

# OFFICIAL REPORT FROM DEWEY SPAIN LOST TWELVE HUNDRED. TROOPS ORDERED TO TAMPA.

## Not One American Life Lost--Master of the Situation.

### The Enemy's Loss Was Over 150 Killed--250 Wounded Spaniards Held as Prisoners--Complete Victory Over the Spaniards--The United States Commander Says He Needs Nothing and Has Manila at His Mercy.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Secretary Long at half past twelve this morning read the following dispatch to newspaper men as Commodore Dewey's report:

"MANILA, May 1.—The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish war vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Uloa, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, the Duero, Correo, Velasco, Mindanao, one transport and the water battery at Cavite.

"The squadron is uninjured and only a few men were slightly wounded. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him.—Dewey."

"The next dispatch from Commodore Dewey says:

"CAVITE, May 4.—I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, on the Philippine islands. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, paroling garrison.

"I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time.

"The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy—150 killed, including the captain of Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting Spanish sick and wounded.

"Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents.—Dewey."

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Notwithstanding the fact that everybody for several days has been in momentary expectation of cable advices from Commodore Dewey, the town was thrown into the wildest excitement at breakfast time this morning by the issue of extra papers announcing the arrival of the McCulloch at Hong Kong with dispatches for the government from Commodore Dewey.

The state department has the honor of receiving the first news. It came in the shape of a cablegram of three words from United States Consul Wildman at Hong Kong, and was as follows: "Hong Kong. McCulloch. Wildman."

That is the usual form in which naval movements are reported by cable. This dispatch was received by Mr. Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, who was turned out of his cot by a messenger boy at 4:30 o'clock. The naval officials were promptly notified and awaited with intense interest the dispatch which was expected to surely follow from Commodore Dewey.

The experience of the navy department is that a cipher message from Hong Kong takes about six hours in transmission to this city. As it came in the department cipher, the translation of the report took some time.

The cablegram from Commodore Dewey reached the navy department at 4:40 a. m. Allowing six hours for transmission and an hour for translation, the full report from Dewey was hardly expected to be made public much before noon to-day.

At 9:30 o'clock Manager Mareau of the Western Union Telegraph company appeared at the department bringing with him a sheet comprising four lines of the mysterious jargon which makes up the naval cipher. He handed this directly to Secretary Long, who gazed at it for a moment and then turned it over to Lieutenant Whittlesey, one of the cipher experts of the navigation bureau, for translation into English.

Then the secretary made a pretense of sitting down at his desk to transact other business, but it was plain to be seen that in spirit he had joined the anxious throng of newspaper men and

officials, who thronged the reception room and the corridors waiting for the news.

The naval cipher is one of the most complex in the world. The messages come in words of strange formation, taken from all languages. These words are turned by the translating clerks into groups of figures and these in turn are resolved into their equivalent words in English. All this takes time.

#### ALL HAD TO WAIT.

Meanwhile, Secretary Alger, hearing of the receipt of news, had come over from the war department to see his colleague, but he also was obliged to wait patiently for the translation. Senator Hoar, a member of the foreign relations committee, also joined Secretary Long and waited upon the cable experts. About 10 o'clock a leading official, in the kindness of his heart, as he expressed it, came to their relief and gave them a short abstract of the cablegram so far as unraveled.

#### THEN CAME THE NEWS.

This only whetted the interest of the crowd in waiting. Half an hour later Secretary Long appeared with a copy of the translated cipher in his hand. There was a great rush towards him, but the secretary good naturedly made allowance for the excitement of the crowd and smilingly read from the corner of the room into which he had been forced, the cablegram.

#### WAS ONLY FIRST DISPATCH.

It was immediately noticed that the cablegram, as officially promulgated, did not entirely agree with the brief summary of its points which had been previously given out, and the immediate presumption was that in the short time accorded for consideration the officials had concluded that it was public policy to expurgate the dispatch. Thus, as made public, it contained no reference to the cutting of the cable by Admiral Dewey; to the fact that he lacked men to take possession of the place, and finally that he had the entire bay of Manila at his mercy.

It was also noticed that the dispatch bore date of May 1. The McCulloch could not have occupied more than six days in making the short run across to Hong Kong. Therefore, it was immediately assumed that the above dispatch was only the first of two more that had been brought over to Hong Kong by the McCulloch.

#### DAWY WORK IN A FEW WORDS.

In other words, Commodore Dewey had written Sunday night, stating in his message the brief account of the day's work. Instead of sending it immediately by the McCulloch to Hong Kong, he had delayed that vessel for two or three days at least, probably to use her in the subsequent bombardment of the town and forts.

The events of these last few days, without doubt, were made the subject of one or more official dispatches which are to follow the original message.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has received a cable from a friend who was on the McCulloch during the great naval engagement in Manila, in which he says: "The Spanish fleet of eleven warships was destroyed totally. Best of all no American ship was lost or even damaged. No American was killed and only six Americans were injured."

A Private Kills a Sergeant at Mobile. MOBILE, Ala., May 9.—Sergeant Crowley of Company A, Third infantry, was shot and killed last night at the army camp by a private of the Nineteenth, whom he was trying to arrest for drunkenness.

### The Spanish Residents Threaten to Depose the Governor General of the Philippines--According to the British Consul the City Has Provisions for Only a Few Days--American Soldiers Suffered With the Heat

New York, May 10.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Manila, May 5, by way of Hong Kong, yesterday is as follows:

Having learned that the governor of Manila had refused to let the cable company transmit our messages, Commodore Dewey sent the merchant steamer Zafra a short distance down the bay and had her cut the cable.

As soon as the natives ashore learned that the Spaniards had been driven out of Cavite they began coming in crowds to pillage. Finally they became so bold as to attack the hospital, and it was necessary either to send a guard of American seamen to protect the wounded or transfer them to Manila. The latter was done Wednesday, Commodore Dewey utilizing captured steamers for this purpose.

All the houses of Spaniards in the town of San Roque, near Cavite, were absolutely gutted by the natives, who even ventured into the arsenal and carried off many boat loads of furniture and stores before the marine guard was posted at the gates.

The Spanish defeat was advertised for miles away by the ships burning in Cavite bay. The Castilla, which was set afire in Sunday morning's battle, was a magnificent mass of flames twelve hours later, and continued to burn all night with brilliant intensity.

I boarded the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon and Marquis del Oaero while they were still burning. I found them fitted up with fine Canet rapid-fire guns and most of the modern improvements.

I did not discover until after we had spent the afternoon in their vicinity that all their large guns had been left loaded with powder and shell, making them peculiarly dangerous to small boats.

The guns generally lay level just above the surface of the water. As several of them were pointed at the arsenal, their charges were first drawn, then "drowned," as the fire might reach them at any moment.

All our men suffered greatly from the heat during the action, for they were shut up below, with furnaces blazing and the tropical sun pouring down its heat rays. Probably several of the men would have succumbed but for the excitement of battle.

I find that in my previous dispatches I underestimated the losses of the Spaniards in Sunday's battle.

The surgeon of the Castilla tells me that Admiral Montojo was wounded; the captain, chaplain and ninety others were killed and ninety wounded on the Castilla; 150 were killed and 150 wounded on the Reina Cristina; Admiral Montojo's flagship; five were killed and twenty-nine wounded on the Don Juan de Austria; four were killed and fifty wounded on the Don Antonio de Ulla.

As I am leaving the harbor the situation in the city of Manila is very critical. The British consul reports that the city has been entirely cut off from outside communication both by sea and land and has only enough provisions left to last a few days.

#### LITTLE NEWS FROM SHORE.

It is impossible to open communication between the shore and the fleet; therefore news about events ashore is very scarce aboard the American vessels. The little that has leaked through indicates the probability that the insurgents will soon attack the city. Spanish residents of Manila are very bitter against the governor general and are threatening to depose him.

The more I recall the events of last Sunday's battle the more miraculous it seems that no American lost his life.

The shell that entered the Boston's wardrobe was going straight for Paymaster Martin when it exploded within five feet of him, yet he was not touched.

Aboard the Olympia the surgeon's operating table was placed in the wardrobe. Chaplain Frazier, who was assisting the surgeon, had his head out of one of the 6-pounder gun ports when a shell struck the ship's side less than a yard away. The chaplain pulled his head in just in time to escape having it blown off, as the shell instantly burst.

#### DEWEY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Three fragments of one shell struck the Olympia within a radius of fifteen feet from Commodore Dewey. The armor piercing projectile that exploded the box of 3-pounder ammunition on board the Baltimore passed between two groups of men so close to each other that it is difficult to see how all escaped.

Eighty Spanish bodies were found unburied Monday night, and we gave them burial Tuesday morning, calling a Roman Catholic priest to read the burial service.

#### A CHRONICLE OF THE WORK.

Here is a summary of Commodore Dewey's work up to date:

Monday, April 25.—Received news of the declaration of war. Quitted British waters.

Wednesday.—Sailed for Manila at the fastest speed that could be made with the coal supply of the ships.

Saturday night.—Passed the batteries at the entrance of Manila bay.

Sunday.—Sunk, burned or captured all the ships of the Spanish squadron. Silenced and destroyed three batteries.

Monday.—Occupied navy yard. Blew up six batteries at the entrance to the bay. Cut the cable. Established blockade of Manila. Drove the Spanish forces out of Cavite.

Tuesday and Wednesday.—Swept the lower bay and entrance for torpedoes. Gave crews well earned rest. Prepared official dispatches.

The losses of the Spaniards include ten war ships, several torpedo boats, two transports, navy yard and nine batteries.

Including the losses ashore, about 1,200 Spaniards were killed or wounded. The estimated value of the Spanish property destroyed or captured is \$1,000,000.

On the American side the total loss is eight men wounded and \$5,000 damage to the ships.

### Officers and Men of the Regular Army Rushing as They Have Not Been Called Upon to do Since the Days of Civil War--Will be on Cuban Soil Within a Week--To Stir Up the "Yaller Jackets" in Earnest.

#### HAVE GONE BACK AGAIN.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 11.—At Chickamauga park to-day officers and men of the regular army regiments are rushing as they have not been called upon to do since the days of the civil war. The order for the entire army to pack up and go to the front at once was announced at 9 o'clock, and since then things have been moving at a tremendous pace. The railroad men have been running all available cars to the park and as rapidly as they arrive they are loaded with the camp equipment, horses and supplies.

The work of moving the big command during the next few days as they are expected to do, is an immense job for the railroads. They had received no intimation of the sudden orders and had made no adequate preparations. The two lines to Tampa, the Southern and Western Atlantic, are doing everything possible, but the indications are now that the first troops will not get out before to-morrow morning. The first out will probably be the infantry division, composed of the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth and Twelfth regiments. Five hundred passenger coaches to carry the men to Tampa will be available to-night.

Colonel Sheridan of General Brooke's staff, speaking for the general, at noon to-day, said: "The order does not say rush to the front; it simply instructs us to get there as soon as we conveniently can. Of course we will move as rapidly as possible, but it will probably be several days before all are out. There are 6,000 men, with hundreds of horses and a large amount of equipment in the park, and the whole business cannot be moved within a few hours."

Colonel Sheridan refused to give any opinion about what the order meant. The majority of the officers, however, do not hesitate in saying that it means they will land in Cuba as soon as they can get there.

Besides the infantry division, the Third and Sixth cavalry go to Tampa. The Second cavalry will go to Mobile and the First and Tenth cavalry to New Orleans. All the artillery was sent out several days ago.

It is announced that General Brooke will remain at Chickamauga park in command of the volunteers. Chickamauga will continue to be the headquarters of the department. Generals Fitzhugh Lee, Wheeler and Wilson are expected to arrive the latter part of the week.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—By Friday the commanding general of the United States army, Major General Miles, will have assembled his staff around him at Tampa, Fla. He will leave Washington to-morrow night, taking with him Colonel Michler, Colonel Maus, Colonel Greenleaf, Major Osgood, Major Humphries, Captain Seymour and Captain Scott. Unless present plans are changed the general will go with the first military expeditionary force to Cuba.

It is expected here that within a week the first troops will be on their way from the United States to Cuba.

#### GREAT DROP IN WHEAT.

Decline of 10 Cents, Followed by an Upturn in the July Prices.

CHICAGO, May 11.—There were some very violent and sensational price changes in the grain markets to-day. May wheat in Chicago advanced 10¢ farther, to \$1.85. The July price, soon after the market opened, went from \$1.15 to \$1.25 in a few moments. Then there was a spasmodic decline to \$1.10, and in the last twenty minutes the price dropped to \$1.00, and recovered to \$1.14. No such violent fluctuations were ever seen before in Chicago.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The news has just reached the navy that the Spanish Cape Verde fleet has arrived at Cadiz.

New York, May 11.—A dispatch from London says that a cipher dispatch received there from Cadiz reports the return to the place last named of four cruisers, one torpedo boat and three torpedo boat destroyers, comprising, it is alleged, a part of the Cape Verde island fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Nothing has yet been heard from Sampson's fleet, and the public is permitted only to guess at what is officially known as to its destination. The officials at the Navy department maintain silence touching the known movements of the fleet, and although no intelligence has been received from Admiral Sampson since his departure from Key West on Thursday last, it is plain from the presence of officers at the naval intelligence bureau all day that intelligence is expected.

It is not believed, however, that Sampson will make an attack on San Juan until he has met the Spanish fleet, which is believed to be on the way to Porto Rico, and which, according to the calculation of naval officials, should be in the vicinity of that place to-day. Assuming that Sampson's orders are to watch for the coming of the Spanish fleet, and that the Spaniards are now in the vicinity of Porto Rico, it is reasonably certain that an engagement between the two fleets will take place within a day or two.

If the Spanish fleet should reach San Juan before Sampson arrives there, a great advantage will be secured by the former, who will have the assistance of the powerful fortifications of the harbor.

Considerable comment is being made in official and diplomatic circles upon the failure of Venezuela to declare neutrality, and this failure is regarded as the more noticeable, because of the important service rendered Venezuela by the United States in the contention of the former with Great Britain over the boundary question.

There are intimations that Venezuela has supposedly withheld a declaration of neutrality in order that the Spanish fleet may use her seaports to secure supplies and to make repairs in the event of being forced into them in consequence of an engagement with the forces of the United States.

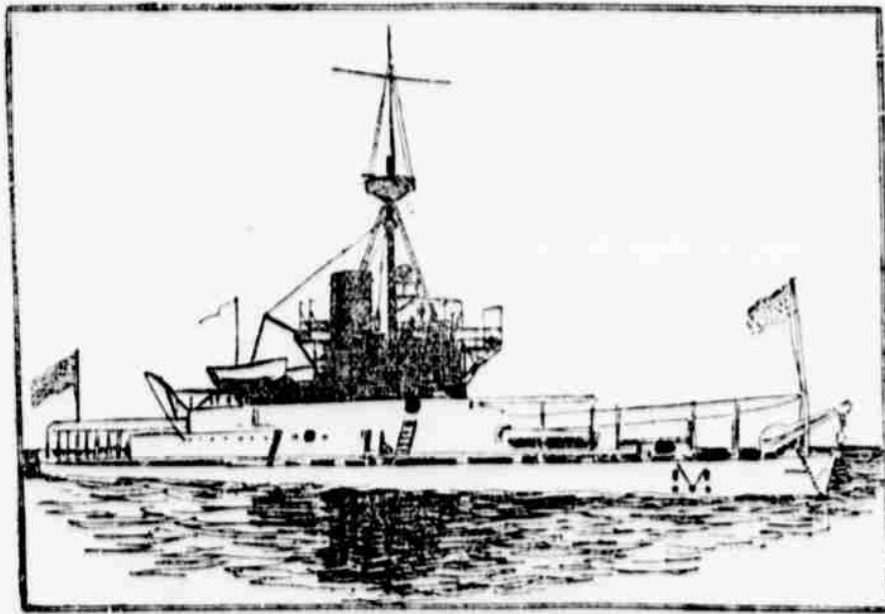
#### TRIED TO BETRAY DEWEY.

Spaniards Repaid the Humanity of Americans With Treachery.

HONG KONG, May 11.—A fresh example of Spanish treachery seems to have come to light. It is said here that the priests and Sisters of Charity of the Cavite hospital, in a procession, bearing crosses, petitioned Rear Admiral Dewey not to massacre the sick and wounded, which, naturally, he did not do. The Spaniards, it is asserted, thereupon thanked the Americans for their humanity and repaid them by informing them of a narrow channel which, they said, was not mined, while the broad channel, they explained, was fully mined. An investigation upon the part of the Americans, however, revealed the contrary to be the case and the mines were blown up by the sailors of the American fleet.

Rear Admiral Dewey, it is said here, finds the insurgents growing dangerous. It is added that he cannot control them, nor can he enable the Spaniards to do so.

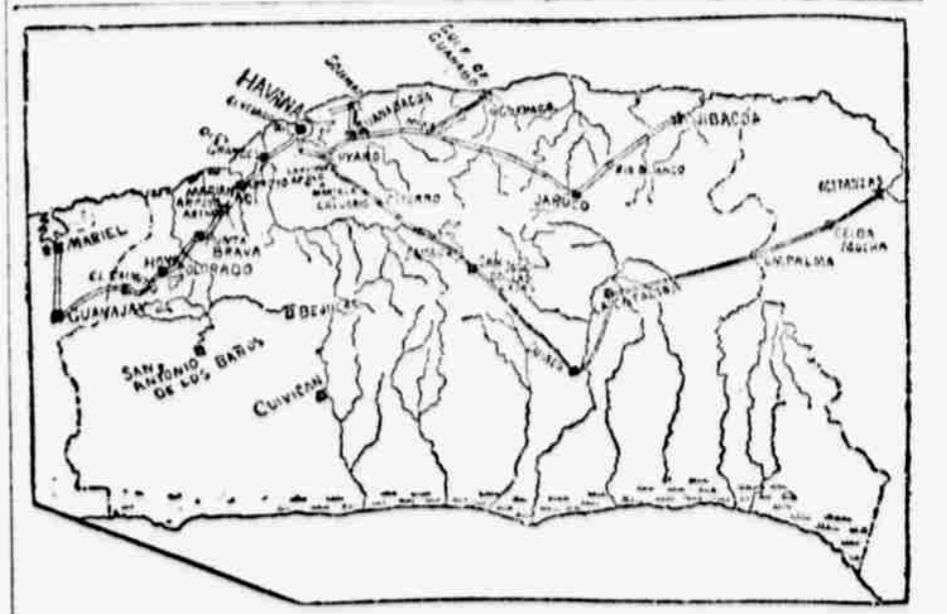
There is one Japanese warship at Manila.



MONITOR MONADNOCK.



General Miles



MAP OF HAVANA PROVINCE, SHOWING WAYS OF LANDING TROOPS.

Suez Canal Is Open to Both. NEW YORK, May 9.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Washington says:

"If Spain desires to send a fleet to the Philippines to attack Commodore Dewey's force she is at perfect liberty to send it through the Suez canal," is the statement made by a high official of the State department.

There is a great deal of popular opinion on this point. As a matter of fact the Suez canal is open to both.

Cortes in Need of Brains. LONDON, May 9.—The Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post says: "There was never such a collection of unknown, brainless and servile individuals as the present majority in the lower house of the Spanish parliament. Senor Sagasta has many hard words to contend against, but the worst is the stupidity of his following. Equally broken is the second road, the fidelity of the army. The army is faithful, but its fidelity is to Spain, not to the incapable who has handed her over powerless to her enemy."

ROWAN SAFE OUT OF CUBA. Garcia Arranged With the Secret Service Officer to Co-Operate With Us. NASSAU, Bahama Islands, May 10.—A. S. Rowan, Nineteenth infantry, U. S. A., attached to the secret service department, arrived here last night from the north side of Cuba in an open boat with a party of six Cubans. Rowan saw twelve warships moving eastward. He brought maps and plans, saw Garcia and arranged for his co-operation in the landing of troops.

Moran's Carry Salt Petre. ROTTERDAM, May 10.—The Norwegian steamer Fram arrived here recently to load 600 tons of salt petre for Havana, France, near the Spanish frontier, but the authorities of this port forbade her to do so and placed a guard of marines on board.

Riddle a Captain. TOPEKA, Kan., May 10.—Taylor Riddle, chairman of the Populist state central committee, was elected captain of the company of Kansas volunteers organized in Marion and McPherson counties.

Dockery Wants a Recons. WASHINGTON, May 11.—Representative Dockery, of Missouri, has introduced a concurrent resolution declaring that when the two houses adjourn on Monday, June 6, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock m. on Tuesday, July 19, 1898.

Preparing for Blockade. KINGSFORD, Jamaica, May 11.—The Spaniards are trying to provision the forts of Eastern Cuba before the blockade begins. To-day shipping merchants here received cable requests from Santiago and Manzanillo for cargoes of food.

DEWEY OBEYED ORDERS. Was Told What to Do, but Not How to Do It. WASHINGTON, May 11.—The following is the text of the order to Dewey: "WASHINGTON, April 24.—Dewey, Hong Kong, China.—War has commenced between Spain and the United States. Proceed at once to Philippine islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy them. Use utmost endeavors. "LONG."