

Are We at Peace or War With Spain? The U. S. Senate Will Kindly Let Us Know To-day

BATTLE AT MANILA

Long Expected Rupture Between American Troops and Filipinos Came Saturday Night.

FIERCE ATTACK BY FILIPINOS

Heavy Fusillade on Both Sides, Artillery Being Used, and Admiral Dewey's Warships Getting Into the Game.

CHIEF AGUINALDO'S TROOPS REPULSED

American Loss Was Twenty Killed and 125 Wounded—Filipino Loss Not Yet Known, but It Was Considerable.

Americans Captured Several of the Insurgent Positions—Clash Occurred After a Filipino Had Been Shot While Trying to Run the Picket Line—Nebraska and Kansas Troops Distinguished Themselves—Fighting Continued Until Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 this morning: "MANILA, Feb. 5.—To Adjutant General: Situation most satisfactory; no apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in city and vicinity. List of casualties being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as possible. Troops in excellent health and spirits. OTIS." MANILA, Feb. 5.—8:15 p. m.—The long-expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible. The Filipinos attacked the American line from Calvoacan to Santa Mesa last evening. There was heavy fusillade on both sides, and the artillery was used. Dewey's Warships Took Part. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord bombarded the enemy. The Americans, after magnificent charges, captured several of the enemy's positions. The Americans lost twenty killed and 125 wounded. The Filipinos lost heavily. The clash came at 8:40 last evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire, but the third time Corporal Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterward, the Filipino line, from Calvoacan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade which was ineffectual. Americans Replied Vigorously. The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously, and held their ground until reinforcements arrived. The Filipinos, in the meantime, concentrated at three points, Calvoacan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa. At about 1 o'clock, the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-balik, and by advancing their skirmishers from Paco and Pandacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but, owing to the darkness, they were unable to determine its effect. Artillery Does Good Work. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third

AMERICAN ARMY LEADER.



Major General Otis, Commander of All the American Military Forces in the Philippines.

artillery also did good work on the extreme left.

The engagement lasted over an hour. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calvoacan and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States sea-going, double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa.

Nebraskans Were of Value. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one Howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the water works.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Calvoacan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos can not be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable.

The American losses are estimated at twenty men killed and 125 wounded.

The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

Have Filipinos Had Enough? MANILA, MONDAY, 9 A. M., Feb. 6.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business, now that the barriers are removed, as there were no further hostilities last night, and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics they employed against the Spaniards, and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their forces before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how the news has been received at Malolos, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow, and that annexation will soon be welcomed generally. London Post's Account of It. LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila: The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost, on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt, they refused, and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from blockhouse seven, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment. The fighting soon spread on both sides until firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack evidently hurriedly planned. Firing continued throughout the night with an occasional cessation of from half an hour to an hour at a time. At daybreak the warships Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock, on the southern side, the insurgent positions having been previously accurately located. Losses Very Heavy. The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded to the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed. The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday) and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advanced positions and capturing the villages of San Juan Del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa and Lomin. The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieutenant Charles Hogan and Sergeant Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly. Lieutenant Colonel Cokton was attacked by a native with a sword while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver. Colonel Smith Dies of Apoplexy. A sharpshooter within the American lines, shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the Second reserve hospital. Colonel William C. Smith died of apoplexy. Many of the insurgents were driven into

the Pasig river and drowned. Several hundred were taken prisoners.

In a subsequent telegram, the following statements are made:

"Last night's (Saturday) and to-day's (Sunday) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is now known that the attack was fully expected and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency.

"Firing slackened at noon (Sunday), the enemy being apparently demoralized.

"The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack to-night.

"Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than 100 wounded Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals."

First News Was From Dewey. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey to-day cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the American army and naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. The insurgents, he said, had been the aggressors and had been repulsed.

The following message was received this morning: 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 navy.

DEWEY. The following telegram, received at 9:50 to-night by the chief signal officer, is the first news received from the army at Manila: Manila, Feb. 5. To General Greeley, Chief Signal Officer. Action continues since early morning; losses quite heavy; everything favorable to our arms. THOMPSON. Colonel Thompson is the chief signal officer on the staff of General Otis.

Dispatches From Otis. The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public: Manila, Feb. 5. To the Adjutant General. Insurgents in large force opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45 p.m. last evening. Renewed attack several times during the night. At 4 o'clock this morning entire line engaged. All attacks repulsed. At daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works; insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly. Navy did splendid execution on banks of enemy; city held in check and absolute quiet prevails; insurgents have secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick firing guns, with ammunition, during the last month. OTIS. Later, the following cablegram from General Otis was received at the war department: Manila, Feb. 5. Adjutant General, Washington.—Have established our permanent lines well out and have driven off the insurgents. The troops have conducted themselves with great heroism. The country about Manila is peaceful and the city perfectly quiet. List of casualties to-morrow. OTIS.

News Came Like a Shock. The news came like a shock, for the administration, though apprised 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 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.

It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and, like all of his messages that have come 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.

Fighting Was Not Expected. 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 on, it was not to be credited that they would refuse to wait to learn the purpose of the American government but would precipitate the long impending conflict.

While this was true, the officials here and the officers in Manila had not been blind to the threat contained in the situation there, and every preparation has 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 on 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 danger. Part of Miller's force, therefore, was returned to Manila and that general was left with one regiment of regulars and a battalion of

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illery, just sufficient to take advantage of any defection in his front, but not enough to force his way ashore and hold his own. Then, rather as a formal authorization, for he did not need the instruction, Dewey was told to co-operate fully with General Otis in any measures the latter might take.

Dewey Had Made Ready. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents, but some of the American warships were quietly moved into positions where they perfectly commanded the insurgent trenches and defenses and could shell them with effect in case of an outbreak. This movement was effected more than ten days ago, and the administration has not felt serious apprehension of General Otis' ability at least to hold his own. The American position might have been greatly strengthened, it is said, by a judicious extension of the lines 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 has done.

Diplomatic Phase. 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 as "generally successful," conveying just the least intimation that at some points the results were not so 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 close up to the shelter of the tropical jungle that grows nearly into the town of Manila. Every confidence, 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.

General Otis' Command. 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 21,549 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 California, and A and B, of the Utah artillery, and the First Wyoming battery; the Third and Fourth United States infantry; the Fourth and headquarters and Companies B, D, F, H, I, K, L and M, 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 Tenth Pennsylvania, the First South Dakota, the First Tennessee, the First Washington and the First Wyoming regiments of volunteer infantry.

More Troops En Route. A portion of this force, the Eighteenth infantry and a battery of artillery, are at Iloilo, where General Miller was sent a month ago. Approximately 6,000 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. There are the Fourth and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry, 1,728 men, under General Lawton, which sailed from Gibraltar last Friday; the Twentieth infantry, comprising 37 officers and 1,283 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 2,000 men and officers of the Third and Seventeenth United States regiments of infantry, which left New York Friday on the Sherman.

Still Others Soon to Start. 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, 1,820 men in all, and she will start no 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 2,000 of General Otis' soldiers are regulars, but his volunteer soldiers have been under thorough discipline and training for months, some as much as eight months, and many participated in the engagements attending the capture of Manila and are practically as good as the regulars.

General Aguinaldo's Army. 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 at the war department is that

AMERICAN NAVAL LEADER.



Admiral Dewey, Who Helped to Make Things Interesting for the Filipinos Saturday Night.

they number about 30,000 men, 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 firearms, 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 21 years of age, and their lack of knowledge of tactics they are at a great disadvantage. Their strong point 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 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 impossible for American troops in the approaching rainy season, a prolonged Indian fighting style of campaign may follow.

Dewey Must Be Reckoned With. Besides his soldiers, General Otis had at his back in Manila bay, commanding 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-fledged warships he now has nine, as follows: The flagship Olympia, the Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Concord, Monadnock, Monterey, Petrel and the Buffalo. He also has three armed supply ships, which are just 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 Zafro. The vessels on the way to join Dewey are the gunboat Helena, now at Colombo; the Castine, at Gibraltar; the Princeton, due at Port Said Tuesday; the Bennington, the Brutus and the Yorktown, probably at Guam, 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 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.

Status of Agonillo. One of the first steps of the administration upon hearing of the outbreak at Manila was to give attention to the presence in Washington of Agonillo, the accredited representative here of the Philippine insurgents. They would not say whether or not any steps had been taken looking to his expulsion from the United States or to his arrest, but his status, it can be stated, has already been the subject of a careful study. The officials have been loath to disturb him, first because they did not care to martyrize him unnecessarily, and secondly, because they did not care to expose themselves to the criticism that they were interfering improperly with the supply of information and arguments respecting the Philippine question while the treaty was pending before the senate. It is possible, however, that their patience is now exhausted, believing as they do, that he has in some fashion been connected with this outbreak, and that he may be accused to the point of action. It was said at the state department plainly that Agonillo was either a traitor of a spy. If the Philippines are regarded as American territory, then he is the representative and active agent of an insurrection against the United States, and as such is a traitor. If the Philippines are still in normal Spanish possession, then, as a state of war still technically exists, he can be regarded only as a spy. At the very least his presence is highly obnoxious and there is said to be ample authority for his expulsion by presidential order.

Diplomats Deeply Interested. Diplomats took a lively interest in the news, realizing that the government of the United States will call upon very early to see to it that no aid of any sort is rendered to the Filipinos, and that no filibustering expeditions shall leave their soil with munitions of war or supplies for the insurgents. Special precautions will be asked to be taken at Singapore and Hong Kong, principal points of the Eastern trade, to prevent the dispatch of vessels carrying secret cargoes in aid of the insurgents. It is believed that the interests of other nations in a peaceful state of things in the East will cause them to exercise special vigilance in this respect, a matter of much importance in view of the great number and

CHIEF OF THE FILIPINOS.



Aguinaldo, the Insurgent Leader Who Is Hunting Trouble, and Is Likely to Find Plenty of It.