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A GALLANT SPANIARD

ADMIRAL MONTOJO'S OWN STORY OF
MANILA BAY.

He Says That Spain Was Not Ready
to Defend the Philippine Harbors.
Spanish Navy Doomed Beforehand.
Bold Move of the Flagship.

[Copyright, 1900, by G. L. Kilmer.]



ADMIRAL MONTOJO, the defeated Spanish fleet captain at Manila, has at last been heard from in a story which has no little fire in it. The under dog makes a sorry show when posed as a hero, but nevertheless his flight may have been just as plucky and bold as that of the laurel crowned victor. More battles are decided by accidents than by want of courage or of tactical skill.

Before taking up the actual fighting between his ships and Dewey's fleet on May 1 the old admiral lets out some state secrets. It is well known that Spain was warned to the extent that she should have prepared to defend her colonies, and Montojo affirms that Sobral, Spain's naval attaché in Washington, kept his government supplied with the military plans of this government. He also says that the military and naval chiefs of Spain told Madrid that war in Spain's state of unpreparedness was absurd.

A suitable navy of modern ships mounting modern guns, with torpedoes and other equipments up to date in nature, Spain did not possess. Specifically he declares that he and his captains advised against fighting for the defense of the Philippine harbors. And Cervera also, he says, together with his captains, told the government on April 20, 1898, that the war must be decided on the sea. Therefore, Montojo concludes, the order to Cervera to sail to the West Indies was in effect an order to divide what little sea power Spain possessed and venture fragments against the strong fleets of the United States. Reasoning thus, he asserts that the war really ended when Cervera left the Cape Verde islands to cross the Atlantic.

"I can prove," says the admiral, "that, although years passed without the government doing anything for the defense of the Philippines and although in all these years the army and navy commanders had petitioned that something be done, until 36 days before the declaration of war no ordnance was sent to Subig, nothing done for the defense of the mouth of the bay, and even after that the things sent for defense were four cannon of 15 centimeters of 1885, which even at that date were antiquated. The initial velocity of our cannon was 510 meters against the smallest cannon of the enemy, which was 750 meters, and the enemy had many of these on his ships.

"I was ordered to close the smaller entrance of Subig with ships expressly sunk for the purpose and to close the larger mouth of the bay with torpedoes which should have been sent, as they were sent to Cuba, but which never reached us in the Philippines. In order to give an idea of our miserable situation I may mention that we had only 14 torpedoes for the defense of 2,000 meters of space and that the cable which we received in Hongkong was only long enough for five torpedoes, and therefore only five could be placed."

The idea of Cavite as a military stronghold Montojo calls absurd. He says it lies in the corner of a bay having two entrances, one of which is too wide for defense by ships and too deep for torpedoes. It is wholly indefensible and when blockaded is simply a trap. The arsenal masks the fire of the forts, and ships of over 18 feet draft must remain at a distance of eight or ten cables from forts and arsenal. It has long been decided, he says, that Cavite is defenseless and that Subig bay is the most convenient port in case of war.

As for Manila, he asserts that the Spanish army and navy offices in the capital of the Philippines were rented, showing that Spain considered herself only a visitor there. A governor general who asked for an appropriation to erect a fort was summarily removed from office.

The officials at Madrid, according to Montojo, were warned by the naval attaché at Washington that in the event of war the United States squadron in Pacific waters would attack the Philippines. Sobral sent to Madrid detailed statements as to the strength of Dewey's fleet—the power, equipment and strength in men and guns. The day before this reached Madrid Montojo cabled that he had only the Reina Cristina (flagship), Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon and Isla de Cuba. With these and two cruisers which he asked should be sent him he hoped to do something, although he did not know Dewey's strength.

Seventy torpedoes were dispatched to the Philippines, but did not reach there in time, but the government at Madrid gave it out that 150 torpedoes were safely on the way to Manila. While publishing this item the officials warned Montojo that there were doubts about the torpedoes reaching him.

Dewey found Montojo's fleet in Cavite harbor as close as possible to the forts. Its presence there is explained. The Olympia, leading, circled around, pouring broadsides from her 8 inch guns into the forts, the Spanish ships keeping aloof for the moment. Suddenly a large white Spanish ship, which proved to be the flagship, with Montojo on board, left the Spanish

line and started for the Olympia. The contest for the moment was between flagship and flagship, but the rest of the American ships quickly made a target of the daring Spaniard, and she could not get to close quarters with the Olympia.

A shell from the 8 inch turret rifle of the Olympia crashed into the Reina Cristina, exploded her forward boiler and set the ship on fire. The captain of the flagship and 60 of his men were killed by this shot, which actually wrecked the pride of the Spanish navy in the Philippines. With the losses from other shots received it cost Montojo the lives of 140 Spanish sailors to lay his ship against Dewey's. Besides, over 200 were wounded.

The disaster to their flagship did not stop the Spaniards from meeting the inevitable destruction gallantly. Montojo hoisted his flag upon the Isla de Cuba and sent his two torpedo launches to do for the Olympia what his luckless ship had failed in. Thoroughly alarmed, the American ships turned every gun that would bear upon the black engines of destruction, creeping so noiselessly yet steadily toward the heart of the fleet. One launch quickly blew up, and the other ran ashore with a dozen holes in her sides.

These futile attempts by the Spanish flagship and the torpedo launches were about all of the aggressive movements of the Spanish ships. Montojo says that he and his captains knew that certain destruction awaited them, and they lay in hiding as far as possible for a turn of fortune in their favor. Montojo says he did not expect Dewey at midnight, but his fleet gunners and the shore men were alert. The shore batteries were under his control and fired the first shots at the American ships.

The presence of the Spanish fleet at Cavite instead of in Subig bay or at Manila Montojo explains by saying that the fleet was on the defensive, being in no condition to cope with Dewey. His first hope was to save the ships by good luck and in case of failure to fight desperately. Manila, he says, had no help to give him, and, besides, Dewey, being the stronger, as he knew, could silence his ships as well as the shore batteries of the city by simply threatening bombardment. And so, weak as was Cavite, it was the best place of the three for the protection of his fleet. He reached Cavite the day before Dewey appeared. The night was passed in preparing to receive the Americans whom the telegraph had announced as sailing for Manila.

Montojo thinks that the claim that Dewey hauled off to give his sailors breakfast would be scouted by every military man in the world. He inti-



ADMIRAL MONTOJO.

mates that Dewey may have supposed that the Spaniards would destroy their own ships or else gladly get out of the way of the Spanish cannon for a respite. Of the American methods in general Montojo sets forth their terribly businesslike character. Dewey knew the weight of the Spanish projectiles as well as the distance at which he could safely fight. Dewey's report says, "At 7 a. m. the admiral's ship, the Maria Cristina, made a desperate effort to leave the line and to fight at short distance, which made it necessary to concentrate all the batteries of the Olympia on this ship." Evidently the American was not anxious to come to close quarters with the pride of the Spanish navy.

Montojo declares that the true solution was for the Spanish squadron to save itself by hiding in rivers among the reefs, compelling Dewey to hunt up each ship separately. He would not have offered battle except under conditions wholly in his favor. But, he says, in order to adopt this plan he needed an order from the home government or the governor general because his abandonment of the sea would have exposed Manila to immediate bombardment by Dewey. The situation demanded that he take steps to lead Dewey to destruction. Cavite offered the only chance, and the experience of the Baltimore with a shot from the Cavite forts shows what might have happened the American fleet had it been compelled to fight at short range.

The Spanish admiral, whose full name is Don Vincente Montojo y Trillo, has long had the reputation among military men, diplomats and foreign attaches of being an able warrior and a man of noble qualities. His personal courage is of the highest, as shown by his conduct at Manila Bay.

Spain, according to Montojo, deceived herself while trying to keep from America the facts of the strong and widespread revolution going on in the Philippines in 1898. The existing revolution made the islands the more liable to attack, but the government at Madrid ignored the danger at home and sent denials abroad. The military men in the islands expected just what took place, but their appeals for materials for defense fell upon dull ears.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

AN AMERICAN ART EXPERT WHO WILL
ATTEND PARIS EXPOSITION.

Two Artistic Girls—American Women Sculptors—Told Her Not to Worry—A Working Girl's Allowance. Where Women Vote.

Miss Anna Caulfield, who has been selected by Commissioner Ferdinand W. Peck as a member of the fine arts department of the Paris exposition, is known in art circles as a critic and judge of ability. She delivered the closing address at the art congress of the Transmississippi exposition at Omaha, read a paper on "Art For Women's Clubs" at the Denver biennial and has lectured before all the prominent women's clubs of Chicago. Miss



MISS ANNA CAULFIELD.

Caulfield is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Caulfield of Grand Rapids, but spends much time in Chicago. She was a student at Radcliffe college and studied in various European art centers. On her return from Europe she spoke in Washington before President and Mrs. McKinley and a party of their friends. Miss Caulfield showed an interest in art when a young girl, and her father, a capitalist, has given her the liberal education she will use at Paris during the coming fair.—Chicago Tribune.

Two Artistic Girls.

An attractive shop has recently been opened in New York as a venture by two girls. One of them, whose father's financial reverses obliged her to support herself and assist her younger sisters, has for a year or two been making beautiful decorative things and disposing of them at private sale. Her artistic taste in color, her skill in designing, her alertness in finding or inventing novelties, brought an increasing demand for her work, and she employed several expert workpeople to make up her articles. She was also kept busy in assisting her friends in selecting furniture, curtains, pictures, etc. Having a small capital, but a large circle of rich and liberal patrons, she decided to open a shop in a good locality, take in as a partner a friend who was equally desirous of learning to be self supporting, send out cards and begin business. Her rooms, although small, are charming. The woodwork is enameled white, the walls are covered with cartridge paper of a gray green tint, the windows have dainty muslin curtains, and there are cushioned window seats. A few good pictures are on the walls. Choice pieces of antique mahogany furniture, chairs, desks and tables are here and there, these being for sale, as the enterprising proprietor intends to make a specialty of collecting and disposing of quaint and rare furniture, etc. There is a bewildering array of pretty things, such as lamp shades, sofa cushions, screens, boxes for jewelry, for gloves, workbags and dozens of useful and ornamental trifles. Lovely silken stuffs were used to cover the plain iron book rests such as are utilized in public libraries. One in a silk of oriental pattern—green, crimson and lemon—was very noticeable. The edges of the book rack, when covered, were finished with strands of gold thread caught together at intervals. Pretty photograph frames for holding cabinet and larger photographs were made of wall paper. One was gay with scarlet poppies, another had pink roses, a third purple lilacs, but the secret of their beauty was that a skillful hand had washed in with water color shadowy backgrounds of gray tones and touched up the high lights with opaque white. The girls who are managing this new enterprise deserve success, but others must not be led into a similar scheme without assured artistic talent, good judgment, practical experience, some capital and a large number of interested and influential friends, and they must, moreover, have the ability to extend their business beyond a friendly boundary, or failure may be the result.—Delineator.

A Working Girl's Allowance.

It is wrong for a working girl's parents to take all her earnings every week, as it is customary to do, the parents buying the girl's clothing for her. It would be much better for the girl—and for her parents themselves, if they only knew it—if she were allowed to keep so much of her salary every week for clothes—it need not be more than the parents would spend for her—and let her buy her own clothing herself. The girl knows how hard her money is to earn, and her spending it is a profitable experience. Of course at first she will make injudicious purchases—buy the wrong sort of things and pay too much for them in the eyes of her experienced mother—but if the mother will quietly point out to the girl how she could have done better with her money it will be found that eventually the girl will not only be economical—as good a business woman—as her mother, but much more so, she having been allowed an earlier beginning.

Another great mistake that poor people as a rule make is that because the girls of the family are workers in shops and the like they are excused from all home duties and domestic responsibilities. Mothers whose daughters are employed during the day should manage it so that the daughters assist in the purchasing of household needs—food, additional furniture and the like—for in this way they get to know the market value of things which they will probably be called upon some day to purchase for their own homes.—Hetty Green in Woman's Home Companion.

Where Women Vote.

An amusing incident happened to a young Illinois woman visiting one of the equal suffrage states. She described it in a private letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who thought the joke so good that she shared it with the readers of the Boston Woman's Journal. This young lady, Miss M. Lena Morrow, had been passing some time in Wyoming. She wrote to Mrs. Catt:

"I must tell you a joke on myself. Last Tuesday was city election day in Cheyenne. About 8:30 a. m. I passed by the B. and M. depot, and, noticing several carriages drive up and ladies get out and go into the depot, I said to myself, 'There must be a funeral party coming in on the train.' Everything was so quiet and orderly this was my first thought. I even looked around for the hearse; but, seeing none, I supposed the driver was exercising his horses till the train should come in. As I came back from my errand I observed on the back of one of the carriages, 'Vote the Republican Ticket!' and it dawned upon me that it was an election day, was being held in the depot and not a funeral. Now, this is a bona fide case, and if I had not happened to see that sign, 'Vote the Republican Ticket!' I might have gone away from Cheyenne still thinking that that was a funeral instead of an election. The Cheyenne people did not

Bessie Potter is another sculptor whose work has been in great demand.

Three cities claim Miss Potter. Born in St. Louis, she was educated in Chicago and recently married a painter, R. W. Vonboh, in New York.

Of the monuments and statuary erected to women America has not a few, although the city of Paris is said to lead the world in such monuments. The "Margaret" statue in New Orleans, the monument to Winnie Davis in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the monument to Rebena Hyde Walworth, erected in Saratoga under the auspices of the Saratoga and Mary Washington Colonial chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, are among the American specimens of such art.

It is said that, with the exception of Victoria, queen of England, no woman has been the original of so much plastic art as the "Maid of Orleans," Joan of Arc. It has been estimated that all the world over not more than 50 monuments have been erected to women. More monuments have been erected to Emperor William I of Germany than to all the famous women put together. Nearly a century after Maria Theresa's death Austria erected a monument to her memory. The Russian sculptors Mikershin and Opekushin were renowned by a bronze statue of Catharine the Great. Queen Louise of Prussia has a beautiful statue of pure Carrara marble in Berlin.

Told Her Not to Worry.

For a number of years when a convention of either men or women has met in Rochester it has been the custom of Miss Susan B. Anthony and her sister to open their hospitable home one evening for the reception of the delegates, no matter what their color, religion or politics. This was done as usual not long ago on the occasion of a large meeting of women. The house was open from bottom to top, and most of the guests were especially interested in the big "attic," where the biography was written and all the vast collection of suffrage literature is placed. As they were leaving one woman came up to Miss Anthony and said, "My conscience will not allow me to go away without telling you that I am an officer in the Antisuffrage association." "That is all right, my dear," said the great apostle of woman's emancipation, patting her on the back in a motherly way. "Your organization is doing a splendid work. I and my associates have been fighting for 50 years to secure for women the right to speak in public and go before the legislatures with their various demands. You and the other 'ants' are taking advantage to the utmost of all these privileges, showing that women really did want them, although they didn't know it. You are an excellent object lesson. When we finally secure the franchise and the right to hold office, you women will step immediately in and take the full benefit of that also. You are helping the movement in your own way, so don't worry."—New York Sun.

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