

FREE TRIP TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION. For the Solution of the Great Cryptogram Murder Mystery in next SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

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FREE TRIP TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION. For the Solution of the Great Cryptogram Murder Mystery in Next SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

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SIDE BY SIDE BRITISH AND AMERICAN WAR SHIPS AT APIA OPEN FIRE.

The Philadelphia, the Royalist and the Porpoise Shell the Town of the Samoans Who Rose in a Rebellion Fostered by the Germans---British and American Marines Wounded.

BY MALCOLM ROSS, THE JOURNAL'S SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AT APIA, SAMOA.

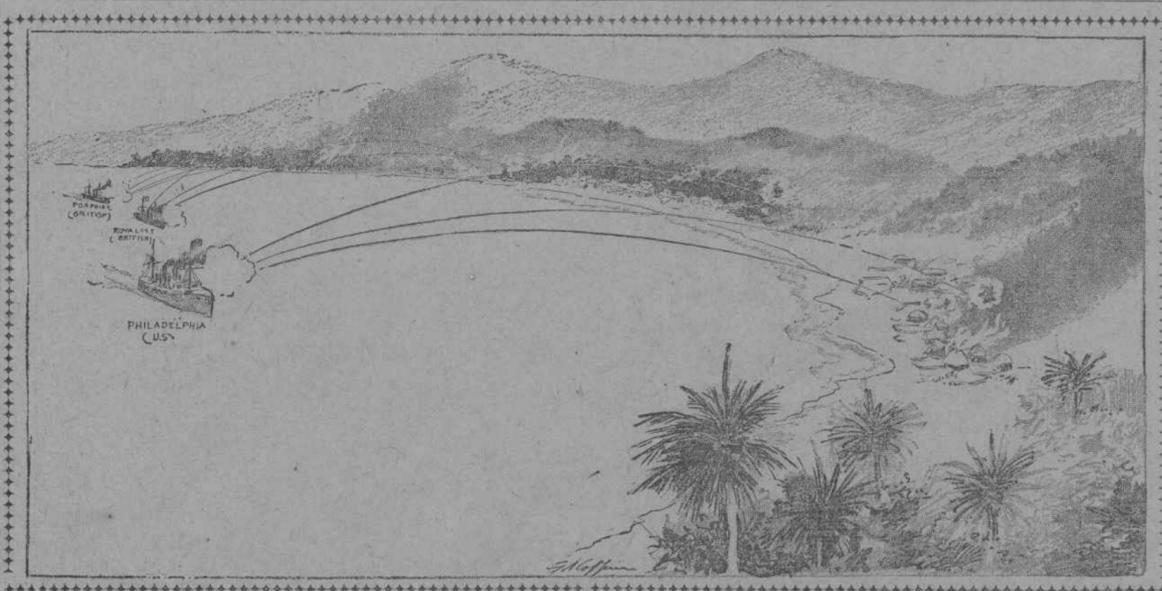
MANILA.

James Creelman's Stirring Description of the First Stand Up Fight of Filipinos Against MacArthur's Advance.

Aguinaldo and Three Other Generals Lead an Attack in Battle Formation on the Open Plain North of Marilao.

Utterly Routed, the Insurgents Retire Toward Malolos and the American Forces Occupy Bigaa Without Resistance.

Filipino Officers Stand Behind Their Men, Lashing Them in a Vain Attempt to Make Them Hold Their Position.



The U. S. Philadelphia and H. M. S. Royalist and Porpoise Shelling Samoan Villages in the Same Cause.

SAMOA.

Admiral Kautz Issued an Ultimatum Demanding Mataafa to Withdraw from the Throne He Had Usurped from Malietoa.

Counter Proclamation Issued by Herr Rose, the German Consul, Sustaining the Cause of the Rebel King Against the Orders of the Admiral.

Natives, Made Bold by This Support, Make a Night Attack on Apia, but Are Driven Off by the Allied American and British Bluejackets.

Special Cable to the New York Journal and Advertiser.

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BY JAMES CREELMAN.

MANILA, MARCH 29.—The enthusiastic fighting men of General MacArthur's division are within seven miles of Malolos, but the movement northward from Marilao was not a quiet march over peaceful fields.

Aguinaldo attempted battle on the open plain, near Marilao, the place mentioned in my messages of yesterday as likely to be the scene of conflict. While the Filipino army was not in strong force on the plain, yet it attempted an assault for the first time since this contest between it and the Americans began.

Probably not more than one thousand Filipinos were on the field. In command of this small number were four generals, Aguinaldo himself as generalissimo, and Garcia, Torres, and Pacheco.

This line advanced to meet the Americans under MacArthur, who had disposed his advance in this order: The Nebraska Regiment, the South Dakota regiment (heroes of the charge at Marilao), and the Tenth Pennsylvania on the right; the Kansas regiment, the Third Regular Artillery,

and the Montana regiment on the left. Brigadier-Generals Hale and H. G. Otis were in command of their respective brigades, General Hale on the right and General Otis on the left. Following the formation that General MacArthur has observed since he began the march to the northward, General Wheaton's brigade was in reserve, guarding the railroad.

As the Filipinos advanced for the first time in battle order our line reserved its fire until the enemy was well within four hundred yards. Then the command to fire was given all along the American line. There was a roar from field artillery and a shriek from rifles.

Immediately the Filipino line was broken. The soldiers of Aguinaldo began to retreat in confusion. From our position we could plainly see the officers trying to stop the flight of the men under their command. No control obtained against the advance of our soldiers, and soon the plain was clear for us to cross.

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Prisoners who were captured say that the officers stand behind the Filipino soldiers with whips instead of swords, and lash the unwilling men to force them to hold their positions. I am inclined to believe this tale, for I have seen upon prisoners and upon the bodies of Filipinos killed in the trenches the marks of whiplashes.

Aguinaldo has employed, according to the relation of the prisoners, even more potent discouragers of hesitancy than the whip. He is daily executing sentence of death summarily imposed upon men in his force who refuse to further fight and insist upon fleeing from his camps.

In the stand made on the field

Special Cable to the New York Journal and Advertiser.

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APIA, SAMOA, March 23, via steamer to Auckland, New Zealand, March 29.—War has again begun in Samoa, but this time the Americans and the British are fighting side by side to uphold the treaty of the Powers.

The Germans are sulky and secretly aiding the followers of Mataafa in opposing the mandates of the Powers. The German Consulate has been partly wrecked by a shell from the American cruiser Philadelphia.

Admiral Kautz, of the Philadelphia, on March 15 issued an ultimatum ordering Mataafa, the usurping chief, to withdraw his warriors from the municipality of Apia. Rebels defied this order and began an attack on the town in the direction of the British and American consulates.

The American cruiser Philadelphia and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist drew up in line to the harbor and opened fire on the villages surrounding the city, which were occupied by Mataafa and his followers. Most of the inhabitants of Apia took refuge on the war ships. Guards of marine were sent ashore to protect property.

The suburban town of Mulinu was evacuated by Mataafa and immediately taken possession of by the American bluejackets, who threw up hasty fortifications. Two thousand Malietoa refugees are sheltered there.

The rebels on the night of March 16 crept upon the town and commenced a hot attack upon the allied troops, but were driven off after fierce fighting. Three British sailors were killed in this engagement.



Fourth Cavalry in Action at Block House No. 3, Before Calocan.

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The picture was taken on February 6, the day after the night attack by the Filipinos upon the outposts of the American lines surrounding Manila. The Filipinos were pushed back by the fierce assault of the Americans following the attack. Calocan is the place from which General MacArthur started last Friday on the march to Malolos. One squadron of the Fourth Cavalry is in MacArthur's division.

The following night another slight attack was made and an American marine who was on sentry duty was killed.

The American and British troops are standing side by side, vying with each other in occupying the post of greatest danger. During the night fighting they both displayed the greatest bravery.

The war ships have continued the shelling of villages for a week. Whenever gatherings of Mataafa's troops are sighted within range of the cruisers' guns fire is opened. Several villages have been burned. The native loss is very large, but the exact number is unknown.

During the shelling one day a projectile from the Philadelphia burst near the American consulate, damaging the building and shattering the leg of an American marine.

The American and British officials and troops are in closest alliance. A bitter feeling exists against the Germans, who are suspected of supplying arms to the rebels.

As this dispatch is sent Apia and Mulinu are held by the American and British marines under protection of the guns of the cruisers.

REBELS MADE THE FIRST ATTACK.

Half an Hour Before the Ultimatum Expired They Gathered for a Rush on the Allies.

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APIA, Samoan Islands, March 23, via Auckland, New Zealand, March 29.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist are bombarding the native villages along the coast to enforce the ruling of Chief Justice Chambers, backed by the American and British consuls, that Malietoa Tamm has been elected King of Samoa. The German Consul, Herr Rose, has issued another proclamation upholding Mataafa as King. The bombardment began a week ago, and