

LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE (CONTINUED ON PAGES 6 AND 11)

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES

General Otis Makes Lengthy Report on the Situation.

THE RAINY SEASON ON

But Little Campaigning Possible Now

In Luzon—Filipino Armies Have Suffered Great Losses and are Scattered—Mass of People Desire Peace—Hope of the Leaders—Consolidation of Our Troops—Awaiting McKinley's Return to Washington—Inaugurating Self-Government at Manila.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, June 26.—General Otis, in reply to a cable from the War Department asking for information regarding the situation and conditions in the Philippines, to-day cabled a long reply as follows:

Manila, June 26.
Adjutant-General, Washington:

Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion Tagalog country, lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north, nearly sixty miles, and to eastward into Laguna province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about four thousand in Tarlac province and Northern Pampanga. Their scattered forces in bands of fifty to five hundred in other portions Luzon; in Cavite and Batangas provinces could assemble possibly two thousand, though demoralized from recent defeat; mass of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers, desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach our troops unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them; no recent burning of towns; population within our lines becoming dense, taking up land cultivation extensively; kept out Manila much as possible, as city population becoming too great to be cared for. Natives southeast Luzon combining to drive out insurgents; only hope insurgent leaders is United States aid. They proclaim overthrow present administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them hold out; much contention prevails among them, and no civil government remains; trade with ports not in our possession—former source insurgent revenue, now interdicted; not certain of wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supply of food and merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Philippine officials in other islands comparatively quiet awaiting results in Luzon. All anxious for trade and repeated calls for American troops received. Am giving attention to Jolo archipelago and Palawan islands.

CONDITION OF OUR TROOPS.
Our troops have worked to limit of endurance. Volunteer organizations have been called in; replaced by regulars, who now occupy salient positions. Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Utah now taking transports and Sixth Infantry sent to Negros to relieve California. These troops in good physical condition; sickness among troops has increased lately, due mostly to arduous service and climatic influences. Nothing alarming. Of the 12 per cent. of the command reported sick, nearly 6 per cent. in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent. have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers; twenty-five per cent. have intestinal trouble; remaining fifty-five per cent. have various ailments, fourteen of which due to wound injuries. Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered.

OFFICERS SENT FORWARD.

4:30 a. m.—The inadequacy of the number of officers mentioned in last part of above cablegram has been remedied by the sailing of the transports Zealandia and Sheridan, carrying a number of officers for regiments in the Philippines.

Adjutant-General Corbin says that all officers belonging to regiments in the Philippines who are not absent on account of a surgeon certificate are under orders to join their regiments at once. Forty-four officers have sailed on the recent transports going from Manila.

The native judges will now begin to hold criminal courts, having jurisdiction over all offenses except those committed by soldiers or against military authority.

The United States transport Sherman has sailed for the island of Negros, with the Sixth Infantry, which relieves the California Regiment.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Manila, June 26.—7:30 p. m.—The Montana and Kansas Volunteers are returning from San Fernando, and the Twelfth and Ninth Regulars will replace them.

Senor Luis Marinas, the first Spanish consul general at the Philippine Islands, has arrived here from Singapore, on board the Isla de Luzon. Delegations from Spanish organizations on tugs met the steamer and welcomed the consul.

GUNBOAT CAPTAIN'S DEMAND.

The Batayan correspondent of the Noticiero writes that the gunboat Albany appeared off Bantayan June 8th and her commander told the authorities of

the town that unless they declared allegiance to the United States and raised the American flag after fifteen days, he would bombard the town. The Albany then sailed announcing she would return.

When the dispatch was forwarded the town was greatly panic-stricken, and it was thought the authorities would probably comply with the demands of the commander of the gunboat.

AWAITING MCKINLEY'S RETURN.

Secretary Alger said to-day that no action will be taken for the enlargement of the army or sending troops to reinforce General Otis until the return of President McKinley. He also said that General Winchester would receive no assignment until that time.

OTIS' REPORT SATISFACTORY.

Washington, June 26.—General Otis' detailed report of the conditions existing in the Philippines is considered very satisfactory at the War Department. It is taken to mean that General Otis will not now prosecute a campaign on account of the rainy season, except where the insurgents make it necessary to defend the territory now in possession of the United States. That portion of the dispatch telling of the belief among Filipinos that the present policy of the United States will not be upheld is regarded as of great significance. It is believed that when the Filipinos see there is no hope of their recognition by the United States they will give up the fight. The absence of any suggestion as to more troops being needed is taken to mean that General Otis does not believe they could be used to advantage at present.

INAUGURATING SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Manila, June 26.—7:30 p. m.—Great interest is taken in the result of the first step which is now being taken here in the direction of self government. The Supreme Court is sitting daily and the American and Filipino judges are holding consultations through an interpreter. A unanimous vote is required for a decision. Major-General Otis has persuaded Major Young, of the Utah Battery, to remain on the court for a time after the battery departs. Three of the native justices are absent. Ambrosio Rianzares, justice of the criminal branch of the court, happened to be at Tarlac, then the seat of the insurgent government, when the appointments were announced, and he was arrested and sentenced to banishment for life. His present whereabouts are not known. Pedro Lorente, associate justice of the Supreme Court, is in Cebu, where he has great influence, working to popularize American rule, with good results.

THE SHAMROCK LAUNCHED.

THE COLUMBIA'S COMPETITOR ON THE WATER.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, June 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton's cup challenger was launched at Millwall this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Previous to the launch Sir Thomas Lipton gave a lunch at the Savoy Hotel to the guests invited to the ceremony.

After the usual loyal toasts, Admiral Beresford proposed the success of the Shamrock. The Admiral is breezy style raised his glass and said:

"Now we come to the last scene but one. May the Shamrock win a fair, square race, and may she have the additional ballast of the America's cup when she returns."

The guests heartily raised their glasses in response, and the owner of the Shamrock modestly replied with a few words of thanks.

After their arrival at the yard the party inspected the yacht under the guidance of Sir Thomas Lipton. Lady Russell then ascended a platform level with the bow.

Three cheers were given and, on a signal from Lady Russell, the boat and cradle slid safely into the water. As the Shamrock reached mid-stream, from the slip, a barge collided with her, striking the yacht's bow above the water-line and making a big dent. The damage was not serious.

The mystery in regard to the Shamrock's dimensions was continued. No official figures were obtainable, but a man who worked on her says her length over all is 125 feet, her water line 85 feet, beam 25 feet and draft 15 feet 6 inches.

Sir Thomas Lipton, who was in high spirits, was asked a question regarding the prospects of the yacht, and he said:

"We have engaged to win back the America's cup. We have fairly extended ourselves, and if we are beaten all I can say is honor to the yacht which is better than the Shamrock."

GERMANY AGAINST RUSSIA.

KAISER WILL ACCEPT PERMANENT TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
London, June 27.—The correspondent of the Daily News at The Hague says:

"The German delegates to-day privately informed their colleagues that they had received instructions to accept the principle of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as outlined in the Anglo-American plans.

"This and the speech of Colonel Gross Von Schwarzhoff plainly intimating that Germany had made up her mind against the Russian idea of disarmament and had reached the conclusion that the time had arrived to tell the world so, are the two great events of the whole conference.

"To-day I interviewed many delegates, some friendly to Germany, others hostile. They were unanimous in declaring the Schwarzhoff speech a smashing blow, pulverizing the argument of General Dan Beer Poortugael and Colonel Jilinski.

BOAT RACING AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Pennsylvania Victorious in Four Oared Contest.

CORNELL ALSO WINS

The Freshmen's Eight Oared Race Between Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell was Won by the Latter Crew—A Description of the Contests—The Time in Which the Victors Covered the Course.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26.—The four-oared race over the two-mile course to-day was won by Pennsylvania. Time, 11 minutes, 12 seconds; Cornell was second. Time, 11 minutes, 14 3/5 seconds.

The freshmen eight-oared race between Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell over the two-mile course was won by Cornell. Time, 9 minutes 55 seconds; Columbia was second, one and one-quarter boat lengths behind Cornell. Time, 10 minutes; Pennsylvania third, 3/4 boat lengths behind Columbia. Time, 10 minutes, 10 seconds.

SCENES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

The New Cabinet Ministry Present Themselves.

THE STATEMENTS READ

The Deputies Will Not Support Any Government Not Determined to Defend Republican Institutions and Assume Public Order—Will Defend the Army—Declarations and Acts of the Government Approved.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Paris, June 26.—The new Cabinet Ministry presented themselves to the Chambers this afternoon.

The Chamber of Deputies was thronged and there was great animation at the opening of the session, when it became known that two alleged hostile groups, the Socialist-Radicals and the Democratic Left, had decided to vote in favor of the government, and that M. Paul de Cassagnac had withdrawn his interpellation.

Identical statements were read in the Chamber of Deputies by the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau and in the Sen-

defend it with the same energy against the attacks and solicitations which constitute the most undeserved of insults.

"We desire above all that appeasement may be accomplished and it will come quickly if every one will give up being a law unto himself and bow to the law of the land.

CO-OPERATION ESSENTIAL.

"To accomplish the work which has devolved upon us we have need of the co-operation of Parliament and its whole confidence. We ask the widest mandate. We take the fullest responsibility. We ask for a truce of the irritating discussions, harmful to the interests of the country, and that you will vote without delay a law necessary to the good working of the public services. If our efforts are not sterile, disunion among Republicans will vanish and the Republic will soon resume the path of economic and social progress."

A HEAVY TASK.

"Our task is heavy. Whatever course the Chamber may pursue, I have done all my duty."

The speech of M. Waldeck-Rousseau was much interrupted. The noise, at times, was deafening, and several members were called to order.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau accepted an order of the day moved by M. Jules Perillier, Radical-Socialist, reading as follows:

"The Chamber approving the declarations and acts of the Government passes to the order of the day."

The Chamber adopted M. Perillier's motion by a vote of 253 to 237. An indescribable scene of excitement followed in the lobbies.

DREYFUS' SECOND TRIAL.

Rennes, France, June 26.—The second trial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, by court-martial, on the charge of communicating documents connected with the national defence to the agent of a

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION

The Democrats Again Fail to Make Nominations.

MANY DELEGATES LEAVE

The Sixth Day's Session Surpassed Any Preceding Day in Confusion and Disorder—The Chairman Falls Low (See Reed's Example and Uses Issues to Allow Appeal—Religious and Patriotic Songs and Whistling

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Louisville, Ky., June 26.—Angered by what they considered an arbitrary ruling of the chair, in refusing to allow an appeal from his decision declaring out of order a motion to remove policemen from the hall, over half the delegates to the Democratic State Convention to-day set about with all the energy they could command to prevent by deafening noise the transaction of any further business until they secured a vote on this appeal. This plan was successfully carried out until nearly 6 o'clock this evening, when principally because of utter physical exhaustion, the filibusters allowed themselves to be outvoted and the ballot on nomination for Governor, which the chair had ordered early in the morning and had tried repeatedly to proceed with, was concluded by having the county chairman, or as many as would come to the stage and yell their votes to the clerk, who at a distance of a few inches was able to catch the figures.

TWO MORE FRUITLESS BALLOTS.

Before they fairly realized it they were beaten and a second ballot was reached, this time with less tribulation. These two ballots, both fruitless, represent the day's work of the convention. After they were completed, all were glad enough to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

GOEBEL IN THE LEAD.

Behind this spectacular entertainment the three candidates for Governor worked like beavers. To-day it was clearly Goebel against the field and the Kenton county leader, cold and nerveless as ever has successfully defied his two opponents to combine and beat him. They may do it yet, but so far they have shown themselves woefully lacking in their ability to throw their weight in any one direction or to keep it silent when their managers deemed it best that no votes be cast. Goebel controls the organization of the convention and through it the State Central Committee, but at present the fight is as open and as fierce as it has been at any time.

MANY DELEGATES LEAVE.

Many delegates, weary after last week's excitement or at the end of their allowance for expense account, have gone home. What effect this will have on the main contest is an open question, but it has seriously alarmed many of the candidates for minor offices.

The chairman's efforts to secure a roll call on the nomination for Governor after the convention convened developed a season of excited speech making.

Then came a deafening chorus of sing-song yells, the chairman beating time on fucus with his gavel. After several minutes of this pandemonium, a facetious delegate arose.

WEIRD AND UNCANNY SOUND.

"Gentlemen," he said, after struggling some time to make himself heard, "there seems to be a general disposition to sing. Why not let us sing together. Let us sing 'Praise God From Whom All Blessing Flow.'"

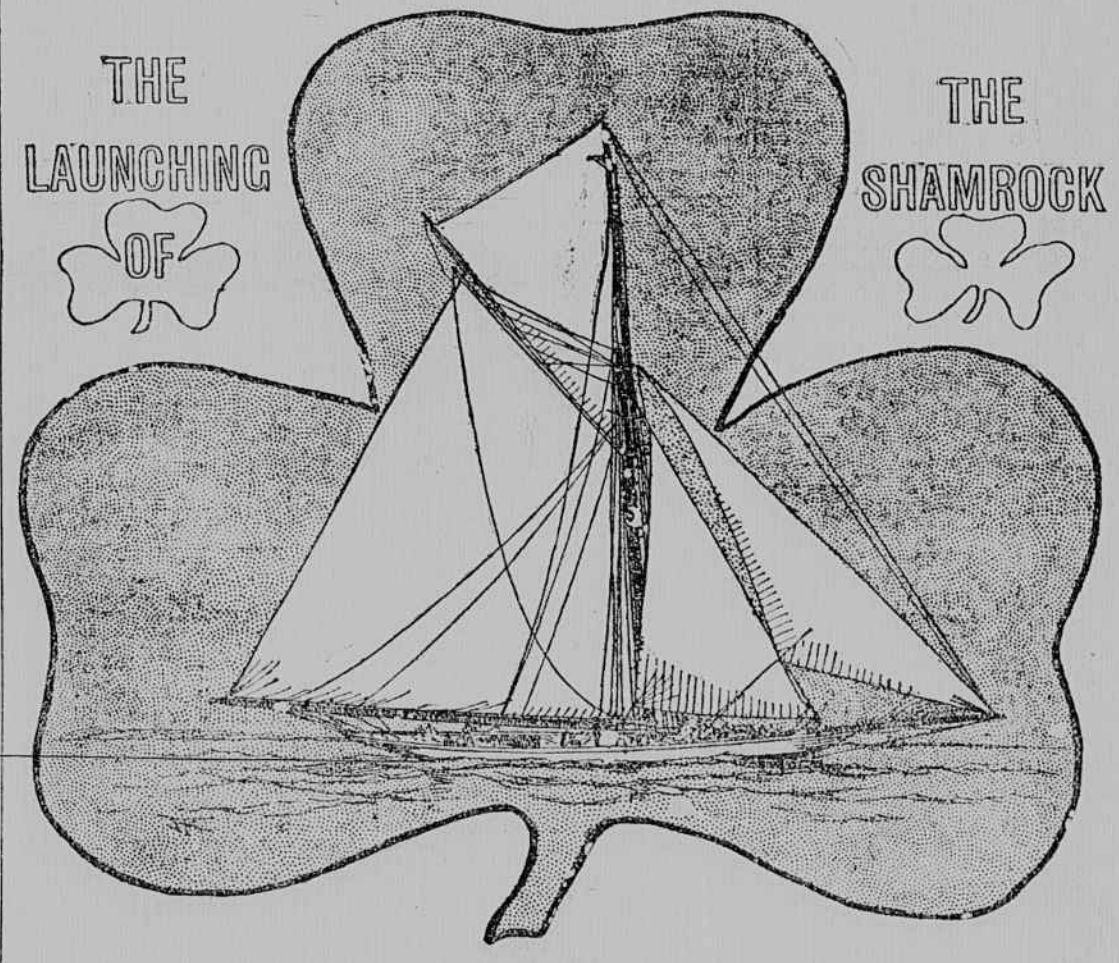
A wave of laughter swept over the hall, then all caught up the strain and the hymn was sung amid surroundings that made it sound weird and uncanny, not indicative of peace and good will.

POLICEMAN PULLS A GUN.

But sacred music never had a less soothing influence and another attempt to start the roll call was howled down. At this juncture a delegate rushed toward the stage. Immediately in front of the chairman stood a line of blue-cents. The excited delegate began to denounce the police, the chairman and things generally. An officer laid his hands on the disturber's shoulders. The convention arose as one man and a dangerous movement to the front of the house began. Every delegate was on his feet and wildly excited. This gesticulating, noisy mass surged forward, pushing back the police and crowding them against the stage. Four of the disturbers with presence of mind hustled him out of the way. The police who had been stoically listening to all sorts of denunciation for hours, evi-

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OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6



THE SHAMROCK AS SHE WILL APPEAR AT SEA.
The America's cup challenger Shamrock is owned by Sir Thomas Lipton, the well known London merchant. She will leave for America about Aug. 1 to meet the Columbia, the new cup defender.

THE FIRST CONTEST.

At the crack of the pistol the two four-oared crews from Cornell and Pennsylvania took the water together, but before the boats had gone 10 lengths ahead, the Quakers had shoved their boat's nose ahead of Cornell.

From a mere gain of inches in the first half mile the gain of the Pennsylvania boat became one of feet as they neared the mile mark. Twice the Cornellians tried to reduce the lead, but each time the Quakers responded and crossed the line a winner by a length and a half in 11 minutes 12 seconds.

THE FRESHMEN'S RACE.

The freshmen race, which was started promptly after the four-oared finished, was one of the closest and most exciting races ever seen on the river in years, the Columbia crew giving the Cornell crew a sharp and pretty fight for first place and making phenomenal time, considering the slowness of their stroke. At the sound of the pistol the crews got away in a bunch.

For the first half mile the struggle was so exciting that the spectators cheered for each crew.

Close together the three boats hung, but there was something about the way the Cornell boat seemed to glide over the water that made Columbia and Pennsylvania hearts go down. As the crews reached the mile mark, the Cornell boat was about a half length out from the bunch, and soon the lead was a clear length.

Amid the tooting of whistle and the cheers of the Cornell contingent, the boat crossed the finish line, Cornell leading with a boat and a quarter length to spare, and Pennsylvania following Columbia three boat lengths behind. The time of Cornell was 9:55, not so good as that made by Yale in '97, of 9:19 on the same course.

THE STATEMENTS.

They were as follows:
"The Chamber of Deputies, in expressing itself, resolves not to support any government not determined to defend energetically Republican institutions, and assure public order, has clearly defined the task imposed upon the new Cabinet. The Ministry has no other ambition than to accomplish it in order to bring about the pacification of the country and to maintain intact our common inheritance. It seemed to us that existing delusions should be effaced and that the work we are about to undertake required the co-operation of all Republicans. When the aim is definite, though varying according to the methods of different schools, accord becomes easier and controversies are lost in the presence of the one duty to perform. To end the agitations pursued, under disguise easy to penetrate, against the regime which has been sanctioned and will be upheld by universal suffrage, and to require from all the service, loyal assistance and courageous assumption of responsibility. Such is necessarily the first duty of the government. It is resolved to have all judicial decisions respected, and if the first wish of the country is to listen to the voice of justice it will maintain silence and respect while its decisions are prepared.

THE ARMY.

"In the front rank of the important interests of the country, bound up with the conservation of the dignity of the nation, we place the interests of the army, which the Republic has constructed on a stronger and wider basis, and which is synonymous with the Republic's security and is the pride of France. We think with the army's most illustrious and surest guides, that inviolable attachment to discipline is the first and essential guarantee of the army's own greatness. We intend to

foreign power, will take place in the army service building here.

M. Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of the famous prisoner, has arrived here.

DECLARATION APPROVED.

The Senate, by a vote of 137 to 25, approved the declaration of the Government.

In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Ernest Roche, Socialist, interpellated the Government regarding the policy and composition of the ministry. He declared it was a government of war and of defiance, and violently attacked the Minister of War, General, The Marquis de Gallifet.

Other speakers followed in a similar vein, and eight orders of the day were moved, only two of them approving the ministerial statement.

THE PREMIER REPLIES.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau replied to the various interpellations, explaining the motives animating the formation of a cabinet of somewhat divergent views, one of the main objects being to reunite all Republicans. He added that the ministers had already assumed some responsibility, but he thought the backing of the chamber was necessary for further steps, and asked what ministry could for a moment tolerate acts seeming to create the belief that the army desired to constitute itself the judge of its policy. He further expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to take more severe measures, and said he thought it easy to demonstrate whence came the attacks upon the courts.

Explaining the inclusion of General The Marquis de Gallifet, in the cabinet, as Minister of War, he said it was because no other general had so spontaneously supported the constitution, and it was thought the necessary punishment of certain military men could be somewhat relaxed if emanating from such a trusted authority as General de Gallifet.

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

BY DEPARTMENTS.

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- Editorial—Page 4.
- Home Study Circle—Page 4.
- Virginia News—Pages 8 and 9.
- North Carolina News—Page 7.
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