

GERMAN ARMY BILL IS HANGING FIRE.

Wishes of the Emperor Opposed by One Wing in the Reichstag.

TO-DAY'S VOTE A TEST.

Leaders of the Centre Do Not Believe That the Budget Will Go Through.

BERLIN, March 13.—The opinion is expressed in Reichstag circles that the conflict arising from the differences existing between the Government and the Budget Committee regarding the Military bill to increase the army are more serious than at first thought. The Emperor insists upon the full amount asked for. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Bismarck, conferred confidentially this afternoon with Dr. Lieber, the Centre leader, urging that the Centre should yield. Dr. Lieber replied that this was impossible, as it would destroy the Centre's influence with the electors. A number of leading members of the Reichstag of all parties to-night are of the opinion that the Reichstag to-morrow will vote the Budget Committee's report by about 200 against 168, and they believe a dissolution will follow. The Centre, however, does not believe there will be a dissolution, but thinks it is a mere boast upon the part of the Government.

SPANISH OFFICERS TO COLONIZE SONORA, MEXICO.

Tract of 33,000,000 Acres Secured, and Capital in Abundance Is Available.

City of Mexico, March 13.—A large number of Spanish officers and soldiers who participated in the recent war in Cuba are to be colonized in the districts of Sonora and Arizona, State of Sonora, where a tract comprising 33,000,000 acres has been secured. The colony will have abundant capital for starting agricultural and mining operations.

GEN. BOOTH RECOVERING FROM HIS ILLNESS.

London, March 13.—A dispatch has been received at the headquarters of the Salvation Army here, from Adelaide, South Australia, saying that General Booth has been suffering from dysentery, but is recovering rapidly. He will be able to proceed to New Zealand to-morrow for the purpose of conducting a Salvation Army campaign in that colony.

CHICAGO TO GUARD THE GOLD FOR CUBA.

If Any Pirates Attack the Treasure Ship the Cruiser Will Be There.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The cruiser Chicago has been ordered to accompany the Quartermaster's steamer Meade, laden with the \$3,000,000 for the Cuban army. The Chicago has just arrived at Hampton Roads, and had been ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard for an overhaul preliminary to her assignment to the South Atlantic station.

There is a story that the War Department had information of piratical intentions against the treasure-laden steamer, but this has been denied. The Navy Department offered to take the money for the War Department, but the officials of the latter refused and insisted upon a convoy.

The assignment of the Chicago to the duty indicates the fear of molestation. The naval officers say they are trying to furnish the quartermaster's ship with the protection desired and they do not expect anything more exciting than rough weather.

Newport News, Va., March 13.—The cruiser Chicago and the transport Meade, the latter conveying \$3,000,000 to Havana to pay off the Cuban troops, sailed from Hampton Roads to-day.

Rhodes Plans Will Go to Experts.
Berlin, March 13.—The plans of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the British South African magnate, who is in this city with the view of pressing upon the German Government the advisability of co-operating in the building of the Cape to Cairo railroad, which will pass through a portion of German African territory, will be submitted to colonial and commercial experts, on whose reports the Government will act.

FILIPINOS DRIVEN OUT OF TOWNS AROUND MANILA BY THE DASHING CHARGES OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

Gen. Wheaton with a Strong Force of Regulars and Volunteers Captured Guadalupe and Pasig.

Natives Made Futile Stands, but Were Scattered Into the Jungle and Their Lines Around the City of Manila Cut in Twain—Our Loss Small.

By James Creelman.
Special Cable to the Journal.
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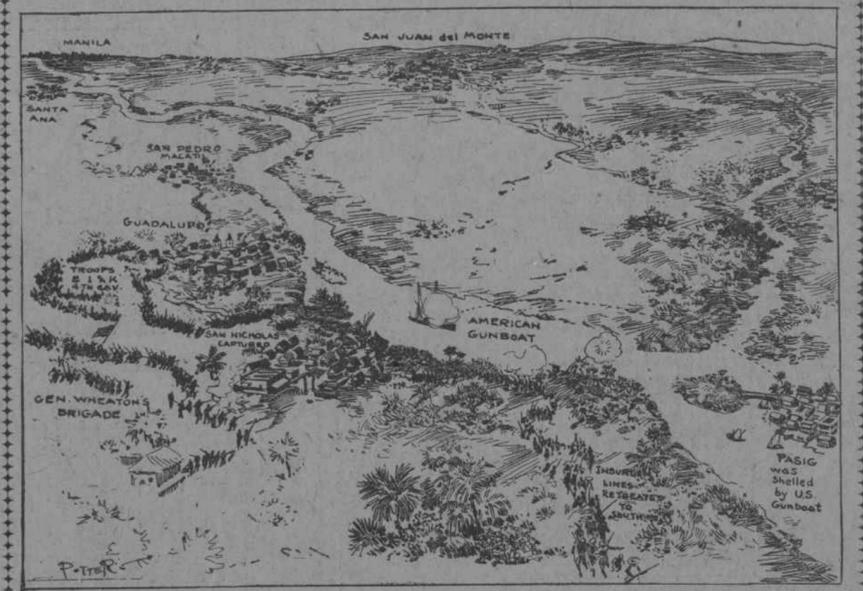
MANILA, March 12.—A flying column, consisting of the Twentieth United States Infantry, the Twenty-second Infantry, eight companies of the Washington and seven companies of the Oregon volunteers; three troops of the Fourth United States Cavalry and Scott's mounted battery of the Sixth Artillery, commanded by General Wheaton, moved out from San Pedro Macati this morning toward Laguna Bay, cutting off communication between the north and south insurgent armies.

Guadalupe and the city of Pasig were captured. The enemy, in plain sight under a heavy fire, fought furiously, until the trap—the column on one side and the Pasig River on the other—was closed up, and at the expiration they were forced into a full retreat into the jungle.

The loss of the Filipinos was thirty killed and sixteen prisoners. Of the United States forces six were wounded. Aguinaldo assembled the Spanish prisoners and said he wanted to employ their military intelligence in fighting the Americans. He offered \$4 a day. One Spanish officer agreed to handle the insurgents' cannon. He took the first opportunity to escape to the Americans.

Advance at Daylight.
The American advance began at daybreak, the cavalry leading at a sharp trot. A dash across the open brought the column to a clump of timber commanding the rear of Guadalupe.

The advance force, supported by the Oregon troops, opened a heavy fire on the rebels, who responded at first feebly and in a desultory manner. The enemy's fire seemed to come from small



Country Around Pasig Where Our Troops Sharply Punished the Filipinos.



General Wheaton—A Fighter.

groups of men in the surrounding covert. The column divided, the right swinging toward the town of Pasig, while the left advanced, pouring a rapid succession of volleys into the bush. At Guadalupe Church a handful of rebels made a sullen stand of several minutes, when they broke and ran for cover.

At about 7:30 a. m. the rebels, who had taken refuge in the jungle near Guadalupe, were discovered by a river gunboat moving toward Pasig. Perceiving the Filipinos, the gunboat slowed up, pouring a terrific fire from her Catlings into the bush. The whirr of the rapid fire guns was punctuated by the booming of the gunboat's heavier pieces, the effect upon the natives appearing to be disastrous.

At the same time, ashore, Scott's battery was hurling shells into the native trenches. The enemy receded slowly, but hastened when the artillery advanced to the ridge of bamboo and grove the enemy's sharpshooters back with volleys from their carbines. After this there was little opposition to the advance of the artillery.

Capture of Guadalupe.
All this time the infantry had been pressing forward in extended order. The Washington regiment rested on the bank of the river. As each regiment reached its station it delayed, furnishing its own support. The entire column then wheeled toward the river and advanced on Guadalupe, driving the enemy toward his supports. While this manoeuvre was going on the artillery moved to a ridge commanding Pasig and Parterros.

The enemy did not wait for the completion of the manoeuvre. Before the artillery had unlimbered on the heights it was in full flight along a line over a mile long. Therefore the column ceased firing temporarily, in order to

Scott's battery, supported by two companies of the Twentieth Regiment, advanced along the river bank toward Guadalupe. The remainder of the Twentieth Regiment, with the Twenty-second, brought up its rear, with the reserve of the Oregon Volunteers. In this formation the column came in contact with the enemy.

It was then 11:30 o'clock. The gunboat began the battle, steaming to the firing line and clearing the jungle on both sides. The battery took up a position on a bluff at the right, its first shots being at a range of 1,200 yards. It dislodged a gun of the enemy at Pasig, evidently throwing the natives into consternation.

Pasig Taken with a Charge.
With the Twentieth Regiment lined up on the bluff and the Twenty-second well placed on the left, while the cavalry occupied the centre, only a few minutes were required to drive the enemy into the town. The gunboat thereupon steamed around the bend to a point opposite the land force and

pouring a hot fire into the natives. The fire from both sides continued until 2:29. Then preparations were made for the attack on the town, which was taken with a rush, the natives scattering in all directions.

Half an hour later our gunboat started a warm chase of a Filipino armed tug, which was chased to the lake and out of the conflict. At 5:30 the Twentieth Regiment moved to a commanding ridge to intercept a detachment of the enemy which had been discovered working around our right flank. The Filipinos were met opposite Parterros, but when they discovered that they had been outwitted they bolted.

This ended the fighting, with a loss to the enemy of thirty killed and sixteen taken prisoners, while the Americans suffered a loss of only six men wounded. They are Corporals Charles Early and Chris Thompson, and Privates L. Folger, Thomas Miller and Charles Davis. The sixth is not yet identified.

At 5 o'clock the whole American line bivouacked around Pasig. About seven hundred rebels were then reported marching northward.

NORWEGIANS HISS THE CROWN PRINCE.

Hatred for Sweden Breaks Out Into Snowballing of the Regent.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, March 13.—There was a popular demonstration here yesterday evening against the Crown Prince, who was recently appointed Regent of Norway and Sweden, on account of the illness of his father, King Oscar II.

The Prince was returning from the Military Club, when he met a crowd of people who hissed him, hissed him and pelted him with snowballs. The crowd was dispersed by the police, and several arrests were made.

PICQUART TAKEN TO LA SANTO PRISON.
Will Be Tried by the Civil Courts for the Alleged Forgery of Dreyfus Documents.

Paris, March 13.—Colonel Picquart, in accordance with the decision of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation, has been handed over for trial to the civil court and has been transferred from the Cherche Midi military prison to the civil prison of La Santo.

The Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation, rendering judgment, finds that Colonel Picquart and M. Leblais, a lawyer, should be tried by a civil court for the alleged forgery with which they are charged and for using the forged and divulging matter contained in secret documents in the Dreyfus case.

POWERS ARRANGE PEACE TEMPORARILY IN SAMOA.

German Ambassador and Secretary Hay Come to an Understanding and a Truce Is Fixed Up for the Islands.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—After numerous conferences and the exchange of notes between Secretary Hay, the British Ambassador and the German Ambassador, a satisfactory understanding has been reached between the three powers in Samoa as to the conditions there.

This seeks to open a new account in the affairs of Samoa, and to obliterate the troubles among officials which have recently occurred there. To this end Dr. Wilhelm Solf, who has been nominated by Germany as president of the Municipal Council at Apia, to succeed Dr. Raffel, will be recognized by the British and United States authorities. Already this recognition is assured, but it remains for the Consuls at Apia to carry it into formal effect in accordance with the letter of the treaty of Berlin. In order that this may pave the way to an agreeable and harmonious adjustment, Dr. Solf will go to London and make himself acquainted with the authorities there, and afterwards come to Washington and become acquainted with our officials, so that there may be mutual understandings.

Dr. Solf Coming to Washington.
Dr. Solf will reach Washington the latter part of this month, and will be presented by Dr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador. He will then proceed to Samoa, reaching there in May. His assumption of the municipal presidency, with the approval of the three powers, is expected to smooth out matters among the officials, and go a long way toward adjusting the entire matter.

In reaching this conclusion, the officials of the three powers have decided not to attempt a settlement of the Samoan kingship for the present. That is left open for adjustment when each of the three powers have had opportunity to present full information. In the meantime the statu quo is to be maintained, and Chief Justice Chambers will remain in office.

The last advice indicated that Mataafa was exercising de facto kingship while Malleoa Tanus was on board the British ship Porpoise, and had the support of the British and American authorities. According to the understanding reached there will be no move to permanently establish one or the other of these claimants on the throne.

Kingship Will Wait Awhile.
The best wishes of the Samoan people will be consulted, and, with a more agreeable feeling among the officials of the three powers, the kingship will be settled by a full conference as soon as all the information on the subject is obtained.

In the conferences leading up to the present understanding it has appeared that Dr. Raffel was recalled from his post at Samoa last November, but persisted in staying after his recall, and his presence appears to have had much to do in precipitating the trouble. Dr. Solf, who succeeds him as President of the Municipal Council, is described as an accomplished diplomat, with services in Calcutta, and more recently as District Judge of the German colony of Dar-a-Saam, in South Africa, a post much similar to that of Judge Chambers in Samoa.

CHICAGO COLONY FOR THE ISLE OF PINES.

Fruits and Early Vegetables for the Northern Markets Are to Be the Crops Cultivated.

Chicago, March 13.—The Chicago Agricultural Colony, a co-operative agricultural community, has been organized here. As the name indicates, it will be located in the Isle of Pines, Cuba. It is thought plenty of fertile land can be procured, either in the way of Government concessions or by purchase at a cheap price. It is the purpose of the colony to send a man to investigate the situation with reference to the fertility of the soil, the healthfulness of the island and the best measures to adopt to secure lands.

It is proposed that the energies of the colony be devoted largely to the raising of fruits and early vegetables for the Northern markets, although sugar cane, tobacco and other staples indigenous to that country will also be cultivated to some extent.

SMALL WEST INDIAN ISLANDS GATHERED IN.

One of Them, the Isle of Pines, Is Sure to Become a Popular Pleasure Resort.

Washington, March 13.—For the information of the public it might be stated that the islands evacuated by Spain in the West Indies are for the present under the military control of the United States pending such legislation by Congress as shall determine their future government.

This announcement was bulletined at the State Department to-day by order of Secretary Hay.

Under this decision the United States acquires six islands of some consequence off the coast of Porto Rico and the valuable and fertile Isle of Pines, directly south of Cuba.

The islands that lie near Porto Rico are Culebra, Mona, Vieques, Ratonos, Bonador and Moneta. They are all of some consequence, but do not compare in value with the Isle of Pines, which will doubtless become a pleasure resort of importance.

U. S. MARINE GUARD REMOVED FROM PEKIN.

They Were Landed Last Fall from the Boston During Riots Against Foreigners.

Washington, March 13.—A report received at the State Department says that the marines who have been doing guard duty at Pekin, China, left that city to-day.

These marines were landed at Tientsin from the cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel at the request of United States Minister Conger last Fall, Pekin at that time being in a state of ferment warranting apprehension of rioting against the foreigners.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER LOST.

Was It The Gannet That Sunk the Idræt in the North Sea?

Aberdeen, Scotland, March 13.—A steam trawler which has just reached here has landed two engineers and a seaman belonging to the Norwegian steamer Idræt, having from Stavanger, bound from the Tyne to Bergen, which foundered in the North Sea on March 10. Twelve other members of the crew of the Idræt are supposed to have perished.

The steamer Gannet has been towed in here in a sinking condition, having been in collision with an unknown vessel which is believed to have foundered.

Port Dawson Fire Loss \$50,000.
Seattle, Wash., March 13.—Half a block of Port Dawson, Alaska, was destroyed by fire on February 13, the loss amounting to \$50,000.

ITALY AN ALLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

For That Reason the British Minister Supports Her Demands in China.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. William Pritcherd Morgan, who recently, in behalf of British and American syndicates, obtained what appears to be an immensely valuable concession in the Chinese Province of Sze-Chuan called attention to the support given by the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude M. Macdonald, to the Italian demand for the lease of San-Mun Bay. He declared that Great Britain, the United States and Japan needed expansion of trade, and it was a great mistake to support Italy, whose demand, he claimed, was another step toward the disintegration of China.

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Right Hon. William St. John Brodick, defended the Government's action. In doing so, he said Italy had for many years been the friend and ally of Great Britain, and so far as Great Britain was concerned, it was a diplomatic error to persuade China to make concessions to Her Majesty's Government was to safeguard British interests, and as long as these were not threatened, not to stand in the way of friendly powers taking steps to safeguard their interests.

Mr. Morgan's motion on the matter was eventually negatived without a division.

Rome, March 13.—The Tribuna asserts that Italy has not delivered an ultimatum to China. On the contrary, the Italian Government has disavowed the action of Signor Martino regarding the San Mun Bay affair and has recalled him, confiding Italy's interests to the British Minister at Pekin, Sir Claude Macdonald, until the successor of Signor Martino arrives here.

FATHER DESHON'S LETTER RECEIVED BY THE POPE.

In It the Paullist Father Confirms His Acceptance of Pappal Letter on "Americanism."

Rome, March 13.—The Osservatore Romano to-day publishes a letter from Father Deshon, Superior of the Paullist Fathers, to the Pope, dated from New York on February 28, confirming Father Deshon's cabied adhesion to the papal letter to Cardinal Gibbons on "Americanism." Father Deshon declined last night to furnish a copy of the letter. It will be published later in a paper issued by the Paullist Fathers.

Hurricane Killed 41 People.

Brisbane, Queensland, March 13.—A search steamer, which has just returned here from Cooktown, on the Endeavour River, this colony, reports that three schooners and eighty huggers were lost and that four hundred colored persons and eleven whites were drowned during the recent hurricane that swept the northeast coast of Queensland.

Too Poor to Deal with Aguinaldo.
Madrid, March 13.—The position of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands, it is announced here, is a question which must remain in abeyance, as the ransom demanded by Aguinaldo is so enormous that the Government cannot come to a decision.

CENSUS TO BRING CUBA FROM CHAOS.

It Will Determine Just Who Are Qualified to Set Up a Government.

COMPLETE AS OUR OWN.

Beginning With the Soldiers—the Identification Will Extend to All.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The administration of the United States Government is claiming to be the only one in Cuba as complete and careful as taken in the United States. A census found to be necessary to determine are citizens and qualified electors an election is held to establish a tentative Government.

This census will not be taken through any organization claiming to be the sentiment of the Cuban people, but by under direction of the military government of the United States Government, by such officers as may be necessary to carry on the work.

The Government of the United States has not recognized any assembly, organization, person or faction in Cuba. It will continue to deal with the Government as it finds it. It will be until one has been recognized which is representative of the citizen of the whole island.

The action of the Cuban Assembly has given the Government at Washington to concern whatever it is known that the \$3,000,000 now on its way to Cuba will be acceptable to the soldiers of the Cuban army. It matters not whether Gomez has been deposed or not, or whether he accepts his deposition.

The Government will deal with the individuals of the Cuban army and the money will be paid to the soldiers by United States officers. Gomez has been the agent through whom the negotiations were carried on. The acquiescence of the Cuban Assembly was not sought nor in any way considered.

The payment of the \$3,000,000 to the Cuban soldiers will form a basis of the proposed census, a considerable information concerning the Cubans will be secured at that time. The name, residence, proposed residence and other personal history of each Cuban soldier will be taken when he gets his money and gives up his gun. This information will be of use in the future, should it happen that the men who are this paid fall to keep their parole and break the peace.

The muster rolls and papers connected with all the Cuban organizations also will become the property of the United States and be retained for future use. When the census is taken the same information concerning each citizen will be obtained as that from each soldier.

GASTILIAN NOT A HOPELESS WRECK.

Insurance Expert on Board Believes the Liner Can Be Saved.

HALIFAX, March 13.—The Government steamer Gannet, which had been secured by the Allan Line to go to the assistance of the steamer Castilian, which is on Gannet Rock, left here for the scene of the wreck this morning, and the steamers City of Ghent and Delta were being made ready to leave later, to assist in salvaging the cargo.

The reef on which the Castilian lies extends out four miles from Gannet Rock. Shal water runs off for some fourteen miles, and the vessel entering the dangerous region would be warned of her position by buoys which can be discerned at times.

Mr. J. J. Riley, the marine insurance expert, who was a passenger on the Castilian, has wired here that he believes the vessel can be saved. The company's own insurance on all its vessels.

All Selves Managed.
Yarmouth, N. S., March 13.—A passenger of the stranded steamer Castilian, who arrived here to-day, said: "I was asleep when the steamer was struck and the shock awakened me. I thought a heavy wave had struck me. I saw the ship and saw the sea breaking over her. I was in the room and quietly said, 'Welcome.'"

"I asked him if there was any and he said, 'none at present, they are not yet broken.' He said, 'I don't know if there was any or not getting out. Soon after the ship was struck the room and crew were saved. Your clothes in case there should be any difficulty in leaving the ship. In this way every care was taken to the safety of the passengers as soon as time all alarm abated. The men were served and later on, in the daylight to the land for assistance. The men were first at short intervals through the day, but nothing was done from then until the middle of the night, when the fog cleared and the grinding noise ceased some and the shaft of the steering gear came up through the steering gear and a man was thrown overboard and into the wooden casing. Later the deck in dining saloon was struck up. This was the only man to have been saved by the ship. Things were all a little alarming, but coolness and discipline in every respect were maintained. The ship was assisted by Captain Riley, altho' few men were given to the captain, who thought of everything himself and was a power in time of need."

"One of the ladies, too, by her coolness and bravery, kept up the others, and was never anything approaching panic was a sad sight to see the dead being thrown overboard. A large number of them were drowned in the forward part of the ship, and the bodies of both the forward compartments being with water."

"In the afternoon the boats were taken on one side and brought round to the other side, and the passengers were all told to the boats they were to go in. Then it was some time before the rescuing steamer, whistles were heard, and we were late in getting away."

"I have no idea what led to the accident, but I can only say that we all wish to express our deep appreciation of the steamer and the crew, and to thank the captain for his bravery and the officers and crew for their assistance. During the forenoon Lord Acleah Douglas was seen in the northward. A steamer was held at anchor in the bay, a steamer."

The Treasure for Cuba.
The transport Meade sailed to-day for Havana with \$3,000,000 on board for Cuban soldiers. The cruiser Chicago escorted her to ward off pirates. The diagram shows the comparison in weight between the gold and a man weighing 200 pounds.

JOIN THE ARMY
Of Marine readers. Be initiated next Sunday. The Marine will contain 11 words—all small ones. Find them among the "Want" ads, next Sunday and see how it is done.