

AMERICAN TROOPS DRIVE FILIPINOS FROM CABUYAO

Insurgents Retreat to Santa Rosa, Closely Pursued.

Twenty-Four of Aguinaldo's Warriors Are Among the Dead and One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Taken.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—Aguinaldo's wife, sisters and eighteen Filipinos have surrendered to Major March's battalion of the Third Infantry at Bontoc, in the province of that name. Three Filipino officers also surrendered to Major March, and the Filipinos gave up two Spanish and two American prisoners.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—The first movement of the general southern advance occurred this morning, when two battalions of the Thirty-ninth Infantry landed and occupied Cabuyao, on the south side of Laguna de Bah. Two Americans were killed and four were wounded. Twenty-four of the enemy's dead were found in one house. One hundred and fifty prisoners and four 6-pounder guns were captured.

The gunboat Laguna de Bah bombarded the town before the disembarkation of the troops from the cascos, which was made under the enemy's shrapnel fire. The enemy evacuated the place before the charging Americans, retreating to Santa Rosa, to which town they were pursued.

Heavy fighting occurred along the road to Santa Rosa, which was occupied by the insurgents retreating toward Silang. The Americans burned the country between Santa Rosa and Cabuyao. A gunboat returned to Calamba for reinforcements and thence came to Manila to fetch ammunition. She recently captured two of the enemy's steam launches, one under the fire of artillery at Calamba, and also four cascos loaded with rice.

Other regiments are mobilizing to-day at San Pedro Macati and Pasig, preparatory to continuing the southern advance.

Yesterday's capture of bombs involved the seizure of documents incriminating a thousand Filipinos who intended to rise against the Americans. Papers were also found showing a distribution of the city into districts and a careful assignment of leaders and followers. The precautions taken by the Americans on Saturday, it is now evident, alone prevented an uprising. The provost marshal has requested that two more regiments be detailed for the protection of Manila. Three thousand troops are now actually in the city.

LIEUTENANT DUFFY AND MEN MISSING

MANILA, Jan. 1.—Lieutenant Duffy and ten men of the signal corps, who were building a telegraph line south from "Camp" to meet the party in charge of Lieutenant Lenoir, who were building northward, failed to connect with the Lenoir party. Their non-appearance caused a search to be made, and it was found that the telegraph poles put up by Duffy had been destroyed and the wires cut. It is supposed the signal corps men were either captured or killed by the rebels.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY TRANSPORTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The quartermaster general has been advised by cables from Manila that the animal ship Garonne has arrived there. The Lenox sailed from Manila on the 29th for San Francisco and will stop en route at Misamis on the north and Luzon. The Juan sailed from Manila Saturday for San Francisco. The Port Stevens, animal ship, is to sail to-morrow from Manila for Zamboanga.

TO BREAK THE CORNER IN PHILIPPINE HEMP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Secretary Root has taken measures to break the corner in hemp. As a result of the consideration of the matter with the President he has called this instruction to Major General Otis:

"Apparently speculative corner in hemp here. Is raising price to great injury legitimate consumers. Desirable to get south hemp ports open as soon as practicable."

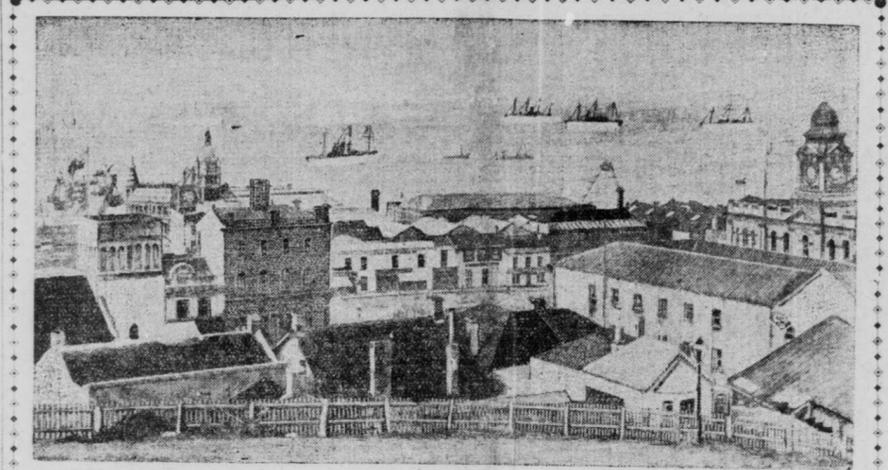
This instruction is due to protests made by prominent cordage manufacturers and by farmers, calling attention to the fact that the opening of ports in Northern Luzon to-day would afford no relief to the hemp situation and earnestly requesting that the southern ports be garrisoned and opened to trade. During the discussion of the matter I understand there was brought to the President's attention a copy of an instruction given by General Otis to General Bates, commanding the military district, including the island of Misamis and the Sulu group, directing him to open all ports except those at which hemp was stored. The explanation of General Otis' action in this particular is not fully known here, though it is gathered from his dispatches that in maintaining the embargo of the hemp ports he believes he has prevented and is preventing the insurgents from obtaining money with which to continue the insurrection.

The protests presented to the President and members of his Cabinet assert, on the other hand, that the "hemp stored" (at the various ports) does not belong to the insurgents. It belongs to English and American firms. Money received for purchase will go to them and not to the insurgents.

The important hemp ports of the Philippines are Calbayog, La Granja, Paranas, Surigao, Barugo, Tacloban, Baybay, Legaspi, Tabaco, Sorsogon, Gubat and Misamis. Cordage manufacturers are anxious that some of these ports should be opened. In a letter written by Mr. Melick John, assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Root stated that if the hemp now at the several ports of the Philippines were exported it would be immediately dispatched to this coun-

GENERAL FRENCH HAS RECAPTURED COLESBERG

Minor Battle in Which Boers Retreat Before the Attacking British Forces—Buller's Difficulties Vastly Increased.



Port Elizabeth, Where British Reinforcements Are Now Landing.

Port Elizabeth lies on Algoa Bay, 428 miles east of Cape Town and 384 miles south of Durban. It is the ocean terminus of the Midland Railroad system, which runs to Bloemfontein and Pretoria. French's base of operations at Naauwpoort. General Cleary's division was destined for this port on sailing from England, but was later ordered on up to Natal. A larger part of the Fifth and Sixth divisions will probably disembark at this port.

Special Cable to the New York Herald. Copyright, 1900, by James Gordon Bennett. Republication of this dispatch is prohibited. All rights reserved in the United States and Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—This dispatch from its special correspondent is published by the Daily Mail:

RENSBURG, Cape Colony, Jan. 1.—By a brilliant strategic movement General French has driven the Boers out of Colesberg, to which they had fallen back on Saturday from this place. We had occupied Rensburg siding in strength Saturday and had come into touch with the enemy, who fired on our skirmishers from what appeared to be an entrenched position. We had, however, only one man slightly wounded, but the proximity of the Boers made every one eager to advance.

Yesterday afternoon a force of cavalry and infantry with ten guns, the whole under the command of General French himself, left here, and after a detour occupied some hills three miles from Colesberg, where the Boers lay in strength, confident because of the natural aid afforded them by the hills around. The enemy's position extended for six miles round the entire village. At daybreak to-day our artillery opened the battle. The Boers, though taken a little by surprise, replied with their guns. The duel went on for two hours without cessation. Our gunners showed marvelous accuracy and it soon told. The first enemy's Hotchkiss collapsed and then the Boers' big gun was silenced early in the action, but the other pieces of artillery held out until they gradually fell back. The Hotchkiss was abandoned and we captured it, but the other guns were removed to the north, as our cavalry closed in. As the guns were withdrawn they shelled our cavalry, but caused no damage. Our advancing guns speedily silenced them.

The Boers appear to be retreating north, but we are harassing them and our shells are doing much damage. I can plainly see horses galloping madly away in all directions after our shells burst.

Colesberg is now in our hands. The few loyalists who remain there are jubilant. We have captured many of the enemy's wagons and a considerable quantity of stores. Our losses are quite slight, but the Boers must have suffered heavily. The enemy may stop at Achtehang or cross the river altogether at Norval's Port, where the bridge is yet intact.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—General French's success in Cape Colony again emphasizes what has been pointed out in these dispatches time and time again—the absolute necessity of a strong force of irregular cavalry and mounted infantry if the British are to be able successfully to cope with the Boers. French is one general who has been fortunate enough to command a force as mobile or more mobile than the Boers. Having this advantage and being a born cavalry leader, he is the one British general who has not received a check. This is the first occasion in the present war in which the Boers have been dislodged by a turning movement.

General French is operating in a country which is fairly favorable to the action of cavalry, and his force is mainly composed of mounted men. If the other British columns had been as well provided with mounted men we should unquestionably have heard less of frontal attacks.

General French has been constantly harassing the Boers, finding out their strong positions and then working round on their flank and ever and anon threatening their communications. He has advanced, retired, maneuvered and fought until by successive steps he has driven the Boers eastward or northward, and Colesberg is once more in British hands.

General French's successful action is not the only piece of news from this region. Further toward the east, near Dordrecht, which was recently occupied by the British, there has been some fighting, with abundant promise of more. Captain de Montmorency with a reconnoitering party fell in on Saturday with a large body of Boers eight miles north of Dordrecht. For six hours he managed to keep the Boers in check, until the arrival of reinforcements, and when last heard of were threatening the town. No news has yet come in whether they made an attack on the town.

That General Buller will once more at-

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UNCLE SAM MAY BUY DANISH WEST INDIES

Good Prospect of Acquiring the Islands at a Bargain.

Three Million Dollars the Present Price, Although a Much Better Offer Was Refused Thirty Years Ago.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

ALL HEADQUARTERS, WELLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—While official negotiations have not yet been initiated looking to the acquisition of the Danish West Indies by the United States, it is nevertheless a fact that an unofficial exchange of views has occurred, sufficiently satisfactory to make it evident that Congress consenting the islands will soon belong to this Government.

Because of the rejection by the Senate of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Seward when Secretary of State, the Danish Government has declined to enter into official negotiations unless assured in advance that they will result successfully. I am told that Captain W. Von Christmas Dirckx-Holmfeld of the Danish navy was in Washington some weeks ago and talked with the authorities relative to the transfer of the islands to this Government. Captain Von Christmas did not represent the Danish Government officially, having no connection with the Danish legation here, and while he had no credentials from the Copenhagen Government, he satisfied officials that he would be able to arrange the sale.

A high administration official said to The Call correspondent: "We must either buy the islands or brush aside the Monroe doctrine and let Denmark dispose of them to some other nation. To refuse to do either will be pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy. Denmark has to pay every year a deficit in the budget of the islands, and she is too poor to stand it longer. Understanding the situation and appreciating Denmark's desire to sell, the President has taken the matter under very serious consideration."

The proposition to buy the Danish West Indies will meet with the approval of naval experts. Secretary Long said tonight that he knew of no recent action on the part of this Government to acquire the islands. "I have not asked Captain Mahan to make any report on the strategic value of the islands," he said, "and I know of none that he has made. I recall that during the war with Spain there was some agitation regarding the purchase of the islands, but there is nothing recent that I know of."

It is a matter of official record that during the war with Spain Rear Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, made a strong recommendation that the islands be purchased by the United States, pointing out the valuable base for operations against Porto Rico that St. Thomas would make. In an article written by Admiral Bradford and published in the Forum he makes these statements regarding the advisability of establishing coaling stations in the Atlantic Ocean, referring particularly to the Danish West Indies:

"The writer desires to present here the question of the future status and use of our fleet in the Atlantic. Our ships can barely cross the ocean without coaling, not to speak of their return. Some of them cannot do even this. Under these circumstances what influence can our fleet ever have anywhere along the eastern shores of the North and South At-



COLESBERG.

This town, which is a place of some 2000 inhabitants, was captured early in November by the Boers, with its garrison of mounted Cape police. It lies near the Midland Railroad line, twenty miles south of the Orange River, thirty-eight north of Naauwpoort Junction and 308 miles from Port Elizabeth. It is the center of a large population of Boer sympathizers.

along the line of the Tugela River. These are swarming with the enemy, posted on positions of great strength and bristling with guns, while the river in front is in full flood. The coming battle will certainly be the stiffest and probably the most momentous of the entire campaign."

STARTLING RUMORS OF A DUTCH RISING

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 1.—Ugly rumors are in circulation of a Dutch rising with the object of seizing Cape Town and the docks and capturing the Governor of Cape Colony—Sir Alfred Milner. The center of the movement is said to be Pearl, a village about thirty miles from Cape Town, where a meeting of the Afrikanerbond was held yesterday. A similar meeting was held at Richmond on December 28, and it is reported that the members of the bond in these two towns are acting in concert.

The members of the bond in Wellington and the Dutch in Clan William District are said to be armed with Mausers and to be anxious to use them in behalf of the Boers.

Although the stories of a rising are discredited, the police and military are taking ample precautions.

BOER SPIES ENLIST WITH BRITISH TROOPS

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Alleged Boer spies, it has been discovered, have enlisted in the Yeomanry. A report of Lord Chesney, who is in command of the Yeomanry forces, says that the officials of this arm of the service are being pestered by agents of Dr. Leyds, the European plenipotentiary of the South African Government. He adds that two of them were actually accepted, but that they were afterward discovered. He declares that the same thing occurred in Thornycroft's Horse, seven spies being discovered in that body. He says, continuing:

"We have given word to all our commanding officers to keep a sharp lookout for traitors."

No steps have been taken thus far to punish the alleged spies.

PORTUGUESE PEOPLE SYMPATHIZE WITH BOERS

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Lisbon correspondent of the Standard says: "It is currently reported that the speech of King Carlos in the Cortes to-morrow will refer at some length to the situation in South Africa, but it is doubtful whether anything will be said any more friendly to England than to the Transvaal. The public is with the Boers and the papers generally fear British designs upon Delagoa Bay." The Portuguese Government asserts that it has done everything to preserve neutrality."



Major General French, Who Recaptured Colesberg.

The United States will acquire the three islands for \$3,000,000 under his proposition, where thirty years ago Mr. Seward offered \$7,500,000 for two islands, St. Thomas and St. John, Denmark at that time announced that it could not dispose of the island of Santa Cruz without the consent of France, but it is understood that the authorities are convinced that this feature of the matter can be satisfactorily arranged. It is expected that within a short time a bill will be introduced in Congress authorizing the administration to negotiate for the purchase of the islands, and when this measure becomes law the President will act.

erable disappointment has been caused throughout this province by the failure of the Dominion Government to include in the second Canadian regiment for South Africa a company from British Columbia. Prominent citizens of Vancouver have decided to raise a corps of 100 mounted infantry, providing horses and defraying all expenses.

At a meeting called by Mayor Garden it was decided to try to induce the Government to accept this corps. Three hundred applications have been received from young men of this city and district. All are skilled horsemen and good rifle shots, and many offer to provide their own mounts and equipments.

MILLIONS DONATED TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY

John D. Rockefeller Duplicating All Gifts Made by Other Men of Money.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The University of Chicago has received a New Year's gift of \$3,570,000. President Harper will make the announcement to-morrow at the quarterly convocation of the university in Studebaker Hall. The president hoped to announce that the university would be \$900,000 richer, but he has not been able to raise the \$3,570,000, duplicated by John D. Rockefeller, would make up that amount. However, Mr. Rockefeller has wired that he will extend the limit three months, and in that time Dr. Harper thinks he is reasonably sure of getting the rest of the money, as he has several large donations in prospect.

Four years ago Mr. Rockefeller gave the university a \$1,000,000 present and promised to duplicate every amount donated before January 1, 1900, up to \$2,000,000. One year ago Mr. Harper had secured \$1,135,000 from various sources to apply on the \$2,000,000. Since then this amount has been raised \$350,000.

It is understood that much of the money has come from business men of this city.

Delayed by Landslide.

SANTA ROSA, Jan. 1.—A landslide on the California Northwestern Railroad north of Cloverdale delayed passenger traffic about one hour to-day while a temporary track was constructed around the obstructions.