

important duty of protecting the lives of the Americans on shore at Manila and elsewhere. It is believed that Commodore Dewey will give his first attention to looking after these Americans ashore.

The cable from Manila, it is learned, is a British and not a Spanish cable, and it is believed that the British operators have charge of the cable station.

London, May 2.—A cable message has been received at the foreign office from the British consul at Manila. Mr. Rawson - Walker announcing that the bombardment lasted an hour and a half and that the Spanish fleet was practically annihilated by the fleet of the United States.

Paris, May 2.—A dispatch from Manila droid to the Temps says that according to the latest dispatches the British consul at Manila, in his visit to Commodore Dewey, made representations in behalf of the consular corps against the bombardment of the town. The dispatch also says:

"French, British and German war vessels are in the roads. No Spanish warship surrendered and the majority perished. Two Spanish commanders were killed while resisting at the last moment.

"The Spanish losses are estimated at 400 men killed, including many natives.

"The American squadron attacked furiously both the Spanish squadron and Cavite, where it caused great damage."

Commenting editorially on the battle the Temps says:

"The United States put into the balance a too crushing superiority of resources to leave a doubt as to the result."

Later the Temps says:

"Directly Castilian honor has received the satisfaction it demanded will not the moment have come for Europe to say its word and take as a basis for its mediatory action the wise advice of the Duke of Devonshire in his speech on Saturday evening?"

New York, May 2.—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says:

The state department has learned through its secret agents that the wreck of the battleship Maine lying in the Havana harbor has been destroyed by the Spanish authorities. It is supposed by the officials of the administration that this action on the part of the Spanish authorities has been taken to prevent the raising of the wreck after the capture of Havana.

A cabinet member is authority for the following statement to the Journal:

"We shall make a part of our first business after taking possession of Havana, to find out who were the perpetrators of that crime of the night of February 15th.

"If we find that they have escaped from the island and have gone back to Spain, we will follow them there and we will tell Spain that the war shall not stop until they are delivered up to us for punishment."

Denver, Colo., May 2.—According to Col. W. J. Volkmar, adjutant general of the department of the Colorado, the volunteers raised in the states west of the Missouri river will probably be sent across the Pacific ocean to hold the Philippine Islands.

"It will be necessary to hold the islands," said Col. Volkmar, "while the war is being prosecuted in other directions, and what would be more natural than for the troops recruited in the West to be placed aboard transports in the harbor of San Francisco and sent to the important points in the Philippines? The government may dicker with Japan as to the future ownership of the islands, but in the meantime the territory must be securely held. This victory is far reaching in its character but does not mean

that the war will at once come to a close. That does not follow by any means, although the loss of the Philippines will be a bad blow from which Spain cannot recover."

Chicago, May 2.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: The President and cabinet have received information that the Spanish governor general of the Philippine Islands has sent a flag of truce to Commodore Dewey.

This act is interpreted to mean the capitulation of the Spanish forces.

London, May 3.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the Spanish colonial office had advices of the beginning of the bombardment of Manila before the cable was cut, which said:

"Thus far the American shells have not reached the town proper, which is strongly protected.

"Only the outlying native quarters have suffered.

"They are now in flames. Occasionally a shell fell in the European town, where a few houses were struck.

"The batteries of the citadel, especially large guns, are vigorously replying to the American fire and have inflicted considerable damage on the fleet."

Inquiries made at the offices of the Eastern Telegraph company show it to have been impossible for any word to have come from Manila since 10 o'clock yesterday morning, London time, when the cable was cut.

The officials of the company say that according to their tests, from Hong Kong, the cable was cut fifty miles from Manila. They think a week or even a fortnight may elapse before it can be repaired, as there are no facilities to repair the cable, and in any event it will be a difficult task to pick up the cable in deep water.

New York, May 3.—A Wall street news agency sends out the following: "Hong Kong—Manila has fallen. The Stars and Stripes wave over the Philippines."

NO WORD FROM HONG KONG.

Hong Kong, May 3.—No news of any description in regard to the battle of Manila has been received here with the exception of information cabled from London. The insurgent leaders here are hoping to administer the Philippine Islands provisionally under American protection but there are endless dissensions among the insurgents at Hong Kong.

London, May 3.—It was announced in the House of Commons today that the British government has no information regarding the reported bombardment and destruction of Manila.

New York, May 3.—William Astor Chanler has departed from New York with three companies with the avowed intention of joining the forces of Gen. Gomez, the Cuban insurgent leader in Cuba, and to do what fighting he can for the cause of Cuba libre, avers the World today.

Mr. Chanler goes by rail for Key West, and will leave that place by the first vessel that money can secure to take him to a point on the Cuban coast which will be convenient for reaching the camp of Gomez.

The expedition into Cuba will be at the expense of Mr. Chanler. His companions are adventurous but wealthy men. One of them is a German officer who came to this country soon after the Maine disaster to offer his services against the Spaniards in case of war.

Another member of the little party is a man named Galvin, who was with Mr. Chanler in his African expedition. There are two others, but their names are not known. They are said to be wealthy New York men, and for this reason their identity is kept from the public.

Mr. Chanler's party will be uniformed in the garb of the insurgent army and will leave Key West with every provision for such a haz-

ardous trip. The failure of his regiment to be accepted prompted Mr. Chanler to get up this expedition.

The party left the Waldorf-Astoria and took a night train out of the city. The greatest secrecy was observed by all concerned, but a number of the prominent guests of the hotel, friends of Mr. Chanler, heard of it, and wished him godspeed on his departure.

New York, May 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long has taken immediate measures to relieve the United States fleet in the Pacific of any embarrassment it might feel for want of coal.

Orders have been telegraphed to the government authorities at San Francisco to select two of the swiftest ships at that port, load them with coal and dispatch them at once to the relief of Commodore Dewey's squadron.

As China and Japan delayed making declarations of neutrality, some experts in international law hold that the United States may still obtain coal in eastern ports. Commodore Dewey's achievements, however, have caused the administration to feel that the government should not hesitate to send him supplies at once, without waiting to speculate on what eastern ports may open to him.

Washington, May 3.—Chickamauga and Washington have been absolutely decided upon as volunteer army concentration points. At least one other Eastern point will be chosen, probably either New York or Pennsylvania.

New York, May 3.—The Herald today publishes the following dispatch from Manila, dated Monday, 8:52 a. m.

Commodore Dewey's squadron completely destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila harbor early yesterday morning. Three of Admiral Montejó's ships were burned, one was sunk and the rest of the Spanish warships rendered hors du combat by the American guns.

Our fleet entered Manila bay yesterday morning at 5 o'clock, and, anchoring before Cavite, the ships took up their positions in line of battle.

The forts on shore at once opened fire on our ships at long range and the Spanish fleet, anchored off Cavite, immediately followed with their heavy guns.

Commodore Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, then signalled the rest of the American fleet to draw closer to shore and soon afterward our ships opened a terrific cannonade.

After half an hour's hot fighting Dewey's ships moved out of range of the lighter Spanish guns and continued the bombardment with the big guns with terrible effect.

Twenty minutes later the Olympia again signalled the other American ships to draw into close quarters, and a rapid and incessant cannonading began.

This terrific bombardment soon ended the fight. One after the other the Spanish vessels were silenced, and three of them caught fire, including Admiral Montejó's flagship, the Reina Maria Christina, from an explosion caused by a shell from one of our vessels. The admiral at once transferred his flag to the Isle de Cuba.

One Spanish vessel was sunk and several were run ashore to escape capture.

Commodore Dewey's attention was now drawn to the land batteries which he silenced after an energetic bombardment.

The battle lasted an hour and a half and it was a great and terrible spectacle. The Spaniards fought bravely against a superior force and suffered heavy losses. Four hundred Spaniards would not give in, and when the American fleet returned to Cavite some shots were still fired from the forts in shore, but our ships poured in such a terrible