



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

WATCH ON THE SPIES OF SPAIN

Treachery That Caused Vigilance of Detectives to Be Doubled.

Recent Explosions in Powder-Mills the Work of Some Persons Connected With the Madrid Government.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Herald's Washington correspondent telegraphs: Spanish spies are understood to be responsible for the recent explosions of powder mills in California and New Jersey. Official reports made to the War Department present the strongest kind of circumstantial evidence to this effect, and as a result the authorities of all branches of the Government who have been keenly alive to Spanish treachery for some time past, have now redoubled their vigilance. Secret service men in all parts of the country are now actively engaged in watching the movements of suspected Spanish emissaries. The recent explosions of the powder mills in various parts of the country are generally understood to be the work of some persons connected with the Spanish Government. The first of these explosions occurred in the California Powder Mills, situated near the town of Santa Cruz, Cal.

The department has also strong suspicions that the destruction of the mills in New Jersey was due to emissaries of Spain. The closest watch is now being kept upon all United States navy-yards. No one, unless identified as being perfectly reliable and having a pass from the superintendent, is allowed to enter the yard. Even then the visitor is followed wherever he may go, and is not permitted to make any drawings or sketches of vessels or parts of vessels. Around the coast defenses the care taken to ward against spies is so great that it is now practically impossible for any information to leak out. Every one is kept out of the fortifications unless known to be there upon official business and having necessary credentials. A guard is constantly on watch for spies, and all suspicious characters seen lurking around the fortifications are immediately arrested and obliged to prove their innocence before released.

INCREASES GLORY OF AMERICAN NAVY

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Herald's Washington correspondent sends the following: All Washington is patriotically joyous to-night over the news of the great naval engagement off the Philippines. The information, coming as it does through Spanish sources, means, in the opinion of every one, a complete victory for Commodore Dewey's fleet. President McKinley was informed of Commodore Dewey's battle with the Spaniards off Manila through the press dispatches. In anticipation of the news of the battle there was a large gathering of the President's friends at the executive mansion to-night, when the news was received. Vice-President Hobart, Secretaries Alger and Bliss, Attorney-General Griggs, Senator Mark Hanna, Justice McKenna of the Supreme Court, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and General Fitzgerald of New York, and Representative Cannon were the President's guests in the war chamber. The press dispatches giving the Spanish version of the engagement were received with evident satisfaction by the President and his friends, and Vice-President Hobart ventured the remark that "It would inspire the American forces at Havana with additional cour-

Several instances have occurred in the vicinity of Washington where suspected spies have been arrested. During the past week two Spaniards were known to be attempting to gain information concerning mines in the Potomac. The authorities were soon aware of their intentions, and before they could get any information the necessary steps were taken to get them out of the country. The greatest precaution is being observed in guarding public buildings. At all hours the entrances are closely watched and no one is permitted to go in a building unless known. Secret service men are constantly upon watch on the exterior of buildings, in order to be sure that no one approaches with any high explosives.

The President, while taking his daily walk, is always followed at a safe distance by a guard of one man. This is contrary to his wishes, an only out of regard for Mrs. McKinley's wishes. Not only are separate precautions taken to guard against the spies of Spain, but the Postoffice Department is also being extremely careful in regard to all mail addressed to Spaniards in this country. The department has been able to locate nearly all Spanish residents still in the United States, and is keeping the closest watch upon their movements. In this way all communication between spies has been stopped, and the department has been able to locate many Spaniards attempting to gain information.

The order recently issued in the War Department prohibiting clerks from giving information to representatives of the press was principally due to a fear that Spain had hiredlings who claimed to be newspaper men. Owing to these precautions, and many others which Chief Wilkie has taken, it is now practically impossible for Spain to gain information concerning the defenses of the United States.

age and make them anxious to duplicate Commodore Dewey's achievements." The absence of any specific mention of supposed casualties on the American ships in the censored reports from Spain indicate that the damage to the American ships could not have been very great. That was the impression of all the gentlemen who were with the President to-night.

Attorney-General Griggs said he was very much gratified with the report, even if it does come from Spanish sources, and he expressed the hope that it would be even more gratifying when we received the American version of the battle. He said it would probably take two or three days to get the official reports from Commodore Dewey, as he will be obliged to send his report by way of the nearest friendly port. Secretary Alger said that the Spanish reports indicate a decided victory for the American fleet, and the news will cause great rejoicing throughout the land. Senator Hanna is no longer a peace-at-any-price advocate, and he too joined in rejoicing over the evident success of

STRENGTH OF THE FLEETS ENGAGED IN THE BATTLE

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The following are the two fleets engaged:

AMERICAN—Rear Admiral George Dewey.					
NAME.	Class.	Tons.	Speed.	Battery.	Commanding Officer.
Olympia	Cr.	5,870	21	4 8-inch, 10 5-inch rapid-fire, 14 6-pounders.	Captain C. V. Gridley.
Baltimore	Cr.	4,413	20	4 8-inch, 6 6-inch, 4 6-pounders, 2 3-pounders.	Captain N. M. Dwyer.
Raleigh	Cr.	3,218	19	1 8-inch, 10 5-inch rapid-fire, 8 6-pounders.	Captain J. B. Coghlan.
Boston	Cr.	3,000	15	2 8-inch, 6 6-inch, 2 6-pounders, 2 3-pounders.	Captain B. P. Lambertson.
Concord	G. B.	1,710	18	6 6-inch, 2 6-pounders, 2 3-pounders.	Commander A. S. Rodgers.
Petrel	G. B.	802	12	4 6-inch, 2 3-pounders.	Commander E. P. Wood.
Hugh McCulloch	R. C.	1,280	17	4 6-pounder quick-firing.	Captain D. B. Hodgson.
Nanchuan	G. B.	1,280	17	4 6-pounder quick-firing.	Captain D. B. Hodgson.
Zafiro	S. V.				

The American squadron's armament aggregated ten 8-inch, twenty-three 6-inch, twenty 5-inch rapid-fire, thirty-four 6-pounders and nine 3-pounders.

SPANISH—Admiral Montijo.					
NAME.	Class.	Tons.	Speed.	Battery.	Commanding Officer.
Reina Cristina	Cr.	3,520	17.5	6 6.2-inch, 3 2.7-inch, 3 2.2-inch quick-firing.	Captain L. Cadarzo.
Castilla	Cr.	3,242	14	4 5.9-inch, 2 4.7-inch, 2 3.3-inch, 4 2.9-inch.	Captain A. Martin de Oliva.
Don Antonio de Ulloa	G. B.	1,120	14	4 4.7-inch, 2 2.7-inch, 2 2.2-inch.	Commander E. Robison.
Don Juan de Austria	G. B.	1,120	14	4 4.7-inch, 3 2.2-inch quick-firing.	Commander J. de la Concha.
Isla de Cuba	G. B.	1,050	16	4 4.7-inch, 4 6-pounders, quick-firing.	Commander P. Barreto.
Isla de Luzon	G. B.	1,050	16	4 4.7-inch, 4 6-pounders, quick-firing.	Commander P. Barreto.
Velasco	G. B.	1,152	14.3	3 5.9-inch, 2 2.7-inch.	Commander F. Rebol.
General Lezo	G. B.	1,284	11.5	3 4.7-inch.	Lieutenant Commander F. Encuadra.
Elcano	G. B.	1,284	11	2 4.7-inch, 1 3.5-inch.	Lieutenant Commander R. Benavente.
Marques del Duero	G. B.	1,000	10	1 6.2-inch, 2 4.7-inch smooth bore.	Lieutenant Commander S. Morena de Guerra.
General Alava	G. B.	1,000	10	1 6.2-inch, 2 4.7-inch smooth bore.	Lieutenant Commander J. J. Ozamiz.
Manila	T. B.	1,900			Lieutenant Commander J. J. Ozamiz.
General Alava	T. B.	1,200			Lieutenant A. Barrera.
Cebu	T. B.	1,200			Lieutenant A. Barrera.
Isla de Mindanao	T. B.	4,135	13.5		

*Campania trans-Atlantica de Cadiz, armed as a cruiser. The Spanish fleet carried eight 6.2-inch, seven 5.9-inch, twenty-seven 4.1-inch and twenty-eight 6 and 3-pounders.

Abbreviations: Cr., cruiser; G. B., gunboat; R. C., revenue cutter; T. B., transports; C., collier; S. V., supply vessel.

FOLLOWING IS THE ROSTER OF AMERICAN VESSELS:

Acting rear admiral, George Dewey, commander-in-chief; Lieutenant T. M. Brumby, flag lieutenant; Ensign H. H. Caldwell, secretary.

Olympia (flagship)—Captain, Charles V. Gridley; lieutenant commander, S. C. Paine; lieutenants—C. G. Calkins, V. S. Nelson, G. S. Morgan, W. G. Miller and S. M. Strite; ensigns—M. M. Taylor, F. B. Upham, W. P. Scott and A. G. Kavanagh; pay inspector, D. A. Smith; chief engineer, J. Entwistle; assistant engineers—E. H. Delaney and J. P. Marshall Jr.; chaplain, J. B. Frazier; captain of marines, W. P. Biddle; gunner, L. J. G. Kuhlwein; carpenter, W. MacDonald; acting boatswain, E. J. Norcott.

United States ship Raleigh—Captain J. B. Coghlan; lieutenant commander, F. Singer; lieutenants—W. W. Winder, B. Tappan, H. Rodman, C. B. Morgan; ensigns—F. L. Chadwick, P. Bablin; surgeon, E. H. Marsteller; assistant surgeon, D. N. Carpenter; passed assistant paymaster, S. R. Heap; chief engineer, F. H. Bailey; passed assistant engineer, A. S. Halstead; assistant engineer, J. R. Brady; first lieutenant of marines, T. C. Treadwell; acting gunner, G. D. Johnstone; acting carpenter, L. E. Kiley.

United States ship Boston—Captain, B. P. Lambertson; lieutenant commander, J. A. Norris; lieutenants—J. Gibson, W. L. Howard; ensigns—S. S. Robinson, L. H. Everhart, J. S. Doddridge; surgeon, M. H. Crawford; assistant surgeon, R. S. Blakeman; paymaster, J. R. Martin; chief engineer, G. B. Ransom; assistant engineer, L. F. James; first lieutenant of marines, R. McH. Dutton; gunner, J. S. Evans; carpenter, O. H. Helton.

United States ship Baltimore—Captain, N. M. Dwyer; lieutenant commander, G. Blocking; lieutenants—W. Braunerseuther, A. G. Winterhalter, F. W. Kellogg, J. M. Ellicott, C. S. Stanworth; ensigns—G. H. Hayward, M. J. McCormack; naval cadets—D. W. Wursbach, I. Z. Wettersell, C. M. Tozer, T. A. Kamey; passed assistant surgeon, F. A. Hesley; assistant surgeon, R. K. Smith; pay inspector, E. Bellows; chief engineer, A. Kirby; assistant engineers—H. B. Fries, H. I. Cone; naval cadet (engineer), C. P. Burt; chaplain, T. S. K. Freeman; first lieutenant of marines, L. D. Williams; acting boatswain, H. R. Brayton; gunner, L. J. Connelly; carpenter, O. Bath.

United States ship Concord—Commander, Asa Walker; lieutenant commander, G. P. Colvocoress; lieutenants—T. B. Howard, P. W. Hourigan; ensigns—L. A. Kiser, W. C. Davidson, W. V. Butler Jr., O. S. Knepper; passed assistant surgeon, R. G. Broderick; passed assistant paymaster, E. D. Ryan; chief engineer, Richard Inch; passed assistant engineer, H. V. Jones; assistant engineer, E. H. Dunn.

United States ship Petrel—Commander, E. P. Wood; lieutenants—E. M. Hughes, B. A. Fiske, A. N. Wood, C. P. Plunkett; ensigns—G. L. Fernier, G. S. Montgomery; passed assistant surgeon, C. D. Brownell; assistant paymaster, G. G. Seibels; passed assistant engineer, R. T. Hall.

Revenue cutter McCulloch—Captain, D. B. Hodgson.

the American fleet. Mr. Dewey declared that the news, although from Spanish sources, is glorious and will send a thrill of joy to every American heart.

In the absence of any official information on the subject the President refrained from making public any statement to-night, but he undoubtedly joined in the spirit of rejoicing which prevailed among the guests. The conference at the White House terminated about half-past 10 o'clock, and it was understood that no additional light could be thrown upon the subject until an account of the conflict is received. It is understood that Dr. Dewey is here to urge the President to appoint General Fitzgerald a brigadier general of volunteers. During his visit to the White House to-night he took occasion to discuss the matter with the President and Secretary Alger.

Great excitement prevails among naval officers. All consider that a decisive victory has been won by the American fleet. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, when shown a copy of the dispatch from Madrid, was much excited. He said: "This dispatch shows nothing but a complete and glorious victory for the American fleet. The Spaniards have surely been wiped out. This," he said, "is the best news I have heard for a long time, as it means a great victory for American seamen, and will go down to history as such."

Captain Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, also has expressed himself as greatly satisfied with the Madrid dispatch and agreed in every particular with Mr. Roosevelt in thinking that the engagement was a complete victory for the United States fleet. He informed me that such word from Madrid could mean nothing but a victory for Commodore Dewey.

Commander F. W. Dickens, assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, was greatly pleased when I showed him a copy of the Madrid dispatch, and he said that every word shows that the United States vessels had covered themselves with glory. When I called on Captain Dickens he was entertaining a large company of army and navy friends, who all joined in praise for the

victory won by the American fleet. Commodore Dewey was the hero of the hour. There is no doubt expressed by any one in the navy that the engagement was a complete and glorious victory for the American sailors.

SPAIN MUST NOW GIVE UP THE FIGHT

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Washington is rejoiced to-night. Not since the dark days of the great civil conflict have the people of this city been so profoundly moved by war news as they were this evening.

The first battle of the Spanish-American war has been fought and the victory lies with Admiral Dewey's squadron under the stars and stripes.

That was enough to set the people of Washington almost in a frenzy of enthusiastic rejoicing. For days they, in common with the people throughout the country, have been waiting news from the Philippines, as everything pointed to a battle at Manila that might be a decisive conflict of the war. When the news came indicating a great victory for the American squadron the enthusiasm of the people was let loose and the streets have rung with cheers throughout the night.

The first news of the battle received in Washington came in a brief cablegram to the Associated Press from Madrid about 8 o'clock this evening. As the night wore on, the cable continued to sing the news of victory for the squadron of Admiral Dewey, and the interest grew into tremendous excitement.

Ordinarily Washington is the quietest of cities on Sunday, but as bulletin after bulletin was posted in front of the newspaper offices, each successive one conveying information more gratifying than its predecessors, the crowds in the streets became uproarious. Good, as well as bad news, spreads rapidly, and by 10 o'clock the streets were crowded with people, all discussing the one exciting topic of the hour. Hundreds gathered in front of the bulletin boards and every scintilla of news—and it was all glorious—was received with enthusiastic cheers. While victory was expected, the news of it—coming, as it did, from Spanish sources—gave vent to the patriotism of the people, which has

been pent up for days. It was a spontaneous outburst of patriotic feeling that scarcely know bounds. Admiral Dewey's name was on every lip and his praises were sung in the rejoicings of the people.

Thus far no official advices have been received by the Government; but the press dispatches were transmitted to the President and officials of the Administration as rapidly as they were received.

Army and navy circles, after manifesting throughout the day the greatest eagerness for news from the Philippines, received with great satisfaction the news of the victory. Their satisfaction at the defeat of the Spanish has been strengthened by the news coming from Madrid and they were unreserved in expressing their gratification upon the signal triumph of the American forces.

At the Army and Navy Club, a large company was gathered and read and commented upon the story of the engagements, as it was presented in the bulletins of the press. At the club, down town, at their rooms, and wherever seen, the officers were freely giving vent to the pleasure they felt at the news and declaring the confidence which they had entertained throughout that the American ships, their officers and men would demonstrate their superiority over the Spanish fleet in the Philippine waters.

The absence of any statement of specific injury to the American vessels in the Madrid advices was construed as convincing indication that they had not suffered appreciable injury, and this was especially pleasing to the naval students of the news.

Not only was the preservation of the American ships and men considered in itself a happy outcome, but was commented upon as indicating clearly that Admiral Dewey and his associate officers and men under their command had discharged splendidly their several duties in directing and executing the fight.

In this connection it was pointed out as little less than marvelous that the American squadron escaped without severe injury, because, notwithstanding the disparity in the naval forces, the Spanish fleet, assisted by the shore batteries, should have been able to inflict severe damage. Its failure to do so was accountable only upon the hypothesis of perfect and swift work by the American squadron. An opinion freely expressed to-night

by naval officers is that the very decisive victory of Admiral Dewey's fleet will mean probably an early end to the war without further naval battles of importance. The American fleet, it is suggested, is now supreme in the waters of Spain's Pacific possession and indications were strongly toward the slipping of the Philippines from her control.

It was said that only by quickly yielding to our demands, in Cuba, could this loss possibly be averted. Spain, it was argued, was confronted with a situation which promised naught save disaster in case she elected to force more fighting. The superiority of our fleet had been demonstrated in the Pacific, and the same, it is contended, would be inevitable in the Atlantic in case the clash comes. From whatever point of view considered the policy of more fighting on the part of Spain promises nothing but more Spanish misfortune. Navy officers think this view must prevail with the Spanish Government and believes an end of the war on the basis of Cuban independence is to follow soon, and that, too, without further notable opportunity for the American navy to prove its power and distinguish itself.

It is to be not unlikely that the representations will indicate that, since Spain's honor has been satisfied by a conflict, Spain can now yield to the inevitable and accept the good offices of the powers to bring about an adjustment. In the dispatches from Madrid the statement was made that Admiral Dewey effected a landing on the west side of Manila Bay for the men of his fleet who were wounded in the engagements.

It was suggested in official circles that this landing had a two-fold purpose. It was not only that the wounded might have the better care than they could receive on ship board, in the face

of other probable engagements, but also to carry out what was known to be Admiral Dewey's purpose to effect a junction with the insurgents as soon as possible. The insurgent forces practically surround Manila on both sides of the city, and with the intention of securing control of Manila as soon as possible Admiral Dewey was to obtain a footing on the island at the earliest practicable moment. As soon as the junction of the American and insurgent forces—the one on the sea and the other on the land—is effected a demand is likely to be made for the surrender of the city, and, in the event of refusal, a combined attack would be made on it. The result of such attack, in the absence of a Spanish fleet and effective shore batteries, seems a foregone conclusion.

No news of a definite character is given concerning the loss sustained by Admiral Dewey's squadron, and it is scarcely likely, in the opinion of experts of the navy, that authentic information will be received until Admiral Dewey has an opportunity to communicate officially with the department. It is regarded as probable that immediately after the engagements of to-day Admiral Dewey sent the revenue cutter, McCulloch back to Hongkong with dispatches and that the first information from him will come from that point. The distance from Manila is a trifle over 600 miles and it will take the McCulloch about two days to make the trip.

Rush Orders for Cartridges.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—One hundred additional hands will be added tomorrow to the force employed at the Frankfort arsenal and the output of cartridges hereafter will be 100,000 daily. Rush orders were received last evening and accompanying them were requisitions for large quantities of cartridges, time fuses, electric primers and shrapnel, to be forwarded by rail with all speed to Tampa and Key West, for the use of the troops now assembling at those places.

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