, the residence of Gomez. At first little attention was paid to these efforts.

When a crowd of 500 men, including a number of individuals, were in the line would simply march on, jeering and yelling "Down with the police," "Long live Gomez," "Death to the Assembly."

Colonel Rios, an inspector, took a flag away from an American who was parading. Immediately surrounded by a menacing crowd he clubbed one of the demonstrators till the blood flowed. The crowd, led by the savage yells of the wounded man's companions, he withdrew to another point. Chief Menoal was mocked by the crowd in the Facon walk. When a crowd of 500 men, including a number of individuals, were in the line would simply march on, jeering and yelling "Down with the police," "Long live Gomez," "Death to the Assembly."

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ADMIRAL VILLAMIL



THE LATE ADMIRAL VILLAMIL.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, March 13.—General Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, in the presence of the adjutant general of the department, Colonel Bacon and Captain Gilmore, Captain Scott, Captain of the Port, and other officers, positively identified yesterday the remains of the Spanish officer discovered a few days ago among the rocks on the shore about four miles west of El Morro, as those of Admiral Villamil, who commanded the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer in the naval battle which resulted in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron.

Villamil was taken ashore from the Pluton in a dying condition, tied in an armchair, and the supposition is that he

died immediately on reaching the shore, the body being left abandoned among the rocks where it remained undiscovered until a few days ago.

Admiral Villamil, it is known, was wounded in the right arm and left leg. General Wood put the bones together showing the unmistakable marks of wounds in these places. The identification was in every respect complete.

In the pocket of the coat was found the fleet countersign for June 35, signed by the late Captain Oviedo y Bustamante, then Admiral Cervera's chief-of-staff. Colonel Bacon and Captain Gilmore carried the armchair, the tattered uniform and the bones, tied together by a handkerchief, to the tug, which lay about four miles off. The identification caused a sensation among the Spaniards here as Admiral Villamil was one of the best-known strategists in the Spanish navy and a man held in high esteem by his countrymen. The War Department will notify the Secretary of State of the finding of the remains so that they can be removed to Spain, if the Spanish Government so desires. Pending final disposition they will be kept at the arsenal here. The tattered uniform will also be held subject to Spanish orders. The armchair is at present in charge of Captain Scott.

SAMPSON SEEKS TO BE OBTAINED

Would Advance Other Naval Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Long has received a letter from Rear Admiral Sampson in which the admiral, after referring to the allegations that the list of officers recommended for promotion for gallantry off Santiago had failed of confirmation because it contained his name, asked the Secretary to immediately reappoint these officers, omitting his name.

The text of Rear Admiral Sampson's letter is as follows: U. S. Flagship New York, First Rate, Havana, Cuba, March 9, 1899. Sir: I respectfully ask your attention to the enclosed letter and to the fact that it may be officially filed as part of my record in the United States navy.

I was placed in command of the North Atlantic fleet, and, after the declaration of war, was appointed by the President a rear admiral, and continued in my command. This duty and responsibility came to me entirely unsought, nor had I any voice in the matter. The honor of the great honor then conferred upon me. My sole aim was to achieve success for the blockade of Cuba, destroy the Spanish fleet and to maintain an efficient war fleet.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the details of my service, which are well known. Based upon these incidents certain officers, distinguished for faithfulness and courage, were recommended for promotion by me. These names you have been pleased to nominate to the United States Senate for promotion and you have done me the honor to add my name to that list of officers.

It now appears that the Senate, though I do not desire to most of the names on that list, has, for reasons not necessary to be here discussed, objected to my promotion, and has declined to confirm the promoting officers about whose merits there has been no doubt or discussion. Hitherto, undisturbed by any eager desire for advancement, or any other selfish motive, I have done my duty in the conduct of the West Indian naval campaign to the utmost extent of my ability.

I was able, and if no reward should come I could be satisfied with the conscientiousness of having done my best. I do not desire to be promoted, but I have well deserved and which has been promptly granted in similar circumstances to others.

I respectfully suggest, Mr. President, that your appointment of these officers, about whom there is no discussion, be renewed. In order that they may at once secure their promotions under the personnel bill, to which they are entitled, and without creating confusion. Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON.

The President of the United States, through the Secretary of the Navy.

Secretary Long will not accept the suggestion made by Rear Admiral Sampson in his letter and make recess appointments of officers who failed of confirmation at this time.

PROMOTIONS FOR MEN NOW AT MARE ISLAND

VALLEJO, March 13.—The navy personnel bill, which became law last week, makes several important changes among the officers at Mare Island. Commodore Watson becomes a rear admiral, with the pay and allowance of a major general in the army. Captain Kempf obtains the same rank as brigadier general. The rank of commodore is abolished. Captain Cotton is promoted to the rank of major.

Chief Engineer Triley will be commissioned a captain. Lieutenant Nicholson will be promoted to the rank of major. The promotion of the rank of major on the staff will give an opportunity for promotion to Major C. F. Williams, now commanding the marine barracks at Mare Island.

The reorganizing action of the marine corps will result in the promotion of Colonel Traylor and Huntington, and the junior officers of the staff. Major C. F. Williams, now commanding the marine barracks at Mare Island, will be commissioned a captain. Lieutenant Nicholson will be promoted to the rank of major.

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CHEMICALS ARE NOT EMPLOYED

So Declare Meat Men of Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Rapid progress was made to-day by the Government Court of Inquiry investigating the beef controversy. Nearly a dozen witnesses were examined, three of them being inspectors of the Government Bureau of Animal Industry, and the rest of them employes in various capacities at several Chicago packing-houses.

Colonel Davis, recorder of the court, stated tonight that he was unable to approximate the length of time it would take to exhaust the list of Chicago witnesses, but it seems likely that two or three days will be required before the members of the court can leave for Kansas City.

Dr. O. E. Dyson, who has been an inspector at the stockyards since 1893, testified that his duties were to look after the other inspectors and to see that they do their duty. He had twenty-five or thirty men to look after and had reported only one case of negligence. One cattle man and the other was intoxicated. "An interval," he said, "might elapse between going off to bed and being called by an inspector, but we are supposed to be very strict in regard to that."

It is not necessary to dwell upon the details of my service, which are well known. Based upon these incidents certain officers, distinguished for faithfulness and courage, were recommended for promotion by me. These names you have been pleased to nominate to the United States Senate for promotion and you have done me the honor to add my name to that list of officers.

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WARM WELCOME ACCORDED WHITE

The Senator Returns to Los Angeles.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LOS ANGELES, March 13.—Senator Stephen M. White is in Los Angeles. He arrived on the overland this morning and was met by M. J. Newmark, Charles Toll and Will A. Harris of the Chamber of Commerce. This evening the Chamber of Commerce tendered a reception to the Senator. The clubrooms were elaborately decorated. The ceilings and doorways were draped with flags, and red, white and blue bunting festooned the walls. Arend's orchestra rendered national airs.

Will A. Harris delivered the address of welcome and Senator White responded. Short speeches were made by other members of the chamber. The success of the San Pedro harbor bill, the citrus tariff proposition, the appropriation for public buildings in Los Angeles and many other achievements of the Senator affecting this city were touched upon. Refreshments were served.

The attendance at the reception amounted to a crush. The Senator was in his happiest mood. The ovation was free from a political air. Citizens who admire White for what he has done simply extended a hearty welcome to a fellow citizen who now retires to private life.

RIGHTS OF WAY FOR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Ventura Men Working on Behalf of the Main Coast Line Extension.

VENTURA, March 13.—Previous reports regarding the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's line in this county for their main coast route are now confirmed by the active work of Ventura men for the corporation. During the past few days—in fact since Friday—Hon. Thomas R. Bard and Hon. D. F. Perkins, consisting of some active engaged in interviewing property owners along the proposed line, which it is estimated will be about 100 miles long through Pleasant Valley to Watson Park. When possible these gentlemen of signed agreements with the corporation. They do not make a direct promise as to what will be done, but the work will commence within nine months. All the property owners are told that the road will be completed in six months and eventually to Chatsworth. The company has applied to Camarillo Brothers for station grounds on Lomita de Emma, consisting of some 100 acres. The tract will be donated. Considerable right of way already has been signed. The Ventura men have signed for a strip several miles long.

HAVE NOT FIXED THE RESPONSIBILITY

PARIS, March 13.—The Minister of Marine, Lockroy, replying in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to questions on the subject of the recent explosion of a powder magazine at La Goubrian, between Toulon and the sea, said that the investigation had not yet led to a positive result,