

THE GREAT BATTLE.

Detailed Account of the Struggle That Made Dewey Famous.

Remember the Maine! Was the Inspiring Cry That Stirred Every American to Action—Estimate of Spanish Losses—Dewey Made an Admiral.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The New York Herald has received a detailed account of Dewey's victory from its correspondent at Manila, who stood beside Adm. Dewey during the fight, under date of May 1, by way of Hong Kong, May 7. The complete dispatch is as follows: Not one Spanish flag flies in Manila bay today. Not one Spanish warship floats except as our prize. More than 200 Spaniards dead and 700 wounded attest the accuracy of the American fire. Commodore Dewey attacked the Spanish position at Cavite this morning. He swept five times along the line and scored one of the most brilliant successes in modern warfare. That our loss is trifling adds to the pleasure of victory without detracting from its value. The number of hits our vessels received proved how brave and stubborn was the defense made by the Spanish forces.

Eight Slightly Wounded. Miraculous as it may appear none of our men were killed and only eight men were wounded.

were fired, because Commodore Dewey could not engage with these batteries without sending death and destruction into the crowded city. Two Mines Were Exploded. As we neared Cavite two powerful submarine mines were exploded ahead of the flagship. The Spaniards had evidently misjudged our position. Immense volumes of water were thrown high into the air by these destroyers, but no harm was done to the ships. Not knowing how many more mines there might be ahead, he still kept on without faltering. No other mines exploded, however, and it is believed that the Spaniards had only these two in place. As the Olympia drew nearer all was as silent on board as if the ship had been empty, except for the whirr of blowers and the throb of the engines. Suddenly a shell burst directly over us.

Remember the Maine. "Remember the Maine," came a hoarse cry from the boatswain's mate at the after five-inch gun. "Remember the Maine," arose from the throats of 500 men at the guns. This watchword was caught up in turrets and fire rooms, wherever seamen stood at their post. The Olympia was now ready to begin the fight. Commodore Dewey, his chief staff commander, Lambertson, and his aide and myself, with the executive officer, Lieut. Rees, and navigator, Lieut. Callins, were on the forward bridge. Capt. Gridley was in the conning tower, as it was thought unsafe to risk losing all the senior officers by one shell. "You may fire when ready," Gridley, said the commodore and at 5:41 o'clock a. m., at a distance of 3,500 yards, the starboard eight-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth a compliment to the Spanish forts. Presently similar guns from the Baltimore and the Boston sent 250-pound

modore he believed he could take the ship nearer the enemy, with lead going to watch the depth of water. The flagship started over the course for the fifth time, running within 2,000 yards of the Spanish vessels. At this range our six pounders were effective and the storm of shells poured upon the unfortunate Spanish began to show marked results. Three of the enemy's vessels were seen burning and their fire slackened. Stopped Battle for Breakfast. On finishing this run Commodore Dewey decided to give the men breakfast, as they had been at the guns two hours with only one cup of coffee to sustain them. Action ceased temporarily at 7:35, the other ships passing the flagship and cheering lustily. Our ships remained beyond range of the enemy's guns until 10:30, when the signal for close action again went up. The Baltimore had the place of honor in the lead with the flagship following and the other ships as before. The Baltimore began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries at 11:16 o'clock, making a series of hits as if at target practice. A White Flag on the Arsenal. Other ships were also doing their duty, and soon not one red and yellow flag remained on a ship or battery on the coast. The Spanish flagship and the Castilla had long been burning fiercely and the last vessel to be abandoned was the Don Antonio de Ulloa, which lurched over and sank. Then the Spanish flag on the arsenal wall was hoisted down and at 12:30 o'clock a white flag was hoisted there. A signal was made to the Petrel to destroy all the vessels in the inner harbor, and Lieut. Hughes, with an armed boat's crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, Marquis Duero, the Isla de Cuba and the Correo. The large transport Manila and many others and small craft fell into our hands. Not a Ship Left to the Enemy. "Capture or destroy Spanish squadron" were Dewey's orders. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. Within seven hours after arriving on the scene of action nothing remained to be done. A Later Estimate of the Loss. LONDON, May 9.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Mail gives the following additional details: There was an act of treachery on the part of a Spanish ship, which lowered her flag, and then fired at a boat's crew sent to take possession of her. She did not hit the boat, but our guns were turned on her and tore her to pieces. She went to the bottom with all on board. Several vessels close in shore behaved in the same way and shared the same fate. The Spaniards had fought to their last gasp and now surrendered. They had been announcing that the Americans would kill everyone in Cavite, and when we landed a long procession of priests and Sisters of Mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact the Americans rescued some 200 Spaniards and sent them ashore. All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2,000 men. The Spanish estimates give their loss as 1,900 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 300 men are believed to have been killed or drowned. The Governor General's Report. MADRID, May 9.—An official dispatch from Gen. Augusti, governor general of the Philippines, sent by way of Labrador, says: The enemy seized Cavite and the arsenal, owing to the destruction of the Spanish squadron, and established a close blockade. It is said that, at the request of the consuls, the enemy will not bombard the fort, provided I do not open fire on the enemy's squadron, which is out of range of our guns. Therefore, I cannot fire until they come nearer. A thousand soldiers arrived here yesterday evening from our destroyed squadron, the losses of which number 618. Dewey's Modest Messages. WASHINGTON, May 7.—The navy department to-day received two brief messages from Dewey, as follows: MANILA, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at day break this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport and water battery at Cavite. The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY. 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 in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY. Dewey Made an Admiral. Following this Secretary Long gave out his reply to Dewey, which has been cabled by direction of the president, as follows: WASHINGTON, May 7.—Dewey, Manila: The president, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by congress.—LONG.

THE GREAT NAVAL FEAT.

Commodore Dewey Destroyed the Spanish Fleet and Did Not Lose a Single Man.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Commodore Dewey's victory is considered as the greatest naval achievement in the history of the world. He entirely destroyed the Spanish fleet, killed 150 of the enemy and did not lose one man. In his dispatch Dewey says he cut the cable himself and hence had no immediate way to communicate with his government. At present the American fleet has complete control of Manila from the sea and could land men at any time if he had the troops. Secretary Long and Secretary Alger are now making active preparations to get the expedition off from San Francisco. It is the purpose of the United States to hold the islands at any cost. Dewey states he can easily hold his position until troops arrive from America. Secretary Roosevelt is much pleased and was greatly affected while reading the message. When he came to the place where Dewey says not an American sailor was killed he nearly broke down with joyful emotion. Dewey will immediately get all the men he wants. After Secretary Long had read the contents of the second cablegram, received from Hong Kong, in which the future admiral said that no American sailor was killed and only a few were wounded, he said: "It was a most wonderful battle achievement and reflects the greatest credit on both officers and men. The fire from our ships must have been so rapid and effective that the Spaniards were in a manner stunned. They never recovered themselves until the battle was lost."

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DYNASTY MUST FALL. The Earl of Ashburnham, a Carlist Leader, Says Spain Will Have a New Government—May Not Be a Republic. LONDON, May 9.—The earl of Ashburnham, who admits that he is the representative of Don Carlos in England, says in the course of an interview: The issue of the war so far concerns the present occupant of the throne, which is already lost. In a very short time either Don Carlos will be seated upon the throne or a republic will be proclaimed; it is difficult to say which. The Spanish people are for the most part either Carlists or republicans. The former are stronger in the rural districts and the latter in the large towns. In numbers they are about equal. The Carlists have the advantage of being perfectly organized, disciplined and united under one leader, whereas, the republicans are divided among themselves, and, moreover, are discredited by the outrages committed by the extreme or anarchist wing of the party. Besides, the mere fact of America being a republic would, at present, not dispose the Spaniards toward republican constitutions. But everything in Spain depends upon the army. The present dynasty was re-established by a military pronunciamiento and will probably end in the same way.

FATAL RIOTING AT MILAN. The Swiss City in an Uproar, Mobs Attack the Soldiers and No Less Than Three Hundred People Are Killed. LUGANO, Switzerland, May 9.—Yesterday was a terrible day at Milan. About one o'clock a veritable battle occurred in Via Sommarina. Thousands of tiles and chimneys were hurled from the roofs upon the troops, who were compelled to retire. A similar fight took place in the Via Torino, and it is believed that no fewer than 300 were killed and 1,000 injured. A Swiss merchant, who has arrived here from Milan, describes the events as completely anarchical. According to his account, the leaders of the agitation evidently had well arranged plans. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and converged on a center, where they rapidly constructed barricades. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to roofs and rained tiles and chimneys down upon the soldiery.

UNAUTHORIZED COMPANIES. Adjt. Gen. Corbin Says Men Without Authority Are Making False Representations to Secure Volunteers. NEW YORK, May 9.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Evening Sun says that Adjt. Gen. Corbin states that a great wrong is being done to the young men of the country. In nearly every state unauthorized organizations are forming, the leaders of which promise to be able to secure their acceptance by the government. He says: "None has a right to raise an army except by special authorization of the United States. Men engaged in these unauthorized volunteer organizations are merely wasting their time. Unless congress provides for an additional call for volunteers there will be no increase in the quotas of the states, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding."

A Woman Teacher Enlists. KOKOMO, Ind., May 9.—The first Indiana woman to enlist as a soldier in the Spanish war is Miss Inez Shaul, a teacher in the Third ward school of this city. She was made a member of company L, Second regiment, Indiana national guard, went to Indianapolis with the company, and is there now, asking to accompany the boys wherever the company may be sent. She will probably be assigned a place in the hospital corps as assistant surgeon and nurse.

FIFTY BUILDINGS BURNED. Fire at Duluth Renders Two Thousand People Homeless and Causes a \$100,000 Loss—Many Narrow Escapes. DULUTH, Minn., May 9.—Fifty frame buildings on Minnesota point, just above the ship canal, were burned yesterday. An hour after the fire started 2,000 people were homeless. The fire took 12 frame store buildings fronting on Lower Lake avenue just below the "Under the Hill" district and swept from there back to the lake shore. There are no particularly large individual losses. The total is thought to be over \$100,000. Among the sufferers were 50 families of Jews, members of a colony who were at a mass meeting praying for the success of the American army in the war with Spain. There were narrow escapes from death, but it is believed that everybody was rescued.

Spanish Prisoners Have Negro Guards. ATLANTA, Ga., May 9.—Sixteen prisoners of war, nine officers and the remainder privates and non-commissioned officers, arrived under guard of a detail of negro soldiers from the Twenty-fifth regiment and were placed in the military prison at Fort McPherson. The Spaniards were captured in Cuban waters several days ago by the Nashville and they have been held in custody at Key West until orders were given to bring them to Atlanta.

FLOODS IN ARKANSAS.

Great Damage Being Done at Little Rock, Van Buren and Elsewhere—Devastation in Oklahoma.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 7.—The Arkansas river is on the rampage and has left its banks, doing incalculable damage to property and causing the loss of an unknown number of lives. The situation is serious now and is growing worse every hour. At Van Buren miles of country are inundated, farms in some instances being eight feet under water. Several farmhouses have been swept away above Little Rock, and in one instance an entire family was drowned. Below the city the situation is very alarming, and many of the big cotton plantations have already sustained heavy damage. The levee opposite Grady, in Lincoln county, has broken and the town is threatened with destruction. GUTHRIE, Ok., May 7.—The high waters are beginning to recede and for the first time in four days the Santa Fe ran trains south from here. Great damage was reported from the flood at Lexington, the waters of the Canadian having swept six feet deep through the town. Hundreds were compelled to escape in boats. Many small buildings were carried off and the stock of goods in the stores ruined.

A TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND. Bishop Hartzell, Just from Africa, Says She Is the Great Civilizer of the World and Our Natural Ally. ALBION, Mich., May 7.—Bishop Hartzell, who recently returned to this country from Africa, and who is now here in attendance at the conference of Methodist bishops, spoke to the students at College chapel on the Transvaal question. The students displayed great enthusiasm when he said: God bless England. She has always stood for civilization and progress. She is the great colonizer, the great civilizer of the world. She is on the side of right in this struggle. The time will come—and may it come—when the stars and stripes and the union jack will fly from the same staff and Americans and Englishmen will fight shoulder to shoulder for liberty and against the cause of oppression and barbarism. England is our natural ally, and the time is past when America can live its own life in and of itself. We are competent to take a part in the affairs of the great world of nations and we are proving our right to such a course.

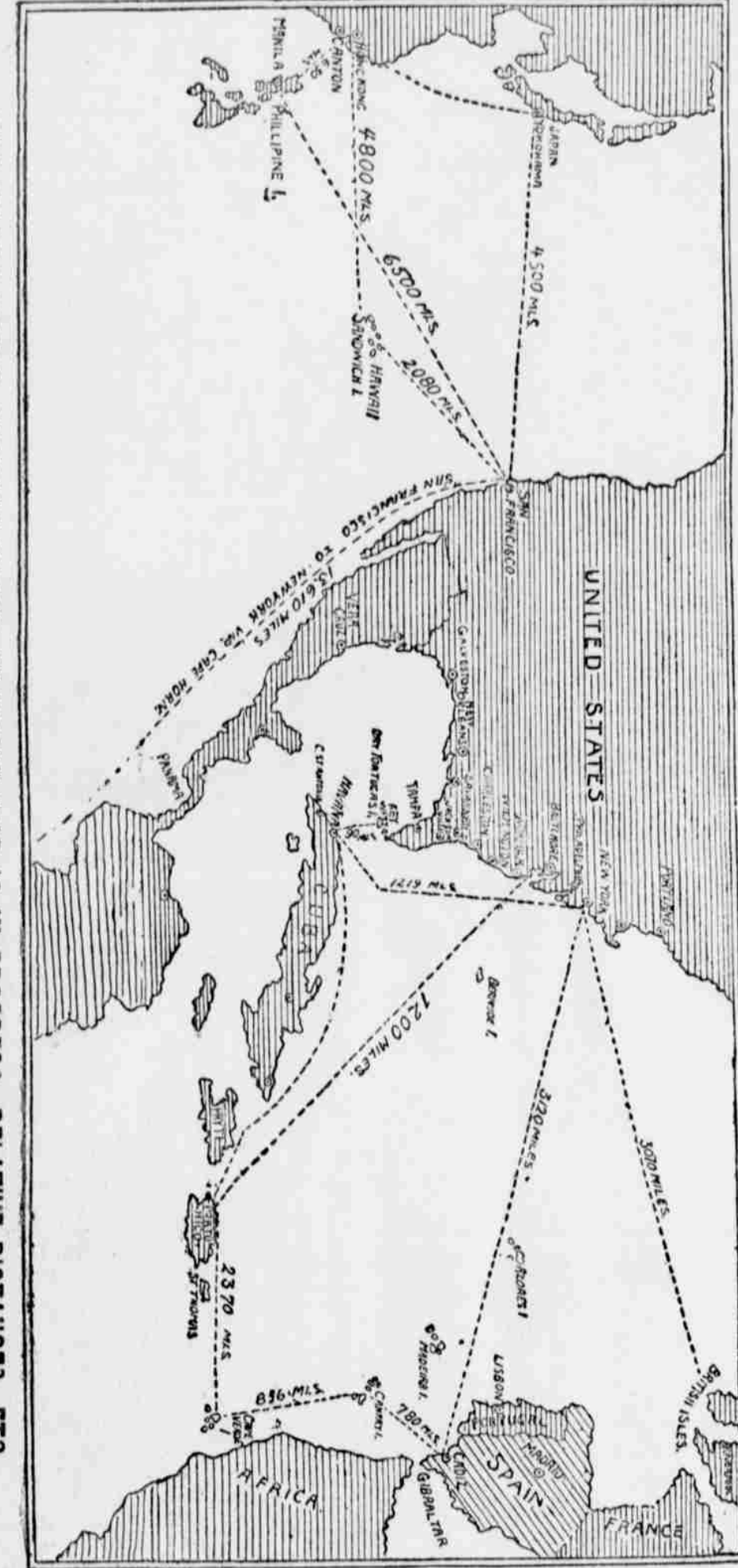
WILL REINFORCE DEWEY. Administration Anxious to Send Troops to the Commodore at Manila as Soon as Possible. WASHINGTON, May 7.—All haste is being made to send a force to the Philippines. Late news from Spain via Paris and London makes the administration extremely anxious to reinforce Commodore Dewey strongly and at once. Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, military attaché to the American legation at Vienna, and Lieut. Niblock, U. S. N., naval attaché, have sent the government here a joint dispatch, which is regarded as being of the very highest importance. It is very closely guarded, but the substance of it is that Austrian officers say as soon as Spain can re-establish communications with her colonies in Asia the Americans will be overwhelmed.

NO FAITH IN DON CARLOS. His Declaration of Alleged Inactivity Concerning Spanish Turnout Given Little Credence in Madrid. LONDON, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: All the reports that reach us from trustworthy quarters in Madrid agree that there is no doubt affairs in Spain are hurrying rapidly toward a grave crisis. Whatever exists, this appears: The Carlists are increasing the difficulties of the situation even to a higher degree than the republicans. Not the slightest faith is attached to the assurance of Don Carlos that he is setting an example of quietness and inactivity. On all hands it is thought that the next few days will bring about events that may change the entire situation in the Spanish capital.

SIX-STORY BRICK BLOCK GUTTED. CLEVELAND, O., May 7.—The big six-story brick block at the southwest corner of Bank and Lake streets was gutted by fire early to-day. The total loss will amount to about \$125,000, fairly well covered by insurance. The fire resulted from an explosion of chemicals in Beeman's chewing gum factory on the fifth floor. Nearly a dozen manufacturing concerns occupying the several floors suffered losses ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000.

A JAPANESE REPORT. LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai, published to-day, gives what purports to be the Japanese report of the fighting at Manila, received at the island of Formosa. It says that after disposing of the Spanish fleet and Cavite Commodore Dewey bombarded Manila itself. The city, it appears, was soon on fire in many parts, the work, it is added, chiefly of the insurgents. Great loss of life is reported to have occurred among the Spanish residents of the city.

FIVE PLACES OF RENDEZVOUS. WASHINGTON, May 7.—It is announced at the war department that the volunteer army will consist of seven corps, each in command of a major general, but that nothing had yet been settled as to their organization and places of rendezvous. It is generally understood, however, that Fort Meyer, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Chickamauga, Tenn.; Richmond, Va., and Long Island, N. Y., have been virtually selected as places for the mobilization of the volunteer army.



MAP OF THE WORLD, SHOWING POINTS AT WHICH WAR IS IN PROGRESS, RELATIVE DISTANCES, ETC.

Those who were injured suffered equally slight wounds. Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila bay last night and decided to enter the bay at once. With all its lights out the squadron steamed into Boca Grande with crews at the guns. This was the order of the squadron, which was kept during the whole time of the first battle: Flagship Olympia, the Baltimore, the Raleigh, the Petrel, the Concord, the Boston. It was just eight o'clock, a bright moonlight night. But the flagship passed Corregidor island without a sign being given that the Spaniards were aware of its approach. Not until the flagship was a mile beyond Corregidor was a gun fired. Then one heavy shot went screaming over the Raleigh and the Olympia, followed by a second, which fell further astern. Silenced the Batteries. The Raleigh, Concord and Boston replied, the Concord's shells exploding apparently exactly inside the shore battery, which fired no more. Our squadron slowed down to barely steaming way and the men were allowed to sleep alongside their guns. Commodore Dewey had timed our arrival so that we were within five miles of the city of Manila at daybreak. We then sighted the Spanish squadron. Rear Admiral Montojo commanding, of Cavite. Here the Spaniards had a well equipped navy yard called Cavite arsenal. Adm. Montojo's flag was flying on the 3,500 ton protected cruiser Reina Cristina. The protected cruiser Castilla, of 3,200 tons, was moored to the seaward were the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, Quiros, Marques del Obrero, and Gen. Lezo. These ships and the flagship remained under way during most of the action. Then the Battle Began. With the United States flag flying at all their mastsheads, our ships moved to the attack in line ahead with a speed of eight knots, first passing in front of Manila, where the action was begun by three batteries, mounting guns powerful enough to send a shell over us a distance of five miles. The guns boomed a reply to those batteries with two shots. No more

shells hurtling toward the Castilla and the Reina Maria Christina for accuracy. The Spaniards seemed encouraged to fire faster, knowing exactly our distance while we had to guess theirs. Their ship and shore guns were making things hot for us. The piercing scream of shot was varied often by the bursting of time fuse shells, fragments of which would lash the water like shrapnel or cut our hull and rigging. One large shell that was coming straight at the Olympia's forward bridge fortunately fell within less than 100 feet away. Another struck the bridge gratings in line with it. A third passed under Commodore Dewey and gouged a hole in the deck. Incidents like these were plentiful. Still the flagship steered for the center of the Spanish line, and as our other ships were astern, the Olympia received most of the Spaniards' attention. Owing to our deep draught Commodore Dewey felt constrained to change his course at a distance of 4,000 yards and run parallel to the Spanish column. Then the Olympia Opened. "Open with all guns," he said and the ship brought her port broadside bearing. The roar of all the flagship's five-inch rapid fire was followed by the deep diapason of her turret eight-inchers. Soon our other vessels were equally hard at work and we could see that our shells were making Cavite harbor hotter for the Spaniards than they had made the approach for us. Protected by their shore batteries and made safe from close attack by shallow water the Spaniards were in a strong position. They put up a gallant fight. The Spanish ships were sailing back and forth behind the Castilla and their fire, too, was hot. One shot struck the Baltimore and passed clean through her, fortunately hitting no one. Another ripped her up the main deck, disabled a six-inch gun and exploded a box of three-pounder ammunition, wounding eight men. Closer to the Enemy's Guns. After having made four runs along the Spanish line, finding the chart incorrect, Lieut. Callins, the Olympia's navigator, told the com-