AMERICAN LORDSHIP OF THE SEAS

Santiago Attacked

Fall of the City Expected In a Few Days.

Broadcast on Refusal To Surrender, Naval and His Companions Escaped—Admiral Gurney and Other Prisoners Arrested—Peace Hopeful For San—Space Altitudes—Progress of the War.

SANTIAGO, JULY 8.

THE CUBAN CREST AND THE WRECKED SPANISH CRUISER

AMERICAN LORDSHIP OF THE SEAS

Was Firmly Established by the Great Naval Battle at Santiago, July 3, 1898.

The destruction of the squadron of Spanish vessels at Santiago and the simultaneous victory of Commodore Schley and the United States' fleet in the Gulf of Mayaguez put the Americans in undisputed command of the seas in the West Indies. It was the crowning achievement of our naval arms. It wasa major turning point in the war, and it marked the beginning of American sea power as a factor in world politics.

For twenty years preceding the outbreak of the war, the United States had been engaged in the construction of a fleet capable of taking the field on a basis of equality with the greatest naval powers of the world. The result was the Battle of Santiago.

The battle was fought on July 3. Admiral Schley's fleet was met by Admiral Cano's fleet of five vessels. The United States' fleet, consisting of two cruisers and two destroyers, was superior in numbers and in speed. The battle lasted for three hours. The Spanish vessels were destroyed, and Admiral Cano was captured.

This victory established American lordship of the seas and marked the beginning of American naval supremacy. It was a great triumph for the United States and for Admiral Schley, who had commanded the American fleet.

In contrast to the Spanish fleet, the American fleet was well equipped and well manned. The guns of the American ships were larger and more powerful than those of the Spanish vessels. The American fleet had the advantage of superior speed, and its vessels were able to outmaneuver the Spanish ships.

The victory at Santiago was a decisive blow to Spanish naval power in the West Indies. It marked the end of Spanish naval dominance in the region. The United States' fleet went on to destroy the Spanish fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Caribbean Sea, and it established American lordship of the seas in the region.

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