

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN.

NINTH YEAR.

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OPENED FIRE

Fierce Battle Fought at Manila.

FILIPINOS BEGUN IT

American Troops Soon Poured in Deadly Volleys.

AT DAWN THEY ADVANCED

Aguinaldo's Forces Compelled to Give Way.

Dewey the First One to Report the Engagement to the Authorities at Washington—Administration Shocked as it Had Hoped Throughout to Be Able to Avert an Open Rupture—General Otis Cables That the City is Quiet and That the Troops are in Excellent Spirits—Effect of the Battle Upon the Peace Treaty.

Manila, Feb. 5, 8:15 p. m.—The long expected rupture between the Americans and 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 sentinels of the Nebraska regiment at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire, but at the third attempt Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos line from Calvoan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusillade which was ineffective. 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, Calvoan, Gagalongin and Santa Mesa. About 1 o'clock a. m. the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places, simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balibalk and by advancing their skirmishers from Paeon and Pandacan.

THE AMERICANS RESPOND.

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 cruiser Charleston and gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipinos' position at Calvoan 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 McAdnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

ADVANCED AT DAYLIGHT.

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

The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself by 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 Calvoan. 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 Yorates, 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.

HAD HOPED TO AVERT IT

Washington, Feb. 5.—The news that hostilities had begun between the American army and the naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. He said the insurgents had been the aggressors and had been repulsed. The following message was received this morning:

Washington, Feb. 5.—Admiral Dewey today cabled to the navy department that hostilities had begun between the American army and the naval forces in and about Manila and the Philippine insurgents. He said the insurgents had been the aggressors and had been repulsed. The following message was received this morning:

Manila, Feb. 5. To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The insurgents here inaugurated a general engagement last night which has continued today. The American army and navy is generally successful. The insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to the navy. (Signed) DEWEY.

WHAT IT MEANS.
The situation is regarded here as rather anomalous from a diplomatic standpoint. Legally, the Filipinos are still Spanish subjects and 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.

The officials 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 at some points the results were not as 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 and perhaps implies points where the insurgents could creep closer up in the shelter of the tropical jungle that grows nearly up into the town of Manila.

CONFIDENCE IN OTIS.

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.

No one here knows the real strength of the insurgents opposed to General Otis. Accounts of their number are conflicting and none of them come from reliable sources. Still the best belief of the authorities at the war department is that 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, too, they are commanded by inexperienced officers, in many cases even colonels of regiments being not more than 21 years of age, and with their lack of knowledge of tactics they are at a great disadvantage.

STRONG IN BUSH FIGHTING.

Their strong point is their knowledge of the country and their certain fanatical bravery in an 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, which is practically impassable for the American troops in the approaching rainy season, a prolonged Indian fighting style of campaign may follow. Besides his soldiers General Otis has at his back in Manila bay and commanding the city, a veritable rock of Gibraltar in Dewey's fleet.

CAME AS A SURPRISE.

The news came like a shock, for the administration, though apprised that an ugly situation prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to the hope that by tact and patience, actual fighting might be averted and even those people 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

the treaty of peace was in its most critical stage.

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

DEWEY SENDS THE NEWS.

The news of the beginning of another war came from Admiral Dewey. No word had been received from General Otis up to nightfall. 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 an issue. It has 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.

LOOKING AFTER AGONCILLO.

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 Agoncillo, 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 careful study.

The officials have been loath to disturb him; first, because they did not care to martyrize him unnecessarily, and second, 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.

THEIR PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

It is possible, however, now that their patience is exhausted, believing as they do that he has in some fashion been connected with this outbreak, that they may be aroused to the point of action.

It was said at the state department plainly that Agoncillo was either a traitor or 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 the nominal possession of the Spanish 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.

MISLED BY THE ANTIS

Aguinaldo's London Representative Tells Why They Made the Attack.

London, Feb. 5.—A representative of the Associated Press saw the London representative of Aguinaldo this evening. He did not express surprise at the news from the Philippine Islands, but declared that the Filipinos at Manila were suspicious of the attitude of the United States and had formed the opinion that it was better to fight before the Americans were reinforced.

The representative added that Mabini, the head of the Filipino cabinet and his colleagues were convinced that if the Americans were beaten now, public opinion in the United States would "insist upon the maintenance of Filipino independence."

DROVE THEM OFF.

First Dispatch From Otis Says His Lines Are Well Out.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following cablegram from General Otis has been received at the war department:

Manila, Feb. 5. To the 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 is perfectly quiet. List of casualties tomorrow. (Signed) OTIS.

SPAIN HAS NO NEWS.

Madrid, Feb. 5.—The Spanish government has no news of the conflict at Manila. It is added that the government of Spain will act in the most correct manner and scrupulously respect the treaty of Paris.

THOMPSON'S DISPATCH.

Says Everything is Favorable to the American Arms.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The following telegram just received 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 this morning. The losses are quite heavy. Everything favorable to our arms. (Signed) THOMPSON. Col. Thompson is chief signal officer on the staff of General Otis.

LATEST FROM OTIS

Says Perfect Quiet Prevails in Manila and the Vicinity.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The following dispatch was received at 1:15 this morning:

Manila, Feb. 5.—To the Adjutant-General: The situation is most satisfactory and no apprehension need be felt. Perfect quiet prevails in the city and vicinity. The list of casualties are being prepared and will be forwarded as soon as possible. The troops are in excellent health and spirits. (Signed) OTIS.

AGONCILLO ON THE RUN

The Filipino Say On His Way to Canada as Fast as He Can Go.

New York, Feb. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Albany, N. Y., says: "Agoncillo, the representative of the Filipino junta in this country passed through this city tonight enroute for Canada. According to the information received by the correspondent of the Herald, the United States government has no intention of arresting Agoncillo and will allow him to proceed across the Canadian line."

VIEWS OF SENATORS

What They Say of the Effect of the Battle on the Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the committee on foreign relations, when seen tonight on the Philippine situation, said: "On the proposition presented I am in favor of standing by Dewey and Otis against Aguinaldo. Our status in the Philippines is, under the protocol, we are in possession of the city, bay and harbor of Manila. We are acting under a truce with Spain. Those people who have attacked the United States forces are in the eye of international law, still subjects of Spain and would be until the treaty is ratified."

"They have violated the truce and are our public enemies, and should be treated as such. It was known a week ago that Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo in Washington, was ready to pack up and go away, giving up everything, but the action of those who have opposed the treaty and the assurance he has received from some one resulted in his remaining, and the encouragement which the Filipinos have received from the United States has no doubt led to this attack upon the American forces."

GORMAN TREATS IT LIGHTLY.

Senator Gorman of Maryland, who is the leader and organizer of the opposition to the treaty in the senate, said as to the effect of the conflict at Manila would have upon the treaty: "It will have no effect whatever. What has occurred is the result of what has been predicted by the opponents of the treaty all the time. The opponents of the treaty said that trouble would come if we handled those people without gloves and undertook to force ourselves upon them without their consent. This battle can have no effect upon the opponents of the treaty in any way."

PETTIGREW'S PLAINT.

Senator Pettigrew: "We could have no possible difficulty with the people of the Philippines if we had given to them assurances that we did not propose to overthrow their newly established liberties; instead, we made a treaty with Spain by which their country was ceded to the United States and we began at once to occupy it with troops and send reinforcements which was sufficient to cause alarm. The dispatch of several thousand more regulars lately, of course, created apprehensions on the part of the people of the Philippine republic. We should do now what we should have done in the first place, state to the people of those islands our good intentions and say to them, 'Establish your republic and we will not allow other nations to interfere. Give us your bonds to reimburse us for our expense in securing you your liberty. We will welcome you to the family of republics of the world.' The course of the administration on the contrary has been one of criminal aggression and apparent bad faith. There can be no question in the minds of any one who has read the instructions to the peace commissioners that the president's purpose always was to make permanent claim to the island of Luzon. To turn upon an ally in this way is certainly the greatest international crime of the century."

ELKINS MORE HOPEFUL.

Senator Elkins, who has been very active in favor of the treaty, expressed

the opinion tonight that enough votes would be found to ratify it. This morning he said he did not see where they would then come from, but he has had information since indicating that one or two wavering senators would find in the conflict which has occurred at Manila an excuse to vote for the treaty.

OF NO EFFECT SAYS MARTIN.

Senator Hale, one of the republican opponents of the treaty in the senate could not be seen.

Senator Martin of Virginia who is one of the opponents of the treaty said: "The news from Manila will not have any effect on the treaty, no man will change his mind on this account."

Senator Teller, a staunch supporter of the treaty said: "Our army is in Manila by right of conquest and under the laws of war we are justified in maintaining our position there against all who may attack us. I think it most fortunate that the peace treaty was not ratified the first week after it came to the senate."

WHAT FRYE HAD PREDICTED.

Senator Frye, a member of the peace commission and a supporter of the treaty said: "The condition is now what I have been predicting every day since the discussion of the treaty began. The absurd compliments that have been heaped upon Aguinaldo and the delay in ratifying the treaty have had the effect of encouraging him to make an attack before reinforcements from the United States could arrive at Manila."

Senator Lindsay who will vote for the treaty says: "To my knowledge it would have been better if there had been an earlier disposition of the treaty by the senate, for I think a collision would have been prevented by ratifying the treaty. We have never acknowledged the independence of the Filipino government and the United States forces are lawfully at Manila."

NOT DOUBTFUL NOW.

Senator Harris who has been generally regarded as doubtful on the treaty said: "I announced several days ago that I expected to vote for the treaty and I only regret that the votes could not have been secured before the battle of Manila occurred, as I think such action would have had a tendency to pacify the natives and keep them quiet."

Senator Cullom, a member on foreign relations and a supporter of the treaty said: "The fighting at Manila is a very serious affair and I am sorry that it occurred, but I am gratified that our army was able to more than hold its own. There is only one thing to do and that is to stand our ground and if more troops are needed the government ought to send them promptly. Until the treaty is ratified we are technically at war with Spain, and our army was sent to the Philippines as one of the means of conquering Spain. Probably the attack was made by Aguinaldo and his followers in the hope of influencing the senate of the United States to defeat the treaty. It ought to be regarded by every patriotic American as a reason why the treaty should be ratified without a day's delay."

FULL REPORT FROM OTIS

Says Insurgents Were Driven Back and American Troops Did Nobly.

Washington, Feb. 6, 12:15 a. m.—The following dispatch from General Otis has been made public:

Manila, Feb. 5.—Adjutant General, Washington: On the evening of the fifth of February the insurgents opened an attack on our outer lines at 8:45 and repeated the attack several times during the night. At four o'clock this morning their entire force was engaged. All their attacks were repulsed at daylight. The American troops advanced against the insurgents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works.

"The insurgent's loss in dead and wounded is large. Our own casualties thus far are estimate at 175, very few fatal.

"The troops are enthusiastic and acting fearlessly. The navy did splendid execution on the flanks of the enemy.

"The city has been held in check and absolute quiet prevails. The insurgents have secured a good many Mauser rifles, a few field pieces and some quick-firing guns with ammunition the last month. (Signed) OTIS."

TO TEACH THEM ENGLISH

Gen. John Eaton Appointed Superintendent of Schools in Porto Rico.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has received a letter from Gen. Henry, military commander in Porto Rico, in which he says that he has appointed Gen. John Eaton, formerly United States commissioner of education, to be superintendent of public schools for Porto Rico. Gen. Henry says that steps have been taken to secure the services of fifty or more American teachers for the especial purpose of introducing in the island American meth-

ods of instruction and the teaching of English. It is believed by Gen. Henry that the ignorance of the masses in Porto Rico is due not so much to the character of the schools under Spanish dominion, as to the fact that, although attendance is obligatory, the law was not uniformly enforced. Gen. Henry says there is so much poverty among the lower classes, added to climatic and racial causes, that little disposition is shown among the adults to work. Hence children from an early age are made to labor, especially in the country, where the educational advantages are usually the rarest and poorest.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Bitterness in the Senate Brought Out Over the Peace Treaty.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Whatever may be the result of the vote which is to be taken in the senate tomorrow on the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, the subject of the relations of this country to the Philippines undoubtedly will be the uppermost topic in the senate during the week. The hostile demonstration of the Filipino forces under Aguinaldo renders this result inevitable. This occurrence has had the effect of intensifying the feeling in the senate which had grown out of the controversy over the treaty and which was almost at fever heat. On this account it will be very difficult for the senate to take up other subjects.

For the present, all interest centers in the outcome of the vote on the treaty. This vote will mark the close of one of the most memorable contests that ever occurred in the senate.

WILL CLEAR THE ROAD.

Washington, Feb. 5.—With but four weeks of session remaining Speaker Reed and the rules committee of the house have taken the reins in their hands to keep the road clear for business which must be transacted in order to avoid an extra session. But four appropriation bills remain to be acted on by the house.

Nothing definite has been settled about the Nicaragua canal bill, Hawaiian or shipping bills, but they are too important to be hurried through under suspension of the rules.

SHIPS WERE ALL READY

Reports as to Deficiency of Powder Did Not Apply to Navy

Washington, Feb. 5.—It was in accordance with the wishes of President McKinley that former Minister Woodford, while in Madrid, exhausted the arts of peace until preparations could be made for war. The president, realizing the condition of the army, especially pleaded for delay from congress, while the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy made every effort to put their respective services in condition to meet the test of battle. But if Minister Woodford stated he was informed there was not in American ships of in ordnance depots two rounds of powder per gun at that time, he must have referred to the army and not to the navy.

"If Mr. Woodford received such information on February 18," said Captain Charles O'Neil, chief of the naval bureau of ordnance, "his information, so far as it concerns the navy, was incorrect. The magazines of all the ships of the service were practically full of ammunition. The navy department had for some time before the war felt that hostilities were impending and had taken measures to keep the ships well supplied with powder and projectiles."

In his annual report Secretary Long stated that immediately after the destruction of the Maine "commanders-in-chief of stations were ordered to husband ammunition."

Captain O'Neil is under the impression that the cargo shipped by special train was carried to Manila by the City of Pekin, which left for the Philippines the latter part of May. The Charleston also carried ammunition to Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron.

GRAND ARMY COMMANDER DEAD.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Col. James A. Sexton, commander in chief of the grand army of the republic and a member of the war investigation commission died this morning.

PINGREE AFTER MINE OWNERS.

Considering a Plan to Increase the Tax On Mining Corporations. Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5.—Gov. Pingree is contemplating a campaign against the copper mining interests of the upper peninsula. For years he has railed against the big earnings of the Calumet and Hecla and other copper mines and the comparatively small taxes paid by these corporations. Now the governor is considering a bill providing that the great copper mining companies pay to the state a tax on the market value of their stock. At present the companies pay only a small county tax.

It is estimated that should the bill pass, the Calumet and Hecla would pay ten times as much taxes as it does now, and all other companies would pay in proportion.

COLONIES AND TRADE

An Interesting Publication Just Issued by Uncle Sam.

BUY OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY

There are 126 Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies of the World and Their Total Imports are of an Average Value of \$1,500,000,000 Annually—Great Britain, of Course, in the Lead.

Washington, Feb. 5.—(Special).—"The Colonies, Protectorates, and Dependencies of the World, their Area, Population, Revenues and Commerce, and the Share of the Mother Country in their Commerce" is the title of a publication just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics.

The colonies, protectorates and dependencies of the world number 126. They occupy two-fifths of the land surface of the globe and their population is one-third of the entire people of the earth. Their total imports average \$1,500,000,000 worth of goods annually, and of this vast sum more than 40 per cent is purchased from the mother country. Of their exports, which considerably exceed their imports, 40 per cent goes to the mother country. Large sums are annually expended in the construction of roads, canals, railways, telegraphs, postal service, schools, etc., but in most cases the present annual expenditures are produced by local revenues or are represented by local obligations. (The revenues of the British colonies in 1897 were £151,000,000 and their expenditures £149,000,000. While the public debt in the more important and active of these communities aggregates a large sum, it is represented by canals, railways, public highways, harbors, irrigation and other public improvements intended to stimulate commerce and production, the railroads in operation in the British colonies alone aggregating 55,900 miles.

Of the 126 colonies, protectorates, dependencies and "spheres of influence" which make up the total list, two-fifths belong to Great Britain, their area (including the native feudatory states of India) being one-half of the grand total of colonial territory and their population considerably more than one-half the grand total of colonial population. France is next in order in number, area and population of colonies, etc., though the area controlled by France is but about one-third that of Great Britain, and the population of her colonies less than one-sixth of those of Great Britain. Commerce between the successful colonies and their mother countries is in nearly all cases placed upon practically the same basis as that with other countries, goods from the home countries receiving in the vast majority of cases no advantages over those from other countries in import duties, and other exactions of this character. In the more prosperous and progressive colonies the percentage of importations from the mother countries grows somewhat less as the business and prosperity increase. The chief British colonies in North America (Canada and Newfoundland) which in 1871 took 50 per cent of their importations from the home country, took in 1896 less than 30 per cent from Great Britain; those of South Africa (Cape Colony and Natal) which in 1871 took 83 per cent from the home country, took but 71 per cent in 1896; those of Australia and the adjacent islands, which in 1876 took 48 per cent from the home country, in 1896 took but 49 per cent. The French colonies now take from the home country about 42 per cent of their total imports, while the British colonies obtain about all of their total imports from the home country.

The tables show:

1. The colonies, protectorates, dependencies and "spheres of influence" of various countries of the world having possessions of this character, with area, population and number of colonies in each case.
2. The British colonies, protectorates, dependencies, etc., with area, population, revenue, expenditures, indebtedness, shipping and railways, also the imports and exports and the share of the home government therein.
3. The commerce of the British colonies and the share of the United Kingdom therein, at 25 intervals from 1871 to 1896.
4. French colonies, protectorates and dependencies, showing their area, population, location and date of acquisition.
5. Commerce of the principal French colonies, with the share of France in the same at the latest attainable dates.
6. The German colonies, protectorates and dependencies, with area, population, location, date of acquisition, and form of government.
7. The Netherlands colonies and de-

(Concluded on Eighth Page.)