THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

Deseret News.

EVENING — TRUTH AND LIBERTY

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1898. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXXI.

NO. 227

...EN KILLED AT MANILA.

...of the Heroes Who Laid Down Their Lives for America in the Last Battle of the War.

...ve Dead—Two of the Wounded are Seriously Hurt—of the ...Killed the Regular Army Furnishes Four Men, California Two, and Nebraska and Minnesota One Each.

...ington, Aug. 18.—A special to ... from Manila of Aug. 16, ... following names of those ...ed in the fighting which pre...ed the occupation of the city: ...Wm. Pope, Company F, First California.

...Wm. Thomas, Company F, First California.

...Thomas, Twenty-third regiment.

...Fellows, Thirteenth Minnesota.

...Lewis, Nebraska regiment.

...McCann, Fourteenth regiment.

...Reed, Fourteenth regiment.

...he wounded included Corporal G. Schick and T. Hinton, Thirteenth Minnesota.

Captain Bichler of the First California, wounded in the first attack of Manila, died on August 14.

Charles Winfield of the Third regiment died on the 2nd.

George Perkins, of California, died on the 7th of pneumonia, and William Hammon, of the hospital corps, died of typhoid.

HOW AUGUSTI GOT AWAY.

London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch from Hongkong, dated Aug. 16, and evidently official, says:

The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral Von Diedrichs, after the fall of the city, will return there today.

Gen. Augusti and his family arrived on board the cruiser Admiral Von Diedrichs, at the request of Gen. Anderson, gave them passage on arrangements with the American commander. Gen. Augusti has left Hongkong en route for Spain.

THE FIRST SHIP TO HAVANA.

Cruiser New York Ordered to Proceed to the Cuban Capital.

Will Carry the Military Commission, of Which Admiral Sampson is a Member, to Arrange for Evacuating Cuba.

New York, Aug. 18.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Rear Admiral Sampson's flagship, the armored cruiser New York, will be the first American warship to enter the harbor of Havana since war was declared. She will come with the members of the military commission appointed by the President to proceed to Havana to arrange, with a similar commission to be appointed by Spain, the details of the evacuation by the Spanish troops.

Spanish Cabinet Disappointed.

London, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondence of the Times says: The fall of Manila so quickly after the signing of the peace protocol has caused profound disappointment in ministerial circles. The cabinet today discussed the probable consequences.

Similar disappointment is felt by the public generally at the news from Porto Rico, but no attempt is made to conceal the disagreeable fact. The press frankly records the enthusiastic reception of the Yankees by the grateful natives.

The lethargy of the public is due to a lack of confidence in the governments, and there is no doubt that politicians, as a class, for the moment, are thoroughly discredited in the opinion of the masses.

FOR A PACIFIC NAVY.

Western Ocean to be the Scene of Naval Events of the Future.

BIG FLEET PROPOSED FOR UNCLE SAM.

Navy Department Figuring on Battleships and Cruisers to Outclass Anything Now Afloat.

New York, Aug. 18.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

A naval program for presentation to Congress, involving the immediate construction of 20 new war ships, has been adopted by the naval board of experts to whom the subject has been referred by Secretary Long. It provides for three mammoth battleships carrying battleship of 11,000 tons displacement and a minimum 19½ knots speed. Monitor vessels are needed, they be deemed advisable, for an average speed of 15 knots under ordinary weather conditions; three first class armored cruisers of 12,000 tons, and 22 knots speed; thirty second-class protected and armored cruisers of 8,000 tons displacement and 20 knots speed, similar to the Maine type, but highly improved, and four new protected cruisers of 3,000 tons and 18 knots speed.

The reduced speed of the ships, which is uniformity about two knots less than that proposed at the preliminary meeting of the board on Tuesday, was brought about by the desire to secure unprecedented range of action on account of the increased responsibilities of the United States in the Pacific, and the certainty that these vessels, or most of them, would be required to make up the fleet in that ocean. The matter of speed to endurance was made with a view of securing vessels of at least 4,000 knots radius, so capable of steaming straight away from San Francisco to Manila and Samoa. The board decided that the Pacific rather than the Atlantic would be the goal for the great operations in the future, and that great activities in the speed could be made in the vessels attached to the naval fleet of national defense on the east coast of the United States, with normal coal capacity and high economy were petty capacities as long as the least possession in the Western hemisphere remained. All the boards, however, will be uniformly more powerful in ordnance, strength and formidability.

The main battery of each of the battleships will be composed of four 13-inch rifles in turrets on the center line fore and aft, similar to those of the Iowa, and the secondary batteries will mount 12 and 16 rapid fire 6-inch guns. In addition to these there will be secondary large calibre batteries of powerful quick-fire guns, both quick-fire and semi-automatic. The 13-inch guns of earlier battleships have not proved in new frigates on account of their great weight and bulkiness. It will be necessary to increase materially the length of the 13-inch, or to meet the requirement that smokeless powder exclusively is to be used hereafter in the navy.

The first class cruisers will be armed with heavy armor from bow to stern and will be armed with four-inch guns in turrets and ten to twelve six-inch rifles in broadsides. They are to be superior in every way to ships afloat in the world today.

The second class cruisers, as at first proposed, were to be of 3,000 tons displacement, but the board added 1,000 tons to them, to be utilized wholly in our carrying capacity. They will have a new lighting gear and ten to twelve five-inch rapid-fires. The details of the new smaller cruisers are not yet determined upon, as all the energies of the board were first devoted to the heavier vessels.

All the ships will be sheathed. They will all have electrically operated ammunition hoists, and electric fans and with the exception of the smaller craft they will be equipped with smokeless torpedo tubes.

The smaller cruisers will have a steaming radius of 3,000 knots at a low speed rate. The second class will nearly approach this capacity. The first class cruisers will be able to go 6,000 miles, and a minimum of 4,000 knots is fixed for the battleships.

The board also took under consideration the construction of two troop ships, each capable of transporting a regiment of 1,200 men with officers, arms, ammunition, equipment and supplies. It is proposed, if Congress turns over to the navy the responsibility of transporting troops, according to the established usage in England and other foreign military powers of great expenses, that modern armed vessels constructed solely for the purpose of speed and comfortably carrying military forces shall be promptly built. It is argued that such vessels will be indispensable, not only in the future for changing the garrisons at Hawaii and Manila, occasionally, but also for Porto Rico and Cuba.

ENGLAND IN A BIG STORM.

Lightning, Rain and Hail Do a Vast Amount of Damage.

Houses Flooded and Crops Injured—Carmarthenshire, Wales, is Swept by a Tornado.

London, Aug. 18.—Three were severe thunderstorms this morning in various parts of England with torrential rains and hails.

In the outlying districts many houses were flooded and there was considerable damage done to crops.

The district of Carmarthenshire, Wales, was swept by a tornado this morning. Great damage was done and traffic was paralyzed.

Diplomacy with August.

London, Aug. 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says that Gen. Augusti was dismissed on account of the difference between himself and Gen. Correa, the minister of war.

The Daily Mail Hongkong correspondent says Gen. Augusti sailed today on board the German steamer Prinze Heinrich.

The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says: "There is much dissatisfaction over Gen. Augusti's conduct. Peremptory instructions were sent a few days ago by way of Hongkong to Gens. Augusti and Jaudenes to hold out as long as possible, in order to give time for the sending of the protocol before Santiago fell."

The press criticises the Cuban commissioners, whose first act of the national crisis was to ask the government for a remittance of $100,000 sterling.

UTAH BATTERY DID IT

In a Spirited Fire, Landed a Shell Near the Powderhouse and Silenced the Spanish Guns.

Spanish Attack on the American Outworks on the Night of August 5 Kills Three Americans and Wounds Eleven—Heroic Act of Corporal Dozier.

New York, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Camp Dewey, Aug. 6, via Hongkong says:

The Spaniards resumed the attack on the American outworks last night. The trenches were occupied by a battalion each of the 13th and the 23d regiments and the Nebraska volunteers, the latter holding the extreme right, and a company of regulars the extreme left. They returned the Spanish fire and had firing lasted half an hour. The American losses were chiefly from shells.

The killed are:

Howell, S. F., private, Company D, 13th regiment infantry.

McCabe, private, Company C, 13th regular infantry.

Sent, C., private, Company F, 23d regiment regulars.

Wounded:

There were eleven wounded, four of these seriously. Hood, Corporal, Company G, First Nebraska, shot in abdomen.

O'Connor, D. J., private, Company D, 13th infantry, shot in thigh.

Lockwood, Clinton, 13th infantry, shot in chest.

Snow, Lucius, Company D, 13th infantry, shot in leg.

There was a heavy artillery duel this morning, the Utah artillery replying with a spirited fire to the Spanish guns, finally landing a shell near the powderhouse. This must have detached the guns as the Spanish fire ceased.

Corporal Ernest Dozier of the signal corps has been promoted to a sergeant by Gen. Greene, for distinguished gallantry on the field, during the heavy artillery fire last night. A telegraph line to the trenches was broken, and Dozier repaired it with great expedition, exciting commendation to be translated with headquarters at a critical moment.

...RE BY SPANIARDS.

...ulies in Porto Rico are Put to Death.

...Find on the Spaniards—Cuban Army Being Reorganized.

...Porto Rico, Aug. 17, from Thomas J. Thompson.—(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—During the week ending to-day all detachments ...ere recalled within the ...line defense zones of ...Guayama, but the reasons ...for this are unknown. ...Much of these rapid ...movements ...

...is being remarked, in ...view of the ...evidence in some ...of the ...

...Guayama Park.

...San Juan, Aug. 16.—Gen. ...Wilson, Gen. Ernst and ...Gen. Grant have left ...for Fort Allen, Ponce, ...to-day. The men have ...been ordered to ...

...Fifteenth Minnesota ...

...Lewis, Nebraska regiment, ...McCann, Fourteenth regiment ...Reed, Fourteenth regiment ...

...he wounded included Corporal G. Schick and T. Hinton, ...Thirteenth Minnesota.

UNEASY ABOUT SANTIAGO

Fifth Regular Infantry Ordered There at Once, and More May Follow Soon.

Needed to Preserve Order—Cause of the Trouble Not Explicitly Stated, but it is Intimated That it is Not With the Cubans but With Colored Immune Regiments U. S. Volunteers.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Dispatches of importance was received at the war department today. Immediately after the arrival of Secretary Alger at the department, he had a consultation with Gen. Corbin, and doubtless some of the contents of the dispatches were discussed at this time. The conference was a prolonged one. They were considering dispatches received from Gen. Merritt and from Santiago.

It is understood that Gen. Merritt's dispatches were not of a despairing character, although the conditions to be faced in the Philippines are giving the department considerable concern.

The conditions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness, and it is believed that more troops will be ordered there very soon. Already orders have been issued directing the Fifth regular infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago. Inquiries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments, which have not yet sailed, with a view of sending them to Santiago. The government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the territory under the control of the United States. The emphatic order issued to Gen. Lawton a few days ago will be followed by orders sending sufficient disciplined troops to enable him to carry out the instructions of the secretary.

As a further step in this direction, the President today directed that the Twenty-third African regiment, colored, be assigned to Santiago to form the army of occupation of Cuba. The Kansas had tendered their services for this purpose, and had urgent acceptance, and the President finally agreed today, after a conference with Representative Curtis, to accept.

It was decided also to send the Twenty-tenth Kansas to Manila, should additional troops be asked for by Gen. Merritt. The Twentieth is now at San Francisco.

The transports Knickerbocker and Seguranca are now at Tampa and can carry the entire Fifth regiment without difficulty. It is believed at the department that the well trained and disciplined regulars will have a good influence upon the troops at present at Santiago, and with their aid, the trouble will cease.

The department will be kept advised at all times as to the conditions at Santiago, and if more troops are deemed necessary, they will be sent at once.

RECENT DISTURBANCE FROM SANTIAGO.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 16, 12:30 a.m.—The morning dec. Wood, military governor of Santiago, increased the local police force with 1,000 men from various regiments. There have been some trouble from soldiers who have disobeyed orders, and there have been several riots, at least one murder and a good deal of drunkenness, so that an exceptionally large force is needed to preserve order.

This morning the Eighth Illinois volunteers, colored, relieved upon Kettle duty.

The First infantry leaves today by the Miles. There are seven Spanish transports in the harbor awaiting the embarkation of Spanish troops, of which more than 1,000 will leave today. The general appearance of the city is peaceful. There has been much excitement among them and within the last two days over 500 bodies have been buried.

The death rate in the city is about 80 per day. The heavy rains increase the fever among the soldiers and the inhabitants alike.

ORDERED TO SANTIAGO.

Fifth Regular Infantry to Sail from Tampa on Friday.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The secretary of war has ordered the Fifth regular infantry, now at Tampa to Santiago. They will sail tomorrow.

CERVERA STAYS IN AMERICA.

Not Going to Spain at Present, as He is Not Yet Released.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Admiral Cervera will not return to Spain for the present, and reports from Annapolis stating that he would leave for Washington today are said at the navy department to be due to misapprehension. The admiral has made no preparations to leave, and it is the belief that he will be the last of the Spanish prisoners to go home, as he has shown a liberality regard for all the other officers and men captured by the destroyer of Santiago and seems to be desirous of seeing them on their way home well before he leaves. The navy department has not taken on the question of the final release of the Spanish prisoners, although it has passed upon one or two minor cases in which the circumstances made speedy action advisable. One of these was the case of Dr. Jurado, the wounded Spanish naval surgeon, connected with the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis. The doctor report ed to Dr. Jurado was very feeble and that while he might be able to recover if released now, he would not be able to make the trip a month hence. The department accordingly directed his release and the Spanish chaplain will be allowed to accompany Dr. Jurado to Spain.

The case of Captain Moret, commander of one of the cruisers of Cervera's fleet, has also received special attention by the department. It appears that Captain Moret was desirous of returning to Spain and participating in the campaign. In particular he expressed the desire of telling the Spanish parliament of the generous treatment accorded to him and all other Spanish prisoners by the United States. The officials feel that such a statement from Capt. Moret could not but have a salutary effect. His release was accordingly ordered.

Blown Up with Dynamite.

Boston, Wis., Aug. 16.—Frank Golding, an expert miner and mineralogist, went to the powder house of the Eureka mine and set off 45 pounds of dynamite, blowing the building and his body to atoms. The only trace of his body that could be found was a leg which was picked up some distance away. The shock was heard several miles away. The indications point to suicide. Golding has operated mines in South Africa, California and Alabama.

Killed in the Alps.

London, Aug. 17.—The Daily Mail's Vienna correspondent says that numerous Alpine fatalities have occurred within the last week. They include the American, Miss Morrant, who while making a dangerous descent on the Dirnbach Cataqueme, slipped and fell a distance of fifteen feet. She was instantly killed.

Wood from Santiago.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Surgeon General Sternberg received the following cable:

Santiago de Cuba, August 17.—Surgeon General, Washington: Catonia left for Montauk Point; all bedding could be burned; care might be exercised; ships have been sent back for more patients of same class. Tide arrived yesterday and supplies landed.

Will cable what the I may need. No more doctors or nurses wanted.

(Signed) HAVARD,
Chief Surgeon.

MERRITT MAKES REPORT

Tells of the American Demand for the Surrender of Manila, the Spanish Refusal, and the Capture by Americans.

Insurgents are Quiet—No Disorder or Pillage—Insurgents Kept Out of the City—Orders to General Merritt that Authority of U. S. Must be Recognized as Supreme—No Danger from Insurgents.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The war department has received a dispatch from General Merritt reporting the fall of Manila and giving the details for the demand for surrender and incidents preliminary to the final capture of the city. The dispatch, which had been eagerly awaited, was immediately communicated to President McKinley. It reads:

Hongkong, Aug. 18.—Adjutant General, Washington: Manila, Aug. 13.—On the 7th inst. Admiral Dewey joined in a 48 hours' ultimatum to the Spanish commander to remove the non-combatants from the city. On the same date a reply was received, expressing thanks for the humane sentiments and stating that the Spanish were without a place of refuge for non-combatants now within the walled town.

On the 9th inst. we sent a joint note inviting attention to the suffering in store for the sick and non-combatants in case it become our duty to reduce the defenses; also setting forth the hopeless condition of the Spanish forces surrounded on all sides, and the foot in front, with no prospect of reinforcement, and we demanded a surrender in due to every consideration of humanity. On the same date we received a reply admitting their situation, but stating that the council of defense declares that the request for surrender cannot be granted, but offered to consult the government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hongkong. We sent a joint note in reply, declining.

On the 13th the army joined with the navy in an attack, with the following result:

After about half an hour's accurate shelling of the Spanish lines, Malate, Ermita, Binondo, on the right, and Greenie's on the left, as our Artillery advanced in columns attack and carried the Spanish works. Loss for assaulting troops, about fifty in all. The behavior of the troops was excellent and the cooperation of the navy most valuable. The troops advanced rapidly as we walked only, upon which a white flag was shown and the town capitulated.

Troops occupied Malate, Ermita and the walled city San Miguel. All our outlines are protected. Insurgents are quiet. No disorder or pillage.

MERRITT.

ORDERS TO GEN. MERRITT.

The war department today made public the orders sent to Gen. Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The orders are as follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1898.

Major General Merritt, Manila.—The President directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents of the Spanish capital of the Philippines, Manila, Cavite and harbor, and must prevent the peace and protect persons within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces.

The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the maintenance of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use whatever means is your judgment necessary to this end. Any insurgent people must be treated with.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

The officials of the department hope there may be no trouble with the insurgents in the Philippines, although the dispatches which have been received and published in the press together with the demands of Aguinaldo for joint occupation, have indicated a lack of temper on the part of the insurgent leaders which is not satisfactory. The text of the President's order cannot be misunderstood, and the insurgents will be kept out of Manila and the city held as the further will be held as the American possession. The possibility of an attack on the city by the insurgent forces has been considered, but the presence of Admiral Dewey and the thousand troops in the vicinity for a month past, were unable to cause the insurgents to attack the city. It is believed that they will be very formidable against the authority of Gen. Merritt.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED BY GEN. MERRITT.

New York, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch to the World from Manila, Aug. 14, via Hongkong, says:

Gen. Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the natives which provides a form of government for Manila and surrounding territory and other islands placed in our possession, the chief point of which are:

Right of protection to all in present relations.

Municipal laws, tribunals and local institutions for punishment of crime, to be administered as heretofore, insofar as compatible with military rule, subject to supervision of American governor.

Provost marshal and subordinate to be appointed with power to arrest civil as well as military officers.

Open trade for neutral nations.

Public property to be reverently protected.

No interference with the people so long as they preserve peace.

Gen. Merritt receives the general's thanks.

EXTENDING COMMERCE

How Various Nations are Striving to Do Business in South America and the Far East.

New York, Aug. 18.—A special dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Two or three consular reports, dealing to large part with the eastern and southern American continents, have views and suggestions heretofore communicated to the State department and published. Consul Covert, writing from Bremen, says it is a matter of pride on the part of the French bureau of foreign commerce, recently established, that other divisions of the bureau will devote its attention in a large measure to the Orient. The point is said to be patterned after Russia, which has two foreign ministries, one for the east and the other for the continent of Europe. This bureau will be in touch with the French board of trade. The French are sitting Russia to develop her resources and a large part of the report referred to relates to all this, the details of this aid, which is a benefit to France of course.

The writer says that the work of the Lyons commission, over which he has been engaged, France is trying to keep up with England and Germany in efforts to supply China, a nation which, it is quoted from a great European authority "is of the most potential markets in the world." He adds:

"Whether this tremendous market shall be a feeder to Russia's trans-Siberian railroad to England through Hongkong, to Germany through Kiao-Chou, or to France from Tonquin, is the momentous problem of the coming century."

Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz in two reports just above cited, the concerning Germany's shipping and the other, concerning her machinery exports, throw some light upon the great trade treaty operations. Compiling his figures, it is seen that there has an increase in 1896 over 1895 of 91,776 ships and 88,000 tons. Compared with ten years ago, the figures show twice the number of ships and three times as much tonnage. There was an increase in 1896 over 1895 of 11.7 per cent in the number of registered vessels that went out laden with the empire's products and brought in foreign raw material. Taken as a whole, the number of tonnage, the growth is almost ten per cent for the last period—1896-97—for which figures are accessible. The consul says:

"If we are to take part in the trade with South America and with the east we must emulate this empire in the matter of ships. Of all ships that came into and went out of German ports in 1896, 75 per cent bore the empire's flag. Of the steamers, 63.1 per cent was German."

Germany, like France, is catering to the Russian trade and supplying that colossal country with manufactures. Russia is Germany's best buyer of machinery, Consul Monaghan says.

"It is to Eastern, Russian and South American markets that we must make our greatest efforts to meet Germany. We should improve transportation facilities to South America and inaugurate an energetic policy of making foreign markets."

No More Bonds Necessary.

Washington, Aug. 18.—It is the opinion of the officials of the treasury department that there will be no necessity for another bond issue growing out of the war, and that the present revenue law, with possible slight modifications, should be retained on the statute books for an indefinite period. The following may be taken as the view of the treasury department on the subject: It may be hoped that no further issues of bonds will be necessary in connection with arranging the extraordinary war expenditures on a clear basis, the treasury well supplied for the early future and with the lower outlook upon the necessity to make temporary loans of $100,000,000 if research and further experience should prove a most remote probability. This view is reinforced by the fact that with the operation of the new tariff law and the return of the prosperity of the government, and greatly revived business based upon ordinary peace conditions. This throws to revenue equal to and will provide for all the increase in the war and navy expenditures, which, no doubt will be without force after the military operations have terminated. The enlarged expenditures for the navy and the army over the past will be necessary in most instances, and it is a matter of congratulation that by the wise action of Congress the government has been put on a broad basis.

ADDRESS OF JOSEPH CHOATE.

Discusses "Trial by Jury" Before the American Bar Association.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A large audience assembled in convention hall today and listened to the annual address to the American Bar association by the Hon. Joseph Choate of New York. The address elicited frequent applause. Mr. Choate began with reference to the war with Spain. He said, now that peace has come the government must not be held too firmly to the declaration of objections made prior to the declaration of war, because precisely the same objections and difficulties had not been foreseen which these declarations made.

Mr. Choate took for his general subject of discussion "trial by jury." He declared that the frequent determination of that by jury was in advance of the law, and answered the usual stock argument for the abolition or modification. He cited the famous Rule Dred in Paris to show the superiority of the American method of procedure over that of the French. Mr. Choate referred to many instances in American jurisprudence where judges had, second to a jury, refused to pass upon trade but in such case he showed that the jury system was not responsible. What there was defective and abuses he admitted, but he declared it better to strive to perfect the jury system than to abolish it.

Reports were made by the standing committee on jurisprudence and law reform, or judicial administration and remedial procedure, and legislation and jurisdiction of the bar, on commercial law, or international law, on grievances and on law reporting and digesting.

GERMANY WITH DISPATCHES.

London, Aug. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette comments this afternoon on the extraordinary action of the German in assuming the field of Gen. Augusti from Manila to some similar. It says that by the Times this morning, it merely criticizes the proceeding, denying attempts made by Germany to the German action during the early months of Manila's capture, the bombardment of Manila's city, the growing action sought refuge at the German consulate.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "This Manila incident is unmeaning, was a flagrant breach of neutrality, and is certain to be regarded as an international discourtesy, if nothing worse."