# AGUINALDO'S FIGHTING MEN.

The Filipino Method of Resisting the Americans is to Mass Forces Instead of Using the Skirmish Formation.

INSURGENTS RECRUITED FROM VARIOUS SECRET SOCIETIES.

Most of the Americans in the Philippines are becoming convinced that the backbone of the insurgent opposition is broken. There are numerous rumors pointing to an early collapse of the insurrection. One of these is of the insurrection. One of these is that General Pio del Pilar, the best fighter among the Filipino officers, will desert Aguinaldo and give his

will desert Aguination and give ins support to the Americans. The Spaniards, reasoning from their experience with the natives, re-fuse to believe that the rebellion is anywhere near put down. They de-clare that the Filipinos will not take their defeat at Malolos, with the loss their defeat at Maloios, with the ross of the city and the removal of their so-called government, seriously to heart. On the contrary, the Span-iards predict that the insurgents will hover near the American lines, bothhover near the American lives, both-ering them as much as possible, and, when attacked in force, dissolve, only to reappear at other points. This sort of tactics, the Spaniards say, will be followed until the wet season compels the Americans to be housed in barracks, and then the Filipinos will return and reoccupy such towns as the United States troops do not gar-rison. With the next dry season a repetition of the present operations will begin. Time alone will show how much there is in this theory; but, as against it, it must be borne in mind that the Spaniards in all their mind that the Spaniards in all their domination of the Philippines never gave the inhabitants a demonstration of power comparable in effectiveness to that States. that given them by the United

A priest and two members of the so-called Philippine Congress, who hid themselves in the woods during the fighting which preceded the cap-ture of Malolos, returned there and declared that 2000 of the Filipino soldiers were anxious to give up fight-ing, and would do so, but for their officers, who keep them under arms.

The whole country between Malolos and Caloocan is now full of friendlies, mostly women, children and old people, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans are trying to gain the confidence of the inhabitants by proving to them that if they will return and attend to their ordinary work peacefully no harm will befall them. Two hundred and fifty civilians have come back to their homes in Malolos. Two hundred women and children, with a sprink-ling of unarmed men, supposed to be warriors, came to the outskirts of Ma-lolos on the sea side of the city and afterward sneaked away, carrying all the goods they could. ple, who are returning to their homes, carrying white flags. The Americans the goods they could.

The mainstay of Aguinaldo's army are natives unused to the arts of mod-ern warfare and schooled only in the crude methods of the savage. Their



INSURGENT COURIER WITH A DISPATCH FOR AGUINALDO.

chief arm is the bow; their sole ambi-tion revenge. They fight from fear, not through courage. They serve the ambitions of their chiefs. To them— the mainting large of neutronian

The more intelligent natives, brought up in and about Manila are the only ones who are intrusted with the modern gun. The Tagalos and other tribesmen would be as apt to kill them-selves as the Americans with the Mauser rifles.

The reports of the tremendous losses to the natives are not surprising to one acquainted with their mode of warfare. Their method of attack differs widely from the cautious and stealthy approach of the American Indian. The Filipinos seem to gain



FILIPINO SOLDIERS OF AGUINALDO'S ARMY ON DRESS PARADE.

courage from companionship, and courage trom companionship, and nothing in the least degree hazardous is ever attempted by a solitary native. They go hunting in pairs. They fish from their wabbly dug-out cances al-ways in company, and no native ever thinks of venturing out alone at night. In fact, a characteristic of their com plex character is their lively desire



FILIPINO WATCHTOWER NEAR PACO.

for companionship. This trait is strongly brought out in their method of fighting. They mass themselves together like a lot of sheep, and, intogether like a lot of sheep, and, in-stead of spreading out in skirmish lines, each man taking advantage of some natural obstacle for protection, they rush forward, often with arms thrown around each other, much like a gigantic flying wedge on the football field. With this method of approach it is not difficult to see how the rapidfire guns of the American artillery could tear holes in their formation and no doubt lay out more men than would have been the case had the attack been

made by skirmish lines. At present it would be a most dif-At present it would be a course the ficult matter to say what course the insurgents will pursue. Aguinaldo has a fond hope for a Tagal Republic

CUTTING CABLES UNDER FIRE. insurgent leader has violated his One of the Bravest Deeds of the War With Spain. promises. If the insurgents lay down their arms they will avert great trouble, aud if they are induced to do this it When Lieutenant Hobson and his men sank the Merrimac in the chan-nel of Santiago Harbor, the deed was almost everywhere hailed as the brav-

and if they are induced to do this it will be due greatly to the fear inspired by our soldiery. Most of the insurgents now with Aguinaldo are recruited from the numerons native secret organizations. The principal of these is the Catapu-nan Society, which is said to have some connection with Free-masonry. This society has been in existence for several hundred years, and no doubt several hundred years, and no doubt was connected with some of the up-risings against Spanish rule in the Things against Spanish rule in the Philippines. In past years thousands of the members of this society have been subjected to imprisonment and hundreds have paid the death penalty for supposed connection with the so-ciety. But to-day the Catapunan So-ciety. But to-day the Catapunan So-

ciety is stronger than ever, and has now a membership of over 600,000 in these islands. Another prominent society is the Philippine Social Club, originally formed by Dr. Rizal, who

## around San Juan, of Guantanamo Bay, of the bottling up of Cervera's fleet, and of Hobson and the Merrimac The gallant work of the men who under a galling fire cut the cables at Cienfuegos has been in the main lost sight of by reason of the more portant and decisive battles. A resume of it will certainly not be out of place. The same day that the Winslow, the Wilmington were Hudson, and the Wilmington were having their action at Cardenas, far away on the southern coast of Cuba

another fight was taking place, in the progress of the work of separating the great island from the rest of the world. On the night of May 10, Captain Mc-Calla of the Marblehead called for vol-unteers to protect the cable-cutters in their work. The roll was soon filled, and the next morning the steam launches of the Marblehead and Nashville, towing the two sailing launches under command of Lieutenants Wins-low and Anderson, started into the harbor of Cienfuegos about quarter be-fore seven. They carried a squad of marines picked for proficiency as marksmen, and a machine gun in the bow of each boat. The Nashville and Marblehead then opened fire on the Spanish batteries, and under cover of this, and that of the steam launches,

our illustration taken from the April

from Masssachusetts, who in this in-stalment of a most notable history discusses "The Blockade of Cuba and

the Pursuit of Cervera," and gives an admirable description from an histor-ical point of view, of the operations

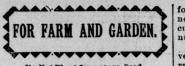
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CUTTING THE CABLES UNDER FIRE AT CIENFUEGOS.

(After a drawing in Harper's Magazine, Copyrighted, 1899, by Harper & Bros.)

the crews of the other boats went to work. It was a perilous busi-ness, but the sailors grappled and cut successfully the two cables they had been ordered to destroy. They also found a small cable, but the grapped fouled the bottom and was lost. Mean-time the Spanish fire grew hotter and hotter, pouring out from the batteries and machine-guns, and the boats be-gan to suffer. The well-directed fire from the rifles of the marines and from the one-pounders kept the Spaniards from reaching the switch-house which controlled the submarine torpedoes but launches could not contend with batteries at close range, and when the work for which they came, and which had all been performed under a heavy fire, was done, they withdrew to the ships. Nine men, including Lieuten-ant Winslow, had been wounded, some seriously, and three, as was reported later, mortally. It was a very gallant exploit, coolly and thoroughly carried through, under a galling fire, and it succeeded in its purpose of hampering and blocking in the anamy at the im-



Do Not Plant Immature Seed. Although the results of many ex-periments conducted by a number of experiment stations do not agree with each other to the letter, the greater est of the war. This was as it should have been, but to our mind a deed equally brave was that represented in our indistration taken from the April issue of Harper's Magazine, "Cutting the Cables at Cienfuegos." The illus-tration was drawn by R. F. Zogbaum for the third part of the "History o". the Spanish-American War," by the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts who in this in. part of the evidence seems to show that immature seed has a tendency to produce an earlier crop, but the plants are much weaker than those that are the outcome of seed that has been matured. It is said that some large gardeners make it a practice to use immature tomato seed, thinking that this enables them to secure an earlier crop.

#### Early Spraying of Apple Orchards

Most farmers delay spraying their apple orchards until after they are in leaf, and often not until the effects of leaf fungns are plainly to be seen on the foliage. This is much too late, as what part of the leaf has been dewhat part of the leaf has been de-stroyed cannot be replaced no matter how effective the spraying may prove in preventing further spread of the disease. The tree is consequently weakened all the season, and its ability to perfect fruit or form fruit buds There should be at least one good spraying before the buds burst into leaf. This may be made much stronger than would be safe after the tender foliage has put forth. It will need to be stronger so as to destroy the spores of fungus while they are dormant. There is, besides, another reason of late years for spraying before the apple-leaf buds have opened, and put-The bud moth larva so soon as it hatches makes for the nearest bud and eats its way in. If the spray has fallen on the bud, the first mouthfal it ents is its last. Spraying before the buds open will also destroy many coiling moths which often hatch out some time before there are any young apples to deposit their eggs in.

#### Effect of Corn Rot on Stock Residing in the corn belt of Illinois

and my profession being that of a vet-erinarian, I have many opportunities of seeing the deleterious effects caused by stock eating rotten corn. This last fall most of the corn on the stalks throughout this section was badly afthroughout this section was badly af-fected with mold or rot, which I be-lieve was caused by the Eurotuum glaucus, spoken of by Dr. Mayo of Kansas. As to this mold having an injurious effect on stock that eat it I also most heartily agree with Dr. Mayo. Since the third day of last November I have been called to see at least 150 cattle which had the "stag-gers" or so-called enzootic cerrebritis. In every case I have seen, it was di-rectly traceable to the eating of rot-cen corn. I do not know of a single case in stock that had not had access

to this corn. The symptoms in each case are very The symptoms in each case are very similar, being those of paralysis of limbs, constipation of bowels, sup-pressed urine, elevated temperature and a wild vacant stare from the eyes. The first symptom usually seen is staggering, unsteady gait, tending to pitch on the head, which is soon fol-lowed by inability to rise when down. My experience has been that most My experience has been that most cases yield to treatment if taken be-fore or soon after they get down, but nearly all cases that have been down 48 hours before treatment was begun, have succumbed, some lingering, how-ever, as long as two months, but never being able to rise, although eating a little all the time. I have also been informed by two different farmers that their hogs died from the effects of eating rotten corn, but I had no chance of seeing them while sick, nor holding post mortem examination. I seen no bad effects among horses I have not because they are immune, as I believe they are as susceptible as cattle, but because they will not eat the rotten co n, even if half starved, —George B. Jones in New England Homestead.

Among the publications issued by the United States department of agri-culture is Farmers' Bulletin No. 89, "Cowpeas," by Jared G. Smith, assistant agrostologist. this bullatin tention to the fact that thousands of tons of hay from the northern and western states are each year marketed in the south and shows the great' necessity for the more extended cultiva-tion of grasses and forage plants in that section. Many of the farmers and planters of the south still confine themselves to growing cotton, sugar cane or tobacco and buy meat prod-ucts and forage instead of producing nets and forage instead of producing them. This is no longer profitable, because of the low prices to which the staple crops have fallen. The bulletin says that the south has as great an abundance of varieties of grasses and leguminous plants as any other section. There is perhaps greater need for the cultivation of leguminous crops than in the north. The soils are more liable to the rapid The solis are more more that to the rapid exhaustion of the available plant foods, because the washing of soluble salts goes on all the year. Soils can be most profitably built up by increasing the quantity of organic matter in them, and the quickest and cheapest way of doing the is he mension because of the solution. doing this is by growing legumin forage crops and feeding them on leguminous farm, returning all the manure to the land. The cowpea is to the s what alfalfa is to the west and south clover to the north—a forage plant well adapted to the region. The cow-pea has been cultivated in the south for at least one hundred and fifty years

forage plant better adapted to the needs and conditions of southern agri-culture than this rank-growing annual.

The feeding value of the cowpea is very high and the quality of the pork raised on it is fine.

#### Money in Goose Farming.

The breeding and growing of geese on a large scale for market and egg purposes could undoubtedly be made profitable if handled in a practical manprofitable if handled in a practical man-ner. It would be necessary to have farm range with plenty of pasture and sufficient water for the birds. It would not be necessary to have a small lake, as spring water or pond water is sufficient. Geese, as a rule, do not require much grain, as the young feed almost entirely on pas-ture. ture.

ture. Our best goslings are grown to about five months of age with less than one peck of grain each. After that age, if good weights are desired, furnish them with grain food. The mature or breeding stock should be-fed very lightly during the spring and summer months, as over-fattened specimens are usually entirely worth-less as breeders. The leading varieties less as breeders. The leading varieties for both market and egg purposes are the Toulouse, Embden, African, white and brown Chinese. As a general purpose goose, in my opinion, the Toulouse leads all other varieties; Toulouse leads all other varieties; the Embdens are about the same size as the Toulouse, but much poorer layers. The Chinese are a smaller goose, but the best layers of any va-riety. We have produced large num-bers of young Toulouse at six months of age, weighing on an average of 32 to 35 pounds per pair, and Chinese averaging at six months of age, when in good flesh. 24 to 28 pounds per in good flesh, 24 to 28 pounds pair. To obtain the best results in good flesh, 24 to 28 pounds per pair. To obtain the best results in hatching it is necessary to use com-mon hens to hatch and care for the young goslings. After the goslings are eight weeks old they may be safely turned in the fields with the old geese. The young goslings after a week old should have free access to plenty of fresh, green grass, when no grain food will be required. Young goslings are very rapid plow is and at eight weeks old will be ver in-half grown, if properly cared for.

grown, if properly cared for. Considerable revenue may be ob-tained from the feathers by picking the mature specimens some four or five times during the spring and sumnve times during the spring and sum-mer months, and early goslings may also be picked during the latter part of August and again in October, pro-vided they are not being fattened for market. It would not be necessary to secure the best farming land for geese raising; on the other hand geese would thrive much better in low, marshy land which had not been underdrained. If properly handled I see no reason why this industry should not prove a financial success. —Charles M'Clave, in Orange Judd Farmer.

### Practical Dairy Rules

Never use musty or dirty litter. Do not allow dogs, cats or leafers to be around at milking time.

Milk with dry hands. Never allow the hands to come in contact with the milk.

All persons who milk the cows should have their finger nails cut closely.

Whitewash the stable once or twice a year. Use land plaster in the man-ure gutters daily.

Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty sprinkle it before it is fed.

If cover is left off the can a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

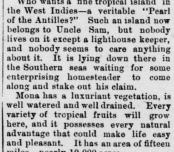
Strain the milk through a metal gauze and a flannel cloth or layer of cotton as soon as it is drawn.

If in any milking a part of the milk is bloody or stringy or unnatural in appearance the whole mess should be rejected.

Keep the night's milk under shelter, so rain cannot get into the cans. In warm weather hold it in a tank of fresh, cold water.

Never close a can containing warm milk which has not been aired and cooled by turning from one to the other, stirred or dipped until animal heat is out.

Throw away-but not on the floor,



was executed for supposed participa-

tion in insurgent uprisings. For a long time the natives were not able to maintain an organization in Manila,

owing to the vigilance of the Spanish police and spies. But the Philippine Social Club lived and to-day numbers

in its membership the leading Fili-pinos of Manila. Just what position these societies have taken in regard to

our occupation is not known. Un-doubtedly they can be a great aid or a

FREE-A FINE TROPICAL ISLAND.

Lies Off the Coast of Porto Rico and May

Be Had For the Asking. Who wants a fine tropical island in

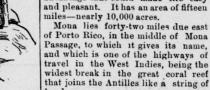
great menace to us.

miles-nearly 10,000 acres. Mona lies forty-two miles due east of Porto Rico, in the middle of Mona Passage, to which it gives its name, and which is one of the highways of travel in the West Indies, being the

beads. Mona comes to the United States by virtue of the second clause in the peace treaty, which cedes "the island of Porto Rico and other islands now un der Spanish sovereignity in the West Indies." It has been celebrated in West Indian history for hundreds of years, and just why it remained unin



MONA ISLAND. UNCLE SAN'S TROPICAL PARADISE, TO BE OPENED UP UNDER THE HOMESTEAD ACT.



habited except by nomadic fisher folk is hard to surmise. Nevertheless it is true that here are nearly ten thou-

ambitions of their chiefs. To them— the majority—love of country is con-tracted to love, through dread, of ruler despots. To them the Red Cross—emblematic of humanity and civilization in war-means only the suggestion for a new decoration for their half-naked bodies.



FILIPINOS IN ACTION-"FIRE AT WILL!"

They would shoot without further thought the wearer of it simply to get Aguinaldo declared that he was ready that decoration.

These native have been described in dispatches: their guerilla style of fighting; their cruelty to foreigners who fall into their hands; their hereditary notion of revenge.

to disband his army just as soon as assured that the United States in-tended permanently to occupy the islands. But that does not mean that

sand acres of land without a private owner, and which is or soon will be open to any citizen of the United States to homestead or pre-empt. In other words, here is acressed other words, here is an ocean para dise that will grow every kind of tropi cal crop-bananas, oranges, limes, guavas and other fruits; that is the nesting place of thousands of turtles, the green turtle of the Northern restaurants, and the waters around which teem with the finest variety of fish, ready to be given away to the first comers.

#### A Mexican Want.

In Mexico there is not sufficient an-In Mexico there is not sufficient an-nual rainfall to keep cisterns filled with drinking water, and almost the only source of fresh water is secured by hand pumps and windmills. They are necessary at every Mexican hom g camps and on the cattle the camps and on the at all mining at an mining camps and on the cattle ranges. At the camps and on the ranges windmills are used and they are invariably of United States manu-facture. There is a growing demand for windmills and hand pumps of the latest and most approved pattern. A windmill or pump is as essential to a home in Northern Mexico as a cooking stove. In consideration of the fac that pumps are such an important fac fact tor in the economy of domestic estab-lishments, the Mexican Government admits them free of duty.

The per capita cost of maintaining convicts at the Michigan prison is Aguinaldo means to keep his promise, or that he ever had any intention of doing so, for on former occasions the thirty-five and a half cents.

and blocking in the enemy at the im portant port of Cienfuegos, which was the road to Havana from the southern coast. It was another twist in the coil which the United States was tightening about Cuba

#### A Unique House of Worship.

It is interesting to watch the work done by missionaries the wide world over. Although Japan and China present many curious phases of mis-sionary life, some people may be sur-prised to know that even in the United



SOD CHURCH IN WESTERN NEBRASKA

States there is a band of religious en husiasts in the western part of oraska who are doing missionary work among the people. They have a among the people. They have a church, and it is a very peculiar struc-ture. It is built of sods, has a roof church, and it is a very peculiar struc-ture. It is built of sods, has a roof made of planks and enough windows to give plenty of light for the wor-shipers. It has a primitive appear-ance, suggesting the period when In-dians stalked through the forests, while widely separated were the set-tlements of the pioneers, who were ever ready to die in defense of their homes and their dear ones

The bulletin also describes the varietness of the plant, its power of in-ereasing the fert...ity of the soil upon which it grows, and says there is 20

better in the gutter-the first few streams from each teat. This milk is very watery, and of little value, but it injure the rest.

Allow no strong-smelling material in the stable for any length of time. Store the manure outside the cow stable, and remove it to a distance as often as practicable.

Remove the milk of every once from the stable to a clean, dry once from the stable to a clean, dry room, where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled. Never keep milk in your stable or near a bad odor.

If milk is stored, it should be held in tanks of fresh, cold water (renewed daily), in a clean, dry, cold room. Unless it is desired to remove cream, it should be stirred with a tin stirrer often enough to prevent forming a thick cream layer.

Aerate and cool the milk as soon as If an apparatus for airing strained. and cooling at the same time is not at hand, the milk should be aired first. This must be done in pure air, and it should then be cooled to 45 degrees; 60 degrees if for home use or delivery to a factory, or delivery for domestic use sold by pint or quart.

#### Very Much Mixed.

At auction sales things are very much mixed. In a recent catalogue there was a "Court waistcoat, worn by King Charles IL embroidered and worked in silk," and "a jockey's cap and sleeve worn by the late Fred Archer when be rode for Lord Rosebery."