

AGUINALDO'S HORDE REPULSED WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER

UTAH WAS AT THE FRONT AND SILENCED THE ENEMY

Insurgents Were Driven Back at Every Point, and Thousands Killed.

American Loss Was 200, But There Were Few Fatalities— Entire American Force Was Engaged.

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 clash came at 8:40 p. m. yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire, but at the third time Corporal Groevey challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another. Almost immediately afterwards the Filipinos' line from Calocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade, which was ineffectual.

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, Calocan, Galangan 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.

The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruisers Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Manila, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calocan and kept it up vigorously.

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

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

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 waterworks.

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

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

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

The Yogonets, 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.

SLAUGHTER OF NATIVES, 200 AMERICANS WOUNDED

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post has received the following from Manila: Last night's (Saturday) and today'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 commenced at noon (Sunday) the enemy being apparently demoralized.

The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack tonight.

The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 200. Few Americans were killed.

FILIPINOS NOW CONVINCED AMERICANS MEAN BUSINESS

Manila, Feb. 6 (9 a. m.)—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.

GENERAL OTIS' REPORT.
American Loss 175 and Insurgent Loss Heavy.
Washington, Feb. 6, 12:25.—The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public:
"Manila, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General: Insurgents opened attack on our outer lines at 8:45, repeated attack several times during night; at 1 o'clock this morning entire force engaged; all attacks repulsed; at daybreak advanced against insurgents and have driven them beyond lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defenses works; insurgents' loss in dead and wounded large; own casualties thus far estimated at 175, very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and fighting fearlessly. Navy did splendid execution on flanks of enemy; city held in check and absolute quiet; generally, insurgents have secured good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and quick-firing guns with ammunition during last month."
"OTIS."
The following cablegram from General Otis has been received at the war department:
"Manila, Feb. 5.—To 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 city perfectly quiet. List of casualties tomorrow."
"OTIS."
Washington, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 this morning:
"Manila, Feb. 5.—To Adj. Gen. Genl."

LONDON POST'S ACCOUNT.
Insurgents Were Pressed Back On All Sides.
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 No. 2, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment.
The fighting soon spread on both sides and the firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy and the attack 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 south side, the insurgents' positions having been previously accurately located.
The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning.



AGUINALDO AND THE PHILIPINO FLAG.

IDAHO MEN KILLED

Five Volunteers Among the Slain at Manila.

MAJOR M'CONVILLE DEAD

CIVIL WAR VETERAN AND PROMINENT PYTHIAN.

Boise, Ida., Feb. 5.—Private advice was received here today announcing that Major McConville and four enlisted men of the Idaho regiment at Manila had been killed. Later word came from eastern papers, asking for biographies of these men, the belief being that they had been killed or badly wounded. Up to this time there is no absolute confirmation that such is the case, however, although everything points that way.

Major Edward McConville, in command of the Second battalion of Idaho volunteers at Manila, was born in Cape Vincent, N. Y., on June 28, 1846. He was educated at the university of Syracuse. On the breaking out of the war he went with the Twelfth New York volunteers as a drummer boy. In 1862, when the time of the enlistment of the regiment expired, he re-enlisted in the Thirtieth New York cavalry and served until September, 1863, being mustered out as second lieutenant. He subsequently served eight years in the Twenty-first infantry, being first sergeant of company G for seven years of that time. When the Nez Perce war broke out in 1877 he was placed in command of the North Idaho volunteers as colonel. For four years prior to his appointment as major of the Idaho volunteers he was colonel of the uniform ranks Knights of Pythias of this state.

In 1891 Major McConville was appointed by President Harrison to the position of superintendent of the Indian training school at Fort Lapwai, which he held when he was appointed major. Major McConville's home was in Lewiston, Nez Perce county. He was appointed a major of the First Idaho volunteers on May 18, 1898. Little is known here of the corporal Frank Caldwell, Ernest Scott and George Hall of company E, and James Henson of company H. Hall and Caldwell are young men from Bathurst, and Scott is from Lewiston. Henson enlisted in Boise. Scott had no relatives in Idaho. He came to Lewiston about a year ago while a party from Ashland, Wis. He was 21 years old and was the crack shot of his company, of which he was quartermaster sergeant.

James Henson was 35 years of age, born at Overton, Tenn. His nearest relative is A. A. Hall of Sweet, Ida. Ernest Scott, aged 21, was born at Bracebridge, Can. His nearest relative is Henry Scott of Ashland, Wis. Frank Caldwell, aged 24, was born in Chicago. His nearest relative is Anna Hanson of Chicago.

California Killed and Wounded.
San Francisco, Feb. 5.—The following

NEBRASKA'S LIST OF DEAD

First Regiment Lost Nine Men in the Manila Fighting.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—The Times-Herald's Lincoln (Neb.) special gives the following list of killed of the First Nebraska regiment in the battle of Manila:

James Pearce, musician, David City, Nebr., was a lieutenant in state militia.

David Langer, company I, lawyer; was a lieutenant in state militia.

Sergeant Orrin T. Curtis, Ashland, farmer; was at one time a member of the legislature.

Charles Keck, Chadron, wealthy stockman.

A. Bellinger, son of a prominent doctor at Beatrice, and a young society man.

Louis Begler, Lincoln, clerk.

Edward Eggers, Fremont, lawyer.

The information regarding the regiment's losses was received in Lincoln in private telegrams.

Omaha, Feb. 5.—A private cablegram, dated Manila, was received here today from Captain Taylor of company I, First Nebraska volunteers. It stated that Privates Charles O. Ballinger and Ralph W. Kins of company I were killed in Saturday's engagement. Both men lived in Omaha.

WASHINGTON'S LOSSES

First Lieutenant and Three Privates Among the Dead.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Oregonian from Spokane gives the names of the members of the Washington regiment killed in the Manila fight. They are as follows:

First Lieutenant Edward K. Ervin, company A, First Washington volunteers.

Privates John Klein and James Grech, company A, of Tacoma.

Private Oscar Howard, company C; enlisted at San Francisco.

Privates William E. Fair and Richard H. McClain.

WYOMING SERGEANT KILLED.
George Rogers, One of the Bravest of the Battalion.
(Special to The Herald.)
Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 5.—George Rogers, reported to have been killed in the battle at Manila between the insurgents and United States troops, was first sergeant of company C, First Wyoming volunteer infantry, and enlisted at San Francisco. He was 25 years old, and had been a member of the Wyoming militia for four years prior to his enlistment for the war with Spain. He came from England, where his parents now reside. He served two years in the English army. He was a single man, and one of the bravest soldiers in the Wyoming command.

Georgia Town Destroyed.
Cartersville, Ga., Feb. 5.—The town of Stilesboro was nearly wiped out of existence today by a tornado. No lives were lost, but several people were injured. The Methodist church and a dozen residences were completely demolished.

ANXIETY FELT IN SALT LAKE

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF OUR BOYS IN MANILA

Anxiously await the reports of the Killed and Wounded in the Battle With the Filipinos.

The news of fighting in Manila between the American troops and the Filipinos, accompanied as it was by severe and numerous casualties to the former and great slaughter of the latter, created more intense and anxious inquiry in Salt Lake than has been evidenced since the taking of Santiago. The meagre reports so far received are such as to show beyond a doubt that the engagement must have been a quite serious affair, and relatives and friends of the Utah boys, in common with those of other states, wait with impatience the list of the killed and wounded, which appears to have been quite considerable. It is very regrettable that such an outbreak occurred, but it has not been unexpected, for the reports from the islands for a month or two have indicated that the tension was great. The accounts of the fighting so far received show that the Utah men, batteries A and B, again distinguished themselves as in the battle of Manila, bore the brunt of the fight and wrought fearful havoc to the enemy. The state has reason to be proud of Major Richard W. Young and the heroes who are covering themselves with glory and upholding the honor of their country in the far off isles of the Pacific.

Fired the First Shot.
Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 5.—Corporal Greeley of Nebraska, credited with firing the first shot at Manila, was a recruit who joined the First regiment at San Francisco several weeks after the muster-in and departure from Nebraska. His home is thought to be Madiun or Norwalk. The First Nebraska is commanded by Colonel John M. Stoenberg, who is a first lieutenant in the Sixth cavalry of the regular army.

WHAT OFFICIALS THINK OF THE MANILA OUTBREAK

American Forces in the Philippines Are Fully Able to Cope With Any Emergency.

Filipinos Should Have Placed Their Trust in McKinley—Preparations Had Been Made For the Attack.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey today called 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 from Dewey:

"Manila, Feb. 5.—To the Secretary of War, Washington: Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement yesterday night, which has continued today. The American army and navy is generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advancing. No casualties to the navy."

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 patient 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 sensational opponents of ratification of the treaty adhere to their position, but the general opinion in Washington tonight is that the news from Manila insures ratification of the treaty tomorrow afternoon.

The news of the beginning of another war came from Admiral Dewey. No word has been received from General Otis up to tonight. It seems to be Dewey's fortune always to be able to report favorable news, and like all of his messages that have gone before, this cablegram told of the success of the American forces in 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's deal with them. The administration argued that with the Philippine commission feary 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 expected that they would refuse to wait to learn the purposes of the American government, but would precipitate the long impending conflict.

PREPARATIONS AT MANILA.
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; this fact that he wanted all of the troops at Manila, where was located the centre of the 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 artillery, just sufficient to take advantage of any defection in his front, but not enough to force his way ashore and hold his own.

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. It is believed that it was unknown to the insurgents, but some of the American warships were moved quietly into positions where they perfectly commanded the insurgent trenches and defenses and could shoot 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 to at least hold his own. The American position might have been greatly strengthened, it is said, by a judicious extension of the line 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

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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 the 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 COMPLICATIONS.
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 has been done by the protocol, it will amount to a resumption of the war with Spain, at least technically.

Critics noted one little flaw in Dewey's dispatch, in which he spoke of the American army and navy as "generally successful," conveying just the least intimation that the 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 closer up to the shelter of the tropical jungle that grows nearly up 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. The forces under his command, as shown by the records of the adjacent general's office, Dec. 10, the date of the last report, were 21,649 troops, and of these there were present for duty 19,516 men.

GENERAL OTIS' FORCES.
This command is composed of the following organizations: Company A, United States engineers; Battalion of troops C, E, G, L, K, and M, Fourth United States cavalry; troop of Nevada cavalry; batteries G, H, K, and L of the Third, and D and C, of the Sixth United States artillery; batteries A and D of the California artillery, and A and B, of the Utah artillery, and the First Wyoming battery; the Third and Fourth United States infantry; the Fourteenth and headquarters, and companies B, D, F, H, I, K, L, and M, of the Seventeenth United States infantry; the Twentieth, 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.

A portion of this force, the Eighteenth infantry and a battery of artillery, are at Iloilo, where General Miller was sent a month or more ago.

Approximately 4,000 men are on their way to join General Otis in 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 thirty-seven officers and 1,888 men, under General Whetton, which left San Francisco Jan. 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.

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, 1,800 men in all, and she will start not later than

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