

CAMPAINING IN EARNEST AGAIN

Captain Percy Willis Tells of the Movements of General Wheaton's Brigade—Insurgents Hard to Find and Five Cities Deserted.

NAIC, Luzon Island, Jan. 14.—(Special Correspondence.)—Since I last wrote, we have been camping in earnest again. At Passy, the Fortieth Infantry was attached to Wheaton's expeditionary brigade for a move south into Cavite Province. Wheaton's brigade consisted of the Fortieth, Thirty-eighth, Twenty-eighth and the Fourth Infantry; a battery of artillery, a machine gun battery, a detachment of engineers, and part of the Fourth Cavalry. We left Passy at 6 A. M. January 7. Reveille was sounded at 3 A. M., but we had such heavy loads to put on the bull-carts that it took a long time to get everything in readiness. Each company had two bull-carts. Every man carried two days' rations in his haversack, and we had seven days' rations on the carts. At Paraque we had to ferry over men, horses, and bulls and carts across the Paraque River. An improvised ferry was found there consisting of a platform laid across two big canoes or sampans. This was pulled by two men in sampans by a rope. Part of the infantry crossed in canoes. I was interested in watching a native cross his cart and horse in a canoe. He unhitched the horse, put the cart on the canoe, then he and the vehicle astraddle of the canoe on its axle, and got in the canoe and paddled it over as unbecomingly as you please. We passed through Las Pallas on the night of the 12th, where we rested for lunch. Here we found a garrison of the Fourth Infantry.

Natives Surlly and Inhabitable. The natives all along here are surly and inhospitable. My two lieutenants and I took our lunch alongside a native house occupied by a young man and his wife. The man had a Lieutenant in the insurgent and a Captain in the regular army. He was more surly than he. We could get no information from them. The woman tried to find out from us where we were going, but we gave evasive answers. They can seem to run across country that will withstand our cavalry and carry intelligence to the insurgent army. We got into Imus late at night, and made camp the morning of the 14th. We had the Fourth Infantry, we learned, had been killed that morning near Imus, and several men wounded. While on a reconnaissance with one company, so we were informed, we had run into a large insurgent force, and charged them with the above result. More cheering news was in store, however. About 9 P. M. all the officers assembled at Regimental Headquarters for instruction. The next morning dawned. While there, we learned that Colonel Berkhimer, with one battalion of the Twenty-eighth, had met the enemy entrenched on the way. They were chased and captured the entire force with slight loss, scattering the insurgents in every direction. They found 60 dead and 40 wounded insurgents in the trenches as the result of our morning fire.

Very Little Resistance. We got little news here. Two of our battalions have pushed on south. Generals Wheaton and Schwan are after the insurgents, driving them south to Batangas Province, where they are said to be in the neighborhood of San Francisco. We have an easy conquest, so far. There are no such signs of entrenched down here as the Second Oregon met in their advance north last. In fact, I have seen very few trenches so far.

Expeditio Under Colonel Dorst Inevitably a Broken Regt. TAAL, Batangas Province, Jan. 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Third Battalion of the Fortieth Infantry, Major Bichauer commanding, with five troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, under command of Major Carson, left Naic January 24, bound for Lemer, via Marigondon, Magallanes, Nasugbo, Lian, Tuy, Balaian and Calaca. Colonel Joseph H. Dorst, Fortieth Infantry, commanded the expedition. We took pouches, shelter halves and three days' rations in our haversacks. The heat was great and a half dozen men were taken before we had gone more than a few miles. At Marigondon, they returned to Naic as best they could. About a mile beyond Marigondon, we made good-bye to the wagon road and struck the main trail. The country was very rough in single file was about a mile in length. A deep gorge was encountered about two miles from Magallanes. At the bottom of the gorge ran a clear mountain stream, resembling the Sulua. It has been in Oregon. When the advance guard reached the water they were fired upon by insurgents from the top of the opposite mountain. They were driven through the water. They returned to Naic by a half-way down the mountain side, poured in a few volleys by squads. The insurgents vanished and could not be seen anywhere. The Sulua, flowing through the canyon, was camped at Magallanes that night. A few dozen nipa huts make up the town. The discover of the Philippine Islands ought to have a better town named after him. Reveille was at 4:30 on the 25th, and we pushed on towards Nasugbo. About four miles from that place we ran into another town of the same name. The natives were perched on a high, wooded bluff, commanding the trail. Company L was sent on a detour of about two miles over the mountain side to the right of the main trail. They were followed by the main column at 11 o'clock. We arrived just in time, shot one insurgent and captured his gun, a Remington. One troop of the Eleventh Cavalry accompanied us on this detour. The night we camped at Nasugbo about three miles to the west.

Fire in Camp. The second evening here a fire broke out by accident in one of the nipa huts occupied by Company K, Fortieth. A strong wind was blowing, and it spread rapidly, burning about 20 houses occupied by Company K. The other companies turned out and fought for several hours. No facilities for the work were to be had. The men carried water from the river in stone jars, and three or four gallons were used for the fire. A few houses were torn down to prevent the spread of the conflagration, and after great efforts it was stopped. This is the first time we have had a fire in Oregon. When the advance guard reached the water they were fired upon by insurgents from the top of the opposite mountain. They were driven through the water. They returned to Naic by a half-way down the mountain side, poured in a few volleys by squads. The insurgents vanished and could not be seen anywhere. The Sulua, flowing through the canyon, was camped at Magallanes that night. A few dozen nipa huts make up the town. The discover of the Philippine Islands ought to have a better town named after him. Reveille was at 4:30 on the 25th, and we pushed on towards Nasugbo. About four miles from that place we ran into another town of the same name. The natives were perched on a high, wooded bluff, commanding the trail. Company L was sent on a detour of about two miles over the mountain side to the right of the main trail. They were followed by the main column at 11 o'clock. We arrived just in time, shot one insurgent and captured his gun, a Remington. One troop of the Eleventh Cavalry accompanied us on this detour. The night we camped at Nasugbo about three miles to the west.

Hunting Insurgents. About dark, it was reported from several outposts that insurgents could be seen in the neighborhood. I went out to look for them with two companies. A small camp of 10 or 12 men with a few horses was discovered about half a mile from Quintana. The insurgents fled, leaving behind four saddles, a bolo and a quantity of rice and some chickens, which they intended for supper. The next day, the 19th, we returned to Buena Vista, where three days' rations for our battalion were brought out on pack mules. The first and second battalions returned to Desmarines, Early on the 11th, the third battalion returned to Quintana, where about noon we were joined by the first and second, and received orders to march to Naic on the coast of Manila Bay, about 30 miles distant. Securing a couple of native guides, we started. These guides, under the direction of Lieutenant McKinsky, who can talk both Spanish and Tagalog, rendered efficient services. For five or six miles the trail ran through a wooded country, with no inhabitants and little water. About half way to Naic we met an insurgent Red Cross attendant, with four wounded men from the fight at San Francisco de Malabon. They were bound for the hospital at Buena Vista, not knowing that place was held by American troops.

The Town of Naic. We reached Naic about 9 P. M. and found it occupied by three troops of the Fourth and Eleventh Cavalry. They had had a fight for the town the day before.

MADE THE IMPRESSION

SIBERIAN SETTLEMENTS UNCHANGED BY WESTERN CONTACT. Towns Rooting Back in the Centuries Have Small Population—Characteristics of the Kirghis.

OMSK, Siberia, Aug. 13.—Between the Ural Mountains and this city the Siberian railway passes through a wide expanse of the best agricultural lands of the country. The Kirghis settlements in the valleys of the European provinces of the empire in this region have not been receiving the first attention in the effort to colonize Siberia, and the government has spread thousands of pioneer settlers over the vast spaces of the north. The same proximity to the navigable rivers which form the Obi Indus settlement, as a matter of fact, long before the Government began to encourage pioneering, so that along the Obi and Irtysh, and the Irtysh valleys appear at frequent intervals. As the trains rattle along over the new railway these older villages appear in the distance, flat against the horizon. With no evidence of life visible from the line, and apparently they have not been stirred in the least by the coming of the modern civilization. They have names and inhabitants, but they live virtually as though they were still easily distinguishable.



FREIGHTHOUSE OF THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY AT MEDVEIYA.

rection if they behave themselves. A few are now coming back every day. There are still insurgents in small parties in the neighborhood. Our outposts are fired upon every night. The only small bands, and hard to locate and difficult to engage in a fight. Colonel Dorst just returned from a two days' tour for them in the mountains. The Kirghis are the only ones larger than villages. It is to be expected that some day they will be places of importance and considerable population. The name of the Kirghis is Kirgiz, and the presence of a large number of Kirgiz, surrounded by a wall and ditch, once the residence of a Tartar Prince was long subjugated by one of his neighbors not long before the Russian conquest of Siberia. With a history thus dating back through several centuries, Kirgiz has still not more than 15,000 inhabitants, but the establishment of an important dairy industry in the vicinity and the coming of the railway have helped the place visibly.

Tartars Still Predominant. This was the country of the Kirgiz Tartars before the Russians came. The land that is still called the Kirgiz steppe, that great area characterized as not altogether definite as to its boundaries, but, roughly speaking, it may be considered to include the provinces of Omsk, Turkestan, Semirechinsk, and the mountains east to the boundary of the Chinese Empire, and from the line of the railway south to the northern limit of the Amur. Not all of the immense area is steppe land, nor is it all arable. Steppe means prairie, and the eastern portion of the great Altai range, which is the source of the great rivers of the north, to the south of the steppes, sometimes with drifting sands and again with such a forest as will support stock cultivation. Generally speaking, however, the Kirgiz steppe offers much valuable farming and pasture land, fairly convenient to the railway or to navigable rivers.

The Kirgiz themselves still hold sway in this region in numbers, and in their dominion over the industrial conditions. It is to be noted that the Kirgiz are not a people of nomads, but rather a people of the steppes and of the mountains. They are occupied by American troops, and are now a population of nearly 250,000. The Kirgiz speak a language kindred to that of the other nomadic peoples of the south of them in Central Asia. They are not a pure type, however, but include a motley collection of related tribes that were attracted into this portion of Asia in the 13th century by the great invasions of the Mongols, and who squatted here, on the roadside, on the great exodus, on the first lands which the wanderers from the mountainous regions of the east found suitable for a nomadic life. Among the varied peoples of this migration the Kirgiz were predominant in number, all the Kirgiz adopted their language, but the Kirgiz class among these were reported to this day their tribal and clan names.

THE BURNING QUESTION

OUR TRADE RELATIONS WITH ISLAND POSSESSIONS. Congressmen Want to Get the Puerto Rican Matter Before Supreme Court—Washington Topics.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The most interesting topic of conversation among the members of the House of Representatives for several weeks, and probably which will continue to be the foremost during the remainder of the session, is the Puerto Rican tariff bill and its effect upon the coming elections. Representative Tongue is one of the most earnest workers in this topic of the House, and is willing to express his ideas fully and frequently when asked for an opinion. Mr. Tongue is of the opinion that the Philippine question should never have been brought to the floor of the House at all. He also believes that a great mistake was made by Mr. Payne in proposing a free-trade bill and then coming back at the House with a tariff bill. He also believes that many of the goods exchanged between the United States and Puerto Rico should have free trade, and that a sufficient tax upon tobacco and other articles should be levied to raise the revenue needed. Mr. Tongue is also of the opinion that when the effects of the Puerto Rican bill are thoroughly understood that there will be a very strong feeling in the House and Secretary Root that it is absolutely necessary to get the matter before the Supreme Court in order to have a judicial opinion which will settle the question of whether or not the power to Puerto Rico will probably be done in regard to the Philippines.

How Kirghis Look and Live. These Kirghis, kindred to the Tartars of Chingiz Khan and Tamerlane, are a race of good physique, their height about what we call "medium," their bodies sturdy of frame. Almost all are clean-shaven, their faces show all the characteristics of the Genuine Mongol type. Their customs of Kirghiz are, however, along the line of that of the Tartars, and are of a kind which I suspected at times to be forced, in order to show their indifference. The Kirghiz here, however, along the line of that of the Tartars, and are of a kind which I suspected at times to be forced, in order to show their indifference. The Kirghiz here, however, along the line of that of the Tartars, and are of a kind which I suspected at times to be forced, in order to show their indifference.

DOGMA UNCHANGEABLE. Our Marshfield Censor in His Customary Genial Vein. MARSHFIELD, Ore., March 13.—(To the Editor.)—It is editorial of the 12th inst., entitled "Dogma Tenacious of Life," you censured the Pope and the dogma in such a form and style that you seem to be in the habit of doing so. It is not my purpose to discuss now the merits of Bruno or Miravet, nor their guilt before the public, and to show respectively the moral, physical and social right of society and every community, and to indicate progressive might against right, which might condemn or justify both Bruno and Miravet; but if the editor is in need of such information, I will be glad to go into the matter regarding Bruno or Miravet, or the dogma of the Catholic Church and show whether the dogma of the Kirgiz or the dogma of the Catholic Church is the same today as it was 300 years ago and before, because it is a matter of such importance as the social political pressure as the Oregonian does.

Alaskans Satisfied. If the pending Alaska bill is enacted into law at this session, there will be little complaint from the people of the territory for some years to come. Up to the time the committees of the House and Senate had reported those bills, there were many complaints from the large number appearing from time to time, and working with the committees to have the bill shaped along a line that will meet the approval of the people to be affected. The bill, however, has been granted, and the bill has been reported to the House and Senate. The bill has been reported to the House and Senate. The bill has been reported to the House and Senate. The bill has been reported to the House and Senate. The bill has been reported to the House and Senate.

WISHING. It may be true of virtue that "But to wish more virtue is to gain," but it is not true that wishing for health brings us a step nearer the realization of our wish. Health must be sought and striven for. There are more than half a million people who have found health, each in his own way, and by the same means. That was the result of a long and hard struggle. That was the result of a long and hard struggle. That was the result of a long and hard struggle.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system. It is a powerful medicine for the cure of all the diseases of the human system.