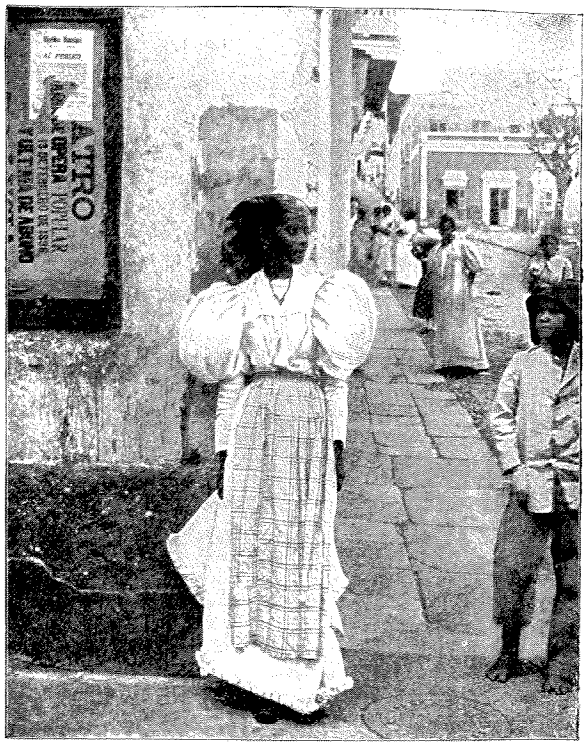


QUADROON TYPE AT PONCE, PORTO RICO

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRED FUNSTON.

over the entire group, and organized fleets of junks, armed almost as strongly as the Spanish vessels, did the work.

The Spaniards failed to eradicate this wholesale piracy until a large fleet of gunboats was placed in the Philippine waters. Mindoro, the nearest island to Manila Bay, is still called "White Man's Grave."

In this Island of Mindoro dwells a tribe of primitive savages known as the Mangyans. Americans proved that they did not merit the bad reputation they had received as head-hunters and cannibals. They were found to be harmless people, of child-like simplicity, dwelling in crude huts, wearing little or no clothing, and subsisting upon grain, vegetables, roots, tubers, birds, civet-cats, rats, monkeys, snakes, lizards, fish and crocodiles. Professor Worcester found them to be moral and honest.

In the same island, however, is a tribe known as Tusilones, who are bandits and bushrangers of the worst type, and their frequent robberies and murders have given a generally bad reputation to all the inhabitants of Mindoro.

Among other wild tribes of the Philippines are the Gaddanes, Altasanes and Apayaos. They are generally known as Igorrotes, once the name of a head-hunting tribe, but now generally applied to all wild people.

THE "CIVILIZED" FILIPINOS.

It is with the so-called civilized tribes, however, that the United States first experienced trouble in the Philippines. They number in all about 5,000,000 people and their tribal names are Tagallos, Ilocanos and Visayans. It is of these three tribes we speak when referring generally to the Filipinos.

Physically, the Filipino is small, though athletic. The men range in height between five feet and five feet six inches, with occasional exceptions both above and below those extremes, the women ranging about three inches lower. The man has a deep chest and good lung development. He is strong for his size and capable of considerable physical effort, yet much indisposed to make it, and not possessing a disposition for prolonged exertion, being utterly devoid of the faculty of steady, persistent pegging away at things, so characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon. This proved a serious weakness in him as a soldier.

The American faculty of fighting all night and all the next day has

both surprised and demoralized them. It was the custom of Aguinal army, when fighting the Spaniards, to make night attacks, resting the daytime. Night after night, while the Americans were encam at Cavité waiting for enough troops to arrive to render the adva upon Manila advisable, the sounds of conflict were borne to their c across the water some six miles from the scene of fighting. The cessant rattle of the Filipino fire at will was punctuated every minutes by a volley from the Spaniards and the heavy boom of the g on Fort Malate. At first the Americans took these battles seriou and supposed that gory fields were being strewn with the dead of b armies; but no wounded came back to the hospital, nor were there other evidences of an actual battle. They soon learned the nature these conflicts, and they were the subject of much joking among men. It was found that the Filipinos kept few men in the trenches the daytime, the heat of the day being their hours for the tropi siesta, but as night drew on their soldiers straggled back to the trenc in ones and twos, to be ready for the night's work.

Neither side could see the other, and both fired high, owing to fact that neither ventured to put their heads above the edge of th entrenchments. For an hour or two this fusillade would be kept and then the fire would gradually die down and peace would reign til the next night. It was amusing to see the Filipinos swaggering ab and telling how many Spaniards they had killed, how valiant they w and how they were going to capture the city next Sunday. Even b ten to twelve years of age strutted around with knives strapped to th waists, and declared their intentions of cutting the throats of all Sp iards.

This was the style of fighting the Filipinos were accustomed and when the Americans advanced against them and rushed them ti after time, and kept it up all day long, they were unable to stand it, a broke ground hastily whenever the American lines advanced. I prived of his siesta, and compelled to fight or run, the Filipino was o fought, and showed clearly his lack of staying qualities.

Physically, also, there is a taint of disease in the Filipino blo that renders it undesirable for mixture with the American. Go wh you will, in country or city, evidence of this may be seen on every si Scars, blotches, white spots, scabs and running sores can be seen young and old; not on all, but upon so many that it gives one the i

pression of being general. This is more noticeable in the children, whose bare limbs and bodies, covered by but a single cotton garment depending from the shoulders, present a sickening sight. Fully half of them appear to be afflicted in this way. The ravages of smallpox are also observable in thousands of faces.

Treachery is a universal trait. Even in battle this assassin's instinct governs them. One instance that shows this trait in their character vividly, is that of the Ermita Hospital. This was situated in the southern portion of the city and more than a mile from the American lines; yet bushwhackers in trees nearby fired into it continually, killing a Sergeant. At last they were located, and two of them were brought to the ground by well-directed shots from the hospital guards. Upon examination, one of these proved to be a man who had been a driver of the hospital ambulance.

There was no way of telling bushwhackers from non-combatants. All were dressed alike in innocent white clothing, and all possessed a tiny white flag as a sign of peace.

The Filipino has been given some credit for bravery in battle. This in a measure is true, but it is not the bravery of the Caucasian. He is pugnacious and quick to fight when angered, but his valor is that of passion, not the courage of the soldier who coolly and steadily advances all day in the face of a murderous fire. So long as he could remain under cover and shoot he stayed there, even when his comrades were being killed around him, but when his enemy rushed upon him he could not face the conflict, and hastily retreated. As to imitating the Americans and advancing across the open against an entrenched foe, it would be impossible for him even to attempt it.

Cruelty is another characteristic of the Filipino. He abuses his animals, and has the Indian's pleasure in the mutilation of his enemy. The insurgents took delight in telling before Manila was captured that they were going to kill all the Spaniards in the city, and always accompanied the remark with a significant drawing of the hand across the throat.

Mentally the Filipinos are very deceptive. They give a first impression of intellectuality. They are very alert and quick of apprehension, even precocious in their childhood and youth. The young Filipinos of both sexes are very quick to understand, but they are not capable of deep cogitation or continued logical thought. They have the

imitative faculty, but not the inventive. Of an extremely mercurial temperament, quick of temper and rash of impulse, their mental processes are interfered with and warped by their varying sentiments, until such a thing as acting upon settled conclusions from logical deductions is not possible with them.

No better example of this could be given than that of their foolish attack on the Americans. Everything was going their way. The President had declared that he had taken the islands from Spain for the welfare of the people of the islands themselves, who were to be aided and taught to maintain a government of their own. They had adopted a constitution, and a commission had already been appointed to visit the Philippines and examine into their form of government and their success in administering it. Sentiment in the United States was crystallizing in favor of permitting them to attempt self-government, under American tutelage and protection. They were assured of all these things, but they were not able to grasp the situation nor to restrain themselves. Puffed up with their grossly exaggerated opinion of their ability as fighters, contemptuous of the fighting qualities of the Americans, who for half a year had remained quietly in Manila and permitted them to gather a large army, supply themselves with munitions of war, and collect taxes within a stone's throw of the Military Governor's headquarters, they would not brook delay, but undertook, by a sudden attack, not preceded by notice of hostilities, to drive the Americans into the sea, with results most unexpected and disastrous. Thus, by their own folly, in one day they sealed the fate of the constitution they had labored upon for three months.

There were no wiseheads among them to give them pause. "Old men for counsel and young men for war" is a saw they were not familiar with. There was among them no gray-haired statesmen, no "grand old man," no influential adviser rendered conservative by a long life as jurist, legislator, or executive. All the leaders in the movement for independence were young men, many of them scarcely past their majority, while the army was made up of boys and men mostly without family ties. Scores of their so-called soldiers were no taller than the guns they carried. Aguinaldo himself, the President and putative head of the revolutionary movement, was under thirty years of age. Most of his Generals and lesser officers were still younger.

The National Assembly which framed and adopted the constitution

and elected the President—for neither of these propositions was submitted to a vote of the people—was composed of men equally immature. When men of unripe judgment, swayed by the passions and impulses of youth, and untutored in the broad philosophy of history, both command the army and sit in the council chamber, no better result than what has been seen could be expected.

Dewey's eye-opener.—New York World.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

STORY OF AMERICAN EXPANSION.

ALMOST THREE MILLION SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY ADDED TO THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES—HOW ANNEXATION HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT BY CONQUEST AND PURCHASE.

ROM the time the American Colonists wrested the thirteen original States from Great Britain the history of the United States has been a continued story of national expansion. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the cession of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Guam by Spain constitute the latest but possibly not the last chapters in that history of national growth.

By the treaty of Sept. 3, 1783, between Great Britain and the United States, the area in square miles of the latter was fixed at 827,844. By the charters of these States their nominal boundaries extended to the Pacific Ocean, but in reality they ceased at the Mississippi, for west of "the father of waters" sovereignty was vested in Spain by reason of discovery and settlement.

Emigrants soon crossed the Alleghanies and began to fill up the Mississippi Valley. It then became apparent that the United States must have more territory in order to make proper provision for her growing population. It was the fixed policy of Spain to exclude all foreign commerce from the Mississippi, and in 1780-2 she refused to enter into a treaty with the United States because Minister Joy demanded free navigation of the Mississippi. It was a vexatious question how easy means of communication should be afforded between the older States and the pioneer settlements, and Spain's refusal to concede free navigation led Washington to devise a canal scheme, which, however, became unnecessary, for in 1795 the coveted treaty was negotiated. Spain having exhausted herself in wars with the French Republic,

alarmed concerning hostile expeditions directed against New Orleans, and not unmindful of the demands of the large and growing population of the Mississippi Valley, entered into a treaty of friendship, boundaries and navigation with the United States. The important articles of that treaty were as follows:

"Article 4. His Catholic majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river, (Mississippi) in its whole breadth, from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by special convention."

"Article 22. And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the fourth article, his Catholic majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandise and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; and his majesty promises, either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or, if he should agree not to continue it there, he will assign to them, on another part of the banks of the Mississippi, an equivalent establishment."

The next move toward national expansion was when Spain by the third article of the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, Oct. 1, 1800, retroceded to France the great province of Louisiana, which then covered that vast area from the source to the mouth of the Mississippi, and thence west to the Pacific Ocean. It had been ceded to Spain in 1763 as war indemnity.

President Jefferson was not pleased with the retrocession. On April 18, 1802, he wrote Robert R. Livingston, Minister to France, as follows:

"The cession of Louisiana and the Floridas by Spain to France works most sorely on the United States. It completely reverses all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course. There is on the globe one single spot the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market. France, placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance and seals the union of two nations who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation, and make the first can-

non which shall be fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement she may have made."

As a result of the retrocession, Spain abrogated that portion of the treaty with the United States giving the latter right of deposit at New Orleans, and did not name any other place.

This aroused the National Congress, and James Ross, Senator from Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution authorizing the President to call out 50,000 militia and take possession of New Orleans. Ross' resolution failed of passage, but in its stead Congress appropriated $2,000,000 for the purchase of New Orleans. On Jan. 10, 1803, the President sent James Monroe as minister extraordinary, with discretionary powers, to co-operate with Minister Livingston in the work of negotiating a cession.

Fortunately for the United States, a war was brewing between England and France, which if it once began would make Louisiana a worthless possession to France by reason of the superiority of the British navy. Napoleon could foresee this as quickly and clearly as anyone, and he was prompt to take advantage of the situation. Accordingly, when Minister Livingston made him an offer for New Orleans alone, he invited our minister to make an offer for the entire territory of Louisiana. This was on April 11, 1803. The next day Monroe arrived in Paris and held a consultation with Livingston.

They decided to offer $10,000,000, which offer was accordingly made, and after some negotiation the price was fixed at $15,000,000. Three-fourths of this amount was to be paid in cash and the remainder to be discharged by the United States assuming claims of American citizens against France.

The treaty was signed April 30, 1803, by Livingston and Monroe on behalf of the United States, and by Barbe-Marbois on behalf of France.

The important articles of the treaty are as follows:

"Article 1. Whereas, by article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vende'miaire, An 9 (Oct. 1, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows: His Catholic majesty promises and engages on his part, to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the

treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States; and Whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestable title to the domain and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above mentioned treaty concluded with his Catholic majesty."

"Article 3. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profess."

This treaty gave rise to a bitter political controversy in the United States. The Federalists attacked its constitutionality. Jefferson offered no public defense, but statesmen were not lacking to perform that task. Probably the best explanation Jefferson ever made of the matter is contained in one of his private letters, in which he says:

"The constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our union. The Executive, in seizing the fugitive occurrence which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the constitution. The legislature, in casting behind them metaphysical subtleties, and risking themselves like faithful servants, must ratify and pay for it, and throw themselves on their country for doing for them, unauthorized, what we know they would have done for themselves had they been in a situation to do it. It is the case of a guardian, investing the money of his ward in purchasing an important adjacent territory, and saying to him when of age, 'I did this for your good; I pretend to no right to bind you; you may disavow me and I must get out of the scrape as I can; I thought it my duty to risk myself for you."

But the controversy in the United States was as nothing to the consternation the treaty created in Spain. The Spanish cabinet perceived that it had committed an irreparable fault in sacrificing the safety of

Mexico. Florida was inclosed on both sides by the United States and separated from the other Spanish possessions. It was certain that it would easily fall into the hands of the United States on the first occasion.

It is supposed that the treaty of St. Ildefonso had a secret clause that France should not alienate Louisiana, and that Napoleon with characteristic contempt for treaty observance had broken it. Spain filed a protest against the treaty and became so offensive in her attitude as to justify a declaration of war, which, however, was not made. It was agreed that ratifications should be exchanged before October 30, 1803. Congress convened October 17, and the treaty was confirmed by the Senate on October 19. A resolution to give effectiveness to the treaty was passed in the House October 25, by a vote of 90 to 25, after an acrimonious debate, and after the Federalists had exhausted their powers of opposition.

By the acquisition of Louisiana the United States gained 1,171,931 square miles of territory, comprising Alabama and Mississippi south of parallel 31 degrees; all of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Oregon; the entire territories of Dakota, Washington, Idaho and Montana; the State of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, and Kansas except the southwest part south of the Arkansas; Colorado and the territory of Wyoming east of the Rocky Mountains and Indian territory.

While Oregon and the Pacific coast territory is generally included in the accounts of the Louisiana purchase, they really came into the possession of the United States through the exploration of Lewis and Clark, and the settlement of the boundary dispute with Great Britain through what is known as the Ashburton treaty.

The next step in American expansion was taken February 22, 1819, when Spain ceded 59,268 square miles, known as Florida, to the United States as payment of American claims against Spain, amounting to $5,000,000. Spain had come in possession of this territory in 1783 through a treaty with Great Britain. She therefore claimed that Florida was not included in the Louisiana purchase, because she could not retrocede to France what France had not ceded to her prior to 1763, and that she had no intention of retroceding this territory by the treaty of 1800.

The claims of the United States were that Spain's retrocession and France's cession of Louisiana included Florida, but to avoid war with

Spain this claim was not forcibly asserted until 1810, when Governor Claiborne, of Orleans Territory, took possession of West Florida.

In 1813, General Wilkinson captured Mobile Fort and City. In 1814 General Andrew Jackson drove the British from Pensacola and restored the place to Spanish authorities. The Seminole war in 1818 demonstrated to Spain that Florida was completely at the mercy of the United States, and the result was the treaty of February 22, 1819, but which treaty was not ratified until 1821. This treaty determined the western boundary of Louisiana as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Sabine in the Gulf of Mexico; up the west bank of the Sabine to the 32d degree north latitude; thence north to the Red River; along the south bank of the Red River to the 100th degree of longitude east from Greenwich; thence north to the Arkansas; thence along the south bank of the Arkansas to its source; thence south, or north, as the case might be, to the 42d degree of north latitude, and along that parallel to the Pacific."

By this treaty the United States yielded its claims to Texas and the Rio Grande as the western boundary.

The acquisition of Texas was an inevitable result of the annexation of Louisiana and Florida. The United States had surrendered its claim to this territory by the treaty of 1819. When Mexico's revolt became successful, "Texas and Coahuila" became one of the states of the Mexican Republic. The story of the Texan revolution is too long and too well known to be repeated here except in outline.

After unsuccessful efforts to secure the territory by purchase, both by Clay and Van Buren, Texas declared her independence and seceded March 2, 1836. The war which followed was brief, but bloody.

The massacre at the Alamo and the battle of San Jacinto are as famous as Concord and Lexington. In March, 1837, the United States recognized the independence of Texas, and in August of the same year the Texan minister at Washington made application for the annexation of the Texas Republic to the United States.

From 1837 to 1845 the question of the admission of Texas constituted the principal issue between the existing political parties.

Andrew Jackson favored annexation and strongly urged it in 1843, but the Democratic convention, which that year was postponed until May, 1844, nominated Van Buren, who openly declared against it, as did Clay, the leading candidate of the Whigs. An annexation treaty was

concluded by Calhoun April 12, 1844, but it was rejected by the Senate.

The election of Polk was taken as a popular indorsement of Texas annexation, and on January 25, 1845, a joint resolution was passed by the lower house of Congress consenting to annexation and setting final action on or before January 1, 1846.

June 18 the Texas Congress voted unanimously for annexation, which action was ratified July 4 by a convention of the people.

The joint resolution in the American Congress admitting Texas as a state was passed as follows: In the House, December 16, 1845, by a vote of 141 to 56; in the Senate, December 22, 1845, by a vote of 31 to 13.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution of January 25, 1845, authorized the President if he should deem it advisable to first make a treaty of annexation with Texas, but no such treaty was ever made.

It will thus be seen that annexation by treaty, which had first been exercised in 1803, and the constitutionality of which had been questioned, had, by the annexation of Texas, eventuated into annexation without treaty.

The annexation of Texas added 376,133 square miles of territory to the United States.

During the Mexican War, an American land force under General Stephen Watts Kearney conquered and held the territory of New Mexico, including Utah, Nevada, and a large part of Colorado and Arizona. At the same time a land force under General John C. Fremont, aided by a naval force under Commodore Stockton, conquered and held upper California. Indeed the principal object of the war had been the acquisition by force or purchase of a liberal tract of Mexican territory as "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

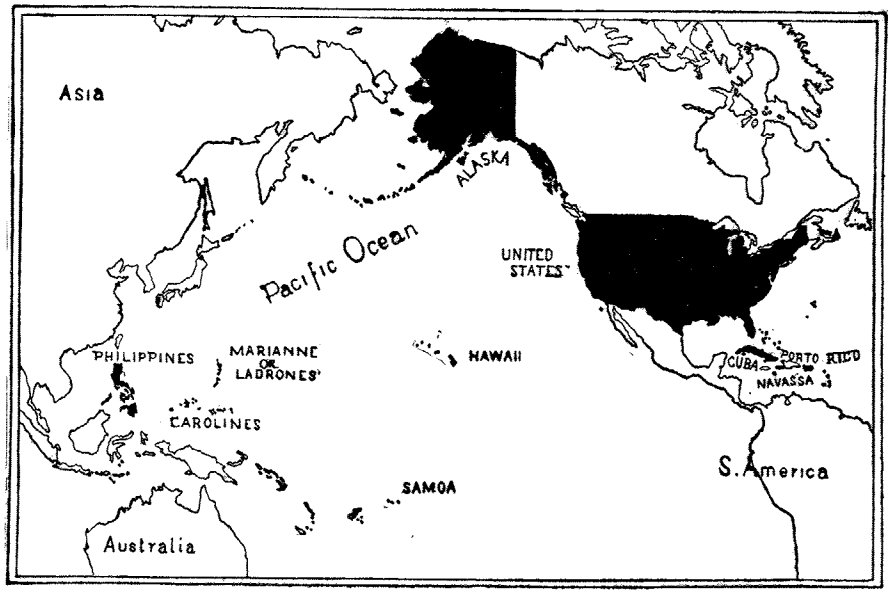
The final object of the war was accomplished through what is known as the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, February 2, 1848, signed by Nicholas Trist on behalf of the United States, and by three commissioners on behalf of Mexico.

By the terms of this treaty the above named territory was ceded to the United States, for which this country paid $15,000,000 and assumed claims of American citizens against Mexico to the further amount of $3,250,000. The annexed territory included that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande River which was claimed by Texas, and for which the United States afterward paid Texas $10,000,000. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was ratified by the Senate, March 10, 1848, and

added 545,783 square miles of territory to the expanding United States.

But the dispute with Mexico was not ended. The fruitful Mesilla Valley in what is now southern Arizona was a source of contention, and five years later Santa Ana marched an army into the disputed territory, prepared to renew hostilities. The matter was settled, however, without resort to arms, and the disputed territory was obtained through what is known as the Gadsden Treaty or Gadsden Purchase, so called on account of its negotiator. The price paid was $10,000,000, and besides the annexed territory the United States acquired the right of transit for troops, mail and merchandise, across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. The Gadsden treaty bears date of December 30, 1853, and added 45,535 square miles to United States territory.

The last acquisition of territory by the United States previous to the war with Spain was Alaska, which was purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867, for $7,200,000. The ceded territory embracing the whole of Alaska added 577,390 square miles to United States domain.



OUTLINE MAP SHOWING THE TERRITORY OF GREATER AMERICA.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

LIFE OF ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE CAREER OF AMERICA'S GREAT NAVAL HERO—HIS BOYHOOD DAYS IN VERMONT AND HIS CAREER IN THE CIVIL WAR—AN EARLY RISER, A BORN FIGHTER AND A POLISHED GENTLEMAN.

EVERY many men owe their success in life to the habit of early rising. In Vermont as in other New England States it is a chief characteristic of the people. The farmers, who constitute the backbone of the American nation, furnish the best proof that the man who is up bright and early has a big advantage over his stay-a-bed neighbor.

It fell to the lot of Commodore (now Admiral) George Dewey to prove that this is as true in the navy as on the farm.

At daybreak, May 1, in Manila bay, the drowsy Spaniards of Admiral Montojo's fleet tumbled out of their hammocks half awake and half asleep to meet a wide awake foe who had important work to do, and in the characteristic fashion of the active American, had decided to begin the task before breakfast.

Many an American farmer has a half day's work done before the welcome notes of the breakfast horn summon him from the field, and on that May morning Admiral Dewey had the Spanish fleet more than half whipped before he retired to partake of his morning meal. Then he returned to the task and finished his work in true American fashion.

Admiral George Dewey, who so rudely roused the Dons from their dreams of conquest to the stern realities of a close fought fight, was born in Montpelier, Vermont, December 26, 1837.

He belongs to the ninth generation of the Dewey family which came from Sandwich, England, with the Massachusetts Bay Colony to Dor-

chester in 1633. His grandfather, Simeon Dewey, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, more than 100 years ago. He located on a farm at Berlin, Vt., about four miles from Montpelier, and it was there that the Admiral's father, Dr. Julius Gemano Dewey, was born, in 1801.

Admiral Dewey's father was of that sturdy stock which breeds the highest type of Americans. He was a man of intense religious convictions, but a thorough master of himself. Early in life he learned how to control his temper, and none of his children ever saw him angry. As a result all of his acts were characterized by coolness and determination, traits which were transmitted to the son, and which have helped him to achieve the distinction of the foremost living naval hero.

The elder Dewey was a poor lad, but having received a fair education, he taught school in Montpelier and saved enough of his salary to enable him to take a course in medicine and secure a diploma. He made a success of his chosen profession from the start, and soon became one of the most popular practitioners in the state.

Dr. Dewey loved children and was a great favorite among them. His favorites, of course, were his own, of whom there were four: Charles, Edward, George and Mary, all by his first wife, who before marriage was Miss Mary Perrin. Mrs. Dewey died when the present admiral was but five years of age, and her funeral was the first one that took place from the Christ Episcopal Church in Montpelier, which had been founded by Dr. Dewey.

It was prophetic of the future that Dr. Dewey's favorite title for his son George was "my little hero." It is also indicative of the fact that the heroism which distinguished George Dewey in the civil war and at the battle of Manila was a characteristic of his childhood. Dr. Dewey lived long enough to see his estimate of "the little hero" partly justified, for it is recorded that in a conversation with the great Farragut, the admiral, seizing the doctor's hand, said: "Sir, your son George is a worthy and a brave officer. He has an honorable record and some day will make his own mark."

The boyhood life of George Dewey was much the same as that of other boys reared in New England villages. He was no better, and in some respects was a little worse than the average village boy, for his high spirits, hardy frame and daring courage often led him to play pranks and engage in boyish mischief from which more timid and quieter lads would have shrunk in fear.

An illustration of this is recorded of his school days when as the leader of the Washington County Grammar School he defied the authority of the teacher, Mr. Z. K. Pangborn. The teacher, who afterward won the title of Major, and at the time of the battle of Manila was editor of the Jersey City Journal, narrates how his pupils mutinied with young George Dewey at their head.

Dewey was ordered to come from his seat and make an explanation of his conduct. This he refused to do. Teacher Pangborn then took the future admiral by the collar and chastised him as he was never chastised before nor since. Dewey made the best resistance possible, but when the affray was over his back was striped by the rod and he was ordered to go home, the teacher accompanying him.

When the matter was explained to Dr. Dewey he told the future admiral that he deserved the punishment he had received, and that he, the doctor, would add a little on his own account if George still thought he had not had enough.

The admiral himself has also narrated this stirring incident of his boyhood and said his thanks were due to Major Pangborn for the valuable lesson he learned from it.

Among the admiral's schoolmates was a boy named Wright, now a prominent preacher in Montpelier. When Mr. Wright read of Dewey's victory in Manila bay, he exclaimed: "Well, George always was a fighting boy."

George Dewey's favorite playmate was his sister Mary. It was Mary who trudged with him on his tramps over the Vermont hills and along the streams, for the coming admiral was a great fisherman. Still later in life, when the embryo admiral was deep in the "Life of Hannibal," it was Mary who played the part of the army and followed the young Hannibal over the Alps, which in this instance was a huge snowbank specially constructed for the purpose. "Hannibal" escaped without serious consequences, but "the army" had a week's illness as a result of her devotion.

Probably the greatest incongruity between the character of George Dewey the boy and Admiral Dewey the man is found in the boy's love for theatricals. Admiral Dewey is noted for his extreme modesty and his dislike for anything savoring of theatrical effect, but the boy George Dewey converted his father's barn into a theater where he gave minstrel shows and hair-raising dramatic performances for the delectation of

Montpelier youth. George always played the part of the hero, and he usually had a part which required him to shoot the villain or slay him with a sword. On these occasions Dewey was not only the principal actor, but he was the proprietor, manager, stage manager, and also ran a peanut stand at the entrance.

One of the boyhood adventures of the future admiral was in wrecking his father's buggy in the Dog River and barely escaping with his life. He was accompanied by a boy named Will Redfield, and when they reached the river, they found it higher than it had ever before been known. Redfield wanted to turn back, but Dewey was not any more frightened by the roaring, swollen river than he was by the torpedoes in Corregidor inlet or the frowning forts that guarded its entrance. He decided to cross, and he succeeded in getting across, but when he emerged upon the opposite bank he was calmly seated astride of the horse, while the greater part of the doctor's buggy was floating rapidly down the Dog River.

Dewey entered the Norwich (Vermont) Military Academy at the age of fifteen, and two years later entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, joining the class of '54. At Annapolis Dewey had several personal encounters with cadets, and in each instance it is recorded that he came off victor. Once he was challenged by a Southern cadet to fight a duel with pistols. The cadet had been soundly thrashed by Dewey for calling him a "dough face." The challenge was promptly, even keenly accepted, the weapons were selected, and the ground paced off, when some officers who had heard of the affair appeared upon the scene and put an end to it.

Cadet Dewey graduated in 1858, standing fifth in his class. He was by no means the most studious member of his class, but he excelled in seamanship. During his term as midshipman he served on the European station, and cruised for two years in the Mediterranean on the Wabash with Captain Barron, a Virginian, who afterward served in the Confederate navy. He was examined for a commission in 1860, leading all competitors, and receiving a final rating of three in his class.

When the Civil War broke out Dewey was at home in Vermont. He at once secured his commission and was assigned to duty on the steam sloop Mississippi of the West Gulf squadron. This vessel was commanded by Melancthon Smith, and the part she played in the Civil War, including her destruction while running the batteries at Port

Hudson, is a matter of history. The first battle in which the Mississippi was engaged was with the batteries of St. Philip and Jackson, the lower defenses of New Orleans. Students of history know how the larger vessels of Farragut's fleet were unloaded and hauled over the bar, and how on the night of April 23, 1862, they were prepared to run the batteries and conquer the Confederate fleet. The Mississippi was the third in line of the first division, and the only side-wheeler in the fleet. The night was dark, and all lights on the ships were out, just as they were when Dewey's Asiatic squadron steamed past the forts on Corregidor Island. Hugging the shore to avoid the current, the sloops of war steamed on until directly opposite the forts, when the guns belched a broadside at the forts and were answered in kind. On the bridge of the Mississippi stood Lieutenant George Dewey, as calm and imperturbable as he was when as a commodore he stood on the bridge of the Olympia and directed the destruction of Admiral Montojo's squadron.

Commander Smith was pacing from port to starboard, not entirely sure of his ground, but trusting much to his lieutenant.

"Do you know the channel, Dewey?" he asked.

The twenty-four-year-old lieutenant who didn't know the channel any better than Smith knew it, and who afterward confessed that he expected to ground every minute, answered in a confident and reassuring tone:

"Yes, sir."

Dewey's part in that battle is well described by Chief Engineer Baird, who was an eye witness of his conduct:

"I can see him now in the red and yellow glare flung from the cannon-mouths. It was like some terrible thunder storm with almost incessant lightning. For an instant all would be dark and Dewey unseen.

"Then the forts would belch forth, and there he was away up in the midst of it, the flames from the guns almost touching him and the big shot and shell passing near enough to him to blow him over with their breath, while he held firmly to the bridge-rail. Every time the dark came back I felt sure that we would never see Dewey again.

"But at the next flash there he stood. His hat was blown off, and his eyes were aflame. But he gave orders with the air of a man in thorough command of himself. He took in everything.

"He saw a point of advantage and seized it at once. And when

from around the hull of the Pensacola the rebel ram darted, Dewey, like a flash, saw what was best to be done, and as he put his knowledge into words, the head of the Mississippi fell off, and as the ram came up alongside the entire starboard broadside plunged a mass of iron shot and shell through her armor and she began to sink. Her crew ran her ashore and escaped.

"A boat's crew from our ship went on board, thinking to extinguish the flames which our broadside had started and capture her, but she was too far gone. Dewey took us all through the fight, and in a manner which won the warmest praise, not only of all on board, but of Farragut himself. He was cool from first to last, and after we had passed the forts and reached safety and he came down from the bridge, his face was black with smoke, but there wasn't a drop of perspiration on his brow."

A year later Lieutenant Dewey participated in the battle at Port Hudson, where the Mississippi was sunk. It is characteristic of Dewey, the fighting admiral, that he was the last man to leave the sinking ship.

The attempt to run this battery was led by Farragut's flagship, the Hartford. Two vessels of the fleet got aground, but were floated again after much difficulty. When directly opposite the fort the Mississippi struck a snag and stuck, and the fire of the battery was concentrated upon her. An idea may be had of the terrific rain of shot and shell when it is stated that she was hit two hundred and fifty times in half an hour. Her officers, who left in a boat for the Richmond, did not return, and it devolved upon Captain Smith and Lieutenant Dewey to get off the crew, which they did. Finally Dewey and the captain were the only two remaining souls on board. The Mississippi was on fire in five places and sinking, but they were not willing to leave as long as there was any hope of saving her. Lieutenant Dewey made a tour of investigation. He got as far as the ward room and returned with the tails burnt off his coat. Then he and Captain Smith left the vessel.

Lieutenant Dewey was given command of a gunboat which Farragut used as a dispatch boat, and while in this position saw a great deal of the famous admiral, who would come aboard and use the vessel to reconnoiter. He was at Donaldsonville, and for a short time was in command of the Monongahela after her captain was killed.

He was first lieutenant on the Colorado at Fort Fisher under Commodore Henry Knox Thatcher, and distinguished himself by silencing

a portion of the battery, for which he was highly complimented by the commodore, who recommended him to the consideration of Admiral Porter, and also recommended him to the navy department for promotion to fleet captain. This was not done, but he was shortly thereafter promoted to be lieutenant commander.

For two years after the war he served on the European station, first on the Kearsarge, and then on the Colorado. Upon his return he was married to Miss Susy Goodwin, daughter of Governor Ichabod Goodwin, of New Hampshire. One son was the result of this union, George Goodwin Dewey, born in 1872, the year his mother died. The son graduated from Princeton and began a business career in New York City.

From 1868 to 1870 Lieutenant Commander Dewey was attached to the navy department. In the latter year he was given his first full command, the Narragansett. In 1875 he was promoted to the rank of commander and assigned to duty on the light-house board, and later was sent to the Asiatic squadron in command of the Juniata. In 1884 he was made a captain and given command of the Dolphin, one of the first vessels of the new navy.

In 1885 he was assigned to the Pensacola, the flagship of the European squadron. From 1888 until he was sent to the Asiatic squadron as commodore, he performed shore duty, among other positions having been Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and when promoted to the rank of commodore was also made president of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

The commodore welcomed his assignment to the Asiatic squadron, as his health had not been good. The year following the battle of Manila was a trying one for him, as he had to perform many delicate diplomatic duties.

Personally Admiral Dewey was a popular man among his acquaintances before his great victory gave him world-wide popularity. He is rather reserved with strangers, but very affable with friends. He is fond of music and pictures, but his reading has been largely of books relating to his profession. He has always been known as a tactician, and has mastered all the details of the naval profession.

Admiral Dewey has the reputation of being one of the best dressed men in the American navy. He is always spick and span and insists upon his men and ships being kept in the same condition.

CHAPTER XL.

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

AGUINALDO, THE INSURGENT LEADER, IN REBELLION—THE BATTLES OF MANILA AND CALOOCAN—CAPTURE OF ILOILO AND BURNING OF MANILA.

WHEN the American forces landed in the Philippines they were given a hearty welcome by the Filipinos, whom they treated as friends and allies. After the peace protocol had been signed, Aguinaldo, the Filipino insurgent leader, who had been taken back to the islands from Hong Kong by Admiral Dewey, sent commissioners to Paris and Washington for the purpose of obtaining recognition from the peace commission and President McKinley of absolute independence of the Philippines. Aguinaldo's attitude at this time, while not openly hostile, was far from friendly, and when it became evident that the United States would insist upon the cession of the islands to the American government it required great diplomacy and forbearance on the part of the American commanders to avoid an open conflict with the native troops. A clash was inevitable, however, and it came on the night of Saturday, February 4th. Two battles were the result—one in Manila and its suburbs and the other at Caloocan, a town to the north.

Splendid descriptions of these two battles were published by John F. Boss, a correspondent with the American forces. At the beginning of the engagement Mr. Boss was wounded in the wrist, but he continued writing his report, which is as follows:

When hostilities were opened the American army encircled Manila in two divisions, the First Brigade of the First Division being under command of Brigadier-General King, and the Second being commanded by Brigadier-General Ovenshine. The lines extended from the sea along the line of Spanish blockhouses to the Pasig River, in Samapaloo. The Second Division, under General McArthur, with the First Brigade,

commanded by Brigadier-General Harrison G. Otis, and the Second Brigade, by Brigadier-General Hale, occupied a position to the north of the city from Pasig River to the sea.

The most extreme point inland occupied by American troops was the camp of the Nebraska Regiment at Santo Mesa, where the first fighting began at 8:45 o'clock last Saturday evening. The Nebraska outposts challenged and fired on an insurgent company which was advancing into the neutral zone.

It was not long before the entire insurgent line on the north of the city began a heavy fusillade. The charge was concentrated on the Nebraska camp, which became untenable. Orders were given for the regiment to open fire. Springfields flamed in the half moon all about the camp. The enemy's Mausers gave no flash.

At 4 o'clock Sunday morning, with the shout, "Viva la republica!" the Filipinos tried to rush across the bridge over a road leading to the waterworks, opposite the American camp. One company of Nebraska men met the advancing insurgents at the bridge and drove them back. Twice the Filipinos, with indomitable pluck, charged upon the bridge again, but they were driven back each time.

Lieutenant Webb, of Battery A, stationed on Mesa Hill, prayed for daylight, and when dawn came two guns of the Utah battery opened fire so near to the firing line that two men were killed at once.

The plan for the Second Division was to sweep forward and carry a high position held by the enemy north of the Pasig River. The Colorado Volunteers, under command of Colonel Mecoy, rushed blockhouses No. 4 and No. 6, and the villages beyond San Juan bridge were cleared with shrapnel. The Nebraska men made their way over the bridge, crouching in pairs, amid the hissing and pattering of bullets.

On the other side they were met with a surge of lead from the steep hill of San Juan. But they were followed closely by two Nordenfeldts, under charge of Lieutenant Gibbs. As these rumbled over the bridge a battalion of Tennessee troops approached and quickly followed across in columns of four, under fire. Colonel Smith fell from his horse and died of apoplexy at the moment of the charge.

Up the hill the artillery and infantry scrambled, digging with their hands and feet. Nothing could stand before them. It was a grand sight.

At 12 o'clock noon our men took the reservoirs at the top of the hill. Further to the left, on the heights, was Binando Church. In order

to take this the Americans did not have to advance up a steep incline, but could make a gradual ascent over two miles of rough country. Barbed wire impeded their advance.

The Utah guns followed the advance of the troops step by step to clear the way. The Third Artillery moved along dikes through a cul de sac, with swamps on either side, and got into the open, losing twenty-five men. Two batteries then swung to the right, under Captain O'Hara, going into the open like veterans, and drove from the Chinese Church the insurgents who were pouring a cutting fire on the Montana and Pennsylvania troops while they were coming up the hill through a cemetery toward Binando Church.

Colonel Frost, commanding the South Dakota Regiment, swung that body around from the left and carried two insurgent redoubts, where thirty insurgents were killed. The South Dakota and a part of the Pennsylvania troops then took the Binando Church.

The Concord, from the bay, shelled the woods near the shore, and the Kansas men, followed by the Montana troops and supported by one gun, moved on Saturday night along the Caloocan road. The enemy charged them six times, coming within 100 yards, but they were steadily pushed back until by Sunday night the American line had advanced three miles. Thus, all along the Second Division had little difficulty in driving the enemy, who fought well behind trenches, but, once dislodged, fled in panic.

Against the First Division, south of the city, perhaps the fighting was hardest. The insurgents showed wonderful pluck, under the command of General Noviel.

During Saturday night everything was quiet, but at 7:30 o'clock on Sunday morning from Artillery Knoll—General Anderson's headquarters—the Sixth Artillery opened fire, and from the bay to blockhouse No. 14—where the American troops entered Manila—the ground was held by the North Dakota Regiment and the Fourteenth Infantry.

The Monadnock, from her place in the bay, pounded the insurgents with her big guns.

Captain Murphy, in command of the Fourteenth Battalion, began fighting at 8 o'clock in the morning. So stubborn was the resistance at this point that he only succeeded in taking blockhouse No. 14, 400 yards distant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The line of the First Division on Sunday night extended from the bay at Pasay to the Pasig River, at San Pedro and Macati. Further

inland our line ran along the stream to Triega. Three miles in front was an open country. One and a half miles diagonally across the line Colonel Smith, with three companies of California troops, one Washington and four Wyoming companies, was ordered to advance toward San Pedro and Macati. General King was to move forward as soon as Colonel Smith came opposite.

The troops waded the stream and marched into the open as if they were on drill. From the stone houses, nipa huts and earthworks the natives poured bullets upon the Americans, while Battery D of the Sixth Artillery, Dyer's and Hawthorne's separate Montana Battery continued to shell the enemy magnificently over the heads of the advancing troops.

At San Pedro and Macati the position of the insurgents seemed impregnable, but Lieutenant Haven, of Company A, engineer corps, forced a way back of the town, and by plucky work made the position untenable for the enemy.

This place is called "Bloody Lane" by the Spaniards.

Lieutenant Michael fell, crying: "Never mind me; go on!"

Lieutenant Miles then took the lead. One hundred yards from the blockhouse the fire was so hot he called for volunteers, and with eight men he took it, the insurgents going out as his men went in.

General Ovenshine was ordered to dislodge the enemy in Murphy's front. He formed a brigade of the Fourteenth Infantry on the right of Murphy's position, with volunteers on the right of the Fourteenth Infantry, and Troops E, C and L, of the Fourth Cavalry, dismounted, on the left of Murphy's men.

All the men to the right of Murphy's position wheeled to the left across an open field till a thicket was reached. Then they opened fire and the enemy finally was dislodged. The engagement was hot, but the fire of our men was irresistible.

General Ovenshine, with his brigade, then proceeded to Pasay, which he entered without resistance.

Washington troops swam the estuary under fire, and later the Idaho troops, with one company of Washington men, swept the insurgents toward the left.

One hundred of the Filipinos jumped into the Pasig River, but only twenty succeeded in getting across the stream.

The village was burned on every side to dislodge the guerrillas. The smoke of fire and battle encircled the city.

An improvised river gunboat, with Captain Randolph, of the Third Artillery, commanding, riddled Santa Ana with its guns. The Idaho troops charged the bastion fort, and Major McConville was killed. The Krupp guns were captured. Sixty-five dead insurgents were found in one heap. The rice fields were dotted with dead and wounded Filipinos. The hospital corps did splendid work for both friend and enemy.

The insurgents, once dislodged, ran miles back into the country, all along the line swept by the First Division.

On Monday afternoon the Nebraska battalions, the Twenty-third Infantry and the Tennessee troops, General Hale commanding, with four guns, under Major Young, of Utah, swept the country for four miles to the pumping station. They shelled the insurgents from hill to hill. At the foot of the second hill was found the stripped body of Dr. Young, of Utah, who rode through the lines by mistake. His horse had been shot and twelve empty revolver cartridges were found by his side.

The insurgents retired, firing as they went, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon on Monday the pumping station had been taken. The cylinder heads had been removed by the insurgents, but they were found later in the coal works and are now in good condition.

On Tuesday General Anderson moved his left up to the Lagana Pasig, which surrendered.

CAPTURE OF CALOOCAN.

For several days train loads of insurgents were seen landing at Caloocan, north of Manila, and on Friday the Concord shelled the town. General MacArthur then sent the Kansas and Montana troops and the Third Artillery to take the place. In a splendid charge the Kansas men went through a jungle near shore.

The insurgents fought from tree to tree, but were steadily driven back by the heavy infantry fire. The Montana troops and the Third Artillery advanced into the open for two miles without shelter. The insurgents fired from the edge of the woods and the strong earthworks in Caloocan. Four guns of Battery A, Utah, and two guns of Dyer's Battery, under Lieutenant Fleming, shelled the position accurately, and under the splendid charge of the infantrymen the insurgents fled.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace was shot through the lungs, but he will recover.

Our men rushed in Caloocan with a shout. The American flag was

raised on the church at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The insurgents fled in every direction, followed by enthusiastic American soldiers. Their charge could not be stopped until they had reached a point a mile beyond Caloocan. The town was burned to dislodge sharpshooters.

Our losses were three killed and thirty-eight wounded.

DRAMATIC INCIDENTS OF THE TWO BATTLES.

Other accounts of the two battles with the Filipinos furnish some dramatic incidents not contained in Mr. Boss' report.

In the engagement there were involved 33,000 men, of which number 13,000 were Americans and 20,000 natives. It is estimated that 2,000 Filipinos were slain, 3,500 were wounded, and 500 taken prisoners. They were slaughtered by the American fire, which was both deadly and accurate.

Among those who fought gallantly in the face of the American artillery fire was a tribe of natives known as Ygorotes, armed with bows and arrows. After the battle their chief was found in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admitted that he never had seen modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the Ygorotes in front of the American battery, under the pretense that they were sent to occupy a post of honor, and he intimates that the Ygorotes will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

CAPTURE OF ILOILO.

The force under Brigadier-General M. D. Miller, which had been sent to the island of Panay, captured the principal seaport of Iloilo on Saturday, February 11th, assisted by warships from Admiral Dewey's squadron.

In the morning of that day General Miller sent an ultimatum to the commander of the rebels on shore, notifying him that it was his intention to take Iloilo, by force if necessary.

Noncombatants and foreigners were warned to leave the town within 24 hours. The rebels were also warned that they must make no further belligerent preparations.

The gunboat Petrel was then towed to a position close in shore

and near the rebel fort, while the cruiser Boston took up her station at the other end of the town. Friday passed quietly. During the day many refugees left the town of Iloilo. The majority of them were taken on board foreign ships lying in the harbor.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, February 11th, the gunboat Petrel signaled to the cruiser Boston that the rebels were working in their trenches. In return the Petrel was ordered to fire warning shots upon the town from her 3-pounders. This was done, and the rebels replied with a harmless fusillade. The Boston and the Petrel then bombarded the rebels' trenches, completely clearing them of their occupants in a very short space of time.

Soon after the bombardment began, flames broke out simultaneously in various parts of the town. Thereupon 48 marines, acting as infantry and artillery, were landed from the cruiser Boston, and a company was sent ashore from the gunboat Petrel. These detachments marched straight into the town of Iloilo, and, hoisting the stars and stripes over the fort, took possession of the place in the name of the United States.

The capture of the town and its defenses having been accomplished, the marines and soldiers who had been sent ashore proceeded to the task of saving the American, English and German consulates from destruction by the fire which was raging among the frail and inflammable buildings of the town. The Swiss consul's residence, which was in the same row as the consulates named, was burned. The entire Chinese and native sections of the town were destroyed, but foreign mercantile property escaped with slight damage.

There was some desultory firing by the enemy in the outskirts of Iloilo, but not a single American was injured.

General Miller's force consisted of the Sixth United States Artillery, the Tennessee Volunteers and the Eighteenth United States Infantry.

MANILA ON FIRE.

The night of February 22d was one of terror for the residents of Manila. The rebels made good their oft-repeated threats to the extent of burning acres of buildings, wounding an officer and three men by firing through windows during the excitement.

At 8 o'clock an incendiary fire occurred in a block of brick buildings occupied by Chinese on the Calle La Coste, in the Santa Cruz dis-

trict. A stiff breeze was blowing, and the inflammability of the structures caused the blaze to spread with alarming rapidity.

Shortly after midnight another big fire was started in the Tondo district, where the natives are thickest, and when the firemen and soldiers attempted to work a regular fusillade of rifle and revolver shots was fired from the windows and roofs of the buildings.

The firemen, escorted by soldiers, proceeded to clean out the houses, while the fire was unheeded. The Thirteenth Minnesota was re-enforced by detachments from the Third Infantry, the Second Oregon, the Third Artillery and the Tenth Pennsylvania.

Bullets flew in every direction in almost every street in the Tondo and Binondo districts, causing the most intense excitement.

Captain Robinson, of Company C, Thirteenth Minnesota, and three men were wounded.

Many timid persons, imagining that the rebels had effected an entrance through the American lines and were advancing into the city, hurried frantically from the hotels and houses only to be stopped at the first corner by a guard. The sounding of a native bugle call, immediately preceding the firing, lent color to the story.

Thousands of Chinese crossed the bridges and plazas under fire, hurrying with their bundles to the Chinese consulate.

All night long the fire spread through the Tondo district, sweeping away rows of houses and devastating acres of territory.

The damage was inestimable.

With daylight punitive measures were decided upon, and the Americans, although tired after their sleepless night's work, soon cleared the district of every native after a slight resistance.

CHAPTER XLI.

CAPTURE OF FILIPINO CAPITAL.

GENERAL McARTHUR'S CAMPAIGN TO THE NORTH OF MANILA RESULTS IN FIERCE SKIRMISHES AND TWO PITCHED BATTLES—MALOLOS ABANDONED BY AGUINALDO AND THE INSURGENT ARMY SCATTERED.

FOLLOWING the events narrated in the foregoing chapter Major-General Otis inaugurated a general forward movement to the north with the idea of crushing the rebels in their stronghold of Malabon and ending the war with one decisive battle. McArthur's division was selected for this work and his advance was marked by a succession of skirmishes and the capture of every town between Manila and the rebel capital of Malolos. While many of these skirmishes were marked by exciting and dramatic incidents, the only engagements that could be dignified by the title of battles were those of Malabon and Malolos.

The former was fought on March 25. Eleven thousand of the pick of the American soldiers were arrayed on one side and practically the entire Filipino army on the other. The former moved out toward Malabon at daybreak in a line five miles long. Elaborate preparations were made for the movement. Gen. Wheaton's brigade was placed in the rear and Gen. Harrison Gray Otis' and Gen. Hall's were massed behind Gen. Hale's. Under the cover of the darkness Gen. Otis' and Gen. Hale's brigades left their trenches and advanced close upon the enemy's line without being detected, Gen. Wheaton's and Gen. Hall's brigade occupying the vacated positions.

At 4 o'clock the American troops breakfasted, and the Filipinos, noticing the camp fires, their buglers called to arms.

At daylight Gen. Otis' and Gen. Hall's brigade advanced from La

Loma church straight through the rebel lines, cutting the enemy's force in two.

Upon this occasion, the rebels adopted the American tactics of holding their fire until the attackers were about 1,000 yards distant. The rebels also fired lower than usual.

The United States troops drove the rebels straight up the valley, the Minnesota and Montana volunteers fighting like veterans, flanking them from the east.

The enemy occupied a crescent-shaped, heavily wooded position when the fighting began, but the Kansas and Montana and the Third artillery shelled them from their stronghold and forced them to fight in the open.

The movement of the American troops swept the insurgents back toward Malabon. The American troops advanced on the double-quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volley. The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position and then broke and ran for the woods. Thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and 70 on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time.

Ninety minutes after the start—at 6 o'clock—the whole front for a distance of three miles to the north had been clear. Gen. Hale's brigade had simultaneously swept in a northwesterly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco Del Monte and a number of scattered huts. The line was then opposite Novaleche, the artillery advancing along a good road from La Loma to Novaleche, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies, and ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order.

Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse litters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos.

The Americans who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospital singing "Comrades."

The Pennsylvania troops took nine prisoners, among them a great naked captain of the Macabebee tribe and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified, expecting to be executed immediately.

The Americans fired volleys with terrible effect and then rushed forward, cheering and carrying everything before them.

Once through, Gen. McArthur's division was swung to the left, driving the rebels away on all sides.

They captured the towns of Polo and Novaliches on the left and San Francisco de Monte and Mariquina on the right, clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river to Caloocan.

They also secured possession of the railroad, practically cornering the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills at Singalon, 20 miles apart.

The troops engaged were the Third artillery, as infantry; the Montana, Kansas, Pennsylvania, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Oregon volunteers, the Third, Fourth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second regulars, the Utah artillery battalion, and Twenty-third regulars.

The Americans lost 16 killed and 130 wounded; the Filipinos lost 125 killed and 500 wounded.

On March 28, a fierce engagement took place at Marilao, which was captured. An incident of this battle was a brilliant charge of the South Dakota regiment.

Garcia, a Filipino general, came down from Dagupan by train with 1,000 riflemen and 4,000 Bolomen and took positions at Marilao. A river was between the American and the insurgent forces.

The South Dakota volunteers and the Third artillery, acting as infantry, were thrown forward. The South Dakotas charged brilliantly across an open space on the east of the railway to the edge of some woods. They lost 10 killed and 11 wounded, including three lieutenants.

The Third artillery on the edge of the railroad charged and lost nine men wounded, two mortally.

On the left the insurgents in a trench east of the river offered a stubborn resistance. Lieut. Critchlow, with two guns, forced 30 insurgents in a long trench on the opposite side of the river to surrender at the close quarters of 100 yards. The rest of the insurgents got out with severe loss. Ninety dead insurgents were counted.

The insurgents continued to retreat toward the north burning each town they evacuated.

On the night of March 30 McArthur was on the outskirts of Malolos,

the Filipino capital, where it was supposed Aguinaldo would make his final stand.

At dawn, March 31, the line of battle was formed. Its order was this: The Third artillery and the Montana and Kansas regiments on the right; on the left the South Dakota and Nebraska regiments and the Utah battery.

The battle opened with a bombardment of the trenches in front. For half an hour our shells fell in a shower. From the huts the natives threw knives at the Kansas men, while showers of arrows fell upon our right.

Our right wing, unbroken, advanced over fields and through streams and thickets, taking the main trenches south of the city. They found them deserted. The condition of the rebel earthworks gave proof of the wonderful accuracy of our artillery fire.

A few trembling men came out to meet the advancing line of bristling steel. They said that the Filipino army had gone by the railway toward the interior.

The Kansas men led the left as the American troops reached the city. The insurgent palace was burning and there were puffs of smoke from all quarters of the town.

At the end of the main street there was a stone barricade. Scattering bold spirits among the insurgents, concealed behind this, poured a hot fire into the Kansas ranks. But Colonel Funston, leaping from his horse and swinging his hat, yelled encouragement to his men.

With the Colonel at their head the Kansas men dashed over the barricade and down the street with terrific yells, firing volleys as they ran. The Kansas boys followed the Colonel as he leaped the barricade, and were with him when he reached the square where the walls of the flaming palace were crashing in.

Sweeping the square, the Kansans advanced to the other side of the town, where they rescued a hundred Chinamen who were being driven to the woods by the Filipinos under threats to cut their throats.

The little city was a scene of desolation. The American flag was raised at 10:00 A. M. beside the still burning palace, while the troops cheered lustily.

The decisive victories of General McArthur all the way from Manila to Malolos, and the capture of the Filipino capital had the effect of

scattering the insurgent forces and reducing the warfare to a guerrilla campaign.

Aguinaldo and the members of the Filipino Congress, after Malolos had been set on fire, decamped for parts unknown, but presumably to a town called San Fernando. Many of his troops deserted him, and while the rebellion was not ended, it received a blow from which it could not recover.

PUZZLE PICTURE—Find the Governor of the Philippines.—*Chicago Journal.*

CHAPTER XLII.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S PHILIPPINE COMMISSION AND ITS PROCLAMATION—MACARTHUR AND LAWTON PUSH THE CAMPAIGN AND FIGHT MANY DECISIVE BATTLES—COLONEL FRED FUNSTON OF KANSAS THE LAND HERO OF THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

WHILE the events narrated in the preceding chapter were taking place a commission named by the President of the United States had arrived at Manila for the purpose of aiding by peaceable means in suppressing the rebellion. The commissioners sent direct from the United States were Jacob Gould Schurman, Charles Denby and Dean C. Worcester. To these were added Admiral Dewey and General Otis. The battle of Malolos, having been more or less decisive in character, the commission decided it was opportune to issue a proclamation to the defeated and discouraged insurgents. Accordingly on April 4 the following was made public:

"The commission desires to assure the people of the Philippine islands of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling which is entertained for them by the President of the United States and by the American people.

"The aim and object of the American government, apart from the fulfillment of the solemn obligations it has assumed toward the family of nations by its acceptance of sovereignty over the Philippine islands is the well-being, prosperity, and happiness of the Philippine people and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world.

"The President believes that this felicity and perfection of the

Philippine people is to be brought about by the assurance of peace and order, by the guarantee of civil and religious liberty, by the establishment of justice, by the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts, by the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations, by expansion of industrial pursuits, by trade and commerce, by multiplication and improvement of the means of internal communication, by development, with the aid of modern mechanical inventions, of the great natural resources of the archipelago—and, in a word, by the uninterrupted devotion of the people to the pursuit of useful objects and the realization of those nobler ideals which constitute the higher civilization of mankind.

"Unfortunately these pure aims and purposes of the American government and people have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, and as a consequence the friendly American forces have without provocation or cause been openly attacked. And why these hostilities? What do the best Filipinos desire? Can it be more than the United States is ready to give? They are patriots and want liberty.

"In the meantime the attention of the people of the Philippines is invited to certain regulation principles by which the United States will be guided in its relations with them. These are deemed to be the points of cardinal importance:

"1. The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, and those who resist it can accomplish no end other than their own ruin.

"2. To the Philippine people will be granted the most ample liberty and self-government reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable, effective, and economical administration of public affairs and compatible with the sovereign and international rights and the obligations of the United States.

"3. The civil rights of the Philippine people will be guaranteed and protected to the fullest extent; religious freedom will be assured, and all persons shall be equal and have equal standing in the eyes of the law.

"4. Honor, justice, and friendship forbid the use of the Philippine people or the islands they inhabit as an object or means of exploitation. The purpose of the American government is the welfare and the advancement of the Philippine people.

"5. There shall be guaranteed to the Philippine people an honest and effective civil service in which, to the fullest extent to which it is practical, natives shall be employed.

"6. The collection and application of all taxes and other revenues will be placed upon a sound, economical basis and the public funds, raised justly and collected honestly, will be applied only to defray the regular and proper expenses incurred by and for the establishment and maintenance of the Philippine government, and such general improvements as the public interests may demand. Local funds collected will be used for local purposes and not to be devoted to other ends.

"With such prudent and honest fiscal administration, it is believed that the needs of the government will, in a short time, become compatible with a considerable reduction in taxation.

"7. A pure, speedy and effective administration of justice will be established whereby may be eradicated the evils arising from delay, corruption, and exploitation.

"8. The construction of roads, railroads, and similar means of communication and transportation and of other public works, manifestly to the advantage of the Philippine people, will be promoted.

"9. Domestic and foreign trade and commerce, agriculture, and other industrial pursuits tending toward the general development of the country, in the interests of the inhabitants, shall be objects of constant solicitude, and fostering care.

"10. Effective provision will be made for the establishment of elementary schools in which the children of the people may be educated, and appropriate facilities will be provided for a higher education.

"11. Reforms in all departments of the government, all branches of the public service, and all corporations closely touching the common life of the people, will be undertaken without delay and effected conformably with right and justice in a way to satisfy the well-founded demands and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the people.

"Such is the spirit in which the United States comes to the people of the islands, and the President has instructed the commission to make this publicly known.

"In obeying his behest, the commissioners desire to join the President in expressing their good will toward the Philippine people, and to extend to the leading representative men an invitation to meet them

for the purpose of personal acquaintance and the exchange of views and opinions.

"(Signed) JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
"United States Commissioner.
"GEORGE DEWEY,
"United States Navy.
"ELWELL S. OTIS,
"Major-General United States Army.
"CHARLES DENBY,
"United States Commissioner.
"DEAN C. WORCESTER,
"United States Commissioner."

The proclamation was posted in the streets, printed in English, Spanish, and Taglog. It was also distributed in the outside towns as far as Malolos, and was received with marked attention by the natives generally. During the next few days many of the rebels laid down their arms and came in under flags of truce, but the main bodies continued in the field and seemed determined to resist to the utmost.

General Lawton's command had moved forward and on April 10 he captured Santa Cruz, the chief city of Laguna de Bay, at the extreme end of the lake. The insurgents were commanded by a Chinaman named Pao-Wah. The rebels lost 95 killed and 40 wounded, while General Lawton's casualties were one officer and five privates. The insurgents fled to the mountains with Lawton in pursuit.

About midnight of the same date, the rebels cut the telegraph line at several places between Manila and Malolos and signal fires were lighted and rockets sent up along the foothills to the right of the railroad. Later the enemy attacked the outposts of the Minnesota regiment between Bigaa and Bocavie, five miles south of Malolos, killing two men and wounding fourteen.

Simultaneously the outposts of the Oregon regiment at Marilao, the next station on the way to Manila, were attacked, with the result that three Americans were killed and two were wounded. The loss of the enemy was ten killed and six wounded.

Troops were concentrated along the railroads as thickly as possible and the rebels were driven back to the foothills.

The roadbed of the railroad was damaged, but it was repaired almost immediately, and traffic was soon resumed through to Malolos.

General Wheaton started at daylight on April 12 with the Tenth Pennsylvania and the Second Oregon regiments and two guns to drive the rebels from the American right flank, between the railroad and the foothills.

He met with slight resistance near Santa Maria, and had one man wounded. But the enemy bolted when shelled by the artillery and burned and abandoned the town of Santa Maria, where a thousand rebels were reported to have been concentrated.

During the rest of the day the enemy was in full retreat toward the mountains, burning the villages behind the retreating force.

Lawton's command captured the villages of Pagsajan and Lumban on the preceding day, with some resistance at the latter place.

The mouth of the river, commanded by Lumban, was effectively blockaded against the entrance of the gunboats. Shells from the Laguna de Bay drove most of the insurgents in flight up the mountain side.

A small force remained in an old church, offering resistance until it was rushed by the troops.

About fifty natives were captured and several killed. There was one casualty among the Americans, that being an arm wound.

Six launches and two cascoes were captured in the river.

On April 12 the expedition moved twelve miles further north along the lake, taking two towns, Longos and Paete.

There was only desultory shooting from the retreating enemy until the advance reached Paete, the center of the insurgents' military government, in the district of Laguna de Bay. Here the road is flanked by steep hills on each side, on which the insurgents had constructed great log trenches, and also across the road. The North Dakota regiment ran into a cross fire.

Squads of five sharpshooters each were sent up the steep hill and through the thick brush to flank the insurgents. One squad of the North Dakota regiment suddenly came to the insurgent trenches only fifteen yards off. Only one man in this squad got away unhurt.

The tin-clad gunboats shelled the insurgents' position for an hour. The enemy was finally driven out. Our loss was five killed and two wounded; the greatest loss Lawton had yet sustained.

The American forces in the Philippines were reinforced on April

14 by the arrival of the transport Sheridan having on board the Twelfth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth.

On April 17, General Lawton's expedition returned to Manila and prepared for a new campaign.

The following day Admiral Dewey notified the navy department of the capture of a boat's crew from the Yorktown by the Filipinos, in the following cablegram:

"Manila, April 18.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The Yorktown visited Baler, Luzon, east coast of Luzon, Philippine islands, April 12, for the purpose of rescuing and bringing away the Spanish forces, consisting of eighty soldiers, three officers and two priests, which were surrounded by four hundred insurgents. Some of the insurgents armed with Mauser rifles as reported by natives. Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat, was ambushed, fired upon and captured. Fate unknown, as insurgents refused to communicate afterward. The following are missing: The officer previously referred to, Chief Quartermaster W. Walton, Coxswain J. Ellsworth, Gunner's Mate H. J. Hygard, Sailmaker's Mate Vendgit, Seamen W. H. Rynders, and C. W. Woodbury. Apprentices D. W. Venville, J. Peterson, Ordinary Seamen F. Brisolese and O. B. McDonald, Landsmen L. T. Edwards, F. Andersen, J. Dillon, and C. A. Morrissey. DEWEY."

Lieutenant Gilmore, Ensign W. H. Standley, and a boat's crew were sent up the river from Baler bay to communicate with the Spaniards, the town of Baler being situated some distance inland.

Ensign Standley, who landed at the mouth of the river, reported that he heard three volleys, a bugle call, and cheers from up the river, but that the automatic gun which was part of the equipment of the boat was not heard firing.

Standley later paddled to the Yorktown in a canoe. A search was made for the Yorktown's boat and her crew, but no trace of them was found, and the Yorktown sailed for Iloilo, from which place her commander cabled to Admiral Dewey his theories that the Filipinos had captured or sunk the boat or that the Spaniards had rescued the American party.

April 20 was marked by many skirmishes. At 6 o'clock in the morning three companies of the South Dakota regiment marched from Bo-

cave and in conjunction with three companies of the Minnesota regiment, from Guiguinto, north of Bocave, encountered a rebel force numbering fully five hundred men, when two miles out.

The enemy retired three miles in fairly good order, in spite of the fact that the rebels suffered heavy losses. The Americans, having exhausted their ammunition, were compelled to return to their camps.

The heat was intense. At noon the thermometers registered 95 degrees and the mercury was still rising. There were several prostrations from the heat among the troops, but only one man was wounded.

Later the army tugs opened fire on the enemy along the river banks. The rebels were unusually active west of Malolos as far as Calumpit. They had been busily at work on their trenches, and several new trenches were discovered within two miles of the railroad.

A force of about two hundred rebels in the afternoon attacked the outposts of the Washington regiment, near Taguig, south of Pasig and Pateros.

Two companies immediately engaged the enemy and advanced into the open in skirmish order. The rebels were checked and routed after two hours' fighting, leaving twelve men killed on the field and several wounded.

The American troops also obtained possession of many Mauser rifles and many other weapons. Three Americans were wounded.

General Lawton took the field at daybreak on the 22d, with a column of troops consisting of the North Dakota regiment, two battalions of the Third infantry, the Twenty-second infantry, two guns of Scott's battery, three troops of the Fourth cavalry, and Gale's squadron, equipped in light marching order.

This force started at 5 o'clock in the morning over the Novaliches road, traversing the country previously cleared of rebels, but subsequently reoccupied by them. It was General Lawton's intention by this movement, to outflank the enemy before joining General MacArthur north of Malolos.

The Dakota regiment first encountered the enemy in front of Novaliches at 8:15 A. M. The rebels opened fire on our troops, but their fire was silenced fifteen minutes later, the enemy retiring in bad order, and the Americans advancing along the rough roads around Novaliches.

They were considerably annoyed by the fire of the rebel sharpshoot ers from the jungle for two hours.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were in full flight, leaving many dead on the field, and our troops were compelled to take a brief rest in the shade, as the heat was overpowering.

A fierce fight took place at Quengua on April 23. Four men of the Nebraska regiment, including Colonel Stotsenburg, Lieutenant Sisson, and three men of the Fourth cavalry, were killed and forty-four wounded. The Filipinos retreated with small loss.

The engagement developed into a disastrous, though successful, fight. The insurgents had a horseshoe trench about a mile long, encircling a rice field on the edge of a wood.

Major Bell, with forty cavalrymen, encountered a strong outpost. One of his men was killed and five were wounded by a volley. The Americans retired, carrying their wounded under fire with great difficulty, being closely pursued, a fog enabling the enemy to creep up to them. Two men who were carrying a comrade were shot in the arms, but they continued with their burden.

Major Bell sent for re-enforcements to rescue the body of the killed cavalryman, and a battalion of the Nebraska regiment, under Major Mulford, arrived and advanced until checked by volleys from the enemy's trenches. The Americans lay about eight hundred yards from the trenches, behind rice furrows, under fire for two hours.

Several men were sunstruck, one dying from the effects of the heat as they lay there waiting for the artillery to come up.

Finally the Second battalion arrived, and then Colonel Stotsenburg, who had spent the night with his family at Manila, came upon the field. The men immediately recognized him and raised a cheer. Colonel Stotsenburg, deciding to charge as the cheapest way out of the difficulty, led the attack at the head of his regiment. He fell with a bullet in the breast, dying instantly, about two hundred yards from the breastworks.

Lieutenant Sisson fell with a bullet in his heart, the bullet striking him near the picture of a girl suspended by a ribbon from his neck.

In the meantime the artillery had arrived and shelled the trenches. The Filipinos stood until the Nebraska troops were right on the trenches, and then they bolted to the second line of intrenchments, a mile back.

The Nebraska regiment lost two privates killed and had many wounded, including two lieutenants. The Iowa regiment had several wounded. The Utah regiment had one officer and three men wounded.

Thirteen dead Filipinos were found in the trench. Their loss was comparatively small on account of their safe shelter.

The Americans carried the second trench with small loss.

Colonel Stotsenburg won a reputation as one of the bravest fighters in the army. He always led his regiment, and had achieved remarkable popularity with his men since the war began, although during his first colonelcy, the volunteers, who were not used to the rigid discipline of the regular troops, thought him a hard officer.

General MacArthur's division left Malolos on April 24 to besiege Calumpit. General Hale, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, crossed the Bagbag and reached a position a quarter of a mile from Calumpit, thus commanding the ford.

Prisoners captured by General Hale's troops reported that Aguinaldo, General Luna, and the Filipino staff were at Calumpit with a great force of Filipino troops.

Before daylight the Fourth cavalry, with three guns belonging to the Utah battery, the Nebraska regiment, and the Iowa regiment, under General Hale, were proceeding in the direction of Kuinchua, where the Bagbag is fordable, but commanded by trenches. During the afternoon the troops crossed the river.

Generals MacArthur and Wheaton, with the Montana regiment, advanced to the left of the railroad and the Kansas regiment moved forward to the right, north of Malolos. They had with them a long supply train, with two armed cars in front, carrying two Gatling and Colts rapid-fire guns and the six-pounder which did such execution at the capture of Malolos.

MacArthur's division fought its way to the Filipino trenches before Calumpit, advancing four miles, mostly through woods and jungle, and crossing the Bagbag river.

This was accomplished at a cost to the Americans of six killed and twenty-eight wounded, the First South Dakota regiment being the heaviest loser.

After fording the river the South Dakotans pursued the insurgents to the outskirts of Calumpit, but the town was found so strongly protected that General MacArthur deemed it best to withdraw the tired fighters and to go into camp for a night's rest before making the final assault.

The largest buildings in Calumpit were being fired by the Filipinos,

while the Americans were crossing the river, fully a mile away, indicating the enemy's intention to abandon the place.

The enemy had planned to wreck our artillery transport train. This attempt was a failure, but a span of the iron railway bridge over the river was destroyed, hampering the American transportation for some time. The Filipinos cut the girders, intending to have the structure fall with the train, but it collapsed prematurely of its own weight.

The Bagbag river, which is about one hundred yards wide at that point, was splendidly fortified, and the Americans were compelled to approach across an open space from which the rebels had cleared every obstruction to sight. The bank of the river, a high bluff, was surmounted with trenches, capped with rocks, loopholed, and partly hidden by bushes.

General Wheaton's brigade approached the river along the railroad, leaving camp beyond Malolos City.

General Hale's was earlier on the march and swept westward toward the railroad. The armored train was being pushed by Chinamen, the Twentieth Kansas regiment advancing in extended order on the left and the First Montana regiment, with the Utah light artillery on the right.

The rapid-firing guns on the train "opened the ball" at 11:30 A. M., about a mile from the river, their popping alternating continuously with the boom of the six-pounders.

The Montana regiment and the Utah artillery batteries at the same time entered the jungle, from which the insurgents, who were occupying a large, straggling village of huts, poured heavy volleys. In the course of an hour the Americans had forced a passage through the woods to the open space in front of the river, and the artillery, immediately on wheeling into the open, began shelling the Filipino trenches.

In the meantime, Company K, Twentieth Kansas, led by Captain Boltwood, performed one of the most brilliant achievements of the campaign. The regiment was being held in reserve, and Company K charged a distance of a quarter of a mile over a cornfield to the bank of the river, near the bridge, where the insurgents from a trench were peppering the armored train, then about two hundred yards down the track. The company found shelter in a ditch.

Col. Frederick Funston called for volunteers to cross the river, and the colonel himself, Lieutenant Ball, a private of Company K, a pri-

vate of Company E, Trumpeter Barsfield, and Corporal Ferguson of Company I crawled along the iron girders.

While this was going on the men of Company K, from the ditch, were fusillading the trenches in the endeavor to divert attention, but the Filipinos got the range from a trench down the river, and their bullets soon spattered the water under the structure.

Having reached the broken span, the small but valorous party of Americans slid down the caisson, swam a few yards to the shore, and crawled up the bank, the little colonel leading the way to the trenches, revolver in hand, while the few remaining Filipinos bolted.

Colonel Funston said afterward:

"It wasn't much to do. We knew they could not shoot straight and that our boys would attend to them while we were crossing."

General Hale's troops, on the right, had the hardest fight. They followed the north bank of the river, nearest the town, from the east, with the First Nebraska regiment on the left and the First South Dakota and the Fifty-first Iowa beyond. The country to be traversed was mostly jungle, but the Filipinos stood their ground even in the open spaces.

General Hale's right joined General Wheaton's left soon after noon, a curve in the river enabling the Americans to pour an enfilading fire into the enemy's trenches. About this time the cheers of the Kansas troops announced that the Americans had crossed the river.

General Hale's men began to ford the Chico, a branch of the Bagbag, stretching to the northeast. The General himself plunged in up to his neck, and the regiments, all carrying flags, floundered across the stream. The guns of the Utah light artillery were dragged over next and formed into an extended line to advance upon the trenches before Calumpit, from which the Filipinos were pouring continuous volleys.

The armored car had one man killed and two wounded. The Kansas regiment had three wounded during the charge, and the Utah light artillery one killed and two wounded. Most of the other casualties befell the South Dakota regiment.

The American troops entered Calumpit on the afternoon of April 26. Aguinaldo's forces retreated to their trenches just outside the city and made a stubborn stand. General MacArthur's troops secured commanding positions in the city itself and opened up a terrific bombard-

ment of the enemy's positions. American guns planted in front of the Calumpit church did great execution in the Filipino trenches.

The American losses in the afternoon were fifteen killed and wounded, in addition to eight killed in the early fighting in front of the city. The insurgents were strongly intrenched on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande, and for the first time since hostilities began used cannon. They fired shrapnel from guns in the trenches, but the shot burst over the heads of the Americans and no damage was done.

It was learned from Spanish sources that General Antonio Luna had succeeded Aguinaldo. The new commander threatened death to all natives in whose possession the American proclamation recently issued by the Philippine commission should be found.

General MacArthur had 6,000 troops engaged in the attack on Calumpit. Their valor was unparalleled. Calumpit was on fire when the advance of General MacArthur's division, comprising the brigade of Generals Hale, Wheaton, and Lawton, was ordered. The insurgents met the American troops with severe firing. The greater part of Aguinaldo's army was in the town and the trenches before it.

The guns of the Utah artillery did masterful work. They tore great gaps in the trenches and drove the natives out with appalling slaughter. Then the infantry charged the trenches. The insurgents stood their ground as long as they could and then fled. The Americans then had little difficulty in entering the city.

On all sides was to be seen the havoc wrought by the intensity of the American firing. The dead Filipinos lay two, and even three, deep in some places. The trenches were choked with bodies.

In the meantime two columns—the first under General Lawton and the second under Colonel Summers—met at Norzagaray, in the hills fifteen miles east of Calumpit.

General Lawton had marched twenty-eight miles under almost insurmountable difficulties. This advance was one of the most notable feats of the entire campaign against the insurgents.

The road over which the expedition advanced was a mere trail across rough hills. The entire force had to turn in and help the wagon train, as the use of water buffaloes proved an inefficient method of transportation, ten of the animals dying of exhaustion. The enemy offered little resistance.

Colonel Summers, with his force, reached Norzagaray Sunday

morning, taking the town after a little fighting. The enemy retreated to the hills. On Tuesday the American forces took and burned the village of Angat, the total loss being five wounded.

Colonel Fred Funston's daring exploits at Calumpit won him world-wide fame and he became at once a popular hero. What Roosevelt was in Cuba, Funston was in the Philippines—the hero of the campaign. General Otis praised him highly in his dispatches and President McKinley rewarded him with a commission as Brigadier-General.

In the entire army there is probably no man who has seen more fighting in proportion to his age than Col. Fred Funston. He is a born soldier and has generally contrived to be in the vicinity where bullets were flying thickest, and although he has been wounded a number of times he has always escaped serious injury. His friends say that this is partly because there is so little of him to hit, for he is only five feet five inches tall and his top weight is about 115 pounds. His latest exploit, when he took his Kansans across the Rio Grande de la Pampanga on a raft hastily constructed for the purpose, under a heavy fire from the Filipinos, formed them on the other side, and took the fortifications at the charge, adds one more heroic service to a record already long.

From his boyhood days Fred Funston has been a fighter. He was born in Ohio in 1866, but his father, E. H. Funston, soon moved to Kansas, where he became a congressman and was known as "Foghorn" Funston. His first public appearance was made when he was about sixteen years old at a political meeting at Fort Scott, Kas. The political meeting happened to be opposed to his father's candidacy, but that made no difference to young Fred—in fact, it was the reason for his being there. After all the speaking was over and "Foghorn" Funston had been pretty well torn to pieces the young fellow got up, took the stage and said that he had a few remarks to make. He proceeded to make them in the face of strenuous opposition, but when the audience presently discovered that he was telling a good story on his father it quieted down. He finished that story and then another, and then began to tell what kind of a man "Foghorn" Funston who had been the butt of so much ridicule, really was. In vain did the organizers of the meeting howl for adjournment, the boy now had his audience with him, and by the time he had finished a brief but well-put statement of the political

situation it was a Funston audience, and the effect of his oratory was very evident on election day.

Two years later Fred Funston entered the Kansas State University, where he was a classmate of William Henry White, who made himself famous by his inquiry, "What's the matter with Kansas?" White says that if it hadn't been for himself Funston would have stood at the foot of the class, and even as it was it was a close race. He tells this story of the young fellow's college career:

Owing to difficulty which he experienced with some of the text-books he didn't graduate, but in 1887 became city editor of the Fort Smith Tribune, a stanch upholder of the local democracy. A few days before the election the editor-in-chief went away, leaving the paper in Funston's hands. He had been getting pretty weary of the democrats, who had been conducting their campaign on a basis of bribery and intimidation, and his first act when he was put in control was to write an editorial stating his opinions with a degree of frankness which left no room for misunderstanding. This engaging open-mindedness did not appeal to the worthy citizens of Fort Smith, who set about showing the young editor the error of his ways by burning down the Tribune building. Funston gathered his staff about him and prepared to defend the place, but the editor-in-chief hastily returned in answer to urgent telegraphic summons from his friends and appeased the wrath of the democrats by a hasty issue, explaining editorially what had happened. Naturally, young Funston did not retain his job. There was talk of tarring and feathering him before he could get away from town, but he didn't evince any haste in leaving. Instead, he wandered around the place with his nose in the air, looking for some of the alleged ringleaders in the proposed scheme. When he did finally leave there were no feathers attached to him, except the feather in his cap at having bluffed practically the whole town. When a friend asked him why he had so foolishly thrown away his situation by printing such an editorial the young man said briefly:

"I was tired of the rotten politics and tired of the rotten town, and tired of the rotten sheet, and ready to go anyway; so I thought I might just as well wake the place up and let 'em know I was alive before I left."

For a time Funston was out of a job. Then he drifted into the railroad business and became a conductor on the Santa Fe line. One day

a cowboy full of rum became rampageous in his car and lying down on his back in the aisle began to shoot holes in the ceiling. The little conductor kicked the revolver out of his hand, yanked him along the aisle, and threw him off the back platform. The cowboy got up and hurled a piece of ballast, which broke an end window, then started and ran down the track, with Funston in hot pursuit, flinging ballast as he ran, until the fugitive distanced him. By the time he got back to his train, sweating and breathless, half an hour had been dropped on the schedule. The superintendent made inquiry about it and the conductor explained.

"It was all right to throw him off," said the superintendent, "but what did you go and chase him for?"

"I suppose I was mad," said Funston. "Wouldn't you be mad if a man threw a rock through your window?"

"Probably; but don't do it again," said the superintendent.

Whether because of this restriction or for other causes the young man soon left the railroad's employ and cast about him for something else to do. The chance came in an expedition to Dakota, followed by one to Death valley. From this latter half of the travelers came back permanently disabled, but it seemed to agree with Funston and he liked so well the exploring of unknown countries that he looked around for something else in the same line. The agricultural department wanted some one to collect botanical specimens in the interior of Alaska and a friend got an offer of the place for Funston, at the same time warning him that it was a perilous job.

"That's all right," said the young man, "but as my botanical knowledge doesn't extend much further than knowing a violet from a sunflower, I don't think I'd be a valuable collector."

Nevertheless the prospect was so alluring that he set to work to learn practical botany, and in 1892 was in Alaska. He went over Chilkoot pass in a late blizzard, struck for the interior, reached the spot where Dawson City now is, and started down the Yukon alone in a canoe which he had built. His canoe was caught in rapids, split on a rock, and that would have been the end of Fred Funston but for a missionary who chanced to be going along with some Indians and who saved him. That winter he spent with Indians, hunting and exploring, and when he returned it was with a store of highly comprehensive and valuable botanical material. His one criticism of Alaska was that it was a magnificent country, but pretty lonely.

His next venture was in Cuba, where he went filibustering. Gomez gave him a commission and he became second in command of artillery under Osgood, the famous Cornell football half-back. He made a record for bravery at Guimaro in October, 1896, where his chief was killed, and he took command. At the head of his artillerymen and with a dynamite bomb in his hand he charged the Spanish works in the assault which terminated in their surrender. At Bayamo he became a cavalry officer temporarily because there was more for cavalry than for artillery to do there, and was shot three times, but such was his endurance and physique that he was ready for more fighting in a short time. At Las Tunas he managed the Cuban dynamite guns which wrought such havoc among the Spanish troops, and was again wounded. At the same time his horse was shot and fell upon him, badly injuring his hips. Wounded as he was he hobbled to headquarters on learning that fifty prisoners, guerrillas who fought on the Spanish side, were to be executed and begged for their lives. The petition was refused.

Enraged at the barbarity of the Cubans, Funston swore that he would never strike another blow in a cause that permitted such an outrage, and thereupon resigned his commission, having fought in twenty-two battles. With a letter from General Garcia ordering transportation to this country for him he went to the coast and fell in with a number of Spaniards. As it didn't seem advisable to be found with papers signed by Garcia upon him, Funston ate the letter. It gave him indigestion, which, added to the malaria and the effects of his wounds, left him in a very bad condition when he landed here, the Spaniards having treated him well and put him aboard a ship. For three weeks he was in a hospital here and when he came out he weighed but ninety pounds.

Shortly after he had recovered his normal health and energy the war with Spain broke out and he offered his services. An opportunity was given him to go on General Miles' staff, but he chose rather to accept the command of the Twentieth Kansas, after he had failed of recognition in his project to raise a regiment of rough riders. It was a great disappointment to him that his regiment did not get to Cuba, but his chance came later when they were ordered to the Philippines. On the way there was a long wait in San Francisco, where Colonel Funston met, wooed, and married a young music teacher, all in two weeks, and she accompanied him to Manila. Since the fighting began he

and his Kansans have been prominent in many battles. In the fighting before Malolos he found himself with part of his command on one side of the muddy Marilao river and a force of Filipinos on the other side, who had a good position and were galling our troops by their constant fire. Calling for volunteers who could swim, Colonel Funston selected twenty men, told them to follow him, and, holding his revolver up, swam the stream. The men put their guns on logs and followed, pushing the logs. On the other side the little force charged and captured eighty Filipinos. He was the first man to enter Malolos after the capture. Those who have seen Colonel Funston in action say that he has inspired his men with unbounded confidence in him and that he has only to call for volunteers and they will be at his side ready to follow wherever he may lead. The temper of his men is shown by the feat where two of them, on his call for volunteers, swam the river, towing a heavy rope, and fastened the rope to a tree on the further bank while the Filipinos were firing at them all the time, the rope being used as a guidance for the raft on which Colonel Funston transported his command in successive trips.

On April 28 Col. Manuel Arguelese and Lieut. Jose Bernal, chief of General Luna's staff, entered General MacArthur's lines bearing a flag of truce. They asked for a cessation of hostilities in order to treat for peace. General MacArthur had them conveyed to General Otis' headquarters at Manila.

The envoys were very hospitably treated by General Otis, who provided them with a house and with a guard, and permitted them to visit friends here. Returning to the palace the envoys saw an illustration of American resources. A long train of wagons and pack mules was just starting with provisions for General Lawton, who had reached Marunco.

The conference at the palace lasted three hours, Jacob G. Schurman of the United States Philippine Commission attending and Admiral Dewey dropping in for an hour. The discussion was mostly between General Otis and Colonel Argueleses, who had been selected for the mission by General Luna because he had known General Otis. Colonel Argueleses served on the Filipino committee which met the American authorities before the war in an endeavor to smooth over the impending troubles.

Mr. Schurman emerged from the palace between the two shock-

haired, half-savage-looking emissaries, and the three drove unattended to the office of the United States Philippine commission, where they talked informally for about an hour.

Colonel Argueleses, who is a lawyer, splendidly illustrated the Malay subtlety at words. While he declared with apparent frankness that the Filipino leaders wanted a chance to give up the struggle gracefully through the congress instead of surrendering ignominiously, he asked for a fortnight's armistice so that the congress might be summoned on May 1; he endeavored to commit the Americans to greater concessions, and wanted terms guaranteed by treaty. He was told that recognition of the Filipino government was impossible, and he was given to understand that a written guarantee of amnesty for all insurgents was the utmost that could be given. Colonel Argueleses argued that Spain had given similar guarantees and broken them, and he laid much stress on the Spaniards' honor. He persistently declared that the Filipinos must be permitted to retire with honor.

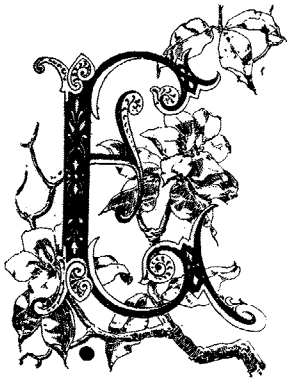
In conversation with Mr. Schurman, Colonel Argueleses revived the question of independence and was referred to the statement in the commissioner's proclamation that the Filipinos would be given an increasing measure of self-government as soon as they proved themselves worthy of it. Mr. Schurman warned Argueleses that the longer war was waged and the more were killed, the stronger would be the animosities hindering an amicable co-operation between the two peoples for the prosperity of the islands.

The conference was without results and hostilities were renewed.

CHAPTER XLIII.

LIFE OF GEN. EMILIO AGUINALDO.

A CHARACTER STUDY OF THE FILIPINO LEADER, WITH ALL THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF HIS EXCITING CAREER.



MILIO AGUINALDO, the leader of the Filipino insurgents in the rebellions against Spain and the United States, is a person of historical importance, whatever opinions one may hold concerning his ability or his motives. It is as difficult to fix his genealogical status as it was for the Spanish and American troops to locate him during the rebellions he directed against their countries. He was born in Old Cavite, March 22, 1869. His parents have been variously described. One writer says they were a clever Japanese couple; another makes his father a Malay and his mother a native Togal. A better authority than either of the two referred to, speaks of Aguinaldo as a demisang (half blood) of Hispano-Togal ancestry, and supplements it with the information that the moral mire of the Philippines was so deep under Spanish rule, the immorality of the dominant race so universal, that neither the civil nor religious authorities ever cared to keep any record of the alliances and misalliances, the births legitimate or illegitimate, the wives, concubines and mistresses, slaves and abducted women, who have filled the long years of Spanish rule. It seems certain that a modicum of Chinese blood flows in the veins of the Filipino leader, and that some Igorrate-Chinese or Togal-Chinese figures in his pedigree.

Those with whom he has been associated in the rebellion say that his father was a Spanish general; others allege that he is the son of a Jesuit priest, a very learned but dissolute man. This latter statement is made by his enemies and seems to have been founded on the fact that at four years of age Aguinaldo was a house boy in the home of a

Jesuit priest in Cavite. The priest treated the boy very differently from the way houseboys are generally treated. He dressed him in good clothes and gave him an education, an advantage possessed by only three per cent of the inhabitants of the Philippines.

Little is known of his childhood, except that it is reported he was a most precocious boy who when ten years of age was the mental superior of most of the people of the Togal tribe, and the Togals are the most enlightened of all the Philippine islanders.

At the age of fifteen he entered the medical department of the Pontifical University of Manila, where he was considered an unusually bright student.

Aguinaldo's public career began in 1888 in Hong Kong. He had inc rred the displeasure of both the secular and religious authorities by having become a Freemason; it was also about this time that he began to express hostile opinions to Spanish rule in his native land. Already there was a large colony of Filipino exiles in Hong Kong, as well as a great number of Filipinos who preferred to carry on business under the protection of the British flag instead of submitting to the extortionate demands of Spain.

Up to this time Aguinaldo's knowledge of government and military affairs had been confined to his observation of Spanish methods in the Philippines. At Hong Kong a new field of observation was opened to him and aroused his interest to the highest pitch. He watched the drills of the soldiers at the British garrison and was an enthusiastic spectator at parades. He was frequently seen in the gun shops, where he purchased arms and skilled himself in their uses.

He seemed to be infatuated with the study of warfare, and during his residence in Hong Kong he read the lives and campaigns of all the great soldiers of modern times—Bonaparte, Wellington, Von Moltke, Grant. He became an ardent student of languages also, and in addition to Spanish and the three principal native tongues in the islands he acquired a fair knowledge of English, French and Chinese.

He then became fired by an ambition to adopt arms as a profession and went to Kowloon where he entered the Chinese army. He remained but a short time in this branch of the service, claiming that nothing was to be learned from the ignorant natives in command. He next entered the Chinese navy, becoming one of a crew officered by Europeans.

In 1896 a revolution broke out in the Philippine islands and gave Aguinaldo the opportunity for military leadership he seems to have been seeking. The real leader of that revolution until the time of his execution was Dr. Jose Rizal.

The conditions which brought about the revolution of 1896 were as follows: For some years there had been a deficiency in the revenues, presumably through the dishonesty of Spanish officials. The people were already taxed beyond their ability to pay promptly, but an old law was revived whereby any person who failed to pay his taxes could be put to labor by the government. Taxation was increased and thousands of unfortunates who became in arrears for taxes were turned over to contractors and forced to work out the tax at the rate of about ten cents per day. They were only allowed sufficient food to keep them alive and only such shelter as would protect them from the violence of the elements. It was slavery pure and simple, and a grinding, hopeless form of slavery at that.

Among those who protested most loudly and effectively against such degradation was Dr. Jose Rizal, a friend and compatriot of Aguinaldo's, and one of the best educated men in the islands.

Dr. Rizal wrote a number of pamphlets denouncing both the state and the church—for the latter had demanded and been granted a share of the forced labor.

"Treason and blasphemy" were the charges under which the friends of human liberty were arrested and condemned. He was taken to the public square and shot to death in the manner prescribed for the execution of criminals.

News of his death fanned the flames of revolution into a blaze. In those provinces where Rizal had spoken and in which his pamphlet had been most widely circulated, the people were already in revolt. All they lacked for effective operations against the Spaniards was a military leader, and that desired individual appeared upon the scene in the person of Emilio Aguinaldo.

At the outbreak of the revolution Aguinaldo was holding some small political position in a provincial town. By his studied courtesy and diplomacy he had acquired considerable popularity. He was on good terms with the natives, the Spaniards and the church officials, except the Dominicans, some of whom had laid information against

him for being a Mason. At the same time he was one of the prime movers in the revolutionary conspiracy.

At one bound he became the actual leader of the insurgents in the field. From plain Emilio Aguinaldo he became General Emilio Aguinaldo in a day. A stirring incident in his career occurred at this time. He was in the province of Cavite, and hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest he gathered about him twenty of his followers and awaited the arrival of the officials bearing the warrant. The next day a captain and two sergeants of the civil guard appeared with the warrant. They were shot down, and from that moment Aguinaldo became a fighting rebel against the Spanish government.

Fortunately for the insurgents the greater part of Spain's military strength in the islands was made up of native troops. The Spanish Captain General soon discovered that he did not have one native regiment upon which he could rely. The Spanish regiments were wholly unable to cope with the insurgents.

The revolution spread rapidly and in many provinces was characterized by many acts of cruelty and revenge. Wherever the insurgents could find a man who had used the forced labor he was put to death, and in some cases where the families of men had starved while the heads of the household were forced to government labor, the offenders were burned at the stake, hacked into pieces and subjected to other forms of torture. No discrimination was made between state and church officials in meting out this bitter revenge.

The revolution had become so formidable and the prospects of suppressing it by force seemed so futile that Spain had recourse to her oldest and most characteristic method of dealing with opponents—bribery, deception, trickery and treachery. Accordingly the insurgents were notified that if they would lay down their arms and return to their homes and the leaders leave the country the government would pay all expenses, including the wages of the troops, would not prosecute any one for participating in the rebellion and would at once put into effect all the reforms demanded by the revolutionists.

The proposition for a time created considerable dissension among the leaders. One faction was for rejecting it and continuing the revolution to the bitter end; another faction favored its acceptance forthwith.

Aguinaldo, who headed a third faction, here displayed some of

the diplomacy for which he has since been noted among his own people. He advocated peace and favored the acceptance of Spain's proposal, but he had no faith in Spanish promises, and he insisted that certain conditions should govern the acceptance. One of these conditions was that the Spanish government should pay down a sum of money—something more than $1,000,000—as an evidence of good intent. This was agreed to and the insurgents laid down their arms, disbanded and returned to their homes.

Aguinaldo, Agoncillo and some other leaders went to Hong Kong, while others went to Singapore. Out of this transaction grew the charges of accepting bribes made against Aguinaldo. The only group that ever received any part of the $1,000,000 and more was the one under the leadership of Aguinaldo. To this group $300,000 was paid, according to reports of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank. Spanish officials claimed that more than $1,000,000 was paid to the insurgents, and Aguinaldo and his particular followers were accused of having embezzled the most of it.

Whether the money was embezzled by the Filipino leaders supposed to have received it or by Spanish officials supposed to have paid it, the reader must decide for himself. One part of the transaction, however, is not in doubt. None of the reforms promised was ever put in operation. That part of the agreement was completely ignored, and instead of affairs becoming better they rapidly grew worse. Every person who had held any official position among the insurgents was persecuted by the government. Special taxes were levied and the practice of torturing suspects was continued.

These conditions continued until the autumn of 1897, when Aguinaldo and his followers decided to renew hostilities. They purchased arms in small quantities from thrifty Chinese merchants and shipped them to the islands in junks and small sailing vessels which did not have to register, and in a short time the islanders were again in a state of insurrection.

The rebellion was progressing as well as could be expected under the circumstances when war was declared between the United States and Spain. This was Aguinaldo's greatest opportunity, and he was quick to improve it. He displayed a remarkable degree of activity. He visited the American officials at Hong Kong and tendered the aid of himself and followers. He bought arms and shipped them to the

insurgents, and enlisted the services of many adventurers. It may be said that he organized this latest revolution upon a larger scale than the preceding one. He is reported to have said to an American naval officer at Hong Kong:

"There will be war between your country and Spain, and in that war you can do the greatest deed in history by putting an end to the Castilian tyranny in my native land. We are not ferocious savages. On the contrary, we are unspeakably patient and docile. That we have risen from time to time is no sign of bloodthirstiness on our part, but merely of manhood resenting wrongs which it is no longer able to endure. You Americans revolted for nothing at all compared with what we have suffered. Mexico and the Spanish republics rose in rebellion and swept the Spaniard into the sea, and all their sufferings together would not equal that which occurs every day in the Philippines. We are supposed to be living under the laws and civilization of the nineteenth century, but we are really living under the practices of the Middle Ages.

"A man can be arrested in Manila, plunged into jail, and kept there twenty years without ever having a hearing or even knowing the complaint upon which he was arrested. There is no means in the legal system there of having a prompt hearing or of finding out what the charge is. The right to obtain evidence by torture is exercised by military, civil, and ecclesiastical tribunals. To this right there is no limitation, nor is the luckless witness or defendant permitted to have a surgeon, a counsel, a friend, or even a bystander to be present during the operation. As administered in the Philippines one man in every ten dies under the torture, and nothing is ever heard of him again. Everything is taxed so that it is impossible for the thriftiest peasant farmer or shopkeeper to ever get ahead in life. The Spanish policy is to keep all trade in the hands of Spanish merchants, who come out here from the peninsula and return with a fortune. The government budget for education is no larger than the sum paid by the Hong Kong authorities for the support of Victoria College here. What little education is had in the Philippines is obtained from the good Jesuits, who, in spite of their being forbidden to practice their priestly calling in Luzon, nevertheless devote their lives to teaching their fellow-countrymen. They carry the same principle into the Church, and no matter how devout, able, or learned a Filipino or even a half-breed may be, he is

not permitted to enter a religious order or ever to be more than an acolyte, sexton, or an insignificant assistant priest. The state taxes the people for the lands which it says they own, and which as a matter of fact they have owned from time immemorial, and the Church collects rent for the same land upon the pretext that it belongs to them under an ancient charter of which there is no record. Neither life nor limb, liberty, nor property have any security whatever under the Spanish administration."

Immediately after Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, Aguinaldo and his principal aides went to Luzon and conducted the insurrection in person. That he rendered effective assistance to the American forces cannot be denied, for he captured about 15,000 Spaniards and drove many others from Luzon to the smaller islands. But while he performed much valuable detail work, from the time of his landing he was a thorn in the side of the American officers. He made frequent demands for a declaration of the ultimate intentions of the American government, and insisted upon a recognition by the United States of the independence of the Philippines.

To strengthen these demands he organized in June, 1898, a quasi-government, the officials of which were of his military staff, or were his relatives. On the twenty-third of the same month this body confirmed him as generalissimo of the Philippines and president of the revolutionary government.

This action, however serious in intent, was given a farcical appearance by the issuance of a proclamation on July 5 of the most bombastic character. The proclamation was chiefly a code of etiquette, and among other things designated the following insignia of office for Aguinaldo, himself: A gold collar, a triangle badge of gold, a cane with head and tassels of gold and a gold whistle.

In December, 1898, he organized a second cabinet, which was a decided improvement on his first one. It was composed of men who had participated as leaders in the revolutions of 1896-7.

Previous to the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain, Aguinaldo sent his personal friend and henchman, Felipe Agoncillo, as a special envoy to Washington for the purpose of securing recognition of Philippine independence, but neither Congress nor the President could officially recognize him or the quasi government he claimed to represent.

On February fifth, the day preceding the ratification of the peace treaty by the Senate, the American troops in Manila were fired upon by the insurgents. This revolutionary act against United States authority is said to have been inspired by a cablegram from Agoncillo to Aguinaldo in the belief that it would defeat the ratification of the treaty. Agoncillo strenuously denies having sent any message inciting his countrymen to revolt against the United States. Whether he did so or not, the revolt had the contrary effect from what was intended. Public sentiment, which had been divided on the Philippine question, was unified and the treaty was ratified.

CHAPTER XLIV.

EXPANSIONISTS VS. ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES CAUSES HEATED DISCUSSION THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES—BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE CONTROVERSY.

AS HAS been stated in the chapter on the treaty of peace with Spain, there was a wide difference of opinion in the United States whether or not that treaty should be ratified. The opposition to the treaty came from those citizens who were opposed to the acquisition of territory other than that on the American continent or contiguous thereto. The real "bone of contention" was the acquisition of the Philippine islands. Many who opposed the treaty because it provided for the cession of these islands were not opposed to the acquisition of Puerto Rico on account of its contiguity to the American continent, but, generally speaking, the opponents of the treaty were opposed to any further extension of the republic's boundaries.

After the ratification of the treaty and the oubreak of the Philippine rebellion, the differences of opinion between the expansionists and anti-expansionists became more pronounced than ever and furnished the topic for most public discussions and private arguments.

Those who supported the President and his Philippine policy became known as expansionists; their opponents called them Imperialists. Those opposed to the President and his Philippine policy became known as anti-expansionists; their opponents called them copperheads, traitors and other opprobious epithets.

The administration's supporters held mass meetings all over the country and adopted the title of "loyalists," while the opponents of the

administration held similar meetings under the name of anti-imperialists.

The first man of importance to raise his voice against the policy of the administration was former President Grover Cleveland. He was followed by Hon. William J. Bryan, the defeated candidate for President in 1896. While it may be said truthfully that most of the anti-expansionists were Democrats and most of the expansionists were Republicans, at the time of this writing the question had not become a party issue. Many prominent Republicans were opposed to the Philippine policy of the administration. George Frisbie Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was the leader of the anti-expansionists in the Senate. Andrew Carnegie, the great iron and steel manufacturer, may be placed at the head of that portion of the business elements opposed to the expansion of United States territory. Carl Schurz, the leader of the independents, declared against expansion, and Edward Atkinson, the economist, even went to the extent of writing pamphlets in opposition to the administrative policy and attempted to circulate them among the American troops engaged in suppressing the Philippine rebellion led by Aguinaldo. The government did not interfere with the circulation of these pamphlets within the United States proper, but such of them as were addressed to Americans in the Philippines were, by order of the Postmaster General, taken from the mails at San Francisco. This act incited the ire of the anti-expansionists and was applauded by the expansionists. It stimulated discussion and both sides renewed the discussion with greater intensity of feeling. The magnitude and importance of this controversy warrants the setting forth in brief terms the arguments used and also a definition of the principles involved in the discussion.

The expansionists claimed that loyalty to flag and country demanded that the President should be supported. They asserted that it had been a part of his policy to bring about an independent form of government in the Philippines, and that this had been interfered with by the revolt of Aguinaldo and the attack of the Filipinos upon American troops on the outskirts of Manila. Hence they argued that the first duty of the government was to suppress the rebellion, and that no form of government, except the supremacy of American military authority, could be properly considered until the rebellion was at an end.

Such of them as were unalterably opposed to an independent government in the Philippines cited the fact that only three per cent of the inhabitants of the islands could read and write; that the bulk of the population were savages and consequently unfit for self-government. The belief also was expressed that under an independent form of government Aguinaldo would set himself up as dictator; that oppression, revolt and anarchy would follow and that conditions would be worse than under Spanish rule.

The argument entitled to the most consideration, however, was based on expediency and was substantially as follows:

The Philippine Islands came into possession of the United States as a spoil of war. Conditions were such at the close of the Spanish war, that the United States had the choice of giving the islands back to Spain, to recognize the revolutionary government established by Aguinaldo, or to take possession of them. To have given them back to Spain would have been to defeat the purpose for which the Spanish war was waged—in the name of humanity—to liberate an enslaved and oppressed people. To have ordered away Dewey's fleet and Otis's army and left the revolutionary government in control would have been an invitation to Great Britain, Germany or Japan or any other foreign nation that coveted the islands to step in under some pretext of influence with the rights of their subjects and annex or partition the islands. Popular sentiment would not have sustained the administration in either course. The only course left, therefore, was for the United States to take possession, which it did.

The matter of expediency, however, was only one reason among many advanced for sustaining the executive and in favor of annexing the islands.

Some of the expansionists relied upon what they called "manifest destiny." If the United States had not expanded, they asserted that its confines would still be the boundaries of the thirteen original States. The increase in population, the growth and spread of American civilization alike demanded the increase of territory. Since the American government was the best on earth it became the duty of Americans to spread the blessings of American civil liberty.

The Louisiana purchase, the cession of Florida, the purchase of Alaska, were referred to as just precedents for the acquisition of the new territory. They claimed that inasmuch as the United States had

assimilated the native population of Florida and Louisiana it could assimilate the alien races in the Philippines. They made the point against Democratic anti-expansionists that all of the territory outside of the original thirteen States had been acquired under Democratic presidents with the single exception of Alaska.

One large element among the expansionists was composed of those in commercial pursuits who advocated territorial expansion in the interest of trade expansion. They contended that commerce was the controlling factor in the government of nations and that through the expansion of American trade American civilization could best be spread and promoted. They pointed to the great growth of American trade in China and contended that the United States needed the Philippine Islands as a way station on the great commercial highway of American-Asiatic commerce.

Other advocates of national expansion based their action on the belief that the progress of the country had been retarded by the policy of national isolation which had been pursued for more than a century. They held that America could not cut herself off from the balance of the world and expect a proportionate share in the world progress. They declared that the time had come when the United States should take its proper place among other nations and assume its share of responsibility for the extension of civilized government. They asserted that the fathers of the American Republic could not have foreseen conditions that were to exist at the close of the Nineteenth Century, and that the policies pursued in the days of Washington and Jefferson did not necessarily apply to the days of McKinley. They did not hesitate to declare a belief that the day of rule for the Latin races had ended and that henceforth the Anglo-Saxons would dominate and govern the earth. Among this element of expansionists were to be found many advocates of an Anglo-American alliance.

The anti-expansionists were not inconsiderable in numbers, and they opposed the policy of national expansion with a multiplicity of arguments.

First of these was that the forcible acquisition of territory, especially away from the American continent, was a violation of all precedent and contrary to the teachings of the fathers and the spirit and letter of the American declaration of independence. They claimed that it was a fundamental principle of our government that "all governments

derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that the administration was attempting to overthrow this principle in taking the Philippine Islands against the armed protest of the Philippine people.

In this they claimed to see a tendency toward imperialism and to foresee the ultimate overthrow of the republic itself. By the warfare against the Filipinos they claimed that American lives were needlessly sacrificed and that American troops were being wrongfully employed to subjugate a people entitled to freedom.

One of the arguments most freely used was to quote from the war resolutions passed by Congress declaring that the war against Spain was waged for humanity's sake, and particularly disclaiming any intention of acquiring territory. The anti-expansionists recalled the fact that the resolutions also provided for the ultimate freedom and independence of Cuba and they attempted to show that the Filipinos were better qualified to form and maintain an independent government than the Cubans.

But their main reliance was upon the Monroe doctrine and similar utterances of American statesmen which had come to be accepted as established principles of the American government. It was held that inasmuch as the Monroe doctrine declared against the acquisition of American territory by foreign governments or the extension of the boundaries of foreign governments already established upon the American continent, the United States could not justly acquire territory on other continents, or islands contiguous thereto.

CHAPTER XLV.

LAWTON AND MACARTHUR EXPEDITIONS.

FILIPINO TOWNS CAPTURED.—MAY CAMPAIGN DEVELOPS AGGRESSIVE FIGHTING ON THE PART OF THE FILIPINOS.—DEWEY SAILS FOR HOME.

THE BEGINNING of May found Generals Lawton and MacArthur both in the field. In a hot fight near San Rafael, on May 1, Lawton lost one killed and five wounded. The following day he took up the march to Balinag. On the same day General Hale started at daybreak with the Iowa and South Dakota regiments, a squad of cavalry and two guns of the Utah battery from Calumpit, in a northeasterly direction to co-operate with the Macabbees, who had asked the Americans to arm them in order that they might fight the Tagals.

The Macabbees had already organized a company of Bolomen to guard the town, and were bringing Tagal prisoners to General MacArthur.

The capture of Balinag is thus described by General Otis:

"Manila, May 4.—To Adjutant-General, Washington: Situation as follows: Lawton holds Balinag, captured on the 2d inst. after a rapid movement from Angat, where supplies with wagon train, pack animals, and ration; he scattered the strongly intrenched enemy to the north and north-northwestward, capturing large amounts of food supplies, and has his detachments to north and eastward; his successful movement attended with great difficulty because of the character of the country, rain, and heat; he now covers our railway communication and will be supplied from Malolos. MacArthur's column concentrated; took up advance on San Fernandino at 6:30 this morning; do not apprehend stout resistance on the part of the enemy, who will probably leave the railroad and retire in a northeasterly direction to the north of Lawton. The destruction of the railroad near Calumpit necessitates dependence

on wagon transportation; enemy to south and east of Manila about 9,000, opposed by sufficient force under Ovenshine and Hall, his demonstrations thus far being promptly met by these officers with slight losses. Many requests received from outlying cities for protection against insurgents. Otis."

General Lawton established the first native municipal government in the Philippines at Balinag. A Filipino major, who was authorized to select a council, was elected at a public meeting of the natives.

While Lawton was taking Balinag, General MacArthur carried Santo Tomas, after encountering strong resistance. Brigadier-General Hale moved on the enemy's right and Brigadier-General Wheaton attacked the left in a daring charge, in which Colonel Funston again distinguished himself. The Kansan was wounded in the hand, and several other officers and enlisted men were also wounded.

Colonel Summers, with a part of the Oregon and Minnesota regiments and a gun of the Utah battery, took Moasim, on the right.

The Filipinos retreated toward San Isidro, and it was expected that they would make a stand at Arayat, at which place the whole of the rebel forces in the province of Panpanga were concentrating.

MacArthur's division then advanced to San Fernando and found that the place had been evacuated by the rebels, who left only a small detachment to cover their retreat by train. General MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss.

Detailed reports of the work of Major-General Lawton's expedition show that harder fighting took place than earlier accounts indicated. In the attack upon San Rafael the American forces were met with a heavy fire from a large number of rebels who were concealed in the jungle on all sides. It was only the adoption of the tactics followed in Indian fighting in the United States, every man for himself, that saved the division from great loss.

General Lawton, as usual, was at the head of his line with his staff. Scott's battery demolished a stone-fronted trench at short range.

The insurgent leaders, Gregorio and Pio del Pilar, who had 800 men in Balinag, retreated when General Lawton approached the town.

Chief of Scouts Young, with eleven men, entered Balinag ahead of the army, and rang the church bells to announce that they had possession of the city.

General Lawton, when attacking in force outside of Balinag, saw women and children in the rebel trenches, and sent Captain Case in advance with a white flag to warn the insurgents to remove the non-combatants. When within 500 yards of the trenches two volleys were fired at Captain Case's party.

Chief of Scouts Young, whose bravery at Balinag was most notable, served as an Indian scout under Major-General O. O. Howard in his campaign in the northwest in 1876. The work of Young's scouts was a feature of the expedition. On Wednesday 23 of them encountered a body of 300 Filipinos beyond Balinag and drove them until of the 150 rounds of ammunition which the scouts carried they had only fifteen rounds left. They were about to retire when Lieutenant Boyd, with a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, came up with them and chased the enemy into San Miguel.

There were 2,000 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos at San Miguel. A Bolo chief and 100 men were captured at Balinag.

The strongest insurgent position yet known in the course of General Lawton's advance was developed May 9, at San Ildefonso, nine miles north of Balinag, by a reconnoitering party consisting of companies of the Thirteenth Minnesota and Second Oregon Regiments.

Heavy earthworks extended for a mile from a swamp on the left along a high ridge in front of the town, to the right, with flanking trenches, commanding a vast open country given up to rice fields.

The enemy, on the approach of our small force, opened a terrible fusillade, and the troops withdrew. Major Diggles of the Minnesota regiment was shot through the head.

The following day twenty American scouts, under the command of Captains Case and Berkheimer, supported by the Minnesota and Oregon troops, flanked the insurgents at San Ildefonso and captured the town.

The Filipinos were so terrified that, although they fired 20,000 rounds of ammunition, they only slightly wounded one scout.

The Americans killed one insurgent officer and wounded six men.

The insurgents retreated to San Miguel, six miles northward of San Ildefonso.

On May 17 Lawton's advance column captured the town of San Isidro. The expedition under Major Kobbe of the Third Artillery, consisting of the Seventeenth Infantry, a battalion of the Ninth and one battery of the First Artillery, left Calumpit at daybreak, marching up

the Rio Grande to General Lawton's division at Arayal. A flotilla of cascoes loaded with supplies also proceeded up the river. Both forces were convoyed by the "tinclad" army gunboats under Captain Grant.

Colonel Summers' command, consisting of the Twenty-Second Infantry on the left, the Minnesota Regiment in the center, and the Oregon and North Dakota regiments on the right, preceded by scouts and accompanied by Scott's Battery of Artillery, advanced from Baluarte at daylight. The troops first encountered the enemy two miles from San Isidro, the rebels retiring when our artillery opened fire. Just outside the town a rebel force, estimated to number 2,000 men, was intrenched. It made a slight resistance, but quitted its position when our troops turned its right flank.

The enemy's loss was fifteen men killed and twenty wounded. Our troops also captured three prisoners and many rifles. On the American side one soldier of the Oregon Regiment and one of the Minnesota Regiment were slightly wounded.

After capturing the town, Colonel Summers' troops continued their advance, pursuing the retreating rebels for several miles.

Before joining Lawton's column, Major Kobbe's brigade took the town of Candaha without opposition.

Captain Grant, who commanded the flotilla of convoying gunboats, steamed ahead of the other vessels with the Laguna de Bay. Upon reaching the town, which lies upon the right bank of the Rio Grande, he found white flags flying from all the windows.

A native school-teacher who could speak English came down to the river bank and offered to surrender the town to the American commander. He said the insurgent governor of the place and most of the inhabitants had fled into the bush to escape the Americans. He sent out a messenger, who called the frightened natives back—a large number of them returning.

Soon after the capture of the town fifty cascoes, loaded with natives and their belongings, came floating down the river. The people were returning to their homes down the river.

Up to this time the rebel forces had been fleeing before the American troops like jack-rabbits, but they suddenly assumed the aggressive. General MacArthur's column continued to hold San Fernando, the abandoned Filipino capital. On May 24 the insurgents attacked his outposts.

General MacArthur, with two battalions of the Montana Volunteers, two battalions of the Kansas Regiment under General Funston, and two guns of the Utah Battery, one Hotchkiss and one Gatling, moved against the rebels, who were occupying the trenches vacated at the fall of San Fernando.

The Kansas troops deployed to the right and the Montana Regiment to the extreme left, while the battery formed in the center of the line.

After an obstinate resistance, the enemy retreated. They were flanked by the Kansas men and driven toward the Montanas, but escaped, leaving their dead and wounded behind. The American loss was one killed and twelve wounded. The Filipino loss was thirty killed and sixty wounded. Ninety were taken prisoners, with 100 stands of arms.

On the same day it was reported that General Lawton's column had reached Malolos.

Two companies of the Third Infantry and two companies of the Twenty-Second Infantry, forming his rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Balinag, escorted a signal party which was picking up wire laid with General Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had re-occupied the country, and hard fighting followed from daylight until the Americans camped at night. But the troops completed their work, though harassed by the enemy. One American was killed and fourteen were wounded. The troops captured twenty prisoners and thirty rifles.

General Lawton's expedition marched 120 miles in twenty days, had twenty-two fights, captured twenty-eight towns, destroyed 300,000 bushels of rice, and only lost six men killed and thirty-one wounded. On the other hand, General Lawton estimated that his troops killed 400 insurgents and wounded double that number.

On May 28 General Otis notified the Washington authorities that American troops had taken formal possession of Sulu Islands without a conflict, and that the insurgents of Mindanao, the second largest of the Philippines, would not oppose American occupation of Zamboanga, just evacuated by the Spaniards. Following is the text of the dispatch:

"Manila, May 28.—Two battalions of Twenty-Third Infantry in quiet possession of Jolo. Spanish troops withdrawn from Zamboanga after battle with insurgents, with severe loss to the latter. Spanish loss nine killed, twenty-seven wounded, among whom Commanding-General Mon-

tero; died from wounds; buried here to-day. Insurgents used rifles, artillery and ammunition captured from gunboats, expending major part of ammunition. Conference followed between General Rios, who went from Manila to withdraw troops, and insurgents. Latter stated to him would not oppose landing Americans, but would accept conditions in Luzon. Spanish troops withdrawn now here; depart for Spain to-morrow.

"Feeble attack by insurgents on inhabitants southeast portion Negros necessitated sending battalion troops from Manila there. Will soon restore order

"Insurgent falsehoods circulated in southern islands of overwhelming insurgent victories in Luzon keep up excitement in that section among the more ignorant classes, although intelligent people know American arms have never met reverse, and they call for United States protection.

"Have turned over to navy for use on coast of southern islands a number of purchased Spanish gunboats, from which excellent results expected."

These islands were long regarded as an archipelago separate from the Philippines, and in the summer of 1898 Germany was suspected of seeking to get them from Spain. In order to leave no doubt about their ownership, the American peace commissioners were careful to draw the geographical lines of the eastern cession in the peace treaty so as to include the Sulus and prevent any other power from establishing itself on them. For three centuries after the Spaniards had subdued Luzon the Sultan of Sulu kept the Spaniards at bay, but Jolo, his capital, was captured in 1851, and in 1877 he was forced to acknowledge Spanish sovereignty over his entire dominion. A royal decree was issued transforming the sultanship into a quasi-military government, but the Sultan retained much power, and Spain exercised a sort of protectorate. She established a garrison at Jolo in 1880, which was followed by others on the smaller islands.

The feeble attack in Negros, to which General Otis alludes in his dispatch, was as follows:

The cable ship Recorder, while picking up the cable between the Island of Negros and Cebu, went to the town of Escalante, on the former island. She landed a party in a launch, consisting of the com-

mander, second officer, and several of the crew, and also Captain Tilley of the Signal Corps, who was present on board the ship to observe the cable operations.

A flag of truce had been hoisted by the rebels, who waited until the party had landed, and then treacherously poured a murderous volley upon them.

Captain Tilley and one of the men at once threw themselves into the water. The commander of the Recorder, running a great risk, managed to reach the launch and put off from the bank to save it from being captured by the rebels.

Meanwhile a rain of bullets were falling all around the fugitives. The second mate was picked up by the launch just as he was sinking, but was alive. He said that the last he saw of Captain Tilley the latter was swimming feebly by his side.

The steamer was far out from shore, but those on board could see that the other Malay seamen were caught by the rebels, flogged, and then cut to pieces.

The ship returned to Iloilo, stopped, and within an hour troops were dispatched to the scene of the attack.

Captain Tilley's dead body was afterward recovered floating in the water.

While these various battles and skirmishes were being fought efforts were renewed, on the part of General Luna's envoys, for a cessation of hostilities.

Major Manuel Arguelles and Lieutenant Jose Bernal, the envoys, were received by General Otis on May 2, but no understanding was reached.

On May 22 Professor Schurman, head of the United States Philippine commission, submitted the following written proposition to the Filipino envoys named by the Filipino Congress:

"While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of congress, the President, under his military powers, pending the action of congress, stands ready to offer the following form of government:

"A governor-general, to be appointed by the President; a cabinet, to be appointed by the governor-general; all the principal judges to be appointed by the President; the heads of departments and judges to be

either Americans or Filipinos, or both; and also a general advisory council, its members to be chosen by the people by a form of suffrage to be hereafter carefully determined upon.

"The President earnestly desires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines at an early date enjoy the largest measure of self-government compatible with peace and order."

Gozaga, president of the Filipino commission, replied that nothing could be worse than Spanish rule, and admitted that the form of government proposed was liberal. However, no agreement was reached, and on May 25 the envoys were escorted outside the lines.

The re-establishment of the Philippine courts was an important event in the current history of those islands. The order was issued May 29, and revived all the Spanish system not conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States.

Caytuna Arralano was named as Chief Justice. The associates of the civil branch were Manuel Araulla, Colonel Crowder, and Gregoria Aralita. The justices of the criminal branch were Raymundo Molliza, Ambrosio Rianzares, Julio Lorento, Major Young, and Captain Birkhimer. The attorney-general—Florentio Torres. This corresponds with the American Supreme Court.

The oath prescribed begins: "I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America," etc.

The Filipino members were all prominent lawyers. Arralano was the leader of his profession in the islands. In the early stages of the Filipino movement he was Aguinaldo's principal adviser. Aralita was a member of Aguinaldo's first cabinet. Molliza was president of the insurgent government at Iloilo. Torres was the leader of the local committee working with the commission to conciliate the insurrectionists.

Spanish was made the official language of the courts.

There was agitation among the local British and American business men, and American lawyers who came to the Philippines to make fortunes, to have the English code and language adopted, but Major-General Otis concluded that it would be unwise, even if practicable, to upset long usage. He thought it best to give the natives courts in the language to which they have been accustomed. The Spanish salaries proved a stumbling-block to obtaining good men, the highest being only $2,500—the Spanish judges receiving fees, which were abolished.

A history of the May campaign in the Philippines would be incomplete without a reference to the departure of Admiral Dewey from Manila, which took place on May 20. The Admiral sailed from the scene of his great victory in his flagship, Olympia. As she steamed away the Oregon, Baltimore, and Concord fired an admiral's salute. At the first shot the band on the flagship's afterdeck played a lively air, and her white-clad sailors crowded the decks and gave a tremendous cheer.

As the Olympia passed the Oregon the crew of that battle-ship gave nine cheers for the Olympians, who responded by throwing their caps so high that dozens of them were left bobbing in the wake of the cruiser.

Then followed the noisiest half hour known in that harbor since the battle which linked its name with that of Dewey.

The din of guns and brass bands echoed through the smoke, a fleet of steam launches shrieked their whistles, the musicians of the Baltimore played "Home, Sweet Home," her flags signaled "Good-by," and those of the Oregon said "Pleasant voyage."

The merchant vessels dipped their flags, the ladies on the decks of the vessels of the fleet waved handkerchiefs, and the great black British cruiser Powerful, which lay the farthest out, saluted the Olympia. The latter's band played "God Save the Queen," and to this the crew of the Powerful responded with hearty cheers for the Olympia.

The last music heard from Admiral Dewey's ship was "Auld Lang Syne," while the guns from the forts at Cavite and from the Monterey, on guard off Paranaque, too far to be audible, puffed white clouds of smoke.

The Olympia was disappearing past Corregidor Island when a battery before the walled city spoke Manila's last word of farewell.

Admiral Dewey sat on the deck of the Olympia and received the adieus of his friends during most of the day.

Before his departure Admiral Dewey gave out the following significant interview:

"I leave Manila to-day. I go with less regret because I believe that this insurrection is breaking up. The repeated arrivals in our lines of emissaries sent from insurgent headquarters can only mean one thing. They point to the inevitable end.

"Now, had I consulted my pride, I would have remained here until

peace was finally established. But there are other things in a man's life besides his pride to be considered. My health, for instance, has been gradually undermined by the long strain placed upon it and by the constant care that has been necessarily imposed upon me for so long a time.

"And of course we are all glad to get home.

"One of the things that touched me the most, among all the many expressions of warm feeling from the people at home, was the raising of a subscription in my native state—it was started at Boston, I believe —to build a bronze statue of me, to be placed in the statehouse at Montpelier, opposite the statue of Ethan Allen.

"Many a time as a boy have I looked at that statue of Ethan Allen in wonder and admiration.

"The inscription said, if I remember rightly, 'Surrender in the name of the Great Jehovah and the continental congress.'

"The way I feel is that no greater compliment could be paid me than the erection of my statue in such a place in my own village, you know."

Admiral Dewey was succeeded by Rear Admiral John C. Watson, the command of the fleet being temporarily left to Captain Barker, of the Boston.

CHAPTER XLVI.

LIVELIEST BATTLES OF THE WAR.

GENERALS LAWTON AND MACARTHUR HAVE A SERIES OF LIVELY ENGAGEMENTS DURING MONTH OF JUNE—ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL LUNA—DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN RENEWED.

THE JUNE campaign in the Philippines was characterized by more activity—more fighting that could properly be designated as battles—than any other month since the breaking out of the rebellion. The insurgents seemed to gather hope by the prolongation of hostilities, and, instead of being always on the defensive, they became more often the aggressors.

Lawton's division, which had returned to Manila, bore the brunt of the early fighting. The insurgents had closed in around the city and the Pasig river, and it was deemed advisable to drive them back and, if possible, hem them in and destroy them. Two battalions of the Washington troops, under Colonel Whalley, on board canoes, were towed from Pasig to Morong on June 4, and landed under cover of a well-directed fire from the "tinclad" army gunboats, Napidan and Covadonga.

The rebels, who were intrenched in the outskirts of the town, reserved their fire until the troops were ashore and in the open. The American artillery opened fire on the insurgents and drove them from their positions, killing nine of them and wounding five. The Washington troops then took the town, the rebels fleeing to the hills.

While the Americans were on their way to Morong the insurgents opened fire from a shore battery at Ancona, their first shot striking the Cavadonga's awning aft at a range of 3,500 yards.

The Napidan also was fired at.

Meanwhile, with a view to surrounding the enemy, Hall's brigade, consisting of the Second Oregon, a battalion of the Second Wyoming,

four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, two battalions of the Fourth Infantry, one battalion of the Ninth Infantry, the first six companies of the First Colorado, and two mountain guns, moved along the crest of the mountain on the west side of Manquina.

They swept down the Antipolo Valley, their objective point being the rebel town of Antipolo. They met with stout resistance from General Pio del Pilar's forces, but their heavy skirmish line carried all before them. This was made up of the Oregonians, the artillery, and the Fourth Infantry.

Their movement was so rapid that the Filipinos had not time to defend or destroy Antipolo. It was captured by 8:30 o'clock in the morning. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was seized. No prisoners were taken, Hall's men simply driving the rebels off in much the same way as a police detachment disperses a mob.

Pio del Pilar's army fled into the mountains, and it is supposed that they are now at Bosoboso.

Hall's brigade then marched to Taytay, which offered more suitable camping facilities, and joined Truman's detachment.

By this movement Hall and Truman had cleaned up the Antipolo and Manquina valleys, and after they had gone through there not a Filipino was left.

The American loss was only two killed and nine wounded.

The American forces occupied the peninsula and General Hall's column encamped at Morong.

Major Truman, marching across the Binangonan, found it impracticable to form a cordon, and the insurgents, with the exception of a hundred or two, escaped through the mountains after Gen. Pio del Pilar, dragging their battery by buffaloes at night. The Washington troops returned to Pasig.

The expedition showed the difficulty which is encountered by an army which must depend upon wagon trains in catching barefooted bandits in their own mountains, and also gave proof that the rebels did not intend to fight battles.

General Hall left Santa Teresa June 5 and marched 12 miles to Morong, up and down rocky hills and through woods and swamps. Scores of his men fell out, owing to the extreme heat, and were left to follow as best they could. The head of the army arrived at Morong at noon, having exchanged only a few shots with insurgent skirmishers on the way.

Groups of stragglers followed all day, but the force was 200 smaller than when it started. The men were almost 36 hours without rations, and it was considerable of an achievement for them to cover the ground they did.

En route to Morong the Americans met flocks of Filipinos and flags of truce, many of the young men having the bearing of soldiers. Many discarded uniforms were found in the houses, apparently those of soldiers who had escaped by changing their costumes from "insurrecto" to "amigo," and walking boldly past the army, which had expected to corral them. Few were found about Morong. One member of the Washington regiment was killed and two were wounded in the encounter with the outposts.

General Lawton, on board a gunboat, searching the coast for Major Truman, stopped at Binangonan, opposite Morong. The natives immediately ran up a flag of truce and a delegation in canoes put off and greeted the Americans with the usual protestations of friendship.

Colonel Truman's detachment, proceeding along the Morong peninsula, captured Angono and Binangonan. The rebels escaped to the northeast, slipping past General Hall's brigade.

On the preceding Saturday the rebels made a night attack upon the friendly town of Macabebe, and, after driving the inhabitants out, burned the place.

General Hall's brigade left Morong on June 7, marching along the lake to Taytay. The troops encountered practically no opposition on entering several small towns, though a few insurgent sharpshooters hung about the flanks of the brigade.

Morong was considered an important port, and was garrisoned by the North Dakota regiment and the Fourth cavalry.

The object and result of the movement against Morong are set forth in the following official dispatch from General Otis:

"Manila, June 8.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Result movements Morong province was to drive insurgents into mountains, capturing Antipolo and other towns in that section, with point of land projecting into bay. They retreated and scattered before our advance, leaving 25 dead on field, our loss four killed and few wounded, mostly slight. City of Morong, only on land route on bay, garrisoned, all other troops withdrawn. Inhabitants of provinces profess friendship, ask protection; large numbers wish to enter Manila; refuse, as city popula-

tion increasing too rapidly. Leading natives throughout island, including active insurgent leaders, seek permission to send families to Manila; considered only place of personal security. OTIS."

General Lawton's next move against the insurgents was on June 10, when at daybreak a force of 4,500 men under Gens. Lawton, Wheaton and Ovenshine, advanced from San Pedro Macati, sweeping the country between the Bay of Manila and Bay lake, south of Manila. By noon the country had been cleared almost to Paranaque. The Americans lost two officers killed and 21 soldiers wounded.

The rebels resisted desperately at the stronger of their positions, and left 50 dead in the trenches. Many more wounded were left behind by the rebels in their retreat.

The heat during the day was overpowering, and there were many prostrations of American soldiers from that cause.

General Lawton's force consisted of two battalions of the Twenty-first and Ninth infantry, six companies of the Colorado volunteers, and a detachment of artillery.

The Nevada cavalry was under General Wheaton and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth infantry, the Fourth cavalry, and a detachment of light artillery were under General Ovenshine.

It was scarcely dawn when the troops, in a long, silent procession, wound up the hillside behind the American trenches and formed a skirmish line. Concealed in the jungle, the advance rebel outposts fired a few shots before being seen. The opposing forces occupied two ranges of crescent-shaped hills.

The artillery, the Colorado infantry, and the Nevada cavalry swung around the hilltop of the left and opened the battle at 6:30. The rebels made no response from the hills and the Colorado men cautiously advanced through the thick grass until they were confronted by a trench, from which a few weak volleys were fired. A spirited response followed, and a charge into the trench found it to be deserted.

In the meantime, part of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments formed in skirmish line, extending a mile to the right, and supported by the rest of the regiments, swept down the valley and up the hillside toward another trench. Approaching the morass seriously hampered the Fourteenth, and the rebels, taking advantage of this, poured a galling fire upon them for 30 minutes. The Fourteenth was twice compelled to

withdraw for the purpose of finding a safe crossing in the swamp. Finally the trench was infiladed on both flanks.

The rebels fled to the woods and sustained severe loss.

General Lawton pushed his entire command south, through the center of the isthmus, until a few miles south of Paranaque, when he swung around and halted on account of the heat.

During the march Americans were prostrated on all sides, owing to lack of water and exposure to the sun. It is estimated that 40 per cent of the troops were exhausted.

The double-turreted monitor, Monadnock, and three other vessels shelled Paranaque the same morning, and the rebels promptly evacuated the place.

General Lawton occupied Paranaque and the villages of Malibay, to the north, and Las Pinas to the south, preparatory to moving upon Bacoor, whence the rebels fled during the night.

The rebels deserted Paranaque and the trenches south of Manila at midnight, finding the Americans behind them, and escaped along the coast. Only alleged amigos were found in Paranaque.

Among the victims of the battle of Paranaque was Captain Henry Nichols, commanding the Monitor Monadnock. The Monadnock had been lying off Paranaque for two months, under fire from the rebels almost daily. The heat had been intense and the officers and men of the Monadnock suffered greatly. The commander-in-chief offered to retire the Monadnock from this trying duty and replace her by another ship, but Captain Nichols preferred to remain, declaring that he did not want to leave his post until Paranaque fell and the coast from there to Cavite was cleared of rebels.

The heat on Saturday was most severe, and the monitor was engaged all day in shelling the trenches at Paranaque, the rebels fleeing south through Las Pinas. Captain Nichols was overcome by the heat at noon and retired to his cabin, where he received frequent reports of the operations and gave directions for several hours. He became much worse at 3 o'clock, lost consciousness, and expired at 5 in the afternoon.

The insurgents again proved their facility as dodgers. Between 3,000 and 4,000 warriors, who seemed destined to be captured, disappeared, the majority slid away under cover of the night after fighting the Americans all day. Some others came to meet the American troops with protestations of friendship.

The Thirteenth infantry lost one man killed and six wounded; the Ninth infantry, one man killed and five wounded, the Fourteenth infantry, three wounded, and the First Colorado volunteer regiment, 11 wounded.

Saturday's work was the hardest the American army had seen.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon General Wheaton's brigade, headed by General Lawton, who, in his white clothing and helmet, on a big, black horse, was a shining mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, circled to the south of Las Pinas, encountering a large force of Filipinos in the shelter of the trees.

General Lawton had a narrow escape. In the first volley of the enemy the horses of three of his staff officers were shot from under them. The Colorado regiment bore the brunt of this attack, and dispersed the Filipinos.

Hardly had they finished off that lot when a large force appeared in the rear, which the Ninth infantry and a part of the Colorado regiment drove away. By this time nearly the whole division was around Las Pinas.

The Americans camped for the night south of the town and in the midst of a heavy rain.

At 6 o'clock Sunday morning General Wheaton advanced upon Las Pinas with a troop of cavalry, the Twenty-first infantry, the Colorado regiment, part of the Ninth infantry, and two mountain guns, crossing two streams and entering the town without firing a shot. He then advanced upon Paranaque.

The women and children, and, for that matter, many men remained in the towns. No houses were destroyed, though many were torn by the shells from the warships. Everywhere the Americans found white flags flying.

The Filipinos lost about 50 killed, about 350 wounded, and 20 taken prisoners.

The whole country was networked with trenches, and the enemy scurried from shelter to shelter.

On the following day General Lawton unexpectedly stirred up the liveliest engagement of the war south of Las Pinas, upon which occasion American field guns were engaged in the first artillery duel against a Filipino battery, concealed in the jungle.

Companies F and I of the Twenty-first infantry were nearly sur-

rounded by a large body of insurgents, but the Americans cut their way out with heavy loss.

The United States turret ship Monadnock and the gunboats Helena and Zafiro trained their batteries on Bakoor and the rebel trenches near Las Pinas all the morning. Bakoor was once on fire, but the natives stopped the spread of the flames.

During the night an insurgent cannon was fired three times at the Americans on the outskirts of Las Pinas.

General Lawton took a battalion of the Fourteenth regiment and two companies of the Twenty-first regiment to locate the rebel battery, and then two guns of the Sixth artillery and four mountain guns were planted against it at 600 yards distance. The rebels had a large gun, from which they were firing home-made canister, loaded with nails, and two smaller guns. Their shooting was most accurate. The first lot of canister burst directly in front of Scott's guns and another shattered the legs of a private in the Fourteenth infantry. Several shots struck the edge of the town.

The country traversed was as bad as it is possible to imagine, being mainly lagoons, mud and water fringed with bamboos. As soon as the fighting opened the Americans were attacked by hidden riflemen on all sides, even the amigos or "friendly" natives in the houses of the town shooting into their rear.

The companies of the Twenty-first regiment, skirmishing along the beach with amigo guides, found apparently a handful of rebels, who retreated. The men of the Twenty-first followed, and suddenly the rebels opened a terrific fire on the troops from the sides and rear.

The soldiers withdrew to the water's edge, finding what shelter they could, and were picked off rapidly.

After their ammunition was nearly exhausted the companies of the Twenty-first retreated, but General Lawton dashed down and rallied the men. A little group made a desperate stand, General Lawton, Major Starr and Lieutenants Donovan and Donnelly taking rifles from the wounded men and firing at the enemy, bringing down some of the rebel sharpshooters from a tree.

Finally their cartridges were all gone and they were forced to break through the enemy's flank, carrying the wounded to the main body of the troops.

Lieutenant Donovan, whose leg was broken, floundered for a mile

through a bog after leading his men in the face of a greatly superior force.

General Lawton ceased fighting until reinforcements could be brought up. Two battalions of the Fourteenth regiment and one battalion of the Ninth regiment were hurried to the front, and in the afternoon the battle was resumed.

The Monadnock anchored close to the shore, and her heavy guns pounded the rebels continuously, while the smaller warships, steaming along the shore, poured bullets from their rapid-fire guns at the enemy.

The Filipino force engaged appears to have been the largest and best organized body of men which has met our troops. The Americans were compelled to advance along narrow roads and over small bridges commanded by earthworks ten feet thick. The only means of crossing the Zapote river was by a small bridge, which the Filipinos commanded with trenches spreading V-shaped, where they could concentrate their fire on the bridge. They also had the advantage of the trees and jungle, so the Americans could hardly see ahead.

When the battle was resumed at 1 o'clock with the re-enforcements, our battery having silenced the enemy's guns, the Americans, wading waist deep in the mud of the salt flats, slowly—and pouring steady volleys of musketry at the rebels—drove their opponents beyond the river. Then the two armies lay facing each other across the deep stream, the enemy practically out of sight, while the men in blue and khaki lay in the main bushes, many of them without any shelter, for three hours, without a moment's cessation in the firing, driving bullets at the enemy as fast as they could load. The crash of a thousand rifles blended into a continuous roar was vastly different from the intermittent skirmishlike rattle of most of the engagements.

By one battalion after another, General Lawton summoned the reserves from Las Pinas until only enough troops were left in the town to prevent the Filipinos from attacking the Americans in the rear, which was feared, as they were creeping around our left through the woods, delivering a flanking fire which put a great strain upon the endurance of the Americans, who were floundering in the mud across the river, while on the right the Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in the trees, were peppering our men. But, thanks to the poor marksmanship of the rebels, our loss was not as great as it would have been if the Filipinos had shot straight.

An army, however, has seldom fought under a greater handicap or more courageously than did the regulars, a majority of whom were, comparatively speaking, recruits, who could have been pardoned for retiring, in the face of such a fierce fire, from their exposed positions.

The Fourteenth regiment lay to the right of the bridge and in front of them was the Twelfth regiment, with the Ninth on the right and the Twenty-first up the road, facing the bridge which was the key to the situation. On the bridge were the bodies of two Americans who had attempted to rush across, and many wounded men were carried from the open ground before the bridge.

After firing in volleys for a short time, the Americans were ordered to fire when and where they could see the enemy. It was every man for himself, and the best our men could do was to aim at the faint mists arising from the rebels' smokeless powder. General Lawton, though exhausted by the morning's fight, rallied by sheer will power, and was the commanding figure of the battle. He went along the lines directing and encouraging the troops. General Wheaton and General Ovenshine were equally courageous. In fact, the generals were among the few men on the battlefield who refused to take shelter under the hottest fire.

The only approach to the fighting ground was by a narrow, winding road, where the rebels' bullets dropped thickly, wounding several of our men.

At 4 o'clock there was an hour's lull in the fighting, and an artillery sergeant galloped back to where two guns of the mountain battery were waiting in reserve, and shouted: "Bring up those guns!" The sergeant then tumbled exhausted from his horse.

Twenty wounded men were carried to a cascoe (native boat) waiting on the beach, which was rowed to Paranaque.

In the general advance on the second river, a mile further on, a big fight developed on the right.

At 5:20 o'clock the Ninth regiment came up from the beach along the dikes which meet the road. These were lined with thick brush a mile from Bakoor and ahead of and to the right of our lines.

Suddenly the retreating enemy opened a heavy cross-fire from the left through the woods.

Two guns of the Sixth artillery, with detachments of the Fourteenth and Twenty-first infantry, came at double-quick time to the rescue in a long skirmish line and drove the insurgents further back.

Before dark the Fourteenth infantry swam the Zapote river, charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing.

The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them.

Almost at the same time the Ninth and Twelfth crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines with Maxim guns landed under protection of the ship's batteries, and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect.

The Twenty-first crossed the river by a bridge, as soon as it could be mended.

Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the head. Several five-inch smooth-bore guns were captured with ammunition marked "U. S. Navy Yard."

After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and Twenty-first, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge.

As they were being formed into companies the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle 300 yards away.

The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, and, cheering, rushed to the woods, driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot. The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the Filipino wounded. Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms.

This battlefield was formerly the scene of several of the greatest struggles between the Spaniards and the Filipinos. The Zapote was considered impregnable, and hundreds of Spaniards and Filipinos have been killed while fighting over the same bridge in former contests for its possession. In June, 1897, General Pio del Pilar and General Trias turned the scale of war on the side of the Filipinos by deserting the Spanish army there on the eve of a decisive battle, carrying native militia with them, and thereby breaking the chain of defense around Manila.

The Filipinos retreated several miles southward to the strongly fortified town of Imus. The shelling by the American warships drove the rebels from Bakoor, so the Americans controlled several more miles of coast.

General Lawton, with his staff and a troop of the Fourth cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents' position. He rode five

miles along the coast to Bakoor without discovering the enemy. He found the town full of white flags, but there were no soldiers there. The women and children who had fled to the woods during the bombardment were camping in the ruins of their homes.

The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces. The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn as by a hailstorm.

Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge, and the road from Bakoor was covered all day long with processions of them on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battlefield testified to the fierceness of yesterday's fighting. The trees along the river between the lines are almost torn down by bullets. The American officers estimate that 1,000 insurgents were killed and wounded during the engagement.

The American loss was ten killed and fifty wounded.

Captain Cable, of General Wheaton's staff, with three companies of the Twenty-first regiment, reconnoitered in the direction of Imus. The rebels, who were apparently expecting an attack, retired, leaving behind them twenty Spanish prisoners, who joined the Americans.

The rebels went to the mountains along the lake.

The mayor of Imus delivered the town up to General Lawton, saying that they desired peace and to be friendly with the Americans. He declared that peace would exist were it not for Aguinaldo's cut-throat band.

A contemplated reception to the Americans at Imus was spoiled by the advent of an insurgent colonel, who is said to have threatened to have the populace killed if they did not leave. Few stayed in the town.

The Fourteenth infantry and one battery of artillery garrisoned the place.

Tons of concealed saltpeter and thousands of pounds of antiquated artillery ammunition and brown powder were discovered in the powder-house. Large quantities had been thrown in the river.

The panic-stricken insurgents gave up several of their best defensive positions in their wild flight southward. Cavite Veijo, Aguinaldo's home, Noveleta and the entire region where the Filipinos once thrashed the Spanish were deserted after the one battle at Zapote river.

In the meantime, General MacArthur had been busy. After cutting

the railroad and telegraph at Apalit, seven miles south, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked General MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 1:30 on the morning of June 16.

They met with an unexpectedly warm reception, and were repulsed with a loss of seventy-five killed, thirty prisoners and many wounded.

The rebel force, estimated to have numbered 5,000 men, advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city, and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans.

The outposts of the Iowa regiment discovered the enemy and retired to their lines, where the entire division awaited in an intrenched position. The Iowa regiment and the Kansas regiment received the first shock of the attack.

Reserving their fire until the enemy was within 600 yards, the first volley of the Americans hit the rebels, who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance. The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the situation, awaiting an attack, sallied forth, and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled into the jungle.

Our loss was fourteen men wounded, and the majority of them are only slightly hurt.

General Funston's brigade of Kansas, Montana's and General Hale's brigade, the Seventeenth regiment and the Iowa regiment, constituted the force engaged.

Aguinaldo personally conducted the attack, and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candaba and others, from Daguipan, were transported by rail.

Along the front of the Kansas regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted.

The first news of the Filipino advance was reported by a telegraph operator, who was sent to the bridge at Apalit to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

On the same day the American commander at Manila learned of the assassination of General Antonio Luna.

A Spanish officer, who had been a prisoner in the hands of the rebels and who was released by Aguinaldo, came through our lines to Manila. He claimed to have been a witness of the assassination of General Luna. According to his story the relations between the two Filipino leaders had been strained to the breaking point because of Luna's attempts to

assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo issuing secret orders to the provincial governments.

Luna thereupon notified Aguinaldo, demanding copies of the documents, and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a general of the army and that the civil government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters, in the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly:

"He will be dead to-morrow."

One officer, who was friendly to Aguinaldo, hastened to warn him, and Aguinaldo called together twenty trusted soldiers, fellow townsmen of his, and stationed them around his house, with instructions to kill anyone attempting to enter, regardless of rank.

Luna appeared the next day and saw Aguinaldo at the window. A member of the guard said:

"Aguinaldo has gone to inspect the troops."

Luna then exclaimed: "You are a liar," drew his revolver, struck the guard, and tried to force an entrance into the house.

Before he could use his revolver one of the guards bayonetted him, another shot him in the back and others stabbed him. In all he had twenty wounds. Luna's aide-de-camp was killed in the same way.

After the Americans withdrew from Candaba the rebels returned and have wreaked vengeance upon those who befriended the Americans. They slaughtered the natives who surrendered the town and displayed their heads on poles in the public square.

The troops commanded by General Wheaton entered Perez Das Marinas on June 20 without opposition, except upon the part of small bodies of rebels, who inflicted no losses upon the Americans. But on the previous day a desperate encounter took place between that town and Imus. Surrounded by a thousand of the enemy, six miles from reenforcements and with a thousand more insurgents moving rapidly down on their left to make their annihilation complete, the first battalion of the Fourth infantry, Major Bubb commanding—in all 300 Americans—fought their way back from Perez Das Marinas three miles toward their military base at Imus, where the rest of the Fourth came to their support.

Reports were received that Das Marinas had been deserted by the insurgents. The alcalde of the place went to Imus and formally surrendered his town.

The houses along the roadside were filled with amigos, and the battalion advanced confidently until within three-fourths of a mile of Das Marinas, when they discovered the enemy, paralleling the road at a long distance on both sides, and practically surrounding the little force.

Natives began firing from houses in the rear and natives in white clothes were captured with guns in their hands.

The whole scheme was to wipe out the small body of American troops, and it might have succeeded but for the marvelous courage of the troops and the officers.

The fight began at noon and the troops silenced the enemy's fire in one hour. The Americans on retiring discovered that they were surrounded.

The skirmish lines crowded the Filipinos back toward Imus, while outflankers were on the right and left.

Under a flanking fire the rear guard was desperately holding the enemy's rushes in check. An incessant and galling fire poured upon the main road, and men were falling everywhere. The ambulance was filled, and carts were pressed into service, loaded with the wounded, and dragged by hand by the prisoners. Two of our dead were left behind.

At 3 o'clock it looked as if nothing could save the battalion.

At 4 o'clock they had pressed the enemy off, and on the right they were behind them.

Fifteen minutes later Hassard, the aid of General Wheaton, pushed through alone with the news that General Wheaton was coming to their relief.

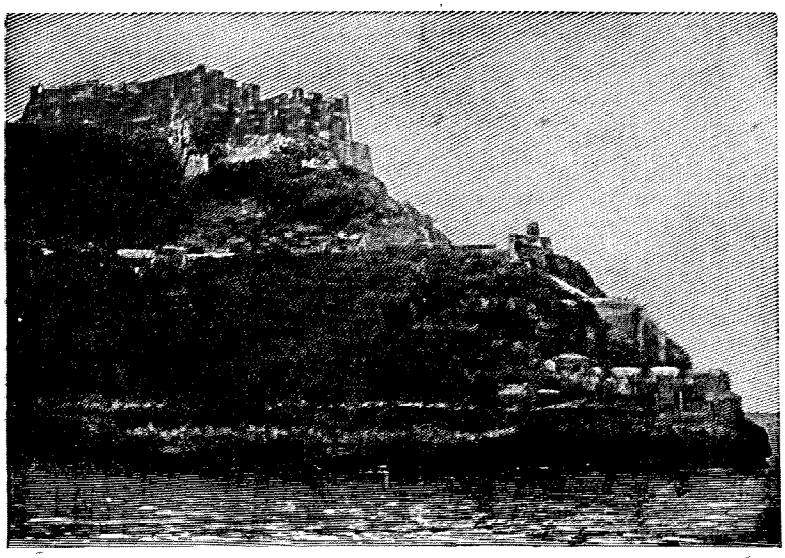
The men, with a cheer, wildly went for the Filipinos. Then General Wheaton found a force of the enemy, a thousand strong, moving to intercept the battalion along a road that runs at right angles. He opened with shrapnel fire and mowed down the insurgents. He then cleared the left and advanced rapidly.

At 4:30 he had the enemy in full rout and had gained a mile and a half of the lost ground.

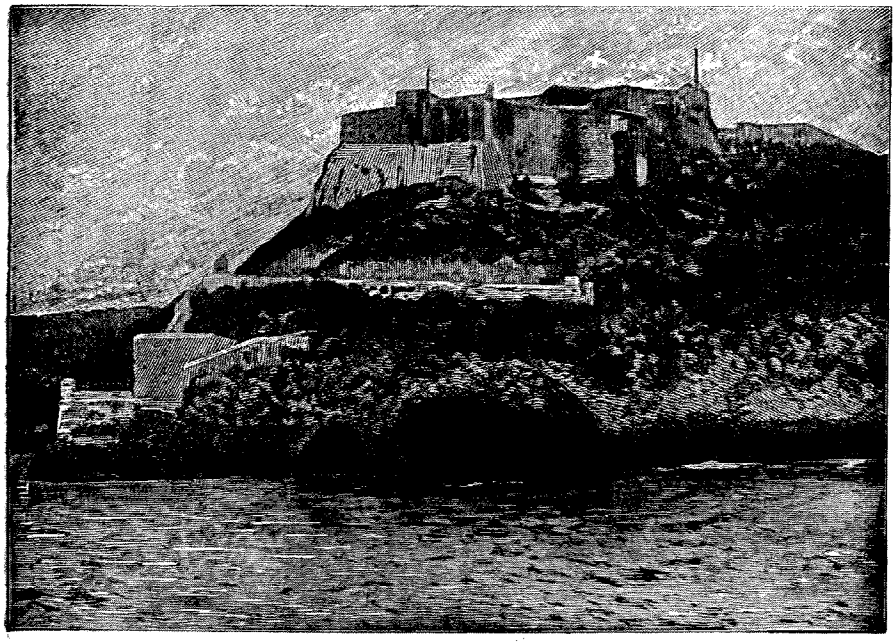
The regiment bivouacked at last in rice fields, and food and ammunition were rushed forward to them.

The day's fighting developed the most determined and best planned resistance yet made by the Filipinos.

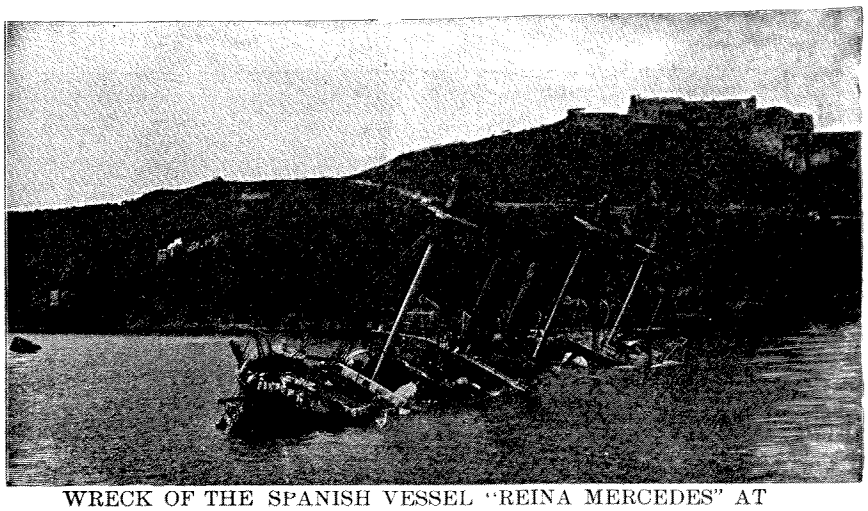
The situation in the islands on June 26 was outlined by General Otis in the following cablegram:



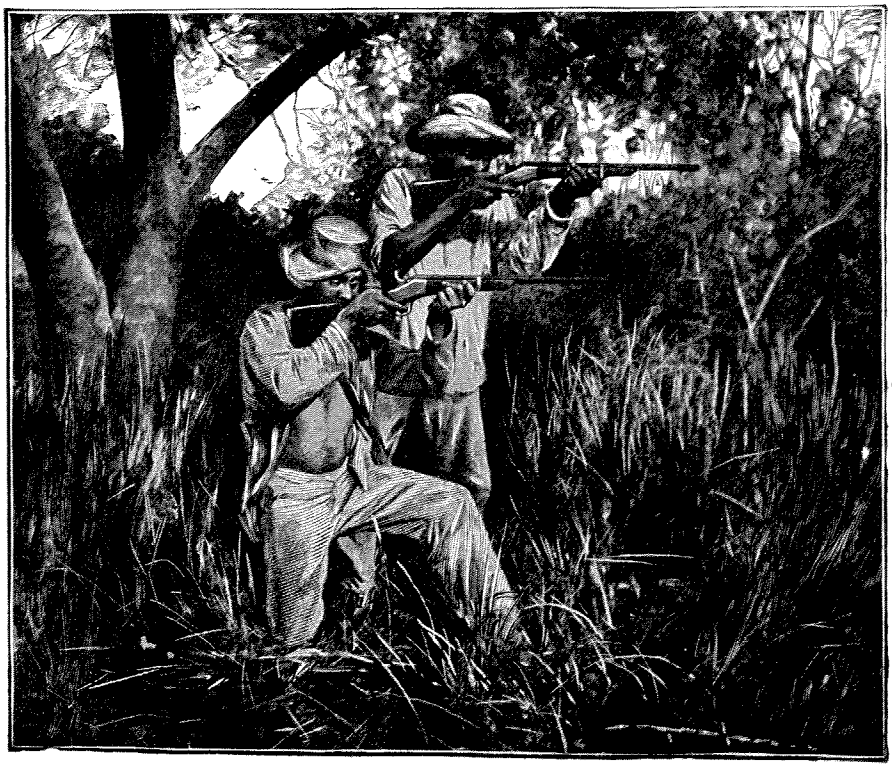
MORRO, SANTIAGO, FROM WESTERN BATTERY.



MORRO CASTLE, SANTIAGO, FROM THE SEA.



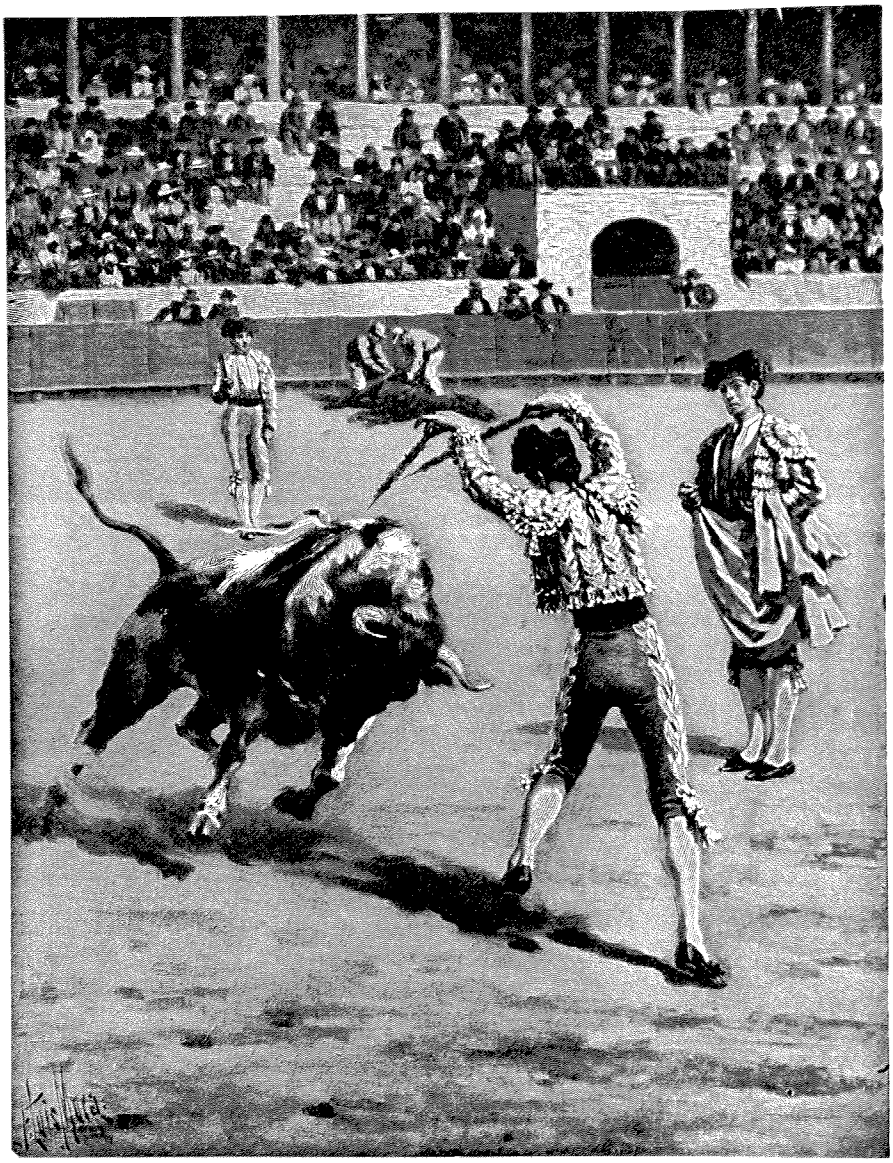
WRECK OF THE SPANISH VESSEL "REINA MERCEDES" AT
THE MOUTH OF SANTIAGO HARBOR



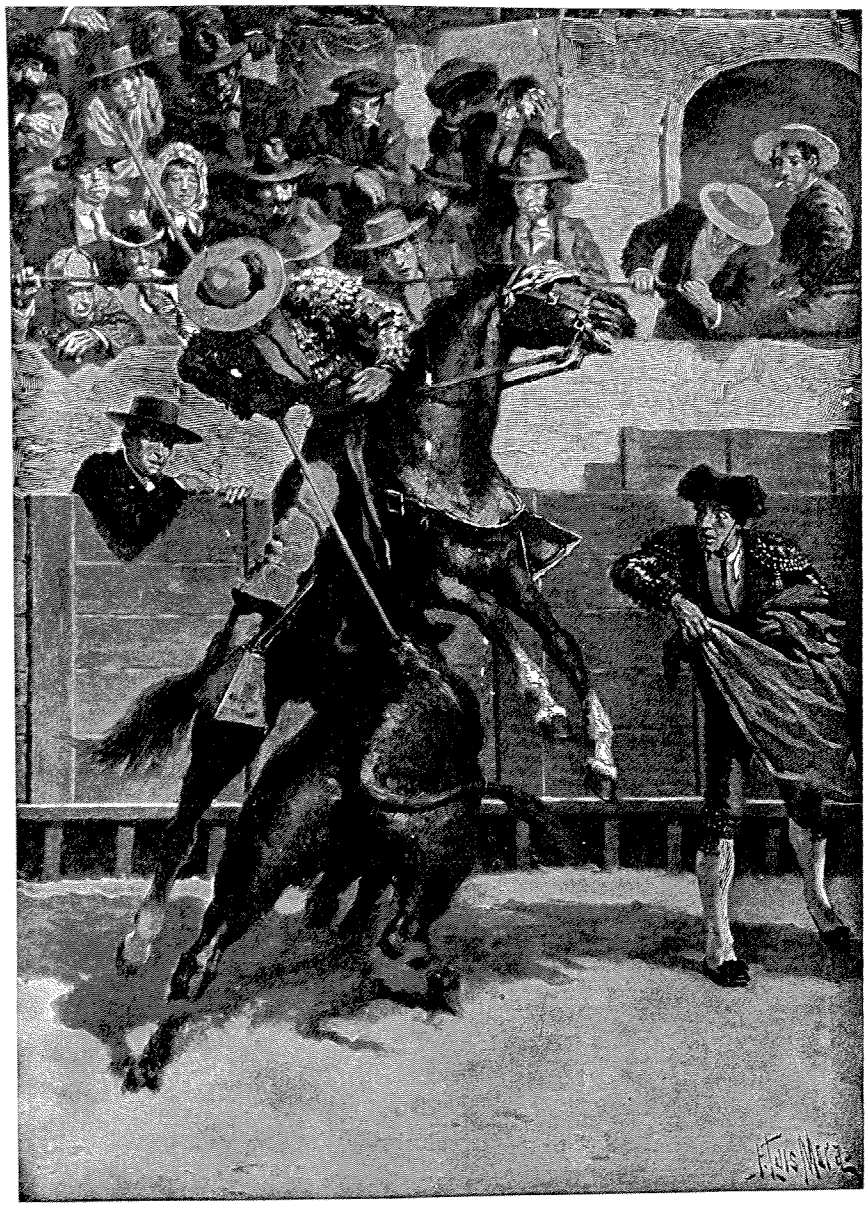
CUBANS FIRING IN THE BUSH.
How We Made the Spaniards Form Line of Battle.

GOMEZ SCOUTS.

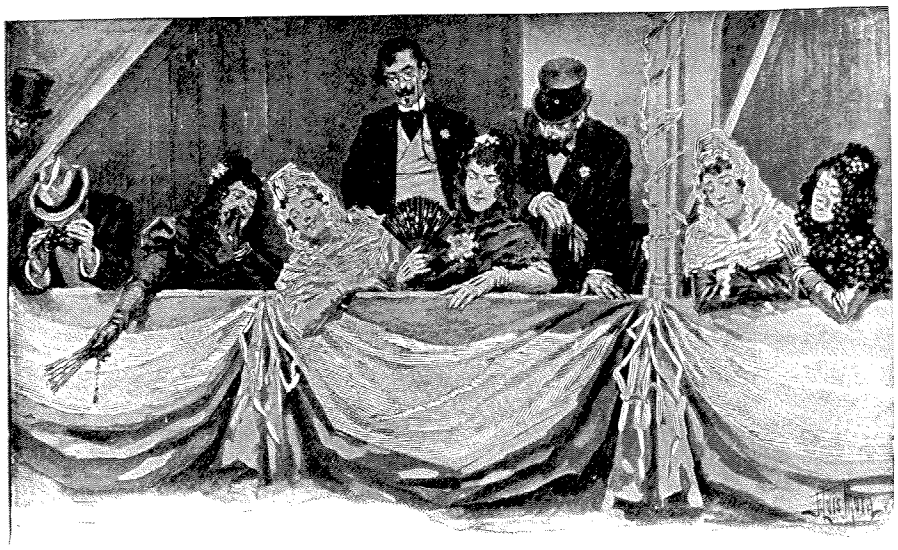
A GROUP OF ROUGH RIDERS IN CAMP.



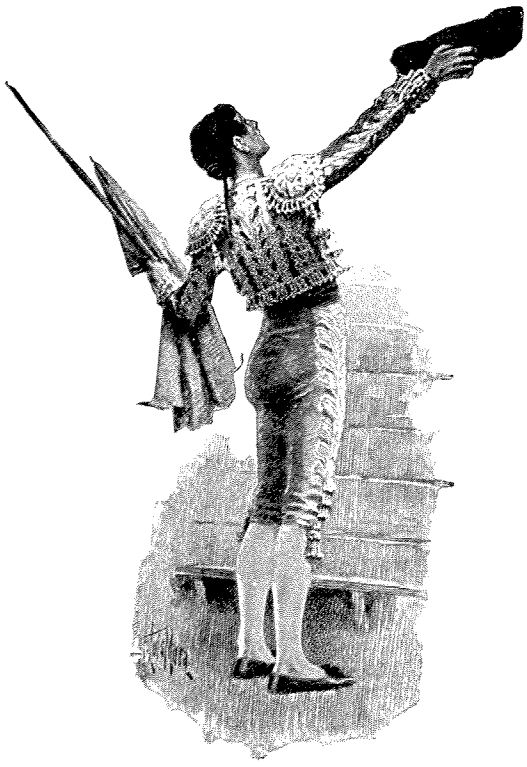
And now came the Bull-fighters, dancing lightly with all sorts of graceful and fantastic antics, each man moving his two darts, crossing them above his head, gesticulating with them as if they were magical instruments and finally running up lightly in front of the bull, planting one dextrously at each side of his neck in the very moment of his lowering his head to toss his new enemy.



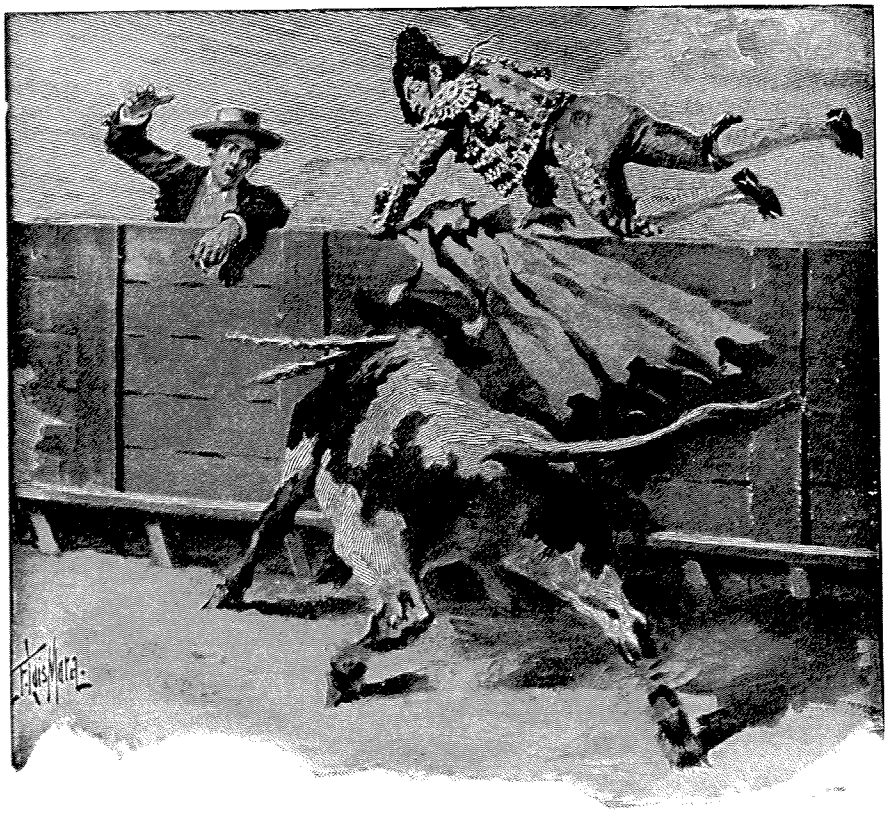
SPANISH BULL FIGHT IN CUBA.



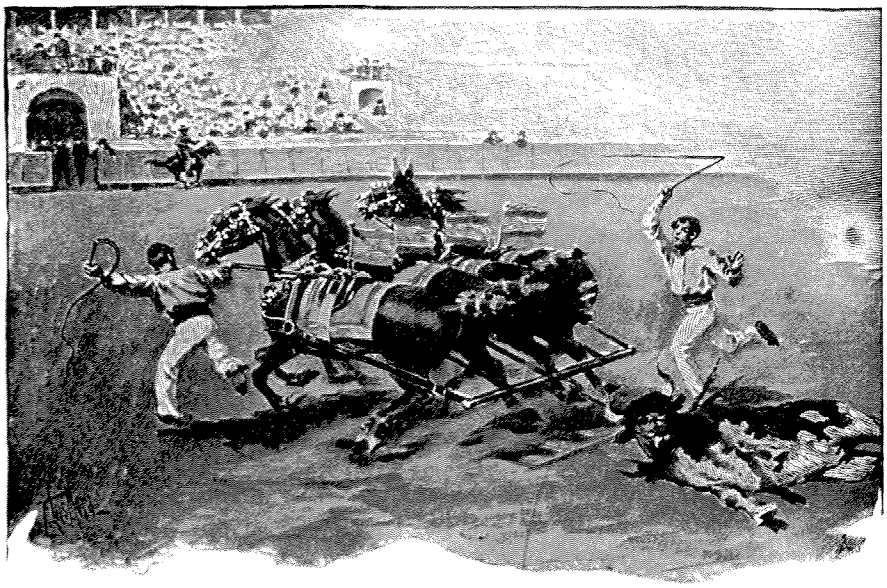
THE FLOWER OF CASTILIAN SOCIETY IN CUBA.



A BULL FIGHTER REQUESTING PERMISSION TO SLAY THE BULL.



AN EXCITING MOMENT IN A BULL FIGHT.



DRAGGING THE BULL OUT OF THE ARENA.

"Manila, June 26.—Adjutant-General, Washington: Rainy season. Little inland campaigning possible in Luzon. We occupy large portion of Tagalog country; lines stretching from Imus south to San Fernando north nearly 60 miles, and to eastward into Laguna province. Insurgent armies have suffered great losses and are scattered; only large force held together about 4,000 in Tarlac province and northern Pampanga. Their scattered forces in bands of 50 to 500 in other portions of Luzon; in Cavite and Batangas provinces could assemble possibly 2,000, though demoralized from recent defeat; mass of people terrorized by insurgent soldiers; desire peace and American protection; no longer flee on approach of 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 exclusively; kept out of Manila as much as possible, as city population is becoming too great to be cared for.

"Natives in southeast Luzon are combining to drive out insurgents; only hope insurgent leaders is United States' aid. They proclaim near overthrow present administration, to be followed by their independence and recognition by United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out; much contention prevails among them.

"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 parts are without supply of food; merchants suffering losses; meditate restoring trade privileges, although insurgents reap benefits. Courts here in successful operation under direction of able Filipinos.

"Affairs 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. 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 are now taking transports, and Sixth infantry sent to Negros to relieve California.

"These troops in good physicial 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 in general hospital, of whom 3 per cent have typhoid and 17 malarial fevers; 25 per cent have intestinal trouble; remaining 55 per cent have various ailments, 14 of which due to wound injuries.

"Many officers and men who served in Cuba break under recurrence of Cuban fever, and regular regiments lately received are inadequately officered. OTIS."

One of the principal incidents of the month that properly forms a part of the history of the Spanish-American war, and the Filipino rebellion which was a result thereof, was the renewal of diplomatic relations with Spain. The new Spanish minister, the Duke d'Arcos, was formally presented to the President at 11 o'clock, June 3. The speeches of the President and the minister were significant. The Duke d'Arcos said:

"Mr. President: I have the honor to place in your excellency's hands the royal letter by which her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Don Alfonso XIII., accredits me near this government in the capacity of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"I have come to renew the relations of friendship which have existed from of old between Spain and the United States, and which were interrupted by the war of last year. The treaty of peace which Spain has signified put an end to that war, and now, looking only to the future, Spain desires that her relations with this republic may be as friendly as they were in times past, and from the days in which this country was struggling to gain its independence. It is my task to contribute to the renewal of these relations, to strengthen them, and to draw them closer, and, in the discharge of it, I hope to be aided by the kindness and cooperation of your excellency and of your government."

The President responded as follows:

"Mr. Minister: I receive with the greatest gratification the letter by which her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, King Alfonso XIII., has accredited you near this government as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.

"You will find, Mr. Minister, a cordial welcome in this country, not only from those whose friendship you acquired during your former residence, but from all our people, who rejoice as I do at the renewal of the ancient bonds of amity which, with a brief interruption, have united our nations for more than 100 years. That these friendly relations may be confirmed and strengthened, to the advantage of both peoples, is my earnest wish, and I can assure you that every member of this government will heartily co-operate with you to that desirable end."

CHAPTER XLVII.

RAINY SEASON DELAYS FIGHTING.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY BY FIBIPINOS—STORY OF YOUNG'S SCOUTS, THE MOST THRILLING INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

JULY was an inactive month in the Filipino Campaign, both on account of the heat and the setting in of the rainy season. The American troops suffered greatly from the climate, and as the terms of enlistment would expire in many regiments, the administration began considering the recall of the volunteers, who had sustained the brunt of the fighting, supplying their places as far as possible with regulars, and organizing special volunteer regiments.

Professor Schurman of President McKinley's peace commission returned to Manila from a three weeks' tour of the islands.

The United States gunboat Bennington took Mr. Schurman to Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu and Visayan groups. He traveled through the Island of Negros with Colonel Smith and a party of natives. In several of the principal towns he was tendered banquets and he had an hour's conference with the young Sultan of Sulu, who received him in the royal audience chamber, surrounded by a bodyguard of fierce-looking Moros.

Mr. Schurman told the Sultan that the United States had acquired the sovereignty of the Philippines from Spain, but had no wish to subjugate the population or to interfere with their customs of religion. On the contrary, the great desire of the American government was to help the people of the islands to develop their country.

The Sultan replied that he earnestly desired peace and was anxious to continue the existing treaties.

On the return voyage the president of the commission visited the

town of Borneo, capital of British North Borneo, where he was cordially received by the British officials, who afforded him every facility in his study of the local government and the customs of the people. The population he found much like that of the southern Philippine islands.

General Lawton and Professor Worcester of the commission visited the principal towns in the province of Cavite, out of which the natives were recently driven. Their chief purpose was to direct the election of the presidents of Imus, Bacoor, Paranaque and Las Pinas. Under the municipal system thus inaugurated the presidents or the mayors of the towns were empowered to appoint minor officials and to levy taxes, to be expended in public improvements.

Public schools opened on July 3 with American, Spanish and Filipino teachers. Prescribed holidays include the twenty church days observed in Manila, Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July.

Among the teachers selected was the widow of the Filipino patriot, Dr. Rizal, who prepared the statutes of the Philippine League, and who, when about to board a steamer at Barcelona in the autumn of 1896, was arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent to Manila, where he was tried by court martial on a charge of having organized the uprising in the Philippines, sentenced to death and shot on December 29 of that year. After her husband's execution Mrs. Rizal, who is the stepdaughter of a retired Hongkong gentleman, went to Imus and was chosen captain of a company of insurgents. Fourth of July was celebrated in Manila in genuine American fashion, with fireworks, music and speeches. Several hundred boys and girls, Filipinos, Spaniards and Chinese, from the public schools, dressed in their best clothes, each carrying an American flag, sang "America" in a curious mixture of dialects. Colonel Denby presided at the celebration at the Soldiers' Club, where O. F. Williams, United States Consul General, and others delivered addresses.

The anniversary of the declaration of Filipino independence was likewise celebrated at Tarlac by Aguinaldo and his followers. The following speech made by Aguinaldo on that occasion is taken from "La Independencia:"

"Filipinao—Beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by Providence to the care of noble Spain, be not ungrateful to her salute who warmed you with the breath of her own culture and civilization. It is true she sought to crush thy aspiration for inde-

pendence, as a loving mother opposes separation forever from the daughter of her bosom. This but proves the excess of love and affection Spain feels for thee. Filipina! Delicate flower of the East, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, thou hast dared to brave a great and powerful nation such as is the United States, after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army. Yet we reply, we will be slaves to none, nor allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words.

"Let us continue to defend our fatherland until independence is secured, for this is justice. We shall see at last that the great American nation will acknowledge the right which is on our side. That doctrine of the great Monroe, that America is for Americans, is not forgotten, just as we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filipinos.

"Some States of the American Union have arisen in our favor. Especially is the Democratic party convinced that both victors and vanquished will lose precious lives. Thus many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley as inhuman for having ordered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos. These facts prove that they wished to try us to see if we are able to live up to the second color of our banner, which signifies courage, heroism and martyrdom. Therefore we should not resent this struggle with the Americans.

"In spite of their expressed desire to dominate all the Philippines, well convinced are they that we fight with justice and right on our side, and that autonomy is all a show of deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated wealth. We have never concealed our aspirations, that we aspire but to independence, that we will struggle on to obtain it, perhaps from those who are now our enemies and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrow of Spain.

"We might well accept this autonomy America offers, but what can we do with it if our ambition is independence, and if we are to accept it only to later overthrow by force of arms the sovereignty of America? As I believe it is the intention of the autonomists to make use of treachery and deceit, we cannot accept such a procedure. We do not wish to be traitor afterward. We wish to show our character of frankness and sincerity and nothing more.

"Let us avoid the example of those natives who, having at one time been colonists, accepted autonomy to enable them to make their work surer, once everything was prepared. History has given us an example

of this in recent events. Let us persist in our idea, which is only the legitimate and noble aspirations of a people which is desirous at all costs to preserve its national honor spotless and as pure as a crystal.

"Thus, then, there will not be a single Filipino autonomist. Those who are so are, in the eyes of the people, but time servers, fearful of losing their riches, threatened by risks of war. Filipinos, let us be constant! Let us strengthen the bonds of our union!"

On July 11 three troops of the Fourth Cavalry, under Captain McGraw, aided by the gunboat Napidan, commanded by Lieutenant Larsen, had an engagement at Mantilupa, on the south shore of the lake. They found 500 insurgents there, intrenched near the shore. The Napidan shelled the rebels, and the troops, numbering 135, landed and drove them by a sharp running fire to the hills, where they were too strongly intrenched for the small force to attack them. Two of the cavalrymen were wounded, and the bodies of ten insurgents were found. It is supposed that the enemy lost thirty-five.

The American system of legal practice before the courts was substituted for the Spanish system on July 19.

Captain B. A. Byrne, of the Sixth Infantry, with seventy men, had a lively skirmish on the Island of Negros during the latter part of the month with a band of native robbers numbering 450. He killed 115 of them and wounded many others; his loss was one man killed and one wounded.

It was at Escalante, on the Island of Negros, that Captain Tilley, of the Signal Corps, was ambushed and murdered by the natives on May 27 last. It is supposed that the band of robbers who were so severely punished by Captain Byrne's command were a part of the same marauders.

The one important battle of the month was fought on July 26. Previous to this the rains had been unprecedented, and miles of country were flooded to a depth of three and four feet. The cessation of the heavy storms presented an opportunity to renew hostilities, and an expedition composed of troops from San Pedro Macati, Pasig and Morong, under Brigadier-General R. H. Hall, attacked and captured Calamba, an important trading town on the south shore of Laguna de Bay, after two hours of sharp fighting, during which four soldiers were killed and twelve wounded.

Major-General Henry W. Lawton, Professor Dean C. Worcester of

the American Philippines Commission, Mrs. General Lawton and General Lawton's son accompanied the expedition on board a launch, and sat coolly in an unprotected boat close to the shore during the fighting, the bullets splashing about them.

The trenches commanding the harbor were under water, but the swampiness of the land made the work harder.

The troops boarded cascoes Tuesday night, July 25. The force comprised 400 of the Washington Volunteers, 450 of the Twenty-first Infantry, 150 of the Fourth Cavalry, and two guns of the First Artillery. These and the gunboats Rapidan and Costo assembled opposite Calamba. Crowds of people in carts and on foot were seen rushing to the hills.

Natives escaping from Calamba in canoes said 100 insurgents held the town. A force under Captain McGrath of the Twenty-first Infantry and Captain Eltonherd landed east of the town, but found a river intervening. Captain McGrath and Lieutenant Batson swam the river under a fire from twenty Mauser rifles. Having crossed the stream, the officers procured a cascoe to ferry the troops over. The insurgents retreated through the town, shooting from houses and bushes as they fled to the hills.

The members of the Washington regiment waded from cascoes through swamps, often shoulder deep, while a group of Filipinos concealed in haystacks were shooting at them, until the Rapidan focused her six-pounders and Gatling guns on the stacks for a few minutes. Most of the work was done before the Washington Volunteers could reach the town.

The Filipinos left three dead. Of the casualties on the American side, two of the killed and three of the wounded were members of the Fourth Cavalry, and two killed and eight wounded belonged to the Twenty-first Infantry.

There was much shooting by amigos, who emerged from the bushes with white flags.

After the fight a dozen men holding up their hands and shouting "Castillanos" met the American cavalry. Even Spanish soldiers embraced the Americans hysterically.

There were fifty Spanish prisoners at Calamba, of whom some were civil officials and some were soldiers. They had been given the choice of joining the Filipino army or becoming servants to Filipinos, and chose the army, intending to surrender at the first opportunity. Most of the

civilians reached the American lines during the fighting, but the insurgents took others away with them in their retreat.

General Hill brought the Spaniards whom the expedition had released from captivity to Manila.

Lieutenant Larson, commanding the Rapidan, found a long-missing Spanish gunboat, which had been covered with bushes and fish nets so as not to resemble a vessel.

The Filipinos met re-enforcements, and, thinking that the Americans had evacuated the town, descended from the hills the following day, intending to reoccupy Calamba. General Hall easily drove them back.

The Filipinos were not the only persons General Otis, the commander of the forces, had to fight during the rainy seasons. The newspaper correspondents at Manila united in a round robin denouncing him for the too rigid censorship of their dispatches. The affair attracted considerable attention in the United States, and from some quarters there was a demand for his recall, but the President decided to retain him in command and expressed himself satisfied with the campaign that General Otis had made.

As much of the fighting in the Philippines was from behind intrenchments, the following letter from a private soldier has a general interest:

"The insurgents' trenches are of all descriptions and depths—no limit to the depth. First they dig a ditch about five feet wide and three feet deep and throw the dirt from it up in front to form a high protection. Sometimes this bank of loose dirt is prevented from falling back into the ditch by means of a tightly-woven bamboo fence. Sometimes another fence or netting is used on the front side to make the dirt stick up higher. The dirt is shoveled in between the two, leveled off on top and patted down good and level, for shooting over. They are generally built in a horseshoe shape, with deep 'getaways' at the ends, through which they can run when the enemy gets too much for them. This 'getaway' is something that is never left off.

"At the Bagbag River and Calumpit they had deep ditches dug, with about eight feet of dirt in front and roofed over with railroad rails, leaving nothing but small notches in the top of the bank to shoot through. On the north side of the track at Calumpit they had a double line. The back one consisted of a very high bank provided with port holes, through which we had to shoot if we expected to hit any one. The front and lower line consisted of a deep ditch, and the dirt from it thrown into

triangular pens, built up with old railroad ties. This gave good protection to men in the ditch, and also furnished a wide range of vision."

One of the most thrilling stories of the war in the Philippines is told of the scouts who served under General Lawton in the earlier stages of the campaign. It was related to Major Grant of the Utah Artillery by Major-General Lawton during the campaign against the Filipinos near Manila. It tells of the heroic achievements of Young's scouts. Their leader was a civilian who had seen frontier service against the American Indians.

Young had gone to Manila out of pure love of adventure, "just to help the boys out," as he expressed it. General Lawton told the most thrilling story of the war to Major Grant as they sat in the General's headquarters at the front near Condaba. General Lawton referred to the campaign then in progress to the north and east of Manila and said:

"The work of my men during the campaign has been simply wonderful, and much of its success has been due to the gallant work of the scouts.

"Soon after leaving Malolos," he continued, "I entered the enemy's country and was greatly annoyed by their sharpshooters. One morning I had ordered a halt to make a reconnoissance. Sitting on a log, some distance to the front of where my staff and I were, I saw a man in civilian dress coolly watching operations. I asked who he was, and one of my staff officers replied that he did not know, but that he had seen him on the firing line many times, and although he had been frequently ordered to the rear he had disobeyed the order.

"The lieutenant said: 'He has been continuously in front of our lines under fire, but the men can't keep him away.'

"Now, if there's anything that angers me it's to see a brave man needlessly expose himself, so I ordered the stranger sent to me. He approached, and I was much taken with his appearance. I said: 'Who are you, and what are you doing out there?'

" 'I am an American citizen, my name is Young. I have been a scout in the Indian campaigns of Montana and the Dakotas, and I thought I would come out here to try and help out the boys a little.' I recalled his name as one of the men who had done gallant service against the redskins. I asked him if he could pick competent men like himself from the North Dakota regiment. He said he could, and I at once offered

him the post of chief of scouts at a salary of $150 a month. He accepted and next day was ready for business.

"During the campaign these men did gallant service. They would leave camp with only rifles, canteens and ammunition and be gone sometimes four days. On the way to San Ysidro the enemy had crossed the river on our approach and fired the bridge. Then Young's scouts showed their metal. The brave fellows waded into the water on either side of the bridge, and, using their campaign hats to dip up water, they put out the fire on the bridge, while Young and a man named Harrington, his lieutenant, armed only with big army revolvers, stood in plain sight on the bridge, covering their men. When a Filipino raised his head above the trenches a revolver bullet ended his career.

"The brave officers held the bridge amid a storm of bullets until finally Young fell, shot through the knee. Harrington ran to his wounded leader and with a pistol in each hand stood over the fallen man shooting at the Filipinos who tried to pick him off. He held his position till soldiers came and carried Young to the rear and later sent him to a Manila hospital. Our men crossed the bridge and drove out the rebs.

"A few days later Harrington took his men to the front, and after a hard march stopped for supper at 5 o'clock. He sat down, leaning against a bank of earth to await the mess call. He did not respond when the call came, so his men went to look for him. They found him leaning back, his head resting on his breast, with his rifle by his side, a corpse. He had fallen asleep and a stray Mauser bullet had passed through his neck, killing him. Next morning I sent this personal message to Young in Manila:

" 'Harrington died at 5 o'clock last night.'

"Four hours later I received from the chief surgeon in the hospital this dispatch:

" 'Young died at 5 o'clock last night.'

"So the two brave men had closed their last campaign at almost the same moment. Too high praise cannot be given these heroes and their little band of fearless scouts."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

MANY BATTLES AND MUCH DIPLOMACY.

ONE OF THE MOST EVENTFUL MONTHS IN THE CAMPAIGN—CALL FOR NEW VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS—TREATY MADE WITH THE SULTAN OF SULU—DESCRIPTION OF THAT POTENTATE AND HIS COUNTRY BY A CORRESPONDENT WHO VISITED HIS CAPITAL.

UGUST, 1899, was an eventful month in the Philippines. Notwithstanding the heat and rain a number of memorable engagements were fought and some diplomatic incidents took place.

The Filipinos had massed an army of 6,000 men around San Fernando, and it had been their intention to massacre the entire American garrison of that place. News of this plan reached MacArthur's main column, and preparations were made to rout the rebels.

On account of the heavy rains the advance which had been planned for the first week in the month had to be postponed until August 9, when the weather became favorable for the movement. The Filipino army was beaten and driven back five miles in the direction of Angeles.

The Americans covered five miles the first five hours and at 2 o'clock had advanced six miles along the railway, stretching on each side of it for two miles and resting at night three miles from Angeles, which was made the northern base of operations instead of San Fernando, where a garrison of 600 men had been left.

The troops about Angeles waited for the artillery, which had the greatest difficulty in moving, owing to the wet grounds.

The attack opened at 5 o'clock in the morning, a battery of the First Artillery shelled Bacolor on the left. Simultaneously Bell's Thirty-sixth Infantry struck Bacolor from the rear and drove the rebels out.

Armored cars, each with a six-pounder and two Gatling revolving

cannon on board, were then mounted on the railroad track in the center of our lines. Soon afterwards these guns did sharp execution.

Battery M of the Third Artillery and a hundred men of the Iowa regiment made a feint toward Maxico, while the main body of troops, consisting of the Iowa regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment and a battalion of the Twenty-second, under General Wheaton, on the right, and the Ninth Regiment, Twelfth Regiment and Bell's regiment, under General Liscum, on the left, advanced steadily, pouring their fire into the rebels and receiving heavy fire in return.

The rebels were well protected by trenches and seemed not to lack ammunition.

But they were unable to withstand for any length of time the hail of shots our artillery and infantry poured in on them, and retreated, leaving their dead and wounded on the field. A dozen prisoners were captured by our troops. The weather was extremely hot and our troops suffered greatly. But there was no faltering. The firing, except at isolated points, had ceased by 10 o'clock.

The Filipinos were surprised, expecting the American forces to move against Tico. They followed their usual tactics of holding their trenches until they became too warm, and then retreating in disorder.

The country our troops passed over is covered with rice fields and bamboo thickets, the hardest possible ground for marching. The mud in places was knee deep.

Angeles is one of the richest towns north of Manila, and was considered a better base of operations than San Fernando.

The forces at San Fernando consisted of the Iowa Regiment, the Seventeenth Regiment, the Ninth Regiment, the Twelfth Regiment, Pell's new Thirty-sixth Regiment, a battalion of the Sixteenth Regiment, Troop E of the Fourth Cavalry and fifteen guns.

The Americans' position had long been unpleasant. The rebels almost surrounded the town, and fired nearly nightly into it, the Americans not replying except on extreme provocation. It was necessary to keep 500 to 600 men on outpost duty constantly.

Captain Deems, with a provost guard, at Manila, captured a noted Filipino fakir with several aliases, who by means of ventriloquism had persuaded the natives that he had supernatural powers. He raised much money, ostensibly for the insurrection, which he kept for himself. Our soldiers surrounded his house and corralled thirty Filipinos. Many

others escaped. Immanuel, as the fakir is generally known, has been predicting the fall of Manila. His "prophecies" created excitement among the natives who believed him.

General Otis sent the following dispatch concerning the engagement near San Fernando:

"MacArthur's movement served to clear country rear and left and right of insurgents. He advanced north to Calulet, six miles from San Fernando. His casualties were five killed, twenty-nine wounded. Officers wounded are Major Braden and Captain Abernethy, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, leg and arm, moderate, and Lieutenant Williams, Fifty-first Iowa, thigh, moderate. These troops operated to left and rear toward Santa Rita.

"MacArthur's advance under Wheaton and Liscum consists of Ninth, Twelfth, Seventeenth, part of Twenty-second Regiments and portion of Fifty-first Iowa. Movement very difficult on account of mud and surface water.

"MacArthur reports insurgents' loss 100 killed, some 300 wounded. They were rapidly driven northward, and soon abandoned Porac line, where they blew up powder works."

Advices from Calulet, under date of August 11, reported that General MacArthur took the Ninth Regiment, a battalion of the Twenty-second and a detachment of the First Artillery from Calulet to Santa Rita, near Bacolor. The entrance of the troops into the town was not opposed, the insurgents fleeing as the Americans approached. The troops had a hard march of ten miles, in some places being obliged to wade waist deep in water. Many were exhausted.

Lieutenant Hazard, of General Wheaton's staff, with five scouts from the Iowa Regiment, marched up the railroad into Angeles. A small force of rebels attacked the scouts outside the town, and Lieutenant Hazard sent for re-enforcements. General Wheaton's orders, however, were that the Americans should not occupy Angeles; and, a force of 600 or 700 rebels appearing, Lieutenant Hazard retired.

MacArthur's troops remained at Calulet the night of August 10. The rebels had evidently fled far beyond rifle range, for the American outposts were not disturbed and not a shot was fired during the night.

At daybreak next morning a reconnoitering party, consisting of a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, with one field piece, started up the railroad track toward Angeles, four miles north. The party approached

within 1,200 yards of the town and opened fire with the field gun. The Americans were received with a badly directed rifle fire, which the battalion of the Seventeenth returned with a few volleys.

The strength of the insurgents at Angeles not being known, the situation was reported to General MacArthur, who did not desire to send re-enforcements and directed the reconnoitering party to return unless the rebels abandoned the town. Soon after the receipt of these orders it became evident that the rebels had set fire to the town and fled, leaving the place to be occupied by the Americans.

The insurgents lost heavily in the fighting around Calulet. It is believed that a hundred were killed and three or four hundred wounded. The Iowa regiment killed thirty in one place, and one company of the Seventeenth suddenly encountered a party of rebels in a trench and killed twelve.

The American loss was five killed and thirty-one wounded, including three officers.

The attack was a complete surprise to the insurgents, who had no idea that a movement was intended until the armored car opened a deadly fire with two Gatlings, a revolving cannon and a six-pounder. The heavy artillery opened on both flanks a moment later. A majority of the Filipinos were asleep when the attack was made. Men with large bells were heard running among the shacks, arousing the soldiers.

The Americans maintained almost a perfect line four miles long through canebrakes, where they could see nothing ahead.

The Filipinos tried to ambush the Americans several times, the country in the neighborhood being well adapted to these tactics; but the troops stopped for nothing, forcing their way through or over obstacles and firing whenever they could locate the fleeing enemy.

A reconnoissance, on August 12 by troops of General Samuel B. M Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo. The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry.

The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Major Cronin with a detachment of the Twenty-fifth Infantry advanced from Novaliches, five miles west of San Mateo. Captain Rivers, with 100 men of the Fourth Cavalry, and Captain Parker, formerly lieutenant colonel

of the Twelfth New York Volunteer Regiment, with 280 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry, approached in two columns from the south.

Major Cronin experienced many difficulties arising from the condition of the country, and failed to effect a junction with Captain Rivers west of San Mateo, as had been planned.

Captain Rivers, advancing, took an outpost of the enemy two miles southwest of San Mateo. He encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions. Having failed to connect with Major Cronin and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Captain Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal by a heavy volley. He lost a sergeant killed.

Captain Parker, on advancing, found the enemy strongly intrenched on the far side of some rice fields about a mile wide, and covered with deep mud. Pushing forward rapidly he routed the Filipinos after forty minutes' fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about 1:30 in the afternoon.

Major Cronin entered the town about 4:30. Our men were exhausted by the heavy marching. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed.

This was the first action in which Colonel Burt's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

General Young accompanied Captain Parker's column and was under fire throughout the engagement. It is estimated that the enemy numbered between 300 and 400 men.

The insurgents became aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroads. On the day of General Young's reconnoissance they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which was garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry. The Americans had one man, a sergeant, killed and two privates wounded.

On the morning of August 13 a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison was stationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon the railway. A special train took re-enforcements to Malolos and Guiguinto, just north of Bulacan.

While the Seventeenth Infantry during the battle on August 7 was approaching Calulet along the road the troops saw a group of fifty Fili-

pinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some, who were in white clothing, held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed. Captain Hart, with a detachment, advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them, when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired a volley. The Americans dropped into the bushes unhurt on the first movement and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

Word was received from Lieut. J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who with fourteen members of the crew of the gunboat was captured by the insurgents in April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon. The message, which came through Spanish prisoners, was to the effect that the officer and his men were at Vigan, in the province of South Ilocas, on the west coast of Luzon. All but two were well. Lieutenant Gilmore was allowed a house and a servant and was fairly treated.

From another account it appears that when the Americans reached San Isidro, where the Yorktown members and some soldiers and civilians had been imprisoned, they found the names of the prisoners scratched on the walls of the jail. Some letters from the men were found secreted under stones, and a Spaniard who had been intrusted with several presented them to General Lawton. The letters told of the hardships the men were compelled to suffer and begged that aid be sent them.

The men complained that they had been starved, beaten and bound, and, moreover, were in rags. One of the letters, signed by Albert Lowenshon, said that the Spaniards had been treated very badly, worse than the Americans, and that hundreds were dying of dysentery and other diseases, and that the government took no notice of sickness prevailing.

In his letter, Lowenshon, who was formerly of the steamship Zealandia, gave the list of prisoners held by the Filipinos as follows:

Prisoners from the Yorktown—J. C. Gilmore, W. Wilson, P. Vandovil, W. Ellsworth, S. Edwards, S. Brisoloz, A. Pearson and F. Anderson, captured at Baler April 11; A. D. Price, E. Honneman, Nevada Cavalry, captured January 30; A. Bishop, Third Artillery, April 12; H. H. Huber, Hospital Corps, and J. O'Brien, civilian, January 27.

A force of United States troops from Quingua, four miles northeast of Malolos, and from Baliuag, near Bustos, about six miles northeast of Quingua, encountered a body of insurgents, estimated at about 500, half way between Bustos and Quingua on August 14. In the engagement that

ensued, the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered. The Americans lost one man killed.

The insurgent force was under command of General Pio del Pilar and had in view the tearing up of the railway at Bocave and Bigaa, about three miles northeast of Bulacan.

General Wheaton, with the troops at Calulet, made a reconnoissance on Angeles, about four miles to the northwest, where he found 500 of the enemy. He silenced their fire and then returned to Calulet.

The insurgents began concentrating again around Angeles, and Colonel Smith, with ten companies of the Twelfth regiment and two guns of Battery E of the First Artillery, under Lieutenant Kemley, the next day attacked 2,500 strongly intrenched insurgents at the southern approach to Angeles and drove them back after a sharp fight, the American troops losing two men killed and twelve wounded. The insurgent loss was estimated at 200 men.

About two hundred insurgents appeared the same day in front of Dolores, a short distance north of Porac, but they were driven off by one company of the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Captain Anglum. One American was wounded.

Major Kirkman, on entering Santa Maria and Depanay with a reconnoitering party, learned that after the fight with General Pio del Pilar's men near Bustos about 330 insurgents retreated northward, carrying many wounded, including five officers.

The following morning the Twelfth Infantry left Calulet at sunrise and advanced up the railway. Captain Evans' battalion deployed to the right of the track and Captain Wood's to the left. Two companies remained on the track with the artillery.

The insurgents were found well intrenched in front of the town, the trenches having been dug within a few days and since the occupation of Calulet.

At a distance of 1,500 yards the Filipinos opened fire. Their force was estimated by Colonel Smith at 1,500, although the residents afterward said it exceeded those figures by a thousand. The enemy sent heavy volleys against the whole American line. Most of their shooting, as usual, was high, but they concentrated their heaviest fire down the track upon the artillery.

Colonel Smith kept the whole line moving rapidly, with frequent rushes. The insurgents attempted to flank Captain Evans, and therefore

the interior of any of the islands must obtain an escort of Moros for his protection.

15. The United States will protect the sultan in the event of any foreign nation attempting any imposition on him.

16. The United States must not sell the archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan.

17. For governing his subjects and preserving peace the sultan is to receive a monthly salary of $250 (Mexican). The three chief datos will receive $75 (Mexican) monthly. Three other datos will receive $60 (Mexican) monthly. The sultan's secretary will receive a monthly salary of $50 (Mexican). Raja Mura will receive $40 (Mexican) and Serif Saguin $15 (Mexican) monthly.

The treaty was signed at the sultan's capital, Maibun, on August 20. Besides receiving the signature of the sultan it was signed for the Moros by Raja Mura and Datos Attik, Kalbi and Joakanin, the most powerful of the chiefs. General Bates signed for the Americans.

The sultan requested permission to build residences for himself in the towns of Jolo and Saissi, which permission was granted.

During the five weeks that the negotiations with the sultan and the datos were under way General Bates visited the most important ports of the archipelago and established friendly relations with the chiefs. When he visited the sultan at his capital, Maibun, on the cruiser Charleston, the sultan and his chiefs were invited on board the warship. They accepted the invitation and examined the vessel thoroughly, showing great interest in the electrical appliances and in the armament. However, the sultan was particularly attracted by a gramophone, which astonished him very much and he requested it as a present for his sultana.

When General Bates was in Maibun August 20 the sultan received him with great ceremony. The result of the agreement, which was then perfected, was to insure the peaceable occupation by Americans of the most warlike districts of our eastern possessions.

General Bates visited among other points in the archipelago the town of Isabella, on the Island of Basilan, and the islands of Siassi and Bongow. He recommended the establishment of garrisons at these points. Zamboango, at the extreme end of the island of Mindanao, was still in possession of a force of insurgents sent thither by Aguinaldo.

For the following description of the sultan of Sulu and his country

the writer is indebted to John T. McCutcheon, the Manila correspondent and artist for the Chicago Daily Record:

His highness, Hadji Mohammed Jamalol Kiram, sultan of Sulu, sometimes called "the keeper of the key to heaven" by the faithful, exhibited a singular reluctance to come over and treat with General Bates, and it seemed for a few days that a little show of force might be necessary to bring him to terms. Invitations had been sent him asking him to come to the town of Jolo, but he invariably responded that ill health prevented him accepting them. The gunboat Manila steamed over to Maibun, the sultan's capital, but his highness sent out word that he was ill and couldn't come aboard. Rumors were thick around Patikola and Mobu and Bus-Bus that Dato Joakanain, the sultan's most powerful enemy, was going to lead a strong following across the island on August 5 for the purpose of attacking the capital.

Since the sultan was the center of so much political gossip, we decided to go over to his capital and interview him on any subject that he would be willing to talk about.

The first requisite was an interpreter. The sultan does not speak English or Spanish, and he has no one in his capital who does. There are only two men in the island of Sulu who speak English and the Moro dialect, and these men are the German trader, Schuck, and an old Nubian renegade who has picked up a smattering of English in the British colonies where he has lived.

Schuck was by far the more preferable, for he is a gentleman of much intelligence, a good companion, a master of both English and Moro, and in addition has a thorough knowledge of the island. But it was impossible for him to go with us. He was to go to Isabella with General Bates on board the Charleston, and would not be back for three days. We then sought out the Nubian.

It was a ride of wonderful interest.

Maibun lies on the southern coast of the island of Sulu, about twelve miles from Jolo, which is on the northern coast. There are no roads anywhere in the island, for there are no vehicles. Bridle paths lead back from the coast, through the tall mountain grass on the sloping hills, through dense tropical jungles, through mountain streams, up over the mountain range and then down the wild stretch of country to the opposite coast.

In many places the horses are quite buried in the tall grass and only

the bobbing heads and shoulders of the riders can be seen. Soon after we started a shot was heard ahead of us. It might have made this story more interesting if the shot had been fired at us, but even the wildest flight of imagination could not convince us that it was. Some native was probably out shooting birds.

Occasionally a Moro would rise with startling suddenness from the grass at the side of the bridle path, gaze at us with curiosity and then disappear as mysteriously as he had appeared.

The first two miles lead through a rather open country, but after the trail begins the ascent of the hills and in its course penetrates tropical forests so thick that the sky is quite obscured. Monkeys and parrots chattered and uttered shrill cries of alarm as we passed beneath, and the matted undergrowth hummed with the songs of countless insects. Little ravines ran criss-cross through the forest, and in many places it was almost impassable for the ponies.

This forest land lies at the base of the hills. When the trail emerges from it, the views from the crests are magnificent. Away off to the north lies the Sulu sea, its placid surface dotted with dozens of little islands of brilliant green. To the southward, miles away, is the Celebes sea, with its blue bosom, similarly broken up by the small waving bunches of palm trees that mark the coral islands. The fresh strong breath of the trade-wind whispers through the tall mountain grass and the ponies race eagerly along the crest of the range until the dip on the other side begins, and the breeze is broken.

In many places the island has the serene, clean beauty of a veritable park. The ground is even and uniformly green, while distributed about are gigantic trees of most stately and imposing proportions. Then come stretches through dwarfed, stumpy forests of trees, and then stretches through palm trees. It seemed that every kind of tree that is grown had assembled in Sulu for the purpose of making the ride from Jolo to Maikum the ride of exquisite beauty that it is.

After three hours of hard riding we came to the outskirts of the sultan's capital. Many natives gathered around us, but showed no sign of unfriendliness.

The Nubian paused at the edge of the town and had a long and anxious conversation with a Moro. They frequently looked furtively at us and we assumed that we were under discussion.

Then the march was resumed.

"Take us direct to the palace of the sultan," we said.

After a short ride we passed through a broken gateway in a rough stone wall. Two armed Moros, mounted on little ponies, met us as we entered, but made no sign of stopping us. To our left was a little clearing, and in the middle was a curious building looking like a blockhouse. A row of towering palm trees ran from this building, back along the bank of a small stream, and in the distance we could see the gleaming, galvanized iron roofs of some low structures.

The Nubian halted and had a hurried conversation with a man whom we could not see, but who was evidently in one of the small shacks that clustered on the edge of the clearing.

Then we started again.

"Are we going to the palace?" we asked. The Nubian said "yes," and he lied when he said it, as we subsequently learned.

Along the edge of the stream we went for a short distance, and then rode out on a long causeway built through a marshy stretch of lowland covered with a bushy undergrowth. This causeway was rough with bowlders, and the ponies picked their way gingerly along the smoother portions. At the seaward end of this dike begins the town proper of Maibun.

What a spot of monumental squalor! Clusters of tumble-down nipa shacks, mud everywhere, the rough streets uneven with piles of dirt, the doorways and platforms of the houses thronged with the most unclean and slatternly women and children that I have ever seen. In the center of the town is an open space, and in the center of this open space is a low shed which serves as a market. Hundreds of natives thronged to the edge of the building as we entered the square and tied our horses.

The Nubian went away somewhere and we sat at the edge of the market for half an hour with a solid bank of curious Moros hemming us within a circle scarcely five feet wide. All the men were armed, but they showed no hostility; they exhibited merely a great curiosity.

There was not another white man within twelve miles, and it was certainly not the most pleasant sensation in the world to have armed Moros standing behind you with their knees pressing against your back.

In order to cultivate a friendly spirit I taught a little native boy how to count up to ten in English. Then the sage of the village taught us how to count in Moro. We soon were on very good terms, drank the

milk from some cocoanuts, and wondered why our Nubian friend had vanished.

At last he appeared, and led us over to a rather pretentious house on a side street. This was the house of Rajah Muda, the sultan's brother, and Hadji Butu came out to welcome us. We were taken in and asked to wait until he could ascertain whether his highness would receive us.

We waited over an hour. A lantern-jawed gentleman of some distinction came in and sat down and looked at us during that period. About two dozen natives unceremoniously pushed in, and from corners and from behind doors and from various other positions of vantage, looked at us solemnly. The rear of the room was built up with a wooden grating, and various female members of the household lined up and discreetly studied us. When we would catch their eyes they would disappear in great confusion, but we would soon again feel their dark eyes burning holes in us from some other shelter.

The Dato Attik, a young pale-faced boy, entered and sat down in front of us and looked at us. A native brought in a huge plate of fruit and set it on the table before us. So we sat and ate and smoked and waited to hear from the sultan, while the populace watched every movement. Back in the rear of the house somebody was snapping the breechblock of a rifle, which sound did not add materially to the gayety of the occasion.

At 3 o'clock Hadji Butu returned and said we might go to see the sultan.

Back along the causeway we went, and were ushered into the blockhouse which we had seen on entering the town. Here we waited another half-hour. Some of the sultan's guards came and stood around us. They were Pathans from India. They were dressed in khaki and had apparently been in the British service. They looked at us earnestly but respectfully.

Hadji Butu said the sultan would walk from his palace over behind the trees and receive us in the blockhouse. So we watched the road to see him approach.

At the end of our half-hour Hadji Butu told us that the sultan had arrived. Then we were ushered up a rough stairway to the second floor of the blockhouse.

The center of the room to which we were led was occupied almost

entirely by a separate enclosure, which left only a narrow aisle extending around it.

In this aisle, sitting by the window, was the sultan.

Before him lay a mat and on the window sill beside him were a silver bowl or cuspidor and his silver betelnut box. behind him crouched two or three native boys, and at his other side was a door, slightly ajar, which led into the mysterious inclosure, occupying the central part of the room. An occasional rustle emanated from this door, and I shall always be convinced that the famous sultana sat just within to hear what the Americans might have to say.

The sultan is not an imposing person. His face is pure Malay in type, and the thin, drooping mustache and sparse growth of beard on the tip of his chin give a little character to a countenance which otherwise would be utterly characterless. His face is pitted with smallpox scars, his eyes looked wan and tired and his mind seemed to be wandering. A turban of cashmere cloth was wound about his head, with one end falling below his left shoulder. A white garment, very like an ordinary night-gown, a white sarong and slippers and stockings completed his costume so far as external effect went.

He arose and we advanced and shook hands. Then we sat down and the sultan said a few words to Hadji Butu, who repeated them to the Nubian, who then translated them to us. It was a curious fact that everything had to go via Butu. Perhaps the Nubian did not rank high enough to converse direct with the sultan.

"The sultan says that he is sorry that he kept you waiting. He has been taking a bath."

We assured him that was all right.

Bass then told him, of course, through the Nubian, that we represented great and powerful newspapers in America and that the American people had heard a great deal of the sultan and wished to extend greetings, through us, to his highness.

The Nubian, in translating this, could think of no Moro word meaning "newspapers," so he had to let it go in English, which of course, meant nothing to the sultan.

We then inquired after his health and expressed the hope that he would soon be well enough to visit Jo'o. The general, we said, would be very glad to see him.

The sultan answered this in a kindly tone.

CHAPTER XLIX.

SEPTEMBER IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LITTLE FIGHTING BUT MUCH PLANNING FOR AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

WHILE there was little fighting during September on account of the typhoons which raged with unusual violence, it was an active month in other respects. Newly recruited regiments sailed from the United States, and upon their arrival the original volunteer regiments were relieved from duty and returned to their respective states, where they one and all received a tremendous ovation.

The Filipinos took advantage of the climate to annoy and harass the American troops, and at times seemed as if they were engaging in aggressive warfare, but they did not succeed in any of their sallies or attacks.

Captain Butler, with three companies of the Third Infantry, a detachment of cavalry and one gun, while upon a reconnoissance, met a body of rebels on September 6 at San Rafael. The Americans scattered the enemy and captured seven prisoners, five rifles and 300 rounds of ammunition. They also destroyed the rice stored in seven warehouses. The rebels belonged to the command of General Pio del Pilar, who, with his main force, retreated to the north.

It was learned in Manila on September 8 that an extraordinary session of the revolutionary congress took place at Tarlac, August 24. Aguinaldo presided and chose Mabini as president of the supreme court and Gonzaga as attorney-general. They both represent the most conservative and temperate element. Mabini, who recently resigned the foreign secretaryship, is the ablest man connected with the revolution. Gonzaga was president of the last peace commission. The proceedings of the congress disproved the report that Aguinaldo had declared himself dictator. A decree was issued by the Filipinos compelling the registra-

tion of all foreigners in Filipino territory. The Chinese, who were a large fraction of the population, were considered foreigners, including those born in the Philippine islands.

A force of 450 rebels, with one cannon, attacked Santa Rita early on the morning of September 9. Simultaneously Guagua and San Antonio were attacked by bodies of rebels numbering about sixty men. All the attacks were repulsed without loss to the Americans. Colonel Bell and his regiment, while attempting to take the rebels in the rear, met two small patrols and succeeded in capturing a rebel captain, a lieutenant and six privates.

The inhabitants of Santa Barbara, the rebel headquarters in the island of Panay, abandoned the town, fearing a bombardment of the place by the United States battleship Oregon.

The mayor of Imus disappeared, and it was supposed he joined the rebels on the promise of receiving a generalship. He was a colonel in the insurrection of 1887, and was one of the mayors installed by the Americans.

An escaped Spanish planter by the name of Garza supplied some valuable information concerning Lieutenant Gilmore, of the Yorktown, and his fourteen men who were captured at Balor.

Garza described Lieutenant Gilmore and his companions to officers in Manila. He said that that officer and the fourteen men were at Bigau, where they were subsisting off of a meager quantity of rice valued at not more than one peseta per man per day. The allowance was more liberal than that for the Spanish prisoners, everyone of whom was allotted one-half peseta per day. There were fully 2,000 of the latter at Bigau, Garza said, and all prisoners, Spanish and American, showed the effect of the confinement and the poor and insufficient food.

Garza also described the extent of the force at Bigau, where fully 8,000 Filipinos were under arms. Some of the weapons they carried were Mausers, with which the troops on the line were being equipped steadily. The sources of supply evidently amazed Garza, as it had those in authority in Manila. He said that the old weapons were distributed to the troops in the interior, and that the armament of the infantry went on to an alarming extent.

Garza also reported that the Filipinos in some instances were equipped with the uniform of Americans, including the cork helmet. These articles evidently came from the steamer Centennial, which went

on the reef on the northwestern coast of Luzon and was promptly looted.

Rear Admiral Watson made the following report of an engagement in Paragua:

"Davidson, in Paragua, had sharp engagement on the 14th at San Fabian, Lingayen gulf, with about 300 insurgents heavily intrenched at a distance of from 1,100 to 700 yards. The insurgents fled. Their fire was weak and ineffective. On the Paragua there were no casualties. The senior commends Davidson highly."

The Paragua was one of the little gunboats turned over to the army by Admiral Watson, and Davidson, the commander, was a young ensign. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which formed the northern terminus of the railroad.

A party of insurgents ditched a railroad train a mile and a half south of Angeles on September 22 and then opened fire upon the derailed cars from a bamboo thicket close to the track. Two Americans were killed and five others wounded. Lieutenant Lome, and five of his scouts, who were on the train, made a vigorous defense and caused the enemy to flee. Six dead rebels were afterwards found in the thicket from which the rebel fire came. General Wheaton, with six companies, proceeded from Calulet to the relief of the train, but his services were not needed.

Another cable from Admiral Watson on September 22 told of the strict watch he was keeping on filibusterers. It read:

"Panay, Laning commanding, captured steamer Mundaca, illicitly trading. Mariveles, Oman commanding, captured steamer Taaleno, aiding and abetting insurgents. Taaleno will make good gunboat; 100 tons. Will fit out and man her."

"The Panay is commanded by Ensign Laning, who was previously attached to the Monadnock. Lieutenant Joseph W. Oman was transferred to the Mariveles from the Helena."

Still another told of the important capture of a Krupp gun at Subig bay on the 23d:

"Mandora discovered heavy gun mounted opposite Kalaklan Point, Subig bay; exchanged shots with Charleston. Sent Charleston, Monterey, Concord and Zafiro with detachment of marines and sailors from Baltimore to capture and destroy. Attacked insurgent position 23d; after bombardment landing party carried intrenchments, dispossessed enemy, and destroyed sixteen-centimeter Krupp gun. Insurgent fire heavy but poorly aimed. Enemy's loss unknown."

The destroyed piece of ordnance was one of the guns sent to that place by the Spanish before the battle of Manila bay. A short time before the beginning of the war Spain began the fortification of Subig bay with the intention of making it a military and naval stronghold. Admiral Dewey, indeed, thought he might find the Spanish fleet there, instead of at Manila, and as a matter of fact the Spanish admiral had gone to Subig bay on April 27, but finding that the mounting of the guns in the shore batteries had been delayed he returned to Manila.

The insurgents took possession of the Spanish posts in the bay in July of last year, being assisted by the Raleigh and the Concord, which were sent in by Admiral Dewey. The sixteen-centimeter Krupp gun corresponds very nearly with the six-inch gun used in the American navy.

On the 25th it was reported that the insurgents had captured the United States gunboat Urdaneta in the Orani river on the northwest side of Manila bay, where she was patrolling. One officer and nine of her crew were missing.

The United States gunboat Petrel, sent to investigate the matter, returned and reported that the Urdaneta was beached opposite the town of Orani on the Orani river. She was riddled with bullets and burned and the following guns, with their ammunition, were captured: A one-pounder, one Colt automatic gun, and one Nordenfeldt twenty-five-millimeter gun.

The crew of the Urdaneta were prisoners or had been killed.

The Urdaneta was a little craft of only forty tons displacement, not much larger than a small tug. She was captured by the navy early in the war and had been on police duty in the bay.

General Snyder attacked the position of the insurgents five miles west of Cebu and destroyed seven forts and quite a number of smooth-bore cannon. The insurgents were utterly routed and Snyder returned with his force to Cebu. The Tennessee regiment was already aboard transport to come home, but disembarked to take part in the engagement.

Following is the text of General Otis' message:

Manila, Sept. 26.—Adjutant-General, Washington: On September 22 and 23 Snyder attacked strong insurgent positions about five miles west of Cebu with 265 officers and men, Tennessee regiment, and 517 officers and men, Nineteenth, Sixth and Twenty-third Infantry, and Sixth Artillery, driving enemy from works and capturing seven forts, including smooth-

bore cannons mounted therein and fourteen intrenched and fortified places.

"Our loss one killed and four wounded.

"Enemy's loss estimated to be forty.

"Insurgents retreated to new fortifications far southwest. Snyder returned to Cebu with Tennessee troops, who had disembarked from transport Indiana to take part in action. Two companies of Nineteenth Infantry hold important positions in mountains. OTIS."

General MacArthur entered Porac after half an hour's fighting on September 28. The enemy fled northward. When the Americans entered the town they found it practically deserted.

The attacking party moved on Porac in two columns. The Ninth Infantry, with two guns, from Santa Rita, was commanded by General Wheeler, and the Thirty-sixth Infantry, under Colonel Bell, with one gun, accompanied General MacArthur from San Antonio.

Both columns struck the town at 9 o'clock and opened a brisk fire, which was replied to by the enemy for half an hour. Then the insurgents fled and the Americans marched over their trenches and took possession of the place. Just before the fight Smith's command, at Angeles, made a demonstration by firing artillery up to the railroad track.

Liscum reported one casualty and Bell reported four men of his regiment wounded. The artillery did not have any men injured.

The movement was a strategical success and resulted in the possession of Porac and the clearing of several miles of country thereabout.

The two columns, one from Santa Rita and the other from San Antonio, united before Porac, according to programme, stretching around the place for some miles.

The insurgents numbered 600 men. Ten dead Filipinos were found and the captain and commissary of Mascarno's command were taken prisoners.

The American lost was five killed, but there were many prostrations from the heat.

Englishmen from the insurgent lines reported that the Filipinos at Bamban had 7,000 new Japanese rifles.

The insurgents intrenched and garrisoned the town of Paeto, on Laguna de Bay, in the province of Laguna.

CHAPTER L.

RETURN OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

IMMENSE OVATION IN NEW YORK, WITH LAND AND NAVAL PARADES, MILLIONS CHEER THE HERO OF MANILA—PRESENTATION IN WASHINGTON OF THE SWORD VOTED BY CONGRESS.

THE RETURN of Admiral Dewey to the United States was the occasion of the greatest demonstration in which the American people ever indulged. Every state in the union was represented in the celebration which was held in New York, and prominent men in every walk of life were present to do him honor. In addition to the population of New York it is estimated that 3,000,000 people from other states were there. It was an ovation worthy of the greatest hero in the greatest age of the world's history.

Admiral Dewey, on the Olympia, left Manila May 20. The trip was a slow one, and stops were made at many points along the homeward route. At all of these the admiral was accorded an ovation. He was lavishly entertained both by foreign navy and army officers and by our own foreign consuls.

The Olympia arrived at Honkong May 23. Admiral Dewey was suffering from the effects of the strain he had been through and the climate, so he rested on shore several days, returning to his ship June 6. The Olympia resumed the homeward journey on the following day.

The next stop was at Singapore, where the Olympia put in June 12. There it was reported the admiral's health had greatly improved.

Three days were spent at this port and then the Olympia put in at Colombo, Ceylon, on the 22d. A reception was there tendered to the admiral, and he made a speech before a small gathering.

After the admiral had been wined and dined he started for Port

Said. Dewey arrived at Suez on July 13. He spent three days in port and set sail again, saying he wanted to reach New York as soon as possible.

Trieste was the next port, the Olympia arriving there July 21. During his stay he was banqueted by Minister Harris. Many invitations were refused by the admiral, he pleading that he was busy with his correspondence and moreover needed rest.

The Olympia left Trieste for Naples August 2, arriving there four days later. Again the admiral was obliged to attend a banquet in his honor, and being overwhelmed with invitations beat a retreat by sailing for Leghorn.

Here the admiral was stricken with fever, which kept him below decks for two days. He had completely recovered August 19 and sailed for Villefranche on the 22d. The run occupied only one day. Dewey visited the palace in Villefranche and made several calls in Villefranche and in Nice.

It was from Villefranche that Dewey cabled the reception committee he would arrive in New York September 28. The next stop was Nice, where the Olympia put in on the 29th.

The Olympia went to Gibraltar September 4. There Dewey coaled his vessel and got her in shape for the trip to New York. The Olympia sailed from Gibraltar September 10. The run from Honkong was 12,000 miles, and the average speed made was nine knots an hour.

The Olympia arrived off Sandy Hook the morning of September 26, two days ahead of scheduled time. The admiral reported his arrival in a matter of fact way and received a message of welcome from Secretary Long. The following day the Olympia went to anchorage at Tompkinsville.

According to the Olympia's papers there were 442 men aboard that vessel, ranging from admiral to cabin boy. Of these the officers and 149 enlisted men fought on the ship in the battle of Manila Bay. The remainder were recruited since then or were taken from other vessels of the Asiatic squadron as the Olympia prepared for her homeward voyage.

The following was Mayor Van Wyck's speech of welcome:

"Admiral Dewey: With pleasure and by the direction of the City of New York I meet you at her magnificent gateway to extend to you in her name and of her million visitors, leading citizens of forty-five states,

representing almost every hamlet in the nation, a most cordial welcome, congratulating you upon being restored to family and home.

"A loving and grateful nation is gladdened by your safe return from the most remarkable voyage of history, so far-reaching in its results that the clearest mind cannot yet penetrate the distance. It has already softened the voices of other nations in speaking of ours, changed permanently the map of the world, enlarged the field of American pride, and completed the circle of empire in its western course.

"Your courage, skill and wisdom, exhibited in a single naval engagement of a few hours, brought victory to your country's arms, and then you dealt with your country's new relations to the world with the judgment of a trained diplomat. By common consent you have been declared warrior and statesman, one who wears the military uniform until the enemy surrenders, and then dons the habit of the diplomat.

"The greatest reception awaits you that was ever tendered military or civil hero. Such an outpouring of the people was never dreamed of before. Never has the heart of America turned with such perfect accord and trusting confidence to one of her sons as it does to you. I place at your disposal the freedom and unlimited hospitality of the City of New York."

Admiral Dewey replied:

"Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—Of course it would be needless for me to attempt to make a speech, but my heart appreciates all that you have said.

"How it is that you have overrated my work so much I cannot understand. It is beyond anything I can conceive of why there should be such an uprising of the country. I simply did what any naval captain in the service would have done, I believe."

"Admiral," said Mayor Van Wyck, "no tongue can ever utter or pen write an overestimate of what you did for your country. The City of New York has made to commemorate this reception to you, the hero of the Spanish-American war, a badge, a facsimile of which they desire I should present to you in commemoration of the event."

"How magnificent, how beautiful, how splendid," exclaimed Admiral Dewey as he received the medal. "Oh, that is too beautiful! (Calls Chinese attendant.) Now, pin that there, sir, so it won't drop off."

One of the pleasant incidents of Thursday was the presentation to the

crew of the Olympia of the medals voted by congress to the sailors at the battle of Manila. Captain Lamberton distributed them among the members of the crew, who were drawn up in line on deck.

The medals are of bronze, somewhat smaller than a silver dollar. On the obverse is a medallion bust of Admiral Dewey and the legend:

Gift of the people of
the United States
to the officers and men of the Asiatic
squadron, under command of
Commodore George Dewey.

The reverse was a half-nude figure of a seaman astride a big gun. It bears the legend:

In memory of
the victory of Manila Bay,
May 1, 1898.
U. S. S. Olympia.

The medal was pendant from a pin bearing a spread eagle in the center and a laurel wreath and a fighting top on either side.

Among the members of the crew receiving medals was Purdy—Purdy the seaman in charge of the hold of the Olympia and a veteran of three wars. He was born in 1828 and has fought in the Mexican war, the civil war and the war with Spain.

The event of the celebration was the naval parade on September 29. Aside from the excursion steamers in the parade, a great number of battleships and yachts entered the procession.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARADE.

Very early the fleet of steamships, steamboats, yachts and tugs which were to have a place in line began moving down the bay to the allotted points where the several divisions were in form. Many of them, though, could not resist the temptation first to visit the anchorage of the men-of-war off Tompkinsville, and before 11 o'clock the Olympia was surrounded by a perfect mob of every known kind of craft, all swarming with

people, circling around or pushing their noses close up under the ship to get a glimpse of the admiral pacing the quarter deck.

The bands aboard the excursion boats played and the whistles and sirens of the other craft made the air hideous by their shrieks. They kept coming, coming in pairs and half-dozens, until they lay a dozen deep resisting the charges of the patrol boats in their determination to get up within shouting distance.

Their recklessness was amazing. They ran across each other's bows, they rubbed against one another, they pushed bow on stern, until further movement seemed paralyzed by the inextricable confusion.

It was with great difficulty that the police boats could clear a passage for the admiral's launch when he went off to return the official visit of the mayor at noon, and when he did step into his launch the patriotic skippers afloat grabbed their whistle cords and made the hills echo with their blast.

And that was simply the prelude to what continued through the day —an almost continuous roar of steam whistles.

Meantime the vessels to take part in the parade were massing over near the Long Island shore, until that side of the harbor became a tangle of stacks and flags and framework as far as the eye could reach.

The grassy slopes of Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, and the wharves and shores of Staten Island were covered with sightseers, watching the fleet below.

The warships lay spick and span, ready for the start, their burnished metal flaming in the sun, their sides white as virgin snow. Between them and the shore lay the low, long, lean, wicked looking torpedo boats and still inside of them the graceful flotilla of revenue cutters.

A brother and the widow of Captain Gridley, who fought the Olympia in Manila bay; Colonel Franklin Bartlett, former representative in congress from New York and an intimate personal friend of the admiral, together with three newspaper men, were the only civilians aboard.

One of the naval guests was the engineer of the Olympia, when it led the way past Corregidor Island. He was given three rousing cheers as he went forward to see the men.

Immediately after Admiral Dewey returned from the Sandy Hook the wig-wagger on the bridge signaled the fleet to prepare to get under way. The gangways were hauled up and the booms rigged. An old quartermaster hurried a small dark roll of bunting to the main, hand

over fist. It hung there while the bugle sounded the call to quarters, and the marines were mustered aft.

FARRAGUT'S FLAG WAVES.

Then, just as the signal to weigh was given, a pull on the halyards opened the roll and spread the four-starred flag which Admiral Farragut flew as he ran by the fort at New Orleans. It was the flag which was presented to Admiral Dewey. As it broke, sailors at their stations and the marines on the quarter-deck greeted it with the "Hip, hip hoorah" we got from our ancestors.

It was exactly 1 o'clock, the hour fixed for the start, when the fleet, with anchors short hove, began to move. The ships had swung to the flood tide and were pointing down stream, but with their twin screws they faced about as on pivots and headed for the Hudson, followed by the long line of vessels in civic parade.

MILES IN LENGTH.

When the ships had straightened out for their journey across the upper bay the spectacle they made will ever be treasured in the memory of those who saw it. In advance of the Olympia was a double line of patrol and fire boats—a lilliputian fleet to clear the way of unofficial trespassers. It did not require much persuasion, either, as the skippers had a wholesome respect for the steel ram of the mighty sea monsters.

On the port beam of the Olympia was the escorting ship Sandy Hook, with the mayor and other dignitaries aboard, and in her wake, at intervals of 400 yards, stretched out a mile long, were the great towering warships. The rest of the procession tailed out for miles.

Slowly and majestically the procession moved across the shiny waters. Admiral Dewey went up on the after bridge as soon as the start was made and remained there throughout the parade, a heroic figure outlined against the skies for the thousands afloat and ashore. With him on the bridge most of the time was Colonel Bartlett, to whom he talked when he was not acknowledging the salutes or personally directing the movements of his immediate fleet.

The untold thousands who thronged the wharves and piers, who leaned from the windows and balconies and looked down from the dizzy heights of sky scrapers, must have impressed the admiral greatly, but

his modesty would not permit him to view it all as a personal ovation.

A special committee, consisting of St. Clair McKelway, Richard Croker, Chauncey M. Depew, W. W. Foster, William McAdoo and Levi P. Morton, was appointed to care for the personal comfort of Admiral Dewey during the land and naval parades.

The exercises and incidents leading up to the land parade were of a character never to be forgotten.

The admiral left the Olympia at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and went with great haste to the Battery. There he took a carriage for the city hall, where he was to receive the loving cup.

Crowds lined Broadway and cheered the admiral as he passed. He seemed impressed by the display of flags, which fluttered overhead and on either side in profusion. He looked around him with apparent wonder as he bowed and smiled to the crowds.

As the carriage passed Trinity church patriotic airs were rung on the chimes.

At Beaver street one of the horses ridden by a trooper of the escort became frightened and backed against the carriage in which the admiral was sitting. Its rider had a hard fight to bring it into line again, but Dewey did not even glance at the animal.

At the eastern entrance of City Hall Park, the carriages halted to give the mounted escort time to take positions on the broad plaza, and then rolled up to the stand in front of the city hall. The admiral alighted and was welcomed by Mayor Van Wyck, who hastened out of his office when he learned that the city's guest was arriving half an hour ahead of the time he was expected.

Rear Admiral Schley was on the stand when Admiral Dewey ascended. He stepped forward and the two men shook hands, while the crowd hurrahed. The ceremony of presentation then took place.

HEARTY WORDS OF GREETING.

Governor Roosevelt, unaided, pushed forward and shook the admiral's hand. Then he was swept aside in the surge.

General Miles arrived late. He, too, came unattended, and failed to reach the admiral at all.

For these men, who had yesterday enjoyed the favor of the people, the latter had no care. They wanted only the admiral, and they followed his every movement with an intensity bordering on actual worship.

Admiral Dewey's first greeting to the mayor was in his customary simple, hearty manner. "How are you? How are you?" he said, taking Mayor Van Wyck's hand in both of his. To each and every man and woman who pressed forward to shake his hand, if possible, the admiral vouchsafed the same cheery greeting. The whole ceremony occupied less than twenty minutes.

Hordes of school children arrived early at the city hall and were seated opposite the platform which Admiral Dewey and Mayor Van Wyck occupied.

Tier on tier of children in cloaks and overcoats greeted Admiral Dewey when he appeared to receive the loving cup. As soon as he entered the platform they rose en masse and cheered until their throats were sore, waving American flags and streamers of bunting.

In presenting the loving cup Mayor Van Wyck said:

"The true dignity of manhood can never be overestimated in the study of the influences which build up or preserve a state. Hero worship, if it be merely a manifestation of a full recognition and appreciation of such manhood in the individual leader's performance of duty to State, either in war or peace, is most commendable. It holds up his high standard to be emulated by the living as well as the unborn millions to be. To such a hero death itself bows, for he lives in memory all the time.

ESTIMATE BY THE NATION.

"In this spirit I shall not hesitate in this presence to briefly express America's estimate of your character and achievements. The nation would gladly have its dominion extended over the face of the globe in order that admiring millions of additional fellow citizens might be here to-day to pay homage to you and welcome you back.

"Your countrymen are interested in and know every detail of your life. Your joys and your sorrows are theirs. They have traced your ancestry and your character and deeds from the cradle rocked by a fond mother to the Olympia rocked by the rolling waves of the mighty deep.

ADMIRAL'S CAREER TRACED.

"They listen with delight to the story of the fighting Deweys bravely doing their duty in every war of their country for 250 years; of your

pointing out, when a mere child, to your father the pictures in the clouds of ships and battles, including the battle of Lake Erie and the form of Perry saving his country's flag from the disabled ship; of the devotional impress stamped upon your character by a loving mother; of your struggle with the school-master, which taught the necessity of discipline in the affairs of life; of your inherited love for children and music; of your later bright and vivacious boyhood; mingled with the mischievous, but never with the malicious; of your deferential respect for those of your mother's sex; of the romance of your courtship and happy marriage; of your service under Admiral Farragut in the Gulf squadron as the executive officer of the Mississippi, when you plunged iron shot and shell through the armor of the Confederate ram Manassas; of the sturdy and fearless manner in which you defended your ship against the guns of Port Hudson, and the quiet and orderly manner in which you abandoned her when she sank, calling for special commendation of your superiors in their report; of the circumstances that between wars, Farragut for forty-eight years and you for thirty-seven years, devoted yourselves to the study of your professions and both at the end of a long peace were found fully equipped and ready to give their country splendid service and to raise themselves to the highest plane of fame and renown.

"The romance of sea warfare has charmed and enchanted the imagination of man as no other theme has ever done, arousing in him the sentiment of patriotism and inspiring the poet with songs of his country and her heroes. This has always been so, whether in the times when Neptune with trident rode the sea in shell-shaped boat drawn by dolphins, or when the Vikings rode the North main carrying all before them, or when the sea kings with the modern navy were stationed upon the ocean to guard and protect the equal rights of civilized governments and their commerce upon the highway of the sea.

"The world stood enthralled, and then broke out in loud huzzahs which can never be silenced when the electric sparks flashed out the news over the globe that on the 1st of May, 1898, your fleet had destroyed in Manila Bay the Spanish navy, silencing the forts and taking the Philippine Islands, thus stripping the East of every vestige of Spanish domination.

"Spain was that moment conquered. The Pacific Ocean was that instant cleared of hostile forces, leaving to the remainder of our naval

and land forces the task of sweeping clean the Atlantic Ocean and her islands of the depressed, half-famished and scattered bands of Spanish stragglers.

"This was all accomplished in a naval battle of less than seven hours, including the coolly ordered intermission for breakfast. Not an American killed, but 200 Spaniards laid low, 700 wounded, the Spanish navy destroyed and an empire lost to her forever! History records no achievement of such superb completeness as the battle in Manila Bay.

"This demonstration is no mere tribute to a personal friend, a fellow citizen. It is a single and deserved recognition of the debt due the public servant who has proved himself grandly and efficiently faithful to his country's welfare and honor.

"You are called a man of destiny. You are, but it is the destiny of merit and worth—the conscientious obedience to duty of one skilled in art and judgment.

"Our republic has no reason to fear a comparison of her sea fighters with those of other nations. The birth of the republic gave to her Paul Jones, the war for the freedom of the ocean highways gave her Perry, and the war for her moral and physical integrity gave her Farragut. She points with pride to any of this trinity, and says to all nations: Match him if you can. The war against Spain, waged for common humanity's sake in behalf of her island neighbors, gave her Dewey, who can safely be proclaimed chief among the naval heroes of the world.

"The route of these idolized nautical sons of the republic is well marked. Their exploits go resounding through time, partaking of the vast and overwhelming character of the ocean upon which they rode, lived, acted and attained their great achievements, which are the pride of all Americans.

"From your entry to your departure from Manila Bay you were a history maker, and if the old style prevailed of naming the period after him who bore the most illustrious name of any living man, this would be known as the Dewey age. Solitary in the grandeur of your achievements, you are lifted above all those who have gone before you.

"To the Mayor has been assigned the personally pleasant duty of presenting to you, in the name of the City of New York, the metropolis of our country, this loving cup, a keepsake to remind you from time to time of her love for you and her special pride in your deeds of valor, which she believes for ages to come will insure full respect of all nations

and people for our starry flag, whether flung to the breeze over the man-of-war or over the ship of commerce."

Then came the tears to Admiral Dewey's eyes. After giving evidence of deep emotion and struggling to say something, he expressed his simple thanks.

The loving cup was of Roman form and was made of 18-carat gold. The handles were formed of three dolphins, wrought in green gold. Around the neck were forty-five stars, emblematic of the Union.

The body of the cup was divided by the handles into three panels, which were employed for the principal decorations. On the front panel was a portrait in relief of Admiral Dewey, surrounded with a wreath of oak leaves, the whole resting on an eagle with outstretched wings. Underneath this panel upon the band around the foot were the letters, "G. D., U. S. N."

The second panel had chased in half relief a raised figure of the Olympia, and beneath was a shield with four stars, betokening the recipient's grade.

On the third panel was an escutcheon, upon which was engraved the inscription, with the names of the Mayor and members of the Municipal Assembly and of the committee of plan and scope. The coat of arms of the City of New York appeared below the inscription. About the foot were a series of anchors, a rope tied in three knots, dolphins, seaweed, and other nautical devices.

The cup stood thirteen inches high, had a capacity of four and a half quarts and cost $5,000.

With the end of the loving-cup ceremonies the Admiral was hastened away to the Sandy Hook, to be carried up North River to Grant's tomb and the head of the land parade. The land parade started at 11 o'clock.

It was a repetition of the ovation Admiral Dewey received the day previous at the naval parade.

Admiral Dewey's arrival in Washington at 6:50 o'clock, October 2, was hailed with booming cannon and a pandemonium of screaming whistles. His passage up Pennsylvania avenue was a splendid tribute of the masses to a national hero. At the White House there was for the first time in many years a meeting between the Admiral of the Navy and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Fifteen minutes were enough for Admiral Dewey to report to Secretary Long of the

Navy Department in the east room and to be escorted to President McKinley, his commander-in-chief.

It was a quiet meeting between the President and the Admiral, with no prying reportorial eyes to catch their greetings or paint the flitting play of their faces in cold words. It must have been a meeting full of interest and intensity, but fifteen minutes sufficed for the conquerer to meet President and Mrs. McKinley and several members of the Cabinet and their wives.

The distinguished party went at once to the reviewing stand directly under Secretary Gage's windows on the treasury grounds. Standing at the front of the platform on a projection representing the prow of the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's eyes swept over the scene of splendor stretching away for a mile to the white-domed capitol.

Then for nearly two hours huzzahing columns passed in review. They were composed of organizations representing the civic life of America, for the military display was reserved for the next day.

Admiral Dewey's journey from New York was a continuous ovation. The train, as it reached the line of the District of Columbia, stopped for a few minutes at the little station of Deanwood while the reception committee went through the formality of presenting the nation's guest the freedom of the district. The ceremony was performed by District Commissioner Wight in the presence of the Admiral's fleet captains, the military and naval members of the party and as many of the reception committee as could be crowded into the Admiral's car. John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, first extended President McKinley's greetings, to which the Admiral returned his thanks very briefly. Commissioner Wight then said:

"Admiral Dewey, you are now in the District of Columbia, and, representing the commissioners of the district, I have the honor of tendering you the freedom of the nation's capital, and in behalf of the people of the district, from the most exalted to the humblest citizen, I give you a sincere and cordial welcome home. We feel gratified that Washington is to be your future home. It is the best place in the world in which to have a home, and it is fitting that you, who have done so much for the nation, should make your future home in the nation's capital. The people of Washington will esteem it not only a pleasure but an honor to do all in their power to make your stay with us as pleasant as your services have been successful in Manila."

Admiral Dewey's reply was as brief and characteristic as all of his other speeches have been.

"I want to thank you, my friends," said he, "for this testimonial of your regard. It is true that as long as I live—and I hope to live a long time—(cheers)—I intend to live in Washington. I thank you again for this expression."

Troop H of the Third United States Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Merillat, escorted the Admiral to the executive mansion.

As Dewey's carriage swung around the treasury toward the White House a brilliant spectacle was spread out before him. To the right Lafayette Square was ablaze with electric lights, the great trees and flower beds sparkling with many-hued lights, while in the midst shone out in large electric letters "Welcome Admiral." The Navy Department beyond was ablaze with lights, as were the White House grounds.

A mighty roar went up from the crowd as the Admiral alighted at the portico of the executive mansion. As he stepped from the carriage Colonel Bingham, representing the President, stepped forward to escort him to the east room, where Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen and a brilliant assemblage of officials were ready to extend to him the greeting of the navy. Secretary Long was at the door, and as the Admiral entered, the secretary grasped his hand and with enthusiasm said:

"Admiral, I welcome you home! This is the Navy Department for the moment, and your associates of the navy are assembled here to give you a hearty greeting."

"Thank you; thank you," responded Admiral Dewey, first exchanging a few words of greeting with the secretary and then with Mr. Allen and the other officials.

The greetings with the Cabinet were brief, and then the President and Admiral Dewey, arm in arm, headed the party toward the reviewing stand. The crowd seemed to know the hero was approaching, for a great wave of cheering went up and Pennsylvania avenue was bathed in light from end to end.

The Admiral frequently bowed his acknowledgments. The President and Admiral Dewey were joined at the front of the stand by Secretaries Hay, Root, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith, officers of the Olympia and other naval officials.

The head of the civic parade which had been arranged in honor of

the Admiral began to pass in review before him shortly after 8 o'clock. There were many novel and interesting features, relieving the sameness of the ordinary civic parade. The spectacle as the marchers came up the length of the avenue in the glare of the red lights, under sweeping arches of stars from thousands of roman candles, was beautiful and impressive. The beginning of the march was heralded by the bursting of thousands of giant crackers, while bombs along the line sent showers of fire into the air.

The culmination of Admiral Dewey's triumphal home-coming was reached Tuesday, October 3d, in the shadow of the dome of the national capitol. Here he received from the hands of the President the magnificent jeweled sword voted him by Congress in commemoration of the victory of Manila Bay.

Like everything connected with Dewey's record, he was early in arriving at the capitol, being half an hour ahead of time. Two committeemen preceded the President and Admiral Dewey. The waiting crowd uncovered and the President and the Admiral promptly did the same as they passed rapidly into the lobby of the Senate. Dewey was followed by his war captains, and the full Cabinet acted as an escort. The President, with his Cabinet, was shown into the President's room, while Admiral Dewey, with his captains, occupied the room of the Vice President. There was a wait of half an hour, and then the party took up its march to the stand in the same order as it had entered the capitol.

A gun sounded in the direction of the river just as the sun reached the meridian. There was a flourish from the Marine band as the head of the procession reached the edge of the portico. The band struck into the soul-moving strains of "Hail to the Chief" as the procession moved slowly down the steps to the stand. The crowd cheered as the members of the party took their seats, Admiral Dewey rising with his bared head to respond to the ovation.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Bristol, President McKinley's pastor. Ross Perry then made the introductory address, which was lustily cheered:

"Admiral Dewey—The nation's capital welcomes you, the nation's hero. The City of Washington welcomes you who, in the roundness and completeness of your character, approach the perfect orb of that supreme man whose name it bears. Like him, you, too, have anticipated the

fame of immortality. Long may you live to enjoy it. May you live long to truly prove the love and honor of a grateful people.

"America has never lacked great men. When the crucial hour in her history has struck, the man of the crisis has appeared. A great man gazed through the darkness of time and space and saw upon the horizon the star of a new world. Great men plowed unknown seas, pierced boundless forests, subdued savage foes and wrought the harsh features of the wilderness into the smiling face of this fair land. Our colonial infancy, our provincial youth, our struggling manhood have been fostered and protected by the wisdom and the courage of great men. Their blood has given us independence abroad and freedom at home. We have withstood foreign war and domestic malice chiefly through them. To them it is due that we but yesterday stood a united although an isolated nation and sent forth to the world a challenge in the name of humanity.

"It was your singular good fortune that made you the challenger. But it was altogether your own great qualities that made the challenge good; that won the fight; that maintained the victory; that put the nation's flag so high in the eastern sky that all could see it; that made the whole world know and say that our nation is a citizen of the world, come to play a man's part and to demand a man's power and honor. These great qualities the nation to-day formally recognizes. Happy you who hear with your own ears what too often the children of the great listen to. May you live so long that you will behold your own best monument in your country's good, grown greater through your deeds. Again, welcome to your own true home—this city of the nation."

He ended by introducing Secretary Long, who was received with enthusiasm, and, standing bareheaded in the sunshine, addressed his remarks to Admiral Dewey, who remained bareheaded and seated. The speech was received with applause.

Secretary Long spoke as follows:

"My Dear Admiral—Let me read a few extracts from our official correspondence, covering less than a fortnight's time and now known the world over.

"'Washington, April 24, 1898.—Dewey, Hong Kong: War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to

Philippine Islands. Begin operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy. Use utmost endeavors.

'LONG.'

"'Manila, May 1.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following vessels. * * * The squadron is uninjured. Few men were slightly wounded. DEWEY.'

"'May 4.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: I have taken possession of naval station Philippine Islands. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron in excellent health and spirits. I am assisting and protecting sick and wounded.

'DEWEY.'

"'Washington, May 17, 1898.—Dewey: The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting Rear Admiral and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress as a foundation for further promotion.'

"In those few words, what a volume of history, what a record of swift, high, heroic discharge of duty; you went, you saw, you conquered. It seems but yesterday that the republic, full of anxiety, strained its listening ear to catch the first word from those distant islands of the sea. It came flashing over the wires that May morning as the sun bursts through the clouds, and filled every heart with the illumination of its good cheer. In the twinkling of an eye your name was on every lip; the blessing of every American was on your head, and your country strode instantly forward a mightier power among all nations of the world. As we welcome you back there comes back also the vivid picture of that time, with all its hopes and fears, and with all its swift succeeding triumph and glory.

"Let me now read the act of Congress in pursuance of which we are here:

"'Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to present a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey, and to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating

the battle of Manila Bay, and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the Asiatic squadron of the United States under command of Commodore George Dewey May 1, 1898; and that, to enable the secretary to carry out this resolution, the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. Approved June 3, 1898.'

"It was by this solemn enactment, approved by the President, that the people of the United States made provisions for putting in material form one expression of their appreciation of your valor as an officer of their navy, and of your great achievement as their representative in opening the door to a new era in the civilization of the world.

"In this work, in view of the great part you have taken in the sudden development of her sovereignty, your full knowledge of the situation and the just hold you have on the hearts of all her people, she looks for your continued services and listens for your counsel in the high hope and purpose that the triumph of her peace shall be even greater than her triumph in war.

"Now, following the authorization of Congress, I present this sword of honor which I hold in my hand—my hand—rather let it go to you through the hand of one who in his youth also periled his life and fought for his country in battle and who to-day is the commander-in-chief of all our armies and navies, the President of the United States."

As Secretary Long concluded he passed the sword to President McKinley. The latter rose and faced the Admiral. Admiral Dewey was visibly affected and brushed his gloved hands across his eyes before standing at attention. The President said:

"Admiral Dewey, from your entrance into the harbor of New York with your gallant crew and valiant ship the demonstrations which everywhere have greeted you reveal the public esteem of your heroic action and the fullness of love in which you are held by your country.

"The voice of the nation is lifted in praise and gratitude for the distinguished and memorable services you have rendered the country, and all the people give you affectionate welcome home, in which I join with all my heart.

"Your victory exalted American valor and extended American authority. There was no flaw in your victory; there will be no faltering in maintaining it.

"It gives me extreme pleasure and great honor, in behalf of all the

CHAPTER LI.

DEATHS OF LAWTON AND LOGAN.

THE LATTER IS KILLED IN THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO, THE FORMER AT SAN MATEO—SKETCH OF GENERAL LAWTON'S CAREER.

FROM the events narrated in the last chapter until early in November the campaign in the Philippines had been a waiting one during the rainy season, and futile chases after Aguinaldo when the weather permitted field operations.

The fall and winter campaign resulted in loss to the Americans of two brave officers—Major General Henry W. Lawton and Major John A. Logan.

Major Logan was killed early in November at the battle of San Jacinto, in which General Wheaton's brigade administered a crushing defeat to the insurgents. The Thirty-third infantry, under Colonel Hare, encountered a force of the enemy between San Fabian and San Jacinto, and brought on one of the sharpest engagements of the war, resulting in the death of more insurgents than in any other fight since the beginning of the insurrection.

The battle raged for two hours, and at its conclusion seventy-seven dead Filipinos were found in the trenches. Many wounded were found hidden in the high grass and creek bottoms. It is estimated that over one hundred insurgents were killed in the fight. Twenty-nine prisoners and one hundred rifles were captured. The Americans lost one officer killed and six men wounded.

The officer killed was Major John A. Logan, who was shot through the head during the first few minutes of the engagement, while at the head of his battalion, which formed an advance guard. He was in the act of assisting a wounded soldier and was hit by a Mauser bullet fired

by a sharpshooter concealed in the top of a cocoanut tree. He died a few hours later.

A reconnoissance had been made by Major Buck's battalion of the Thirteenth infantry in the vicinity of San Jacinto, developing nothing of importance; but afterward General Wheaton received information that the enemy was assembling in strong force there for the purpose of preventing our control of the road from Dagupan north through San Jacinto, by which it was considered probable that Aguinaldo's Tarlac army would retreat.

The Thirty-third was ordered out, accompanied by a gatling gun with a detachment of the Thirteenth under the command of Captain Howland of General Wheaton's staff. The troops encountered five miles of the worst road ever found in Luzon, being a succession of creeks and mirey ditches, into which the men sank to their waists in mud and water. Every bridge was unserviceable and had to be repaired where possible, but in most cases the men, with horses and guns, plunged into the quagmire and struggled through as best they could. Nothing but the indomitable energy of Captain Howland enabled the gatling to get into action. A score of times it was necessary to unhitch the horses and lead them around through rice fields while a hundred soldiers dragged the gun over the ditches or broken bridges.

The fight was opened by the insurgents two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading battalion was passing a clump of native houses surrounded by a grove of cocoanut trees, and the men were knee-deep in mud. The first fire came from sharpshooters in trees and houses, and from a small trench across the road, all at close range. There was also a heavy fire from thickets more distant to the right and left. The aim of the sharpshooters was deadly and was directed at the officers, for the first five men that fell wore either chevrons or shoulder straps.

The officer hit besides Major Logan was Captain Green. He was also shot from a tree, but his wound was slight. The regiment never wavered a moment. The crack marksmen it contains soon located the natives, and began knocking them out of the trees like squirrels. The men rushed at the trench, through the soft mud waist-deep, and passed over it, leaving four dead Filipinos within. At the same time the regiment deployed as skirmishers—Major Logan's battalion in the center, Major Cronin's on the right, and Major Marsh's on the left. Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Brereton directed the general movement.

The skirmish line, which was nearly two miles long, rushed forward rapidly through water-soaked rice fields, ditches, creeks and thickets, firing all the time and doing deadly execution. The Filipinos made the best stand for a long time, several cases being reported of the rebels remaining in position behind cover until the Americans were within twenty feet of them. Major Marsh's battalion surprised a trench full of insurgents by coming upon their flank. They poured a terrible fire along the trench, slaughtering nearly all in it.

Just before entering the town the gatling did good execution by killing five of a party that was guarding a broken bridge, and afterward swept the country beyond the town, driving 150 rebels into the hills. Major Marsh's battalion entered the town first and captured a large battleflag that was floating over a convent. Not a native was left in the town when the troops arrived except a blind boy and one woman. Most of the survivors of the insurgent force are supposed to have escaped toward Magaldon or Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them further, as the troops were exhausted, the ammunition was low, and the troops only had two days' rations with them and no possibility of getting further supplies from San Fabian, owing to the condition of the road. The column camped for the night at San Jacinto.

Five more rebels were killed during the night by the outposts. Among the bodies found was that of a lieutenant-colonel, supposed to be in command of the rebels at that point.

General Lawton was killed in a skirmish at San Mateo, eighteen miles from Manila, on Dec. 19. He was standing on the firing line encouraging his troops, when a bullet struck him in the breast. He fell forward and expired immediately.

Major General Lawton was born a soldier. The middle west—Ohio—gave him birth, but Indiana was his home, and among her many gallant sons none can more proudly quote the motto of ancient Rome, "Palman qui meruit ferat," than Henry W. Lawton.

Born March 17, 1843, in the eventful spring of 1861 Lawton was only seventeen years old when the lowering of the war cloud of the time grew darker, and none watched it with more interest than this tall, black-eyed boy, then fitting himself for a collegiate course at the high schools of his town, Fort Wayne, in Northern Indiana.

In April, 1861, Indiana was called upon for six three-month regiments, to suppress the threatened secession movement in the South.

Lawton at once enlisted as a private in Company E of the Ninth Indiana. Colonel Milroy became its commander.

He found young Lawton in the ranks. Even then he had given evidences of his fitness for rank and command, and at Milroy's suggestion Lawton, not yet eighteen, was made a sergeant in his company.

Lawton's three months' service ended without any very startling episode, and he returned to his home, determined to obtain a commission. It happened that just then the Thirtieth Indiana volunteers was being organized at Fort Wayne under Colonel Zion S. Bass. Lawton was mustered out of the three months' service July 29. He was at once engaged as drill sergeant by Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh B. Reed, the second in command of the Thirtieth, and August 20 was commissioned first lieutenant, the youngest commissioned officer of the regiment—and the best—a little over eighteen years old.

The regiment commanded by Colonel Reed was ordered to the Army of the Tennessee. Its first service was in Kentucky, but early in 1862 it was ordered to Tennessee. It was among the gallant Indiana regiments that did good work at Pittsburg Landing—or Shiloh, as the Confederates call it—April 6 and 7, 1862. Its next sharp fighting was at Corinth and Iuka, 1862, and here Lawton got the double bars. The officers of the Thirtieth suffered severely in the Shiloh campaign and in that immediately following—Corinth and Iuka—and so it happened shortly after his nineteenth birthday he was promoted to be captain of his company.

The Thirtieth Indiana took part in the sharp fighting with General Bragg's army on its advance northward in 1862 into Kentucky and back into Tennessee, in the campaign under General Rosecrans, ending at Chickamauga. It was a part of General Sherman's army, and was then under Major General Sheridan, as its division commander.

By this time, in that curious process of attrition, by which companies, regiments and armies melt invisibly away, the Thirtieth Indiana was much reduced in strength. So, December 3, 1864, by command of Major General Thomas J. Wood, the Thirtieth was consolidated into a seven-company battalion, with a strength on paper of 701 men, but with a "present for duty" of about 600. Early in 1865 the residuary company of the Thirty-sixth Indiana was added to this command by order of Major-General Sheridan, and Lawton was promoted from captain to

lieutenant-colonel, and thirty commissioned and six non-commissioned officers were appointed at the same time.

After the hard fighting of the Atlanta campaign, and that under General Sherman, the Thirtieth Indiana battalion had an easy time of it until November, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service.

By this time Brevet-Colonel Lawton (that being his rank then) had determined to get into the regular army if he could. There were no vacancies then, and the United States army would need to be reorganized on a much more liberal basis before there would be any chance for him. So he waited with some patience for congress to take action. On the 28th of July, 1866, the regular establishment, by an act of congress, was fixed at 60 rank and file, with the staff organization very much as it exists to-day.

Lawton's friends thought he ought not to be offered less than a captaincy, but after a long delay he was appointed second lieutenant in the Forty-first infantry. The appointment dated from the 28th day of July, 1866.

"Don't be in any hurry about acting in the matter," advised General Sheridan. "What should I do in a like case? Well, if I were you I think I'd take it. Once in, we'll see if there isn't something better for you."

Lawton waited, however, until May 4 of the following year before he did accept his appointment. In a couple of months he was promoted to first lieutenant. Lawton went to the Twenty-fourth infantry. Its colonel was one of the most remarkable young officers the United States army has ever known. His name was Ranald Slidel Mackenzie.

General Mackenzie knew an officer when he saw one. And, looking Lawton over, noting his stalwart figure and powerful make-up, Mackenzie said to a friend: "I like that new captain of mine, Lawton. Unless I'm very wide of the mark, he will prove a great soldier." It was a new case of Jonathan and David. The two took to each other at once. Lawton was ordinarily a silent man, saturnine and taciturn to a degree. So was his young chief, Mackenzie.

It was when both officers were sent down into the Apache country that Lawton began to show what was in him. Naches, Eskimizin, Geronimo, and others—ambitious young war chiefs all—were raiding Arizona to within ten miles of its capital and leaving throughout the territory a broad trail of blood. Mackenzie gave Lawton a free hand,

with good cavalry and a lot of Tonto-Mohave scouts. In a year two of the great war chiefs of these theretofore unconquerable savages and two of their leading subchiefs were dead, all killed in action.

Then Lawton moved his sphere of usefulness a little to the northward. Satana and Yellow Hand, Comanche and Arapahoe war chiefs, had to surrender to Mackenzie and his able lieutenant.

About twelve years ago Lawton felt that he would like a change of service. He thought he required an easier berth than a captaincy of cavalry. So he applied for a position in either the adjutant general's or inspector general's department of the United States army. His modest request was strongly indorsed by General Sherman and all the general officers under whom he had served. So, very shortly after he had filed his application, there were some changes and retirements in the inspector general's corps, and Lawton was made an assistant inspector general, with the rank of major. In less than a year he was again promoted to lieutenant-colonel.

When the Spanish-American difficulty began Lawton saw his opportunity, just as MacArthur did. "I'm going to the field," said he to a friend, "but not as a staff officer. I want an infantry command, a brigade, if possible." He got it, and steadily grew in the estimation of his military superiors and the American people ever since he went to Santiago. He has been using in the Philippines to excellent purpose the tactics and strategy he learned years ago against Naches and Geronimo in Apache land, in his pursuit of Aguinaldo.

Lawton was a striking man in his personality. Considerably above six feet in stature, straight as a pine, with black hair and black eyes that blazed in action or under strong emotion, he looked what he was, a king of men. Knowing neither hunger nor fatigue in the excitement of pursuit, Lawton never rested.

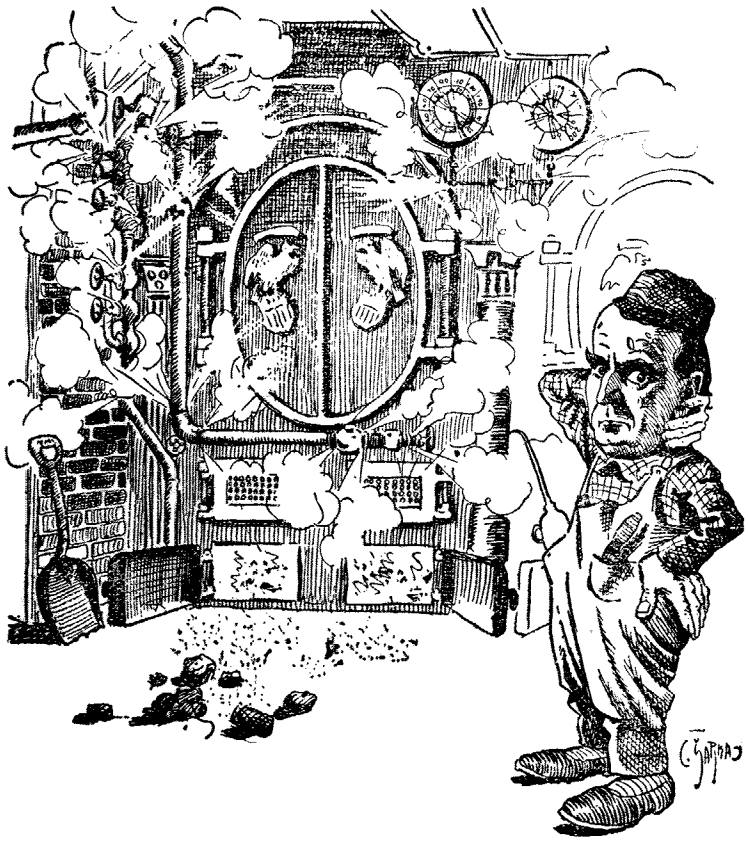
Lawton would have retired from active duty for age in 1907.

Merely a friendly call.—Minneapolis Journal.

The avowed purpose of the Maine in entering Havana harbor was to make a friendly call, but as is well known, she went prepared to protect American interests with shot and shell if necessary. Uncle Sam, heavily armed, dropping in on Captain-General Blanco for a "friendly call," cleverly satirizes the incident.

"Tell your comrades (in Havana harbor) to 'keep cool and wait.'"
—Chicago Tribune.

When the people were demanding that the government should take quick action concerning the destruction of the Maine, certain administration papers were telling them to "keep cool and wait." The papers that favored war with Spain freely charged the administration press with advocating delay in the interest of Wall street, and the cartoonist has depicted the situation by showing Uncle Sam at a stock ticker telling the ghost of a Maine sailor to tell his dead comrades to keep cool and wait.



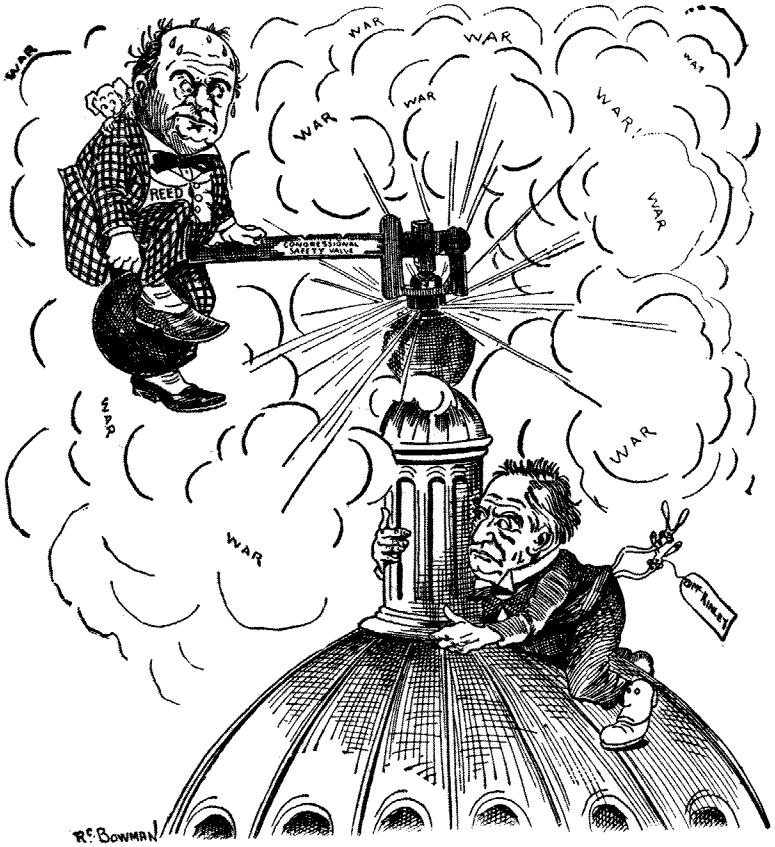
How long will it stand the pressure?—Chicago Record.

President McKinley had hard work to prevent radical action by Congress pending his controversy with Spain concerning Cuba. Chief Engineer McKinley in the above picture is wondering how long the congressional boiler will stand the pressure of pent up steam (oratory).

Patiently awaiting the verdict.—Syracuse Herald

Uncle Sam is standing on his southern coast, looking toward the sunken Maine. He is waiting for the report of the board of inquiry. The floral anchor is his tribute to the brave sailors lost on the Maine. Upon the report of the board of inquiry depends whether he will take up the peace wreath or the musket.

GETTING TOO HOT.



SPEAKER REED TO MCKINLEY.—"Will, you've got to bank the fire some way or other; I can't hold in this steam much longer."—Minneapolis Tribune.

Following the destruction of the Maine Speaker Reed coöperated with President McKinley in preventing Congress from making a precipitate declaration of war. The picture represents the dome of the capitol with the Speaker and the President vainly trying to keep down the war sentiment.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

Chicago Tribune.

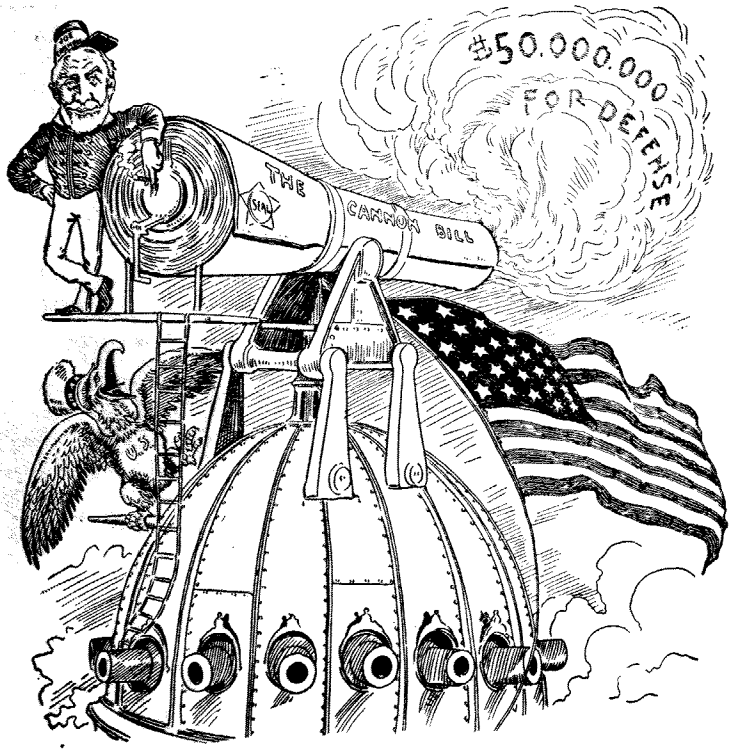
The time and date shown on the clock mark the declaration of war against Spain. President McKinley seizing Spain by the nape of the neck is the "man" to whom the picture refers.

UNCLE SAM TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

"No, thank you, gentlemen; too many cooks would spoil the broth."—Boston Globe.

Before the outbreak of hostilities with Spain the foreign ambassadors and ministers at Washington tendered their services for the adjustment of the dispute concerning Cuba, but were politely and firmly informed that the United States would not consider outside interference.

THE FIRST GUN.



Congress heard from.—Minneapolis Journal.

The "first gun," or more properly speaking the "first cannon," of the war was Congressman Joseph Cannon's bill appropriating $50,000,000 for national defense.

A vessel that makes our navy invincible.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

As all the modern fighting ships are propelled by steam, coal is as essential as powder to naval success. The fact that the United States had an ample coal supply suggested the idea that a navy with an ample coal scuttle was invincible.

Johnny, get your gun!—Minneapolis Journal.

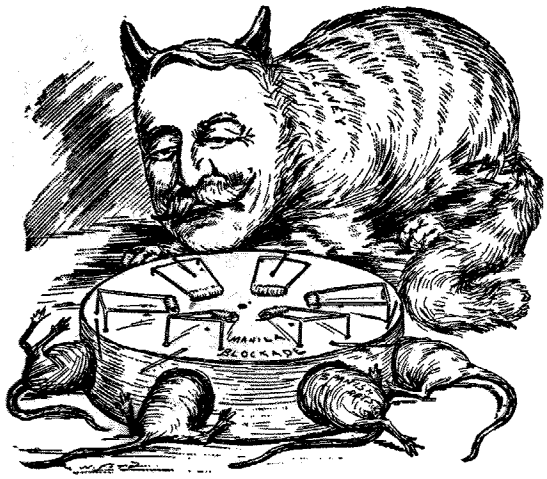
This illustration shows that when Uncle Sam called for troops more hands were held out for guns than there were guns to give.

"WILL I EVER FORGET IT?"
New York Herald.

This cartoon appeared immediately after the battle of Manila. The punishment Spain received in that battle will forever cause her to "remember the Maine."

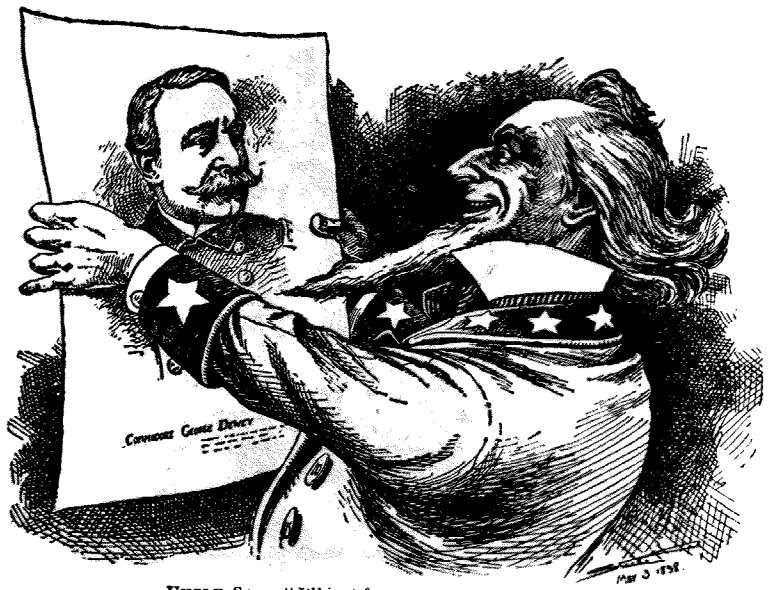
PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
Blanco y Negro, Madrid.

Blanco y Negro, meaning Black and White, in English, is a popular illustrated paper in Madrid. This is its caricaturist's idea of President McKinley.



How Dewey is entrapped.—Syracuse Herald.

Before definite news had been received from Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, the Spaniards tried to make it appear that he had been led into a trap, but it was the Spanish rats (ships) that were caught in the trap (blockade), while Dewey played the part of a cunning mouser.

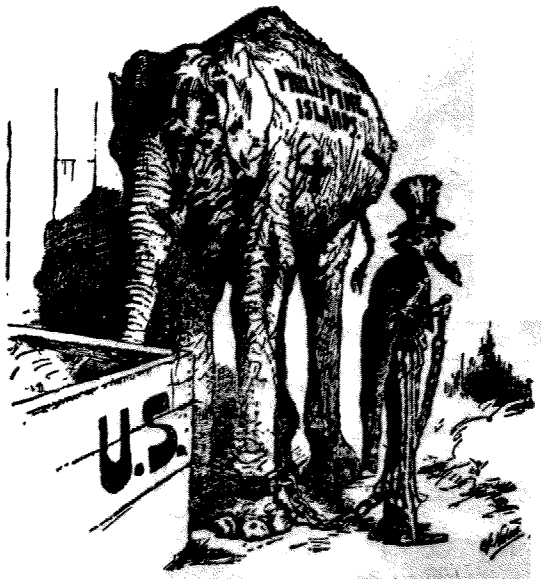


UNCLE SAM—"I'll just frame this."—Denver Post.

The look of admiration on the face of Uncle Sam as he gazes at a picture of Dewey, represents the national admiration for the hero of Manila when the people heard of his victory.

The Manila incident reflected in the faces of Europe.—New York Bee.

Austria has a sinister expression; Germany doesn't know what to make of it; England is pleased; France is surprised; Russia is displeased, and Italy is amazed.



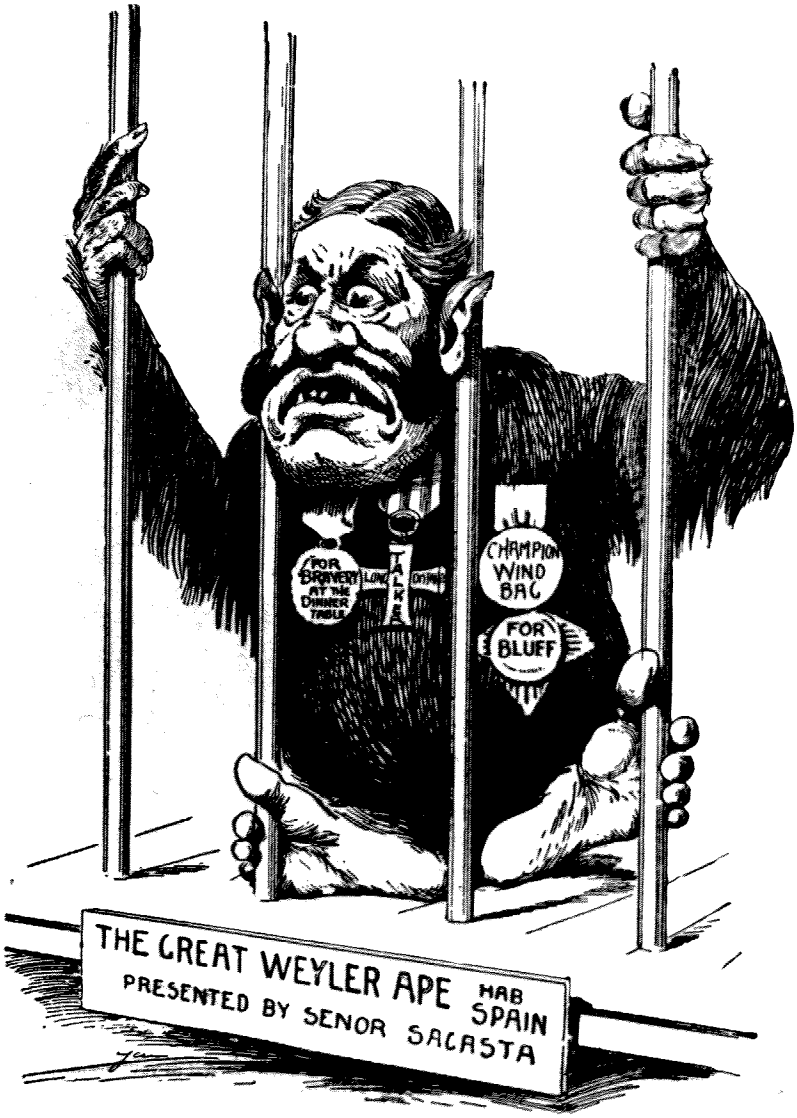
What will he do with it?—New York Herald.

When a person has acquired something that is of no use to him and is a constant source of care and expense we say that he has "an elephant on his hands." The artist thinks that the Philippine Islands are Uncle Sam's "elephant."

VERY KIND OF HIM.

PRESIDENT DOLE—"Accept a little gift from me—you might need it in your business."
—Minneapolis Tribune.

Immediately after the declaration of war the Republic of Hawaii, through President Dole, officially offered itself to the United States government—which offer was ultimately accepted.



Would make an excellent addition to our museum.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

No Spanish governor-general of Cuba was ever so thoroughly hated and detested as Weyler. The above picture, representing him as an ape, is probably the most expressive form in which public contempt for him could have been shown.

COMRADES.

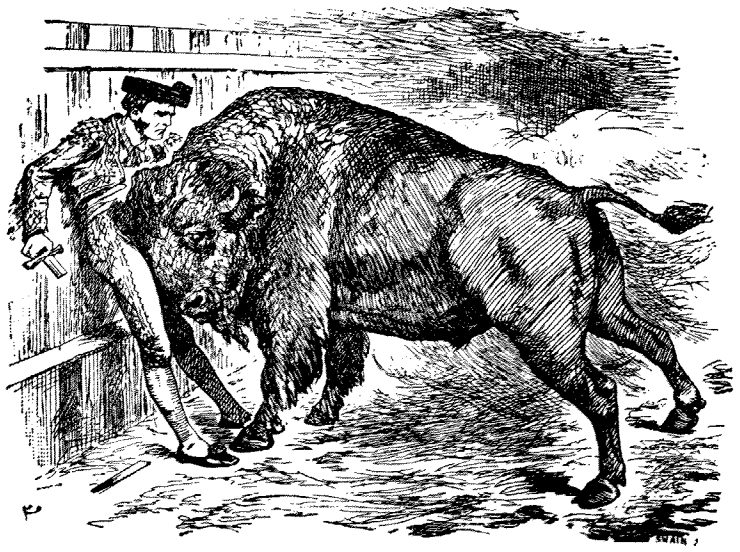
SANTIAGO AFTER THE SURRENDER.

THE CUBAN—"Say, ain't it time this ere shindig was stopped? Where in Cuba Libre do I come in?"—Syracuse Herald.

After the surrender of Santiago the American and Spanish soldiers mingled together on very friendly terms, which excited the jealousy of the Cubans and caused them to inquire as in the above cartoon, "Where do I come in?"

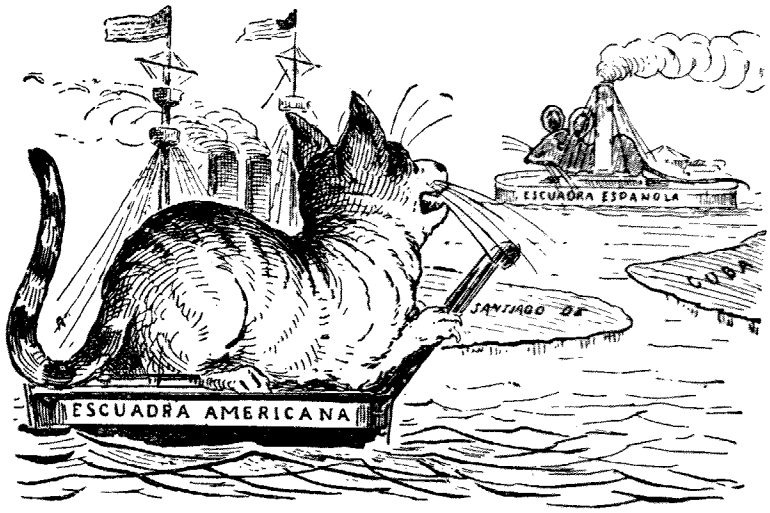
UNCLE SAM—"Now run along home and keep out of mischief."—Chicago Tribune.

When the Spanish evacuation of Cuba took place the Spanish troops were sent back home in transports furnished and paid for by the United States government.



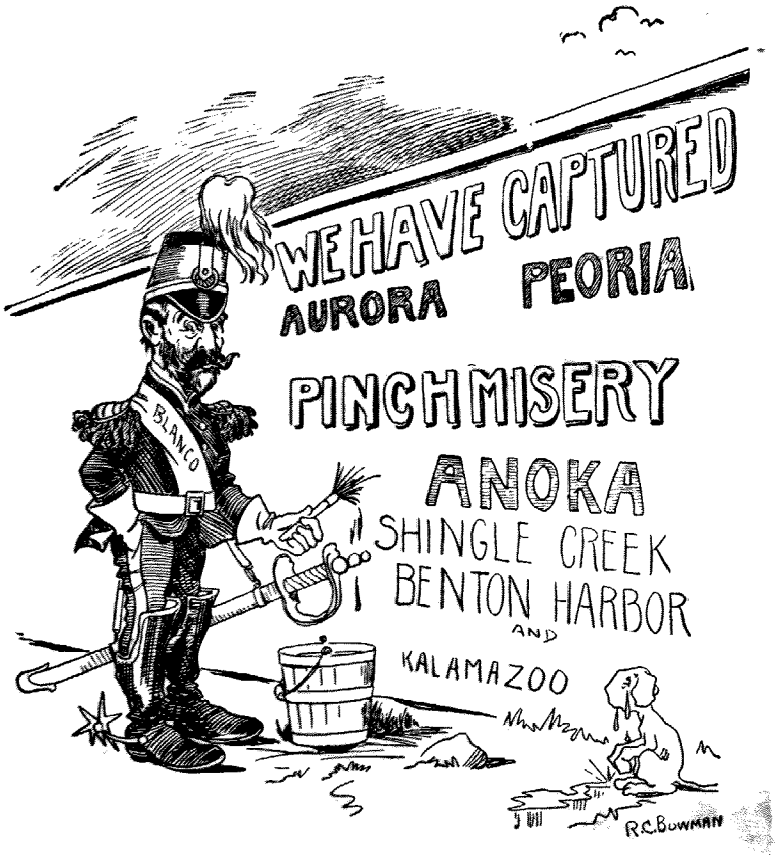
"Pinned."—London Punch

The above cartoon represents the situation at the time Spain sued for peace. With her fleets destroyed and her army hemmed in at Santiago, Spain was in the exact position of the toreador (bull fighter) in the picture, pinned by the (American) Lison.



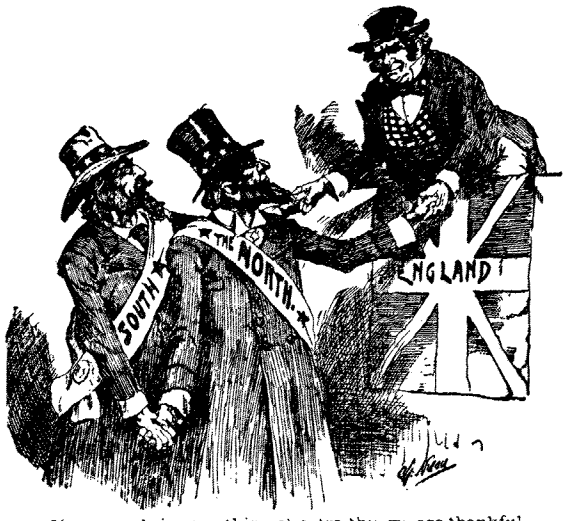
The above cartoon is from the principal comic paper of Mexico. The American squadron represented as a cat while the Spanish squadron in Santiago harbor is represented as a mouse, shows the relative positions of the ships of Admirals Schley and Cervera before the battle.

SAMPLE SPANISH BULLETIN.



Edited by General Blanco.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The bulletins issued by Captain-General Blanco, of
ıa, relating to battles in the island, always claimed
ıt victories for the Spanish troops.



If the war brings nothing else for this we are thankful.
—New York Herald.

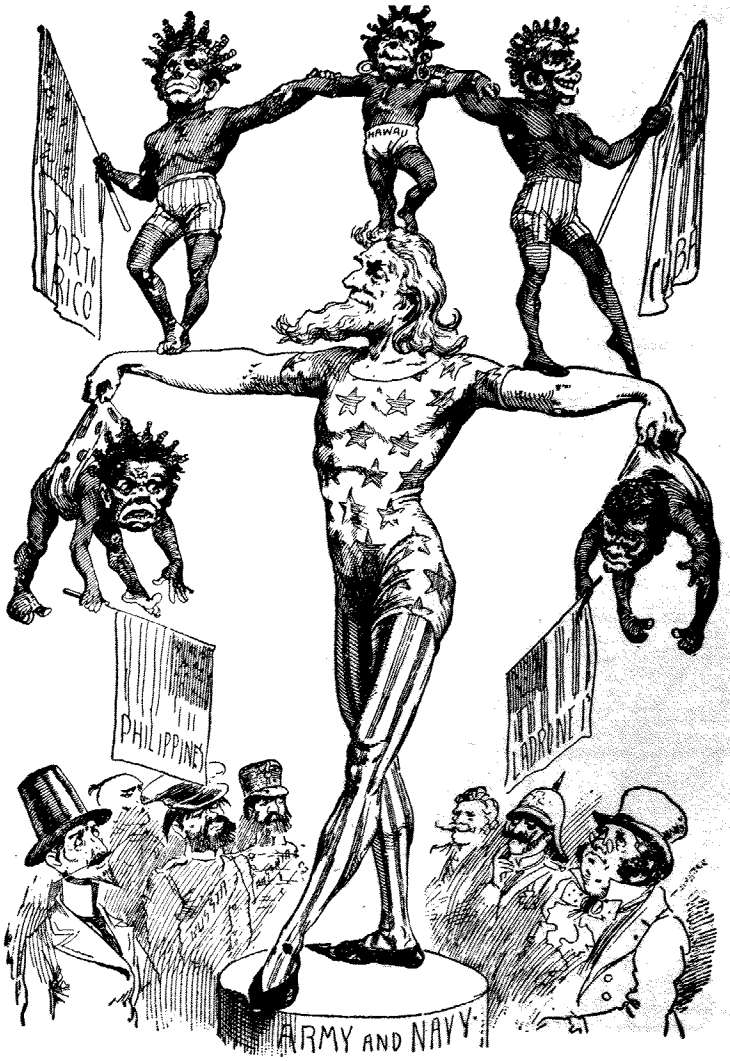
One result of the war was to completely reunite the North and South and reveal the sympathy and friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

Commander-in-chief.—Washington Post.

President McKinley for many years has been represented as Napoleon, both on account of his remarkable resemblance to the "little corporal" and because his successful methods in politics compared with those of Napoleon in war. He is shown in the above picture in the character of Napoleon leading the armies of the United States to victory.

A QUIET LITTLE GAME.

CHORUS—"I wonder what card Uncle Sam has in his hand."—Philadelphia Inquirer.



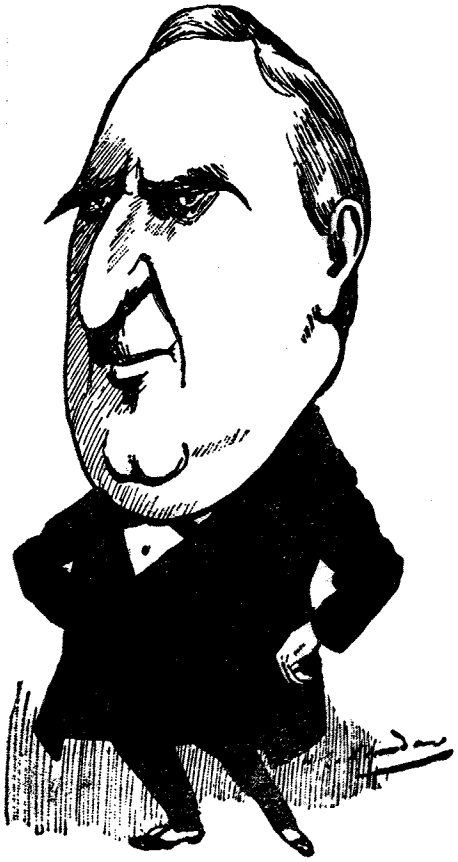
HOLDING HIS END UP.

JOHN BULL—"It's really most extraordinary what training will do. Why, only the other day I thought that man unable to support himself."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The sudden strength displayed by Uncle Sam was a great surprise to Europe. Even his friend and kinsman, John Bull, did not think him capable of such an athletic performance as he is giving in the above picture, standing on the firm support of the army and navy.

"WILL I EVER FORGET IT?"
New York Herald.

This cartoon appeared immediately after the battle of Manila. The punishment Spain received in that battle will forever cause her to "remember the Maine."

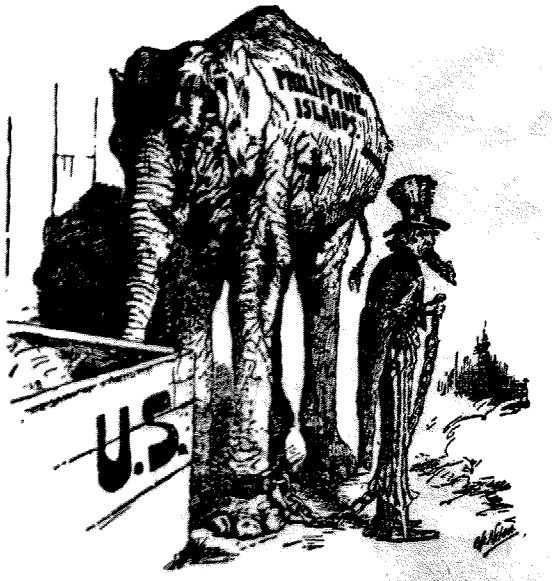


PRESIDENT McKINLEY.
Blanco y Negro, Madrid.

Blanco y Negro, meaning Black and White, in English, is a popular illustrated paper in Madrid. This is its caricaturist's idea of President McKinley.

The Manila incident reflected in the faces of Europe.—New York Bee.

Austria has a sinister expression; Germany doesn't know what to make of it; England is pleased; France is surprised; Russia is displeased, and Italy is amazed.



What will he do with it?—New York Herald.

When a person has acquired something that is of no use to him and is a constant source of care and expense we say that he has "an elephant on his hands." The artist thinks that the Philippine Islands are Uncle Sam's "elephant."

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

Uncle Sam's next duty.—Minneapolis Tribune.

The long trip of the Oregon around the horn woul have been shortened thousands of miles if the propose Nicaragua canal had been constructed. The cartoon show that Uncle Sam could easily cut the canal and suggest that it is his duty to do so.

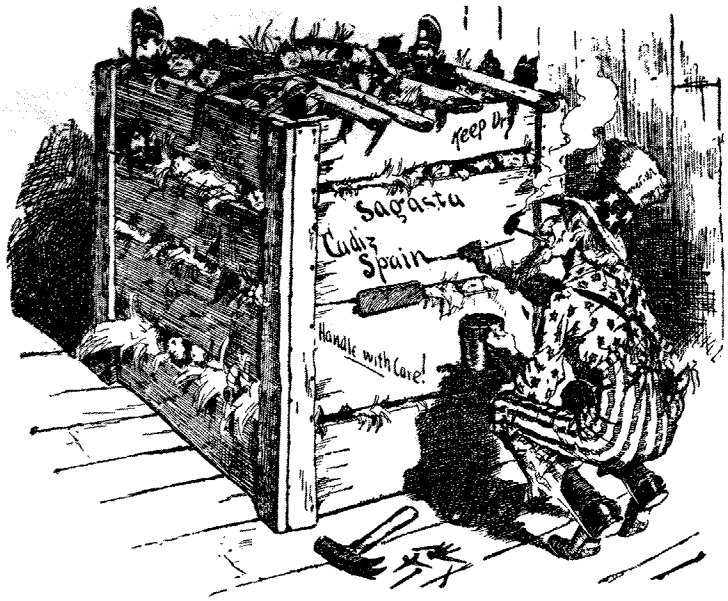
"Adios, Señor; you keep the bag."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the peace negotiations Spain made a strong effort to have the United States assume the Cuban debt, but without success. The American government sailed away with the colonies and left Spain to carry the load in the bag—the Cuban debt.

The Goddess of Liberty heralds the day of Freedom for Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

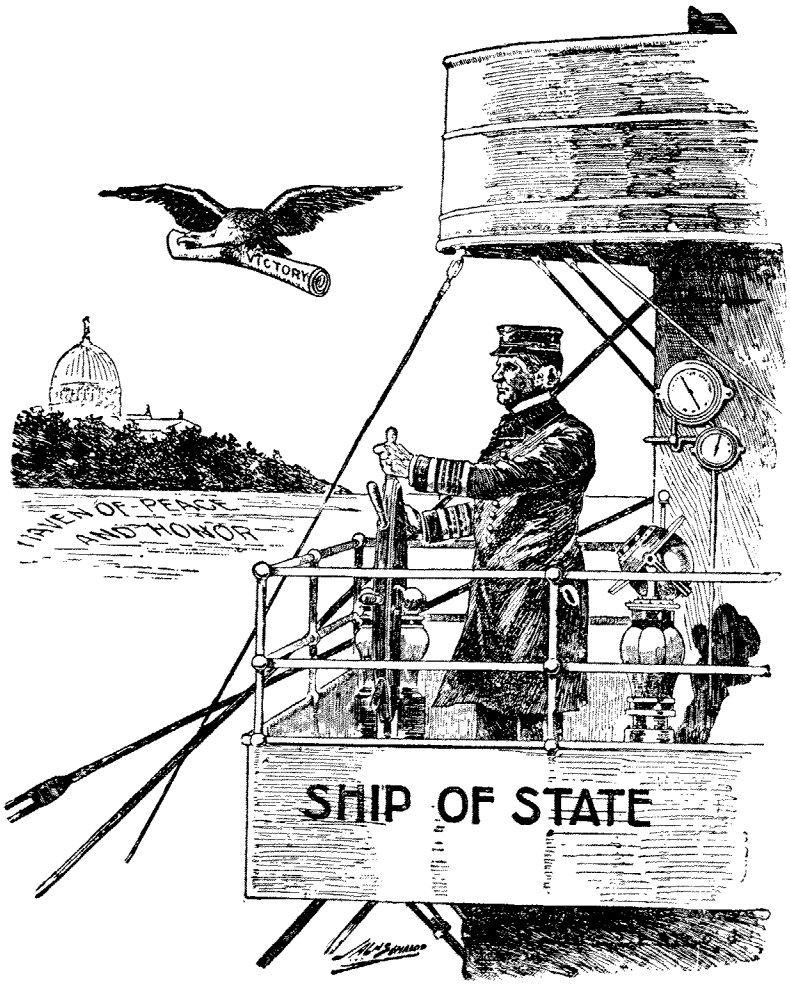
Hold on there, Dewey! The war is over!—Chicago Journal.

Admiral Dewey in co-operation with the troops of General Merritt compelled the surrender of the city of Manila the day after the peace protocol was signed. Uncle Sam could not notify the fighting admiral in time to prevent him from attacking the Spanish troops.



"Uncle Sam, he pays the freight."—New York Herald.

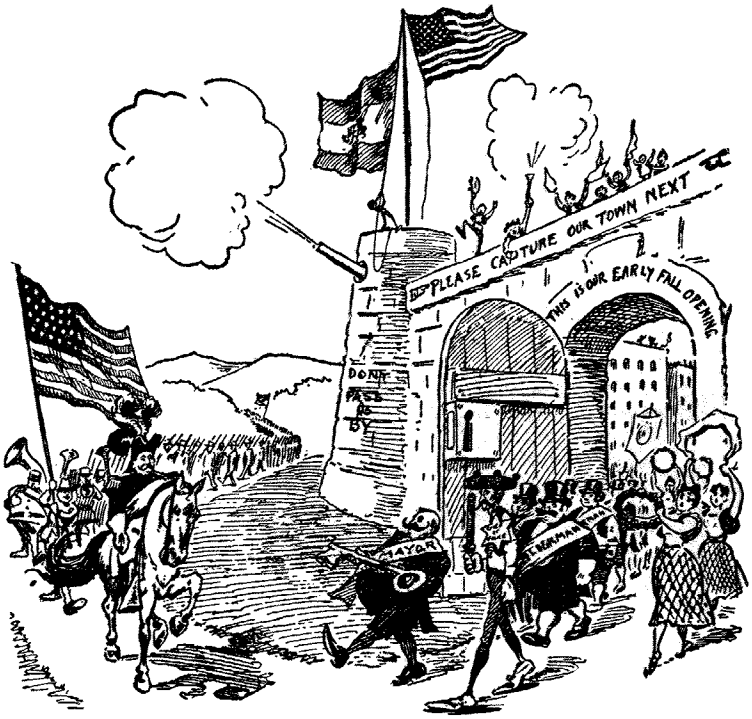
When the Spanish troops evacuated Cuba and Porto Rico they were shipped back to Spain in transports hired and paid for by the United States. The above cartoon shows Uncle Sam making a consignment of Spanish soldiers to Sagasta.



Coming into port.—Philadelphia Press.

President McKinley, at the helm of the Ship of State, brings her safe into the haven of Peace and Honor, while the American Eagle aloft proclaims victory.

CAN'T GET INTO THE UNION FAST ENOUGH.



The wild rush to surrender on the part of those Porto Rican towns portends another Spanish victory.—Chicago News.

During General Miles' campaign in Porto Rico the Spanish press daily recorded Spanish victories in that island. The facts were that the natives, headed by the officials, marched out to meet and welcome the Americans.

THE MUCH DESPISED "YANKEE PIG"—SPANISH VERSION.

Quite a factor in international politics nowadays.—Philadelphia Inquirer

The Spaniards invariably referred to the Americans as "Yankee pigs." In the above cartoon the nations of Europe are viewing the educated pig who has just finished writing terms of peace—a remarkable feat for a pig. It will be noticed that the British lion stands apart from the other European animals.