

MACARTHUR WILL TAKE THE FIELD

Decision Reached in Washington
to Have H. M. Lead Coming
Vigorous Operations.

HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

Major General MacArthur will personally direct the vigorous military operations to be directed against the Filipino insurgents. Major General J. C. Bates will probably be assigned to duty in Manila as the executive head of the military government in the Philippines during the absence in the field of General MacArthur.

It is not proposed by either the President or General MacArthur that there shall be any repetition of the policy of General Otis in the matter of the commanding general remaining in Manila instead of taking the field.

General MacArthur is a better fighting man than an executive, and he has clearly indicated that as soon as the rainy season shall have ended he will take personal command of the troops.

As stated this morning, there has been talk of ordering General Chaffee to Manila, and it was stated to-day that Chaffee might be chief of the military government while General MacArthur was in the field. Chaffee, like MacArthur, however, is a better soldier than an executive, and when he reaches the Philippines he is expected to take an active command.

General MacArthur is apparently confident, however, that he will be able to find large bodies of insurgents, and is laying his plans to catch them between cross fires. The details of the operations must necessarily be left to him, but the authorities, as hitherto stated, have clearly indicated that the campaign must be a vigorous one, and that the insurrection must be crushed during the dry season.

In army circles the suggestion is made that it might be advantageous to offer a reward for the apprehension of Aguinaldo. Officers are convinced that his capture would have an important effect in bringing about an end to the insurrection. Aguinaldo would, if alive, be a white elephant upon the hands of the administration, and while the authorities do not wish his death, it is conceded that if he should be killed during the forthcoming operations the situation in the islands would be materially simplified.



THE NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Whatever news comes from the Philippines, it is scarcely fitting to say the war is ended. For there can be no end of that which has had no beginning. Strictly speaking, there has been no war in Luzon. War implies organized conflict between responsible and recognized belligerents. In this case there was no such thing. There has been a considerable amount of rioting and marauding, of arson and murder, and these things the United States authorities have been, with a large measure of success, striving to suppress. We are not so optimistic as to suppose that all crimes of violence in the Philippines will instantly cease upon the surrender of Luna, or of Aguinaldo, or of the mass of their followers, any more than train-robbing in the West was stopped with the shooting of Jesse James. There will continue to be a certain amount of lawlessness, under one guise or another. But of organized belligerence against the sovereignty of the United States there has been none, save in the sense that the James gang was organized, and there is not likely to be any in the future.

General Otis is exactly right in refusing to treat with the Tagals as an organized government, or to recognize the existence of any such government. As a matter of fact, no such government has ever existed. Impartial and well-informed authority has declared that at the utmost Aguinaldo's alleged "government" did not represent more than one-half of 1 per cent of the inhabitants of the islands. In such circumstances the only proper attitude toward the recalcitrants is that once before expressed in historic terms. They must surrender unconditionally, or our forces will move immediately upon them. The mass of the lawbreakers doubtless want to surrender, and it may be assumed their surrender will be accepted. They have been, presumably, the victims of false counsel. They have been led into evil ways by a few designing leaders, and encouraged therein by semi-traitorous utterances made in this country and sedulously transmitted to Luzon and promulgated among the natives. They have learned better now, and are doubtless honestly inclined to accept the rule of law and order. With the designing and self-seeking leaders who are responsible for what has been done our commanders on the spot may safely be left to deal. They have fuller knowledge of the situation—not only of what has occurred, but of what promises best for the future—than those at a great distance. Having beaten Aguinaldo and his fellows in the field, they will not be at a loss to dispose of them after the fighting is over in the most prudent way. That will, no doubt, be a way that will make it unmistakably clear that United States sovereignty in the Philippines means at once irresistible



1899.



STIFF FIGHTING IN LUZON.

TROOPS OF LAWTON, MACARTHUR AND FUNSTON ENGAGED.

INSURGENTS SUFFER SEVERELY IN EVERY FIGHT—LAWTON BACK AT MALOLOS.

Manila, May 24.—Two companies of the 3d Infantry and two companies of the 22d Infantry, forming General Lawton's rear guard, returning from San Miguel to Balinag yesterday, escorting a signal party which was picking up wire laid with General Lawton's expedition, found that the insurgents had reoccupied 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.

FIVE SOLDIERS DROWNED.

It developed to-day that five men, instead of one man, were drowned by the sinking of a raft, loaded with soldiers of the 14th Regiment, at the Pasig ferry.

Twenty insurgents were killed and forty were wounded in the engagement with Major Bell's reconnoitring party, consisting of two companies of the 4th Cavalry, in the vicinity of Santa Arita, yesterday.

General Lawton, with most of his troops, has arrived at Malolos. His remarkable 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 estimates that his troops killed four hundred insurgents and wounded double that number.

Generals MacArthur and Funston, with the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Utah battery, have dispersed eight hundred insurgents, who were intrenched on the railroad beyond San Fernando, near Santa Arita.

FUNSTON LEADS THE CHARGE AGAIN.

The American scouts were fired upon from the trenches unexpectedly and withdrew. The firing was heard at San Fernando, and General MacArthur assembled his troops and marched quickly after the scouts. The Montana regiment flanked the trenches on the left and the Kansas regiment attacked the enemy's right flank, General Funston leading the charge at the double quick.

The insurgent loss was large, many prisoners were captured, and it is reported that twenty Americans were wounded.

The Oregon and Minnesota regiments are returning to Manila.

The Spanish newspaper "Oceania" has been suppressed for publishing seditious editorials.

FOUNDED SOLDIERS

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CHASE OF AGUINALDO.

MACARTHUR AND LAWTON NEARING EACH OTHER.

Letter from an American Prisoner Found at Rosales—Reported Massing of Insurgents.



MANILA, November 17—9:20 A. M.—The commands of Gens. MacArthur and Lawton are now near each other. Gen. MacArthur is getting supplies in Tarlac over the railroad from Bamban with an engine which was raised from the river by the Ninth Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Hayes, who occupied Victoria with six troops of the Third Cavalry, has advanced to Rosales. A letter was found at Victoria from Private Desmond of the Signal Corps, one of the twenty-one American prisoners held there. These prisoners, the letter said, were expecting to be taken to the mountains before the army arrived.

Two thousand insurgents are reported to be massing at Gerona, above Tarlac, and Gen. Mascardo is said to be in the mountains west of Angeles, with a thousand men, proposing to make raids.

Rain has been falling throughout the month, and for the last week there has been a heavy downpour. The whole country is in as bad condition as at any time this season.

ENSIGN DAVIS'S REPORT.

A NAVAL OFFICER RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION BY AN ARMY COMMANDER.

Washington, June 3.—The Navy Department has made public a report from Admiral Dewey recommending the advancement of Ensign Cleveland Davis ten numbers above his present rank for strikingly gallant services rendered in connection with General MacArthur's division in the engagements ashore near Malolos and Caloocan. The report presents the peculiar situation of a naval officer being recommended for promotion by the commander of an Army corps and this recommendation being approved by the Admiral of the fleet.

Ensign Davis volunteered to take ashore a Colt automatic gun from the Helena and co-operate with Major Young, of the Utah Battery, in MacArthur's advance on Caloocan. He reported on February 27 with three marines, the regular gun crew, and remained ashore until April 4. His gun and detachment accompanied the artillery in the forward movement, and at the attack on Cabalahan he practically saved a detachment of the 4th Cavalry from being wiped out in attacking an insurgent intrenchment. The cavalry had suffered severely in attacking an elaborate redoubt, losing one-third of its number in killed and wounded. At this time a gun of the Utah Battery and Ensign Davis, with his Colt gun, were brought forward under cover to within 125 yards of the insurgent trench. The combined fire of these two pieces silenced the redoubt.

On March 27 Ensign Davis, at his own request, advanced to the bank of the Marillas River within seventy-five yards of an insurgent trench on the opposite side. Here, as in the preceding case, he was under a severe fire, but again he succeeded in clearing the trench and forcing the surrender of about twenty men who remained in it alive. On March 29 he again went into action on the railroad bridge at Guiguinto under a dangerous crossfire, and on March 31 again co-operated in the artillery attack on Ponta Malolos. On April 4 he went forward to the Quingua River, and pushed the automatic gun forward to a position on the opposite bank within 250 yards of the enemy's trenches. Here he was temporarily in command of one of Lieutenant Fleming's guns in the latter's absence, and here, as in the other places, was under a vicious fire. On finishing his shore service he was recommended for promotion by Major Young, with warm indorsements from General MacArthur and General Otis.

Ensign Davis, in his own report, makes some pertinent comments on the probable value of light automatic guns co-operating with field artillery. He suggests the feasibility of each battery carrying at least one of these guns on the limber of the larger pieces, saying that it gives to the battery all the support of a company of infantry, and with the advantage of being able to fire over the heads of advancing troops with perfect safety, as was done at Guiguinto. He remarks on the fact that in looking over one trench Colonel Funston and Sergeant Smith found one dead insurgent with five holes through his body in the space that could be covered by a man's hand, all of them the work of the automatic gun.

Admiral Dewey, in transmitting his report on Ensign Davis's expedition, says:

Ensign Davis was a volunteer for this duty ashore with the Army. He was engaged in all actions against the insurgents that took place on the northern front of the Army between February 27 and April 4, and performed valiant service and rendered valuable aid to our troops. I, therefore, commend him to the Department, and recommend that he be advanced ten numbers in his grade. The crew for the Colt's gun consisted of Corporal Thomas F. Prendergast and Privates Howard Buckley and Joseph Melvin, United States Marine Corps. These men performed their duty under most trying conditions in the most satisfactory manner, and deserve high praise. I hope the Department will reward in a suitable manner their services.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY

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Richards of Newport and two attendants. A closed carriage met them at the station in White Plains. Young Bell was in jubilant spirits, and said that he had had a most enjoyable trip. He was assigned to a handsomely furnished room. Bell is under indictment for setting fire to several buildings in Newport for the sake of seeing the glare of flames and the fire engines.

MACARTHUR'S RENEWED ACTIVITY

COINCIDENT WITH BUT NOT THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Manila, Nov. 21.—General MacArthur was asked to-day whether the result of the Presidential election in the United States was in any way responsible for the orders to push operations against the Filipinos. He replied that the result of the election was merely coincident with other features of the situation. He added that the return of the soldiers and marines from China, with the recruits who had arrived recently, would increase the number of troops to seventy thousand men. The enlargement of the forces, the ending of the rainy season, better roads, improved transportation and the desire to make the most efficient use of the volunteers before their term of service expires, in June, are all contributory to the more active campaign.

Concerning the replacing of thirty-five thousand volunteers, General MacArthur said he favors the establishment of a standing army of seventy-five thousand men, and authority to the President to increase it to one hundred thousand men.

The General also said he was enlarging the force in General Young's district to nearly seven thousand men, that heavy reinforcements were being sent to General Hughes, in the island of Panay, that more troops had been ordered to Southern Luzon, and that various column movements had been planned.

The stranding of the coasting transport Indiana is causing a long delay in reaching a number of the remote coast stations in Southern Luzon which have subsistence to November 1 only, and will have to depend largely on foraging until the Indiana is floated or a steamer is secured.

The customs warehouses are congested, which is delaying the commerce of Manila. General Smith, the Collector of the Port, at a meeting to-day of many importers urged the necessity for the removal of the goods. The merchants talk of organizing a company for the erection of bonded warehouses.

The soldiers and marines who have returned from China are selling quantities of curios looted from the residences of the nobility or wealthy person at Peking and Tien-Tsin. Many of them are valuable and ridiculously cheap, and a number of presents of such loot have been mailed to the United States for Christmas.

THE HONG-KONG JUNTA.

REPRESENTATIONS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BY MR. CHOATE.

London, Nov. 21.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, has made representations to the British Foreign Office on the subject of the Filipino Junta at Hong-Kong. The Foreign Office is investigating the matter, and will reply so soon as the reports of the authorities at Hong-Kong are received.

THE CZAREWITZ

St. Petersburg

BROOKFIELD

TAKES SECOND PLACE

IN THE MAYORALTY

RACE.

The appended Mayoralty candidates, the readers of the Tribune will find in the choice" have placed of ballots and favored up to now, has still leads, and place, is within of Mr. Coler.

MAYORALTY VOTING

The following table shows the result of the balloting so far:

ADLER, CHAS. S.	8
ALTMAN, BENJ.	1
ARNOLD, GEO. W.	1
APPLETON, R. ROSS	1
BIDWELL, GEO. R.	1
BRAINARD, F.	1
BROMLEY, G. H.	1
BROOKFIELD, WM. B.	1
BLANCHARD, J. A.	1
BLISS, C. N.	1
BOWERS, GEO. F.	1
BROCKWAY, H. H.	1
BROWN, V. C.	1
CANNON, JAS. G.	1
CHAPIN, G. C.	1
CHOATE, JOS. H.	1
CLAFLIN, JOHN	1
CLARKE, JOHN P.	1
COCKRAN, W. B.	1
COOPER, EDWARD	1
COLER, BIRD S.	1
COLER, WM. N.	1
COURTNEY, JOHN	1
COLLIS, C. H. T.	1
CONKLING, A. L.	1
CUTTING, ROB. F.	1
CRANE, LEROY B.	1
CRIMMINS, J. D.	1
COHEN, "IZZY"	1
DARE, F. V.	1
DAYTON, CHAS. W.	1
DELAFFIELD, J. L.	1
DOMMERICH, L. F.	1
DRESSER, H. E.	1
ERHARDT, J. B.	1
FABRICHE, C. S.	1
FANCHER, C. H.	1
FAURE, JOHN P.	1
FITZ, ASHBEL P.	1
FITZGERALD, L.	1
FORD, JOHN	1
FOSTER, JOHN S.	1
GAYNOR, WM. J.	1
GODDARD, F. N.	1
GRANT, HUGH J.	1
GREENE, Gen. F. V.	1
GROUT, EDW. M.	1
GRUBER, ABRAHAM	1
HARVIER, E.	1
HASBROUCK, F.	1
HARRIOT, S. C.	1
HENDRIX, JOS.	1
HENKEL, WM.	1
HEDGES, JOB E.	1
HEWITT, A. S.	1
HORNER, CHAS. F.	1
HOPPER, ISAAC A.	1
HOWE, Register	1
HULL, J. HENRY	1
HURLEY, WM. S.	1
IVES, BRAYTON	1
IVINS, WM. M.	1
JUILLIARD, A. D.	1
KEARNEY, H. S.	1
KEATING, THOS. I.	1
KELLER, JOHN W.	1
KELLEY, JOHN	1

PG-20

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ON THE

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INSURRECTION

