

cannonade that further resistance was impossible.

The American ships were apparently uninjured.

Commodore Dewey's attack was well carried out. The maneuvers of his squadron were a beautiful sight and the navigation of the bay by our ships was a remarkable feat of seamanship avoiding as they did successfully the numerous shallows.

All is now over at Cavite. Commodore Dewey awaits the decision of the governor general of the Philippines before commencing the bombardment of Manila. Unless a favorable reply is received from the governor general to the United States terms the bombardment will commence tomorrow at half past eleven.

Washington, May 3.—The cabinet meeting today resulted in a decision to await a report from Commodore Dewey and then to send him the number of troops he deems necessary to enforce our control of the Philippines. The whole session was consumed in a general discussion of past events.

The administration has practically decided to occupy the Philippines with a strong military force as soon as possible after Commodore Dewey's report, which is expected by tomorrow, has been received.

For this purpose the Pacific slope troops will be used and it is expected that at least 5,000 will be en route within the next ten days. There does not seem to be any doubt as to the government's purpose to hold the islands pending a final settlement with Spain when they will be used as a collateral to secure the payment to the United States of a war indemnity. High officials are of the opinion that none of the powers will seriously dispute our right to make such final disposition of the islands as suits our purpose in the enforcement of war claims against Spain and in any event this government will be prepared to contest any point which may be raised on this score.

As indicated in Secretary Long's request today for an emergency appropriation the government will take steps at once to supply Commodore Dewey's fleet with provisions and other supplies, including ammunition and coal, and to this end will dispatch at the earliest possible moment a sufficient number of ships to supply amply all possible needs of the Asiatic squadron.

These supplies will be forwarded without waiting a decision of the question as to whether or not troops shall be sent out to relieve the commodore of the necessity of policing Manila with the men from his fleet. One ship has been secured already, as a collier. It is said to be a much faster vessel than those usually so employed, but it will take her about three weeks to reach Manila and she may stop en route at Honolulu to replenish her own coal supply from the large accumulation held there by Admiral Miller.

It may be that the department in case of further need will try to secure more coal for the American Philippine fleet from a nearer and cheaper source than California. It is believed that there is nothing in the neutrality laws that prevents a merchant from shipping coal to a belligerent power, though a warship of such belligerent is restricted in taking on such coal in the neutral ports. Of course the merchant would make the shipment at his own risk, for the coal probably would be held to be contraband by the Spaniards.

As matters stand after Admiral Dewey's success there is no Spanish fleet left to seize such a ship, so that it would be easy to compensate the coal merchants for the small risks incurred by shipping coal to the American fleet at the Philippines. It is

said at the navy department that plenty of superior coal can be secured in this manner in the Asiatic ports at an average price of \$10 per ton, while a very high grade coal can be had in large quantities from New South Wales at low figures. However, the navy department will not rely upon any source outside for the first shipment, but will start one steamer from San Francisco as soon as she can be loaded.

Although without confirmation from any official source, the naval officials are disposed to attach some credit to the statement coming from Paris that at the last accounts, from Manila, the American fleet was firing upon Corroglider Island. This island lies in the outer entrance to the harbor of Manila and is about 25 miles below the city. It is crowned by a light house and has several modern guns in place.

While not a serious menace to the American fleet as long as the latter lies far above in the vicinity of the city the existence of the fort at a place commanding his line of communication could not be long tolerated by the commodore, for it would endanger any unarmored ship seeking to reach the fleet and in a measure would prevent supplies from coming in.

Paris, May 3.—The Jour quotes "an American diplomatist occupying an official position in Paris" as saying: "I believe the victory at Manila will end the war. I am almost certain European intervention is going to occur and this time the United States will be disposed to welcome any peace overtures of the powers. We will return the Philippines and ask for no indemnity. We only want one thing, the recognition of the independence of Cuba. On that basis and under these conditions we will lay down our arms. It is possible peace is nearer, if Spain is reasonable."

London, May 3.—Special dispatches from Rome say that the queen regent has telegraphed the pope that Spain is resolved to resist to the bitter end.

Her majesty also begs the pontiff to bless the Spanish arms.

It is announced that Premier Sagasta will inform the cortes in behalf of the queen regent, of Spain's intention to pursue the war to the bitter end.

It is announced in a special dispatch from Madrid that there is no idea of surrender there, either in ministerial circles or among the populace. On the contrary it is added the war is to be pursued with greater vigor.

The special dispatch adds that it is stated at Madrid by those who are responsible for the naval movements that it has been determined to avoid isolated combats on equal terms with a superior enemy and that they now intend to throw the whole united naval strength of Spain into one supreme effort to crush the American squadron in Cuban waters.

"Until an engagement is fought no proposal for invention will be listened to."

A Madrid special says the cabinet crisis has been averted, and that the government will continue as now constituted.

"Although Premier Sagasta's conference with the queen regent and liberal leaders Montoro and Rios, led to rumors of the formation of a national government, the facts are that Senator Sagasta placed the situation before the queen regent explaining that the significance of the events in the Philippine Islands which indicated certain possible solutions for the future.

Thereupon the queen expressed continued confidence in the government which will continue as now constituted for the present.

"Senors Gamazo and Montero express the opinion that the present cabinet should continue in power.

"The ministers met at Senator Sagasta's residence yesterday evening and the premier communicated to them the result of his interview with the queen regent.

"The queen regent and the cabinet have agreed that the Cortes should continue in session.

"Senator Salmeron has given notice that he will interpolate the government on the events in the Philippine Islands and Premier Sagasta will reply voicing the intentions of the queen's government to pursue the war to the bitter end.

"It is rumored that Senator Gasset will propose that the present minister of marine, Admiral Bornejo and his predecessor, Admiral Bernager, be forced to assume responsibility for the Philippine disaster.

"The patriotic feeling here is increasing.

"The Spanish officials say that when Commodore Dewey demanded the surrender of the Spanish guns, torpedoes and so forth, Gov. Gen. Augusti replied: "Come and face them."

Madrid, May 3, 8 a.m.—The proclamation of martial law issued by the governor-general, expressly prohibits the publication of any news concerning the war or the movements of ships of the Spanish navy.

The city of Madrid is quiet today and things have resumed their normal aspect.

The principal newspapers advise calmness, "so as to avoid the unpatriotic spectacle of disturbances when Spain's united forces are required to avenge her recent losses."

Much attention centers in today's debates in the chamber and senate, which will be raised by the Republicans and Carlists, who propose to hold the government responsible for the country's present position.

Although the position of certain members of the cabinet is regarded as unfavorable, it is a matter of difficulty to find men who are willing to succeed them under the present circumstances. All classes are demanding that a strong military attitude be taken up by men capable of coping with the present situation.

Nobody will listen to a proposal of peace until Spain has had another chance of measuring her strength with that of the United States.

10 a.m.—As a precaution, the troops have been confined to the barracks and the guards have been doubled.

London, May 3.—A Cadiz dispatch says that the second Spanish squadron consisting of the warships Pelayo, Alfonso XIII and Victoria, and a number of smaller ships, have nearly completed its preparations for active service.

It is reported, however, that the great difficulty is experienced in fitting out the ships, owing to a lack of money. The British engineers have refused to serve on board of them, owing, it is said, to the belief that they are liable to heavy punishment under the foreign enlistment act.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Guardo, has, it is announced, taken fourteen guns on board and is now on a trial cruise.

Madrid, May 3.—The Imperial (Ind.) and the Liberal (moderate Rep.) insist that the cabinet crisis has only been postponed for a few hours.

At the opening of business in the cortes today a vote of censure against the minister of marine, Admiral Bornejo, will be proposed as a result of the crushing defeat of the Spanish fleet in the Philippine Islands, and the alleged unpreparedness of the fleet for the engagement. The government is preparing to reply to all questions on the subject.

Gen. Weyler, the former captain-general of Cuba, is expected to initiate the anti-government debate today in the senate.