

HOW DEWEY AND HIS MEN REMEMBERED THE MAINE

Destroyed Eleven Spanish Warships and Captured the Spanish Forts Without the Loss of a Man or a Ship.

Dewey Sends News of the Most Glorious Victory In American Naval History.

SIX HUNDRED SPANIARDS LOS ONLY A FEW AMERICANS WOUNDED

Five Thousand Troops Will Be Sent to Dewey's Relief, and Utah Boys May Go.

COMMODORE DEWEY SENDS NEWS OF GLORIOUS DEEDS.

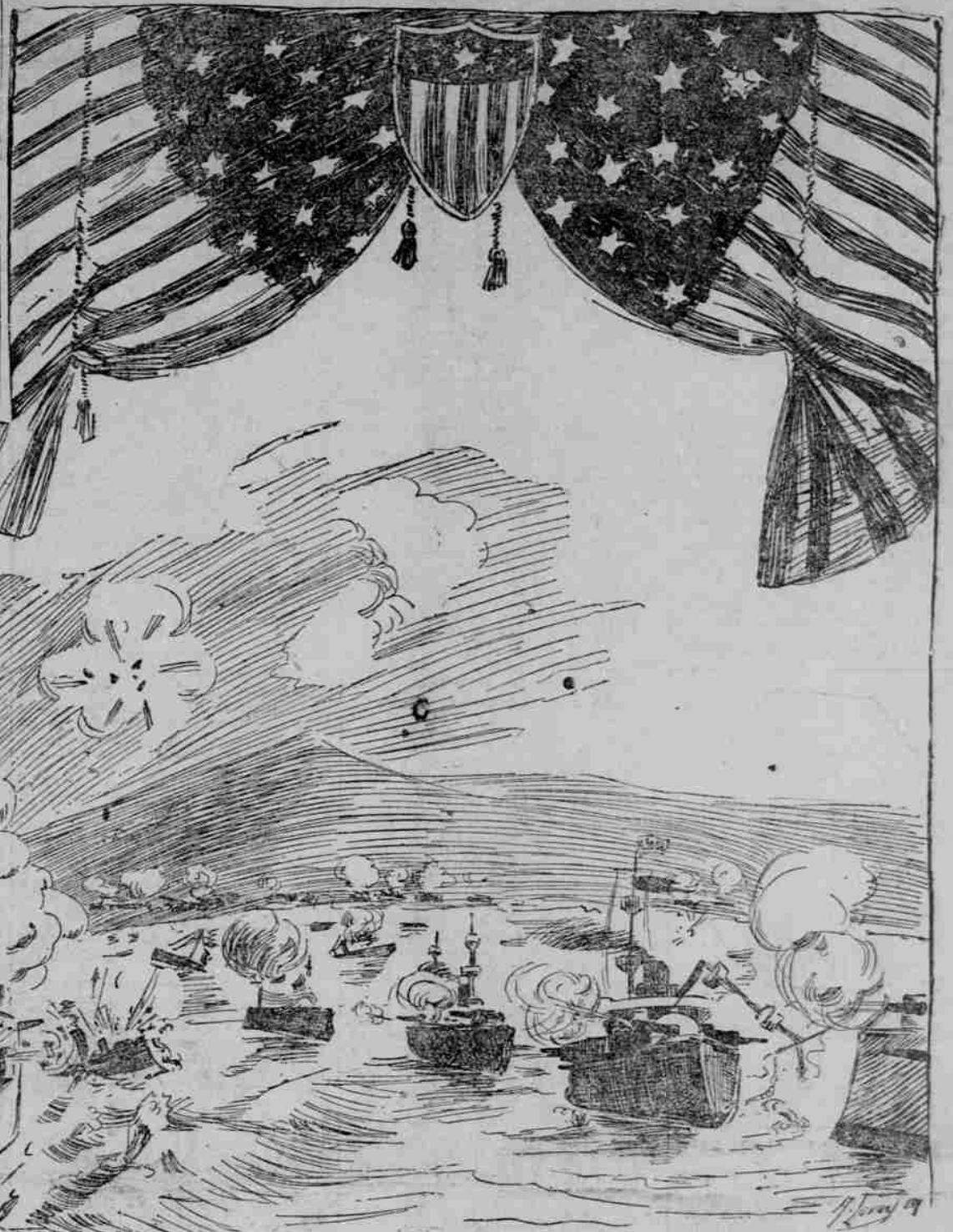
(FIRST DISPATCH.)

MANILA, May 1.—Squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged the enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, Isla de Luzon, Islad de Cuba, General Lozo, Marques de Duero, Correo, Velasco, Isla de Mindanao, a transport, and water battery at Cavite.

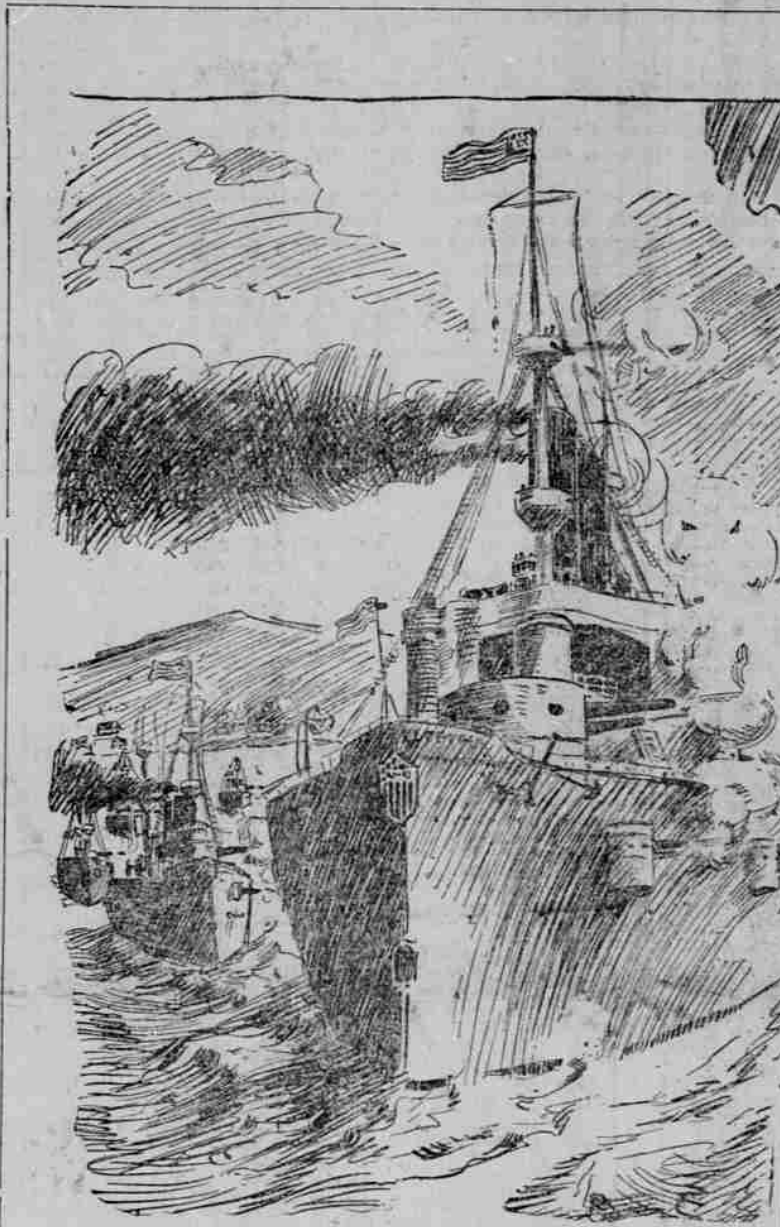
The squadron is uninjured and only a few men are slightly wounded. Only means of telegraphing is to American consul at Hong Kong. I shall communicate with him. DEWEY.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

CAVITE, May 4, 1898.—Long, Secretary Navy: I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications at the bay entrance, paroling the garrison. I control the bay completely and can take the city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy; 150 killed, including the captain of the Reina Christina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents. DEWEY.



THE ENGAGEMENT AT MANILA—FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA FIRING A BROADSIDE.



STORY OF THE BATTLE.

Frightful Havoc Wrought By Dewey's Intrepid Fleet.

Chicago, May 7.—The Chronicle has the following: "Hong Kong, May 7.—Commodore Dewey's flag lieutenant, Thomas M. Bramby, arrived at Hong Kong this morning on the United States revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, with the first official news of the great naval battle of modern times, that of Manila harbor. The official dispatches were at once forwarded by cable to the United States government at Washington.

"The first connected story of the engagement was told by the officers of the McCulloch, who saw it and participated in it. They said that Spain's fleet of ten vessels was wholly destroyed.

"The Reina Maria Christina, flagship of the Spanish squadron, was the center of attack at the beginning of the action, and under the hot fire poured in on her from the American ships, she was soon burning from stem to stern.

"Admiral Montojo, the Spanish admiral, was compelled to escape in a small boat to the Isla de Cuba, another of the Spanish vessels, and as soon as his flag was hoisted, the guns of the American fleet were turned on it, and in a few minutes it was destroyed.

"The admiral was again forced to escape in a small boat. The defenses of Manila and its batteries, as well as those at Cavite, were silenced and then beaten to the ground by the rain of shot and shell.

"During Saturday night the vessels

of the American squadron crept inside the bay through a supposed maze of mine and torpedoes. They were not observed by any of the watchers on the Spanish garrisons until some stray sparks were omitted from the funnel of the dispatch boat Hugh McCulloch. Then a few shots were exchanged with the garrison on Corregidor Island, but, owing to the darkness, they were ineffective. There was no patrol established, nor were any searchlights placed at the entrance to Manila bay.

"The vessels of the American squadron never stopped or slowed down until they had assumed a position directly opposite the city of Manila. This was just at daybreak.

"The order of battle assumed by the Spanish fleet at the beginning of the engagement was with all the small craft inside Cavite harbor, which is protected by stone and timber breakwaters, and the larger ships maneuvering of Cavite and Manila.

"The American battle line was led by the flagship Olympia, and the cruiser Albatross, the Boston, Baltimore, Concord and Petrel and the revenue cutter McCulloch followed. The American fleet in easy speed approached the Spanish ships, which were drawn out in two lines, the Reina Maria Christina, the flagship, in the center.

"As the dawn broke and the position of the American squadron was discovered, the Spanish fleet immediately opened fire, supported by the Cavite forts. The Spaniards fired the first shot. The challenge was given by the Reina Maria Christina.

"HAVOC WAS FRIGHTFUL. "The Olympia replied, and at once the entire American fleet was in action. The Spanish ships did not hesitate in

their fire, and the Cavite batteries let loose their heavy guns. The best gunners in the American fleet manned the most destructive weapons on their ships and the havoc wrought was frightful. The engagement soon became general. The McCulloch remained at some distance from the brunt of the encounter and the enemy's shells passed, but did not touch her. The marksmanship of the Spanish gunners seemed to be wild from the outset.

"The American cruiser Baltimore, at one period of the engagement, received the brunt of the enemy's fire and suffered the most of any vessel in the American squadron. From five to ten of the enemy's shots took effect on the Baltimore, but none of her officers or crew were seriously hurt.

"As soon as the Spanish admiral left the Reina Christina and boarded the Isla de Cuba, the fire directed at the latter mercilessly, every 8-inch gun on every ship joining those on the flagship. The Isla de Cuba was riddled by the deadly marksmanship of the American gunners. After a few rounds she was put out of action and before Admiral Montojo had time to get his bearings, he was driven out a second time. Azala had escaped in a small boat. But the fight was practically over.

"The Spanish cruiser Castilla burst into flames under the remarkable gunnery of Dewey's men. The American commodore then directed a hot fire against the batteries. This was a surprise to Admiral Montojo, who apparently thought himself secure under the guns of the Cavite fortifications.

"The Spanish cruiser Reina Maria Christina received the full effect of this galling fire from the American fleet, and was so badly damaged that she sunk after catching fire. The other vessels of the Spanish fleet were quickly rid of by the withering hail of lead from the American gunboats.

"Two gunboats that had put out from

WASHINGTON WAS EXCITED

Dewey's Amazing Achievement, the Results and His Present Situation Discussed.

Washington, May 7.—A day of excitement such as today has not been seen in Washington since the days when reports came in of great victories during the civil war. Official and unofficial Washington was in a ferment and few of the employees in any of the departments could maintain their composure sufficiently to go on with their routine work. They were in an explosive state, and at the great state, war and navy department building the least sign of dispatches or the gathering of a crowd of reporters was sufficient to cause them to drop their work and swarm in the corridors, clamoring for news. The excitement was contagious, and senators and representatives mixed into the crowds that gathered around the navy headquarters and gazed wistfully at the mahogany doors of the navigation bureau, behind which the chiefs experts under lock and key were slowly deciphering the words that conveyed Dewey's glorious message to the American people.

Senator Hanna aroused the crowd at one time by leading with a "Hip-urrah" for Dewey and later a roar of stentorian cheers from Theodore Roosevelt's room gathered everybody in that vicinity to witness the departure of the

eastern contingent of the mounted riflemen.

WONDERFUL RESULTS. A close study of Admiral Dewey's two cablegrams during the day only increased the wonder felt early in the day by the naval experts at the extraordinary results achieved by the admiral, almost without injury. The reports that came before the cutting of the cable were of a character to indicate that Dewey was going to make quick and thorough work of the seizure of Manila, but it was feared that in so fierce an engagement against a Spanish fleet, combined with the shore defenses, the American fleet must surely have sustained a great deal of damage, loss of life and other injuries. That was regarded as inevitable in a combat between two navies, for even the Chinese, in the great battle of Yalu, managed to inflict a considerable amount of damage upon their Japanese antagonists. Yet in this battle of Manila, lasting two hours at least, according to reports first received, and resulting in the destruction of the entire Spanish fleet and the silencing of their forts, not an American life was lost and not an American ship was injured. A few men, it is true, were slightly wounded, but that is frequent

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A GROUP OF THE HEROES OF THE BATTLE IN MANILA BAY.