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## MUST MOVE OR PERISH.

### Gen. Shafter's Army Must be Withdrawn from Santiago de Cuba at Once to Save the Men.

### Malaria is Deadly—Yellow Fever Light, but May Come Heavy—All Men on the Sick List—Orders Issued to Transport the Troops Home.

Headquarters 5th Corps, Aug. 3, 7:30 p.m.—(Correspondence, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—Occupied in transacting business of importance, which was terminated by Major General Shafter, a meeting was held here this morning at headquarters, and in the presence of every commanding and medical officer of the Fifth army corps, Gen. Shafter read a safe message from Secretary Alger, ordering him at the earliest practicable date to withdraw General Duffield's command, to move the army from the lowlands, to this, Lake, where it is healthier.

As a result of the conference, Gen. Shafter will insist upon the immediate withdrawal of the army north within two weeks.

As an explanation, of the situation, the following letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the First volunteer cavalry, to Gen. Shafter, was handed by the latter to the correspondent here of the Associated Press for publication:

"Major General Shafter: Sir—At a meeting of the general and medical officers called by you at the palace this morning, to the latter of whom I was summoned as to what should be done with the army, it was, as here, as the opinion of every officer present that a withdrawal of the whole force, or of a division or a brigade, will simply increase the destruction of thousands of our brave men who are now in the trenches. Even the withdrawal of the sick would simply result in their dying on board the transports instead of on shore. Yellow fever cases are few in the cavalry camp at Siboney, where I commanded one of the two brigades, and not one true case of yellow fever has occurred in that camp, except among the men sent to the hospital at Siboney, where they have been brought in from the front. There is no malaria in the cavalry camp, this division there have been 1,000 cases of malarial fever. Not a single man died from it, but the men are reduced to a weakened and shattered state as to ripe for dying like rotten sheep when a real yellow fever epidemic, like those of a late epidemic like the present, comes within us, and it is bound to if we stay here at the height of the sickly season. August and the beginning of September.

"Quarantine against malarial fever is much like quarantine against the bubonic. All of us are certain, as sure as the sun rises, to be stricken by fully appreciate the sacrifice of the army to be sent home. If we are sent here it will be at once the height of the sickly season, and the most we can do is speedily to withdraw the remnant of the army, for the present estimate that over half the army, if we are here during the sickly season will die. This is not a mere surmise from the standpoint of the medical officers of the disease of the American troops in the trenches, but is the deliberate judgment of the officers of the command, based on the experience of the Cuban campaign. We think that we have already lost 4,000 men, although the exact number will never be known. Of the sick list, 4,000 are down with malarial fever. Of the remainder, 2,000 are sick in camp, and 1,000 are sick in the hospital. Of the 4,000 down with malarial fever, probably 3,000 will die if we are kept here during the sickly season, and the remainder will be so shattered by the disease that they will be unfit for service for a year to come. Of the 2,000 in camp, probably 1,000 will be down with malarial fever during August and