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"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

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Gen. Otis' Full Report.

The Filipino War and How it Began. Aguinaldo Always Insolent.

Washington, May 31.—The secretary of war today made public the report of Gen. Otis, transmitting the reports of his subordinate officers on the operations around Manila up to April 6.

Gen. Otis begins with this statement: "These military operations are fairly well represented in the reports and I have little to add thereto, but desire particularly to call attention to the rise and development of conditions and circumstances which resulted finally in war. This I deem to be essential in order to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the government of the United States is responsible through deceit or wrongful action for the present existing hostilities."

To this end he gives a short summary of the Philippines' insurrection against Spain, laying stress on the fact that a small band of natives of Iznac, leaders of the rebellion of '96 against Spain, were induced for a monetary consideration to leave the island. These men returned to the vicinity of Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, they being as Gen. Otis says, "encouraged without authority to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Philippine people."

Independence, Gen. Otis says, was proclaimed by Aguinaldo in August and early as July he had warned the United States authorities against the landing of its military forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because, as he expressed it, "the Philippine people might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American troops a violation of their rights."

Gen. Otis says: "When the United States forces landed from their transports near and to the south of Manila for the purpose of attacking the city the fiction that they were acting as allies of the insurgents and in furtherance of Philippine independence appears to have been conveyed by in-surgents leaders."

Gen. Otis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for hostilities with the United States during this time and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement.

Describing briefly the high tension that existed at the time, Gen. Otis includes in explanation of his course some highly important correspondence that passed between himself and Aguinaldo.

Early in January Gen. Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of army officers to meet an insurgent committee by which peace might be maintained. Gen. Otis refused to recognize an insurgent government but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo or a commission appointed by him.

The report sets out in full the correspondence on this subject which passed between Gen. Otis and Aguinaldo. The latter named a commission consisting of three of his leaders to confer with Gen. Otis, with a view to an amicable understanding but expressed surprise that Otis would not receive the commissioners as official representatives of the insurgent government.

In his reply Gen. Otis explained that he was acting merely as the agent of the United States government. As such he had no authority to recognize the Filipino government and could not receive, officially, representatives of that government. He expressed earnest hope that the commissioners named by him and by Aguinaldo would be able through conference to dispel the misunderstanding which existed. He was under strict orders from the president, he said to avoid a conflict if possible, but he admonished Aguinaldo that the American troops were aware of the Filipino efforts to precipitate hostilities. He pointed out that a definite policy with reference to the Philippines would have to be declared by congress and for the action of congress he hoped Aguinaldo would wait.

Gen. Otis says the negotiations were barren of practical results. The insurgent members desired absolute independence, but were unauthorized to present any statement they could maintain. In the latter part of January the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with the American troops, and finally led Gen. Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo calling attention to the arrest of Filipinos of some American soldiers and a newspaper correspondent and requesting an explanation. Gen. Otis' letter added: "I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Philippine people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiment and intentions of the American government when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector. I also fully believe that the present unrest is the result of machination of evil-disposed persons."

To this letter Aguinaldo sent a sarcastic reply, but ordered the release of the prisoners.

Gen. Otis next tells how the American soldiers were openly insulted and how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen their lines, threatening to drive the Americans out of the island, and how finally on the night of Feb. 4 the demonstration was made, which resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an American sentry and the firing on the Americans by the insurgent troops. Gen. Otis continues as follows:

"The insurgent army had thus succeeded in drawing the fire of a small outpost, which they had evidently labored with all their ingenuity to accomplish in order to justify in some way their premeditated attack. It is not believed that the chief insurgent leaders wished to open hostilities at this time as they were not completely prepared to assume the initiative.

They desired two or three days more to perfect their arrangements, but the zeal of their army brought on the crisis which anticipated their action. They could not have delayed long, however, for it was their object to force an issue before American troops then en route could arrive at Manila.

"The movement of troops during the protracted engagement which followed and their success at every point are described in the accompanying reports of the commanding generals of division. I cannot speak too highly of the efficiency displayed by the troops under the most trying ordeals, and where all organizations engaged conducted themselves so courageously it would be difficult to undertake special mention.

"During the night of Feb. 4 and the following day the insurgents of the city were greatly agitated, fearing for their personal safety. A portion to the number of about 8,000, had been enrolled in a secret society for the purpose of attacking our troops within the city and performing incendiary work while the insurgents pressed us from without. This purpose was well known and an attack upon our forces both in front and rear was anticipated. So admirably, however, had Gen. Hughes, the provost marshal general, disposed of 3,000 troops of his command that the rising was suppressed wherever attempted."

In conclusion, Gen. Otis explains in detail his movement on Caloocan and says that it was attended with the accustomed success of American arms.

Ten Thousand Volunteers is Likely the Number.

Washington June 1.—Replying to the inquiries of the secretary of war, Gen. Otis telegraphs "that he is still of the opinion that 30,000 troops will be necessary for the effective control of the Philippines."

Secretary Alger took Gen. Otis' cable to the president, and after a conference with him stated that the text of the dispatch would not be made public. "It reaffirms Gen. Otis' estimate made sometime ago," said the secretary, of his ability to cope with the situation. As I stated yesterday, the regulars now no the way or under orders to go to the Philippines will give Gen. Otis about 24,000 or 25,000 men after the withdrawal of the volunteers."

"Where will the additional 5,000 or 6,000 men for whom Gen. Otis asks come from?" the secretary was asked.

"That has not been definitely determined as yet," he replied.

"We may be able to take the additional troops asked for from the regulars now located in this country, Cuba and Puerto Rico, or it may be found advisable to muster in volunteers."

"In case it is decided to call for volunteers, will the call only be for the 5,000 or 6,000 men necessary to bring Gen. Otis' total up to 30,000?"

"If volunteers are called for," replied the secretary, "the call will probably be for 10,000 men."

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NO PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE INSURGENTS HAVE AGAIN BECOME AGGRESSIVE.

Manila, May 28, 8 p m.—The approach of the wet season finds the insurrection seemingly taking a new lease on life. All along the American lines the rebels are showing more aggressive activity, in their guerrilla style, than at any time since the fall of Malabon.

They keep the United States troops in the trenches, sleeping in their clothes and constantly on the alert against dashes upon our outposts and they make life warm for the American garrisons in the towns.

The bands of Gen. Luna and Gen. Mascarado, which retreated toward Tarlac when they feared they would be caught between Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Lawton, have returned in force to their old trenches around San Fernando where there are daily collisions.

Opposite our lines on the south protecting Manila, all the way around San Pedro Macati, the Filipinos have three rows of trenches most of the distance.

Reports from prisoners indicate that the insurgents construe the peace negotiations to mean that the Americans have had enough of fighting. The Filipinos are also encouraged by the belief that the Americans are preparing for an interval of inactivity during the wet season.

This period is sure to be followed by much suffering. Thousands of acres that were under cultivation last year have not been plowed this year, and the government will probably be obliged to feed thousands, just as it fed the Cubans. Friendly natives, "amigos," continue to pour into the American lines by land and river routes, coming from the territory of insurrection into the country where the passage of the two armies has left no food, and practically throwing themselves upon the charity of their conquerors.

They are doing some plowing, but they will be confronted with hunger before they can realize any subsistence from their crops.

The United States army has organized a system of distributing rice at Malabon and some of the smaller towns where Filipino stores were captured, but the latter will soon be exhausted.

The United States transport Morgan City, which arrived here from San Francisco with 600 recruits for the various regiments sailed today for Iloilo with the troops.

As it was impossible to take to Spain the remains of the Spanish Gen. Montero who was fatally wounded in a recent engagement with the Filipinos in the island of Mindanao and who died while being brought here from Zamboanga on the transport Leon XIII, it was decided that the interment should take place in Manila. The funeral with the troops.

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