

FIGHTING THE FILIPINOS.

The Good Work Done by the American Volunteers in the Third Battle of Manila.

Our soldiers are walking over the Filipinos in great style. Even when fighting behind entrenchments they are plainly no match for the Americans. The Filipinos have the Spanish dread of a charge against an entrenched position. They give way in rout at the very moment when trained soldiers, having reserved their fire, would sweep the assailants with a withering fusillade. In no other way can charging infantry be repulsed. What the Filipinos know about fighting



MEN OF THE SIGNAL SERVICE. Extending the telegraph lines during the third battle of Manila.

they have learned from the Spaniards, who waste a tremendous amount of ammunition in volleys at long range and run when the enemy presses them. The chief credit for our victories must go to General Elwell S. Otis, whose disposition of troops at every point where they were likely to come in contact with the enemy has shown him to possess military talents of a high order. Besides feeling and engaging the enemy in the environs of Manila, he has had to police a disaffected city; in other words, to deal with an internal as well as an external foe. Vigilance has insured success. There never has been a time, either by night or day, when General Otis has not been master of the situation.

May 1, 1898, August 13, 1898, February 5, 1899—these are the dates of the three battles of Manila. The first victory was unattended with any loss to our side; the second cost about fifty men, killed or wounded; in the third the list of our casualties was five times as great as in the second. The losses suffered by Spaniards and natives on these three occasions (and the Filipinos must strictly be regarded as subjects of Spain until Spain has ratified the treaty of peace) will never be quite accurately stated; they were probably about eleven or twelve times as severe as ours.

Firing began at a quarter before nine o'clock on Saturday evening, February 4. Two native soldiers refused to obey the order of a sentry who challenged them, as they advanced toward the outpost of the First Nebraska Regiment, stationed between Manila and Santa Mesa. The necessity of maintaining the integrity of our lines, especially at night, has been impressed upon all by the conduct of certain Filipinos who had slipped through a week earlier and attempted to assassinate American soldiers. The Nebraska sentry again called upon the two natives to halt, and, as they paid no attention to his order, levelled his rifle and fired upon them. The sequel shows that they had been sent for precisely this purpose, to draw the sentry's fire, as part of a preconcerted plan to place the responsibility for beginning the action upon our troops, and to make America appear the aggressor.

Twenty thousand Filipinos in their trenches, block-houses, and little villages dotting the plain evidently thought themselves ready to drive the American lines in upon the city. They possessed several quick-firing and Krupp field-guns; many of them were armed with Mausers of the latest pattern, and a number of Spanish soldiers had joined their ranks.

About thirteen thousand of our troops were holding the positions formerly occupied by the Spaniards, midway between Manila and the bands of Filipinos north, east and south of the city. A semicircular fighting-line, seventeen miles in length, was formed of the following regiments, beginning with those stationed on Manila Bay north of the capital: the Twentieth Kansas, First Montana, Tenth Pennsylvania and Third Artillery, under Brigadier-General Harrison G. Otis; the First South Dakota, First Colorado and First Nebraska, commanded by General Hale, supported by Batteries A and B of the Utah Light Artillery, under General McArthur, northeast to east of the city; the First California, First Idaho, First Wyoming and First Washington, under General King, east and southeast, near the Pasig River; the Fourth Cavalry, Fourteenth Infantry, First North Dakota Infantry and Sixth Artillery Division, commanded by General Anderson, near the south shore of the city.

Like an echo of the sentry's shot a gun was fired from Block-house No. 7, and the signal for attacking our troops had been given. The Nebraska regiment was made the first target; presently, however, the firing spread on

both sides along the fronting lines. On the north the Filipinos were concentrating at Calangin, where the siege-guns; on Mesa, the attack near Paco, there intention to advance from midnight in the morning new outburst a line.

And so matters darkened and light artillery, and it was when day broke Concord and Callao opened troops north of the Monadnock south; and a light-draught went up the Pasig guns with Santa Ana. Advancing over dense undergrowth, in which structured intruders pressed the natives back on San Juan San Pedro Ma General King's force of Filipinos, and toward the Pasig River, in which captured a good position about five miles the southeast stand in the building was Dyer's battery, set on fire by them, of those in the church, ran out and at noon on

the firing of the

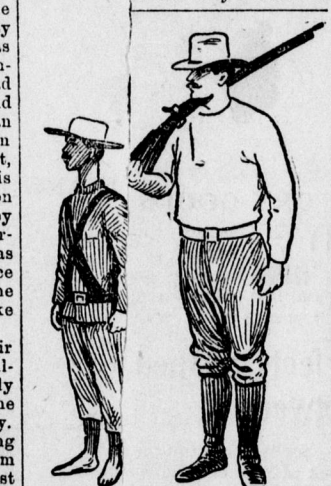


UTAH'S LIGHT ARTILLERY, WHICH DID SUCH GOOD WORK AT MANILA.

(When the advance of the two brigades on the southern flank. The artillery in a conflict with the savage Igorrote bowman.)

Filipinos slates," Major report, "Otis says in his The Filipino aggregate 250. Wounded is estimated at 4000. trenches were found in the field hospital taken to the American great number cared for, while a in the military captives were placed During the excitement there was intense was maintained in the city, where order, serving by Minnesota volunteers, serving by Minnesota volunteers.

The holiday for them made a Manilian view it as a spectacle from the their securer citizens, hugging flags, or next home, hung out white precaution, flags, as an additional the city looked as



COMPARATIVE PRIZES OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO SOLDIERS.

though it made ready for some downs of mission, but from the win patrol very houses the American of the fore fired upon. Women the trans colony were sent to though for safety, while, as women replace these, hundreds of the destroyes began to arrive from of which d villages, seven or eight mila Obscurely visible from the Mattered dotory, were burnt and bat- again to lest they should serve emy. ter the treacherous en-

On the morning, February 6, Late in night firing at long range. brigade afternoon General Hale's which a position the control of took become indispensable; it Singaloion of the water-works at braskan companies of the Neter and a part of the Utah bat- on the entering a force of Filipinos with a and dispersing them, though and the of two Nebraskans killed of the wounded. Sergeant Young capturing battery was wounded, On murdered, and mutilated. had a day, February 7, our forces north bed far enough towards the miles discover that Calocan, six age of the city, was held with sav-

mination. A reconnoitring

party, attacked by a body of Filipinos, was in great danger, when a charge by Kansas troops, led by Colonel Funston, drove the enemy behind their intrenchments with heavy loss. In



AMERICAN SENTRIES IN THE PUESTA DE ESPANA, MANILA.

this encounter Lieutenant Alford was killed and six Kansans wounded.

The men of the so-called Filipino army are uniformed and all are armed with Mausers and Remingtons. There was little discipline among them according to our ideas.

As nearly as we could ascertain, writes Captain W. G. Bates, U. S. V., who has just returned from Manila, it was the custom of these soldiers to prepare at their homes food sufficient to last two or three days, and go with it to the trenches, where they would remain till all their food was exhausted, when they would go home again and get a fresh supply. There was, therefore, a constant stream of these soldiers on the Calle Real (the main road near our position), and many of them walked through our camp. They were of all ages, but principally young men and boys. I found them very enthusiastic and filled with ardent and genuine patriotism.

Their method of fighting seemed somewhat peculiar to us. I saw several of their night engagements with the Spaniards. It was the custom of



AGUINALDO'S FORCES.

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largely procured from Spanish prisoners, smugglers and the United States. Dewey turned over 2500 rifles to the insurgents in Cavite after the battle of May 1.

The insurgent headquarters are at Malolos, thirty miles north of Manila, on the railroad. When Aginaldo proclaimed the republic and announced himself the dictator, he left vacant the office of Secretary of State. This is destined for Felipe Agoncillo, now in Canada. The Cabinet is: Secretary of the Interior, Leandro Ibarra; Secretary of War, Baldomero Aginaldo; Secretary of the Treasury, Mariano Trias. The commanders in the field are: Lieutenant-General Riego de Dios, Major-General Ricati, Brigadier-General Pio del Pilar, a violent hater of Americans; Brigadier-General Felipe Sandico, Brigadier-General Pantelon Garcia, Brigadier-General Noriel, Brigadier-General Estrella, Brigadier-General Mascardo, Brigadier-General Gregoria del Pilar. Major-General Ricati commands in the zone south of Manila; Garcia commands north of the city; Estrella commands in Cavite; del Pilar commands to the east and up the Pasig to the lake.

One of the cleverest men associated with Aginaldo is his secretary and interpreter, Escamilla. He is an accomplished linguist, speaks Spanish fluently, English very well and Latin and French, besides the native dialects.

While many of Aginaldo's soldiers are well armed, on the other hand, some of them were mere savages who had never seen modern artillery, and had only bows and arrows to oppose to Gatling guns; such were the half-naked Igorrotes, who were given "the post of honor" in front of an American battery.

To this mob, and the people of the islands generally, Aginaldo had issued a proclamation earlier in the day, ordering his followers to regard Americans as invaders, and to treat them as enemies.



RUDYARD KIPLING.

able stories of the "Fuzzy-Wuzzy" and "Tommy Atkins," but he intends to visit Mexico and there to study the peons, the peasant class of that country, as well as to acquaint himself

with the local coloring and to gather material for a new series of stories. Mexico is more or less a virgin field for an English-speaking writer, and its unwritten tragedies and romances, its untold stories of the workings of human love and deeds of heroism, in the hands of such a writer as Kipling, will add to our literature, if they cannot place fresh laurels upon his already well-laundered brow.

Mr. Kipling's latest poem, "The White Man's Burden," published only the other day, has created more talk than any poem written within recent time. The phase has become household in its use, while the poem breathed of the duty of the superior race in its dealings with inferior peoples.

Rudyard Kipling has steadily refused all offers to take the lecture platform. His words are worth fifteen cents apiece, and even the most extravagant American audiences admit that they cannot afford to hear him at that figure. Every time he says "Good morning" to a neighbor it's thirty cents blown to the winds; and once, it is stated, when he is said to have shouted in meeting, the old deacons sighed and muttered: "O, that we had the price of that shout in the contribution box for the benefit of the heathen he writes about!"

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GENERAL PIO DEL PILAR. Aginaldo's Chief General and Military Adviser.

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IGORROTE BOWMEN IN AGUINALDO'S ARMY.

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The proportion of physicians to population varies remarkably in German cities, from about six per 10,000 in Chemnitz to twelve in Dresden and fourteen in Munich.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

Preparation for Clover.

Usually there is not much difficulty in securing a stand of clover, but, owing to a diversity of soils, there are occasionally small areas upon which the young clover plants fail to grow. To guard against this failure I have for several years hauled the manure direct from the horse stable and scattered it thinly over those places. Straw is used liberally for bedding, and during the winter enough manure is made to cover several acres. The soluble parts of the manure are washed into the surface soil where they are easily available for the young clover plant. The straw serves as a mulch, affording considerable protection should an early drouth follow. Clover haulm can be used the same way, thereby getting the benefit of any seed remaining in it. Whatever the method employed we cannot be too thorough in the preparation for the clover crop.—Oren E. Cooperrider, in New England Homestead.

A Cheap Hog Shelter.

Comparatively few farms have good, warm and dry shelter for hogs in cold weather. Nearly every farm has shelter of some kind, but many hog houses are so open and exposed to the weather and cold drafts particularly, that the hogs are uncomfortable. A shelter for twenty-five or thirty head can be made very cheaply of straw and rails. It answers the purpose very well and in the saving of feed and the comfort of hogs will many times repay its cost, which is only the labor necessary to erect it.

A double pen, one inside the other, is built of fence rails, two rail-lengths long and one wide, and three or four feet high. The space between the two pens, twelve or fifteen inches, is filled with straw and well tramped. Other rails are laid across on top. On these the straw roof is placed. The straw is dampened, so that it will pack well. It is built well out over the sides of the pen, which should stand on dry ground. The door on the leeward side usually needs no protection. Nothing more is necessary except an occasional fresh bed of straw.

Cold Barns for Dairy Cows.

The investigation made by the Kansas experiment station of the creamery business of the Meriden creamery revealed the fact that there was one man that sheltered his cows in winter by two wire fences, another by a wood lot, and still others by wind breaks. Out of eighty-two patrons there were eighteen, or twenty-two per cent., that compelled their cows to drink ice water from a creek or pond in winter.

When we stop to think that the dairy cow, unlike the steer, has a thin hide, with little or no fat beneath the skin and a poor surface circulation, we can understand one of the reasons why the yield of some herds is so low. The dairy cow is a very sensitive animal, and when she is forced to keep up animal heat and to stand shivering while taking her fill of ice water she certainly cannot be expected to make a very good showing at the milk pail.

Very few people realize the loss sustained from cold barns. In an experiment carried on in England it was found that with a herd of thirty cows the profit was three pounds or about \$15 per week more when the temperature of the barn was kept at sixty-three degrees than when at fifty-two degrees. At this rate it would not take long for a herd of good dairy cows to pay for a barn. The barn should be tight enough so that the animal heat of the cows will always keep the manure from freezing.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

What the Farm Garden Should Be.

The garden should never contain less than half an acre, and better be two acres. A garden of this size can easily be worked with a horse, saving much hand labor, which is required in smaller plots. If more is grown than required for home use it can usually be disposed of at some nearby market, or to some neighbor who will not have a garden. Or the area can be devoted to potatoes, or roots for stock can be increased. Being near the house, it is of easy access, and the farmer can spend many half hours working the garden, when he would not think of going to the field for that length of time.

The garden should contain all the small fruits, such as berries, currants, etc. Plant these in single rows, and far enough apart so that they can be easily cultivated. The space between can be devoted to some vegetable, which will compel working around the shrub. If the market gardener, upon lands ranging in price from \$300 to \$1000 per acre, can upon a half dozen acres sell more dollars' worth of produce than are sold off many large farms, why may not the farmer grow in his own garden articles for food that will take the place of much of the more expensive commodities bought in town? The garden cannot be had without labor, but with less, considering the amount produced, than is required for general farm crops. Two and sometimes three crops can be grown upon the same ground in one season. With the addition of a few hotbed sash the garden can be made to produce fresh vegetables for the table all the year round.—American Agriculturist.

Success With Cement.

Before putting down a cement floor be sure that the building is where it is always to stand; for the floor cannot be moved. Use the very best material. Do not use any of the cheap

grades of cement. I prefer the Portland above all others, as cold or heat does not affect it. To begin, put down a layer of clean gravel six inches deep, slightly moistened and tamped down as firmly as possible. After this is done, commence on the floor. This should be laid in sections about three feet wide, so that a person can trowel across them. Procure a scantling six inches wide and two inches thick. Begin on one side of the barn and for a horse stall give it one-half inch fall from manger to hind feet. Stake and level the scantling, then apply the concrete, which is made by using six parts of clean, sharp gravel and one part cement, thoroughly mixed and just dampened enough to pack well. Wheel this in and have it five inches thick when it is thoroughly tamped. The tamping must be thoroughly done.

Now put on the top coat, which should be one inch thick, and is made of two parts of sharp, clean sand and one part cement, thoroughly mixed and tempered and of the right consistency to spread nicely. In smoothing it off, use a straight edge at first, and after it has commenced to dry, use a trowel to give it a smooth, glossy appearance. In putting on the top, smooth it off with a little work as possible, as too much work will cause the water and sand to come to the surface, making a bad job. If you wish to corrugate it, use a beveled board and strike it gently with a hatchet. After this remove the scantling and proceed as before. For a cow stable or hog house, the concrete need not be over three inches thick and the top coat one-half inch thick, and for a chicken house still less. After the floor is laid, keep everything off until it is thoroughly set, and in ten days or two weeks it will be ready for any kind of stock.—M. C. Thomas, in the Orange Judd Farmer.

Old Hens for Mothers.

While the chief use of the hen is to lay eggs and to furnish poultry for the table, it must not be forgotten that this is only a part of the original design which must not be entirely superseded by inventions like the incubator. This latter may do where thousands of young fowls have to be grown for broilers. Not enough hens could be secured in brooding condition to meet this demand, especially as it is largest when the natural impulse of every hen is to lay more eggs and not to become a mother. Hence the incubator is, and always will be, a necessity. But we hate to think of the life of an incubator-hatched chicken that is to grow up and live for years perhaps, and never hear the sound of the hen's familiar "cluck." It will practically grow up without any relations, the most desolate kind of an orphan. There are thousands of farmers who keep hens who do not care to grow more chickens than their own hens can hatch. We would advise all such, in thinning off their flocks of poultry, to save a few old hens to hatch out the chickens needed for next year. The old hens won't lay many eggs. Probably their egg supply has been mostly exhausted. But they will be all the more interminable sitters because of this. Give them the eggs of the most prolific egg producers of the flock, for these will make the best layers. Most people encourage the brooding habit among their flocks by allowing hens that are nearly past laying to steal a nest, lay ten or a dozen eggs and hatch them out. Of course, he old hen is awfully proud of these chicks, which she knows are all her own, as only her own eggs are in the nest. But the chickens of these old hens will take after their mother in laying few eggs, and then quickly becoming broody. It is by the contrary policy, breeding from eggs laid by fowls that have little inclination to set, that the best breeds of egg producers were probably originally produced. The same policy continued will largely increase egg production.

Poultry is kept for several distinct purposes and has breeds adapted to each, and as we have just shown, in the same breed both the young and the old fowl have their separate uses. These should so far as possible be kept distinct, and each individual fowl be put to the work it is best fitted for. Possibly the old fowls kept for sitters will not lay enough eggs to pay their keep. But they will save the time of young hens, which when they try to sit can be very easily broken up, or would probably break themselves up and go to laying again. Generally when a pullet wants to sit she will leave the nest some morning after the eggs are spoiled, thus losing not only her own time but the setting of eggs also, as after the germ has once been started it is easily killed by being exposed to the cold. It is very easy to break a pullet from sitting. Keep her somewhere a few days where she can receive no attentions from the male, and where there is no chance for her to make a nest. Feed her with whole wheat and some milk curd, and keep fresh, clean water always where she can get at it. The sitting is really a fever, and the pullet that wants to sit should have its bill dipped in water several times each day, so as to oblige it to drink. With this treatment and food for three or four days, or even less, more eggs will be brought forward to the period when they need to be ejected, and then you might try to tie the hen on the nest with her eggs, but you could not even then make her sit and hatch them into chicks. Even the hens two years old are not fit for mothers if they are of egg-producing breeds. We have had such hens desert their chicks when less than a month old, and begin to lay another setting of eggs. Not warned by previous experience, they thought they wanted to hatch these only. This experiment in letting young hens hatch a nest of eggs had cost too much already.—American Cultivator.