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

Deseret Evening News.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NO. 240 FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1898, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXXI.

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF IS DEAD.

Passed Away at San Francisco at 6:40 this Morning.—Body will Arrive at R. G. W. Depot at 8:20 Sunday Morning.

San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1898.

Prest. Jos. F. Smith:

President Woodruff's condition very serious. It is the opinion of experts this may terminate his mission. He is not sensible at this time. The attack was very sudden—suppressed urine the cause. His advanced age against him.

GEO. Q. CANNON.

San Francisco, Sept. 2, 1898, 10:05 a.m.

Prest. Jos. F. Smith:

President Woodruff is dead. He left us at 6:40 this morning. Break the news to his family. He slept peacefully all night, and passed away without movement.

GEO. Q. CANNON.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.

President Joseph F. Smith:

We start tonight. Will reach Ogden Sunday morning 6:45 mountain time.

GEO. Q CANNON.

ANOTHER ONE

Rumor that Great Britain and Germany Have Formed Alliance.

DEAL WITH RUSSIA AND CHINA

Germany Will Support British Ambitions with Reference to Egypt's Government.

SYRIA TO BE UTILIZED BY GERMANY

Is an Outlet for Her Surplus Population—What the Newspapers Have to Say About the Matter.

London, Sept. 1.—A report was current here today that a treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Germany was on the point of being signed. Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, was actually consulted yesterday. This probably is an application of the gossip relative to the visits of Count Von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg, the German ambassador, to the British foreign office during the past fortnight, which have been attributed to a desire on the part of Germany and Great Britain to formulate a common policy in regard to Russia and China. Another explanation of the German ambassador's visits to the foreign office here is that they relate to the mixed tribunals of Egypt, the international movement on the subject ending in Germany.

Through French and Russian influence the court has always hampered the British aims in the Egyptian territory and an arrangement has been made, it is said, an agreement has almost reached by which Germany will ask for a mixed tribunal. It is said that as a quid pro quo for Germany's support in Egypt, Great Britain will recognize Germany's claim to utilize Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

Syria is a division of Asiatic Turkey which includes Palestine, estimated to contain area of about 18,000 square miles. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly Mohammedans, but includes about 200,000 Greek Christians, 50,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 15,000 Jews and 6,000 Druses.

Emperor William of Germany has for some time been been planning a trip to Palestine and he is expected to visit Jerusalem this fall in order to dedicate the German church there and for the error stone of the German school, recently completed.

His majesty has also undertaken to repair for the Roman Catholics the possession of Gethsemane the Zion church of the Sepulchre and the place of the Ascension, the Turkish government is said to have consented his willingness to meet the wish of the emperor in this matter.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says it has received information which it has every reasonable reason to believe the Anglo-German agreement was signed this week by Mr. Balfour and Count Hatzfeldt, the ambassador in behalf of the imperial power.

Commenting on the Pall Mall Gazette's note that while the agreement is signed it is not officially published, the Gazette adds that it understands the agreement allows Germany to obtain eventually

"The Pall Mall Gazette adds: "This is a sudden and tremendous departure in our foreign policy, coming as it does on the eve of the European situation. The Gazette then quotes the speech which Mr. Chamberlain made at Birmingham on Mon. Sept. 19, in which he said a German alliance, and continues: 'Latterly it has been evident, from the tone of the semi-official German press that the two governments have been drawing closer and finally there were personal conferences between Count Hatzfeldt and Mr. Balfour. The definition of Count Hatzfeldt proves that the object of the consultation has been achieved."

Berlin, Sept. 2.—Chamberlain has gone to Altenburg, where he is prolonging his absence and Mr. Balfour leaves for his holidays on Saturday. Evidently the ministers do not expect to have to deal with crucial questions of foreign policy.

THOSE EVERLASTING "INVESTIGATIONS."

Gen. Breckenridge Started in One at Fort Thomas.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., Sept. 2.—Gen. Frank Armstrong, commander of the Third army corps, accompanied by his staff, left this morning for Anniston, Ala.

The army headquarters force, division headquarters force and ambulance and baggage trains will leave for Anniston Tuesday, Sept. 6. Tomorrow the headquarters of the third and seventh corps and the Fourteenth New York are to go. No movements will be made until Tuesday.

There are rumors that the Third corps will be mustered out Monday, as the report has it that the majority of the regiments composing the Third corps will be mustered out not more than a week after they get to the camp at Anniston.

General Breckenridge has determined to have the full facts about the beef investigation at Camp Thomas, and has appointed a special investigation. A court of inquiry ordered by him is now at Fort Thomas. It is composed of Colonel Dickinson, Fourteenth regiment, president, and Lieutenant Colonel Hoff, Fourteenth regiment, and Major Hoff, Fourteenth regiment, members. The court has been made a permanent one, and has had hospital and other witnesses before it. It will continue its work, and will be continued.

Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 2.—Investigation, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois is to be made, and it is said it is known that any person or persons who carry to the regiment and mismanagement, the blame will be placed where it belongs, and they will be dismissed summarily.

The prominent Chattanoogans, four of them being Congressmen, have gone to Washington against Major Hulbert, New York. Report that the Ninth New Jersey, they claim, will bring testimony for the death of Sergeant Frank, who was struck by a train a few days ago, and with condon unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is claimed that Major Hulbert caused the removal of Sergeant Frank when his life might have been saved by keeping him quiet, and that when other physicians expostulated with him he used language unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. A court martial is demanded.

Quarantine Raised.

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 2.—State Health Officer Hunter has raised the quarantine against Galveston, and the city was never more healthy than at present. The quarantine was but temporary, and was placed last Friday, August 26th, on account of a suspicious case of fever at Fort Point.

Up On Prices Now.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Iron and steel will say tomorrow: The advance of from $1 to $2 per ton, which has been made on almost all kinds of iron and steel products, has not, so far as reports checked the volume of business. On the contrary, the activity is greater than ever. Without exception, all branches of the iron and steel industries are in a most satisfactory condition. Mills are declining business because they cannot make deliveries. Railroads are ordering wholesale lots of rails that they can receive for the season's delivery, and are heavy buyers of machinery and tools.

No Official Dope.

London, Sept. 2.—The Westminster Gazette this afternoon announces that although owing to the absence of the Marquis of Salisbury, Great Britain has not yet formally replied to the czar's peace note, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg has already communicated its verbal terms the Czar's circular with which the note was read by the acting minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Balfour, first lord of the treasury. When the Marquis of Salisbury returns to the city, the Gazette continues, he will hail with satisfaction and delight the czar's initiative, assuring him of the deep attention his majesty's advisers have co-operate heartily in promoting his great aim.

Wants a Revision.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The movement in favor of a revision of the Dreyfus case is growing stronger in the papers which, until now, have been hostile to the prisoner of Devil's Island. The Matin today says: "The absence of M. Bourgeois (minister of education) prevented the cabinet council from coming to a decision yesterday, and a meeting of the council will be held today." Gen. Pellieux has tendered his resignation, but it was withdrawn on the instance of Gen. Zurlinden.

FRANCE CONVULSED

Such Emotion Among the Frog Eaters Has Not Been Seen Since Sedan Fell.

HENRY'S FORGED LETTER MEANT MUCH

To Dreyfus, Zola, Esterhazy and Picquart—Everybody is Patriotic in Revision of the Trial.

New York, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says: Col. Henry's confession of forging the famous document upon the authenticity of which Gen. De Boisdeffre, chief of staff of the French army, in his impassioned appeal to the jury in the Zola trial, staked his own reputation and the honor of the army, and Col. Henry's suicide in the fortress of Mont Valerien, have caused an emotion throughout France which has not been witnessed since the fall of Sedan.

Col. Henry, a peasant's son, promoted from the ranks and imbued with all the instincts and low cunning and narrow personal animosity often characteristic of French peasants, but no conception of the enormity of his crime until overwhelmed by its detection. This brave but infatuated chief of the intelligence department of the French army embodied the whole blind and feud of Dreyfus's conviction, of Zola's condemnation, of Esterhazy's acquittal, and of Picquart's degradation and imprisonment.

Although the document which Col. Henry forged in 1894 cannot be introduced in any form on the Dreyfus trial, which took place in 1894, it is nevertheless with consternation that today people are asking what sort of evidence could Dreyfus have been convicted on, if in the judgment of Col. Henry it was so flimsy that he thought it could not stand investigation, without being propped up by official forgery.

M. Cavaignac, the minister of war, in his memorable speech in the chamber on July 7, based his conviction upon the authenticity of the formal document, which was printed and posted on the walls throughout France.

After conversation with Representatives Freycinet of every class and office mixing with excited groups in the streets and cafes, it is evident that the popular tide is at last turning in favor of a revision of Dreyfus's trial, no matter what the consequences may be. It is significant that such newspapers as the Gaulois, the Echo de Paris and Journalists which are known to be in close touch with the army, now declare, that the feeling of military men is not anti-out for revision of the court martial and that every precaution will be taken lest the honor of the army itself which necessitates such a revision.

Gen. De Boisdeffre, whose mysterious threat to resign with the whole general staff of the army if Zola was acquitted, has now, by his resignation, admitted that he was the blind dupe of a forger.

This imposes grave anxiety as to whether or not the general staff has been duped by other forgeries—that is, whether Gen. Gonse, for instance, Henry Esterhazy, who still champions the validity of Dreyfus's condemnation, is authority for the statement that all the officers of the French general staff arrived in Paris have applied to be relieved of their present duties and sent back to their respective regiments.

The minister of war is conscientiously subjecting all documentary evidence used in the Dreyfus and Zola trials to expert tests to ascertain whether any more forgeries exist. There is every indication that the army and people now demand that the prisoner on Devil's Island shall be brought home. Gen. Brooke will retain active command over the troops left on this side of the Rio Grande, Col. Hatfield assumes charge of the telegraphic system with two companies of the signal corps.

Austrian Reichsrath Summoned.

Vienna, Sept. 2.—An imperial decree has been issued summoning the reichsrath to meet on Sept. 20th.

HIS DEATH CAME SUDDENLY.

The Venerable President Well When He Left Home Three Weeks Ago.

Announcement of His Death Caused a Shock Throughout the Community—All Classes Sound His Praises.

When the "News" bulletin was posted announcing President Woodruff's death the sad tidings spread rapidly throughout the city and created a shock everywhere, coming as they did, with memorable suddenness. It was a well known fact that the venerable President was in the best of health when he left home for the coast three weeks ago tomorrow. To a friend on the train was accompanied him to Ogden, he remarked cheerily, "I would like to President Cannon was as well as I am."

President Cannon, it will be remembered, took the trip with a view to benefiting his health while President Woodruff went simply for rest. He always liked a seaside country and always felt better and slept better while on the water or near the sea level. When twelve years ago President and Mrs. Cannon were commanded home to attend the bedside of their daughter, Vera, who had been operated on for appendicitis, they left President Woodruff at Los Angeles. When they returned they found him in the same condition, and letters received since that time indicated that all was favorable to his homecoming the latter part of this week, as expected by his family, the Church authorities and his friends.

From this statement of the case it will be seen that his death was very sudden and that it was the result of conditions altogether unanticipated until within a few hours of the time that his manly and noble spirit quietly took its departure into another world.

Throughout the afternoon numerous were the expressions of regret that were heard concerning the President's sudden death. All classes showed his praises and all agreed that he was a grand and good man. Only good words will be spoken of his memory.

It is not known definitely when his remains will be brought home for burial, but arrangements to that end are being made and they will be brought to this city as soon as possible.

An Associated Press dispatch says:

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—Wilford Woodruff, President of the Mormon Church, died at the residence of Orlando Tenney Trombo here this morning, aged 91 years.

INSURGENTS UP TO MISCHIEF.

News from Manila Says They are Invading All the Southern Islands.

Are Determined to Grab Everything in Sight Prior to the Peace Settlement—Appropriated $15,000.

Manila, Sept. 1.—Several shiploads of insurgent troops have invaded the southern islands, with the view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of the peace conditions. Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, with a battalion of guards, is at Cebu, apparently, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Bohol and Palawan, which they found treasuries in the islands of $15,000. The property captured have arrived here.

Delegates from the Honolulu insurgent party have had an interview with United States Consul Williams today and it is thought this possibly may result in a settlement of the insurgent question.

Big Money Strike Coming.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 2.—In an interview today Manager Young of the M. A. Hanna Coal company is quoted as saying:

"In the early part of next year we will have one of the greatest coal strikes this country has ever seen. All indications are that the strike will last many months.

"The miners stand at all times ready to fight against a reduction of wages. When the Chicago contract expires or possibly before that time, they will be obliged to accept a reduction of 10 or 15 cents per ton, or fight. I think they will fight, and will fight harder than ever before.

"The West Virginia miners are working cheaper than ever before. All efforts on the part of other miners to organize them have been in vain. There is no hope that they will be brought into line."

Shipyards Destroyed by Fire.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 2.—The Bertram ship yards were destroyed by fire early this morning. The steamer City of Toronto, in the final stages of construction by the Bertram company, was saved with great difficulty. The loss is placed at about $150,000. George Bertram, M. P. for Centre Toronto, is president of the company, which employs over 200 men.

German Naval Reduction.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—A semi-official note issued today says: A state of peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given for the German naval force at Manila be reduced to one or two ships, which, pending the complete restoration of order in the Philippines, will suffice for the protection of German subjects.

Murderous Foot Reported.

Budapest, Sept. 2.—The newspapers here report the discovery of a plot to murder Baron Banffy, the Hungarian premier.

Today's Muster Out Orders.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The following troops were ordered to be mustered out of the service today:

First Pennsylvania, Knoxville to Philadelphia.

Second Pennsylvania, Mont Chazin to Philadelphia.

Third Pennsylvania, Huntsville to Philadelphia.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania, Camp Meade to Pittsburg.

Fourth Wisconsin, Camp Douglas, Wisconsin.

Seventy-first New York, Montauk to Camp Black.

First New Jersey, Camp Alger to Sea Girt.

Thirty-second Michigan, Chickamauga to Camp Alston, Michigan.

First Ohio, Jacksonville to Armory, Cincinnati.

Eighth Ohio, Montauk to Columbus, Ohio.

One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Indiana, Knoxville to Indianapolis.

Third Ohio, Huntsville to Columbus, Ohio.

Second North Carolina, Mobile Island, Ga., to Raleigh.

First and Second Alabama, Jacksonville to Mobile.

Third U. S. V. cavalry, Chickamauga to Old Fort, Omaha.

Second Massachusetts, Montauk to South Framingham.

First South Carolina, Jacksonville to Columbia, S. C., and two regiments Fifth Ohio cavalry, Huntsville, to Columbus, Ohio.

Twenty-fourth at Montauk.

New York, Sept. 2.—The transports Nueces, City of Washington and City of Berkshire, arrived at Montauk today. The Berkshire had 20 convalescents on board from the Sibley hospital under charge of Dr. W. F. Parker. She sailed from Manila August 8th. The Nueces had on the board the Twenty-fourth U. S. infantry, Major Markley, and two companies of the First Illinois.

Freedmen at Jersey City.

New York, Sept. 2.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Major Webb C. Hagen, Col. and Mrs. Milton T. Herron and George B. Cortelyou, the President's assistant secretary, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania road at eleven today. It was one of the considerable road stations by Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, who will remain with the party during their stay in this city. The party were driven to the Manhattan hotel, where they will remain during tomorrow. Wednesday, occupy the state apartments.

People Dangerously Impressed.

London, Sept. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "The lower classes are deeply and perhaps dangerously impressed by the gloomy appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago de Cuba.

"All Cuban provinces against the continuance of the recent war policy, and both upon their return expressed sympathy in close on the Spaniards if their demands be not complied with."

Will Assume to Nothing.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The Berliner Post, in a moderately inspired article this morning, with reference to the French revolution of the disarmament proclamation of Emperor Nicolas and the "Germany must remained silent on guard until France is willing to convert her weapons into plow shares."

Short in His Accounts.

St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 2.—L. T. Tomlinson, secretary of the St. Cloud Building & Loan association, issued a report which has been presented to the directors of the association by an expert accountant in more than $10,000 short in his accounts. It is thought a settlement will be made.

Against the Canadian Pacific.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The interstate commerce commission, in the Canadian Pacific passenger rate case, decided today that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to the differential passenger rates contended for.

Railroad Celebration.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 2.—The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad has assumed control of the Kansas City, Osceola & Southern and the Kansas Midland railroad, and have begun running trains into Kansas City. The combination gives the entrance of the Frisco, as well as the albeit of the St. Joseph & Grand Island, will be held next Thursday.

Letter Carriers's Convention.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The National Letter-Carriers' association convention will open here Monday. J. W. Parsons, of New York, national chairman, has arrived here, and a few delegates are on the ground ready for a campaign for next year's meeting. President Parsons is neglected in his choice for location of next year's convention. Scranton, Pa., is the most likely candidate.

Parade a Doubtful.

New York, Sept. 2.—Col. Roosevelt had a consultation with Gen. Wheeler today, and when it was over, the commander of the fourth riders announced that there would be no parade of his regiment in New York on Labor Day. There will be none at all, in fact, unless the officers of New York demand it, and then Col. Roosevelt believes that all of the cavalry regiments on duty in Cuba should participate.

TRADE IN WATCHES

Rivalry Between the United States and Switzerland in Japan.

UNCLE SAM BEGINNING TO LEAD

In This as in Other Manufactures—The Swiss Make Better Watches, However, Than Do the Americans.

New York, Sept. 2.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: There is a good deal in Consul L. Frankenstein's report from Berne, concerning the Swiss and American watch trade rivalry in Japan, to encourage American manufacturers. His letter is dated July 11 and encloses the translation of the Swiss consul general's report to his government, in which important admissions are made. In 1896 Switzerland's export was equal to the United States, but in 1897 the latter gained. Mr. Frankenstein says that the result was either that there was greater push on the part of the Americans or there was a considerable reduction in the prices. The reason is outside either way, as showing American ability in a line in which a few years ago the Swiss enjoyed preeminence over other nations.

Mr. Frankenstein admits, however, that while the United States takes the lead in the export of parts of watches and other movements, Switzerland is ahead in the manufacture of good watches. The consul general, Hitter, notes that the two Japanese factories, at Tokio and Osaka, use Swiss movements and single cases from the United States, and another at Tokio, which is superintended by Japanese who learned their trade in the United States, and goes so far as to import parts of watches, are not likely to give competition. The Osaka watch company has discharged its American superintendent and workmen. It says the Japanese factories produce at a higher cost works which lack the finish of the complete American article, and also that the United States has the lion's share of imports of watch parts. It furnishes everything used by the Osaka factory, which produces only American watches. It says further that in 1897 the United States' export to Japan was $25,394, compared with the Swiss export of only $1,000. As the Osaka factory can supply the demand for the United States export, then Hitter says it shows conclusively that the United States furnishes more material for watches than does Switzerland itself. This is a great admission. Another point he presents is that the number of the imported United States watches is only 6½ per cent of that of Switzerland, but the value of the same is 15½ per cent of the value of the Swiss import. It is worthy of note that in 1896 the difference between the import from the United States and Switzerland was merely nominal—United States, $6,261; Switzerland, $25,481. When, therefore, means Mr. Hitter, the Swiss watchmakers can hold its own against the United States and could not do so in 1897, it must be concluded that the manufacturers of Switzerland and Japan are more alert than the Swiss competition.

Think It Was Premeditated by Natives.

Yokohama, Sept. 2.—An agitation is growing out of the purchase by the state of five trunk railroads, and reports are received that the government intends to place a Corean loan in Japan in order to complete public works. Little importance is attached here to the case's power of the Japanese, believed to have been initiated by financial distress.

Prisoners Alive Nine Hours.

Milwaukee, Sept. 2.—The executive committee of the International Firemen's and Assistants' Union is called to meet in Chicago Sept. 9th to decide upon the details of putting into effect a nine-hour workday in that trade. The information comes on the speakings of a nine-hour day shows that fully 85 per cent of the members of the union voted for the nine-hour day.

HAS A TALK

General Shafter Interviewed by a New York World Reporter.

MAKES KNOWN SOME CAUSES

For the Unsatisfactory Surroundings of the Soldiers During Some of the Time.

WAS SURPRISED TO HEAR OF TROUBLE

Between General Miles and the War Department—Says Yellow Fever is Not Very Dangerous.

New York, Sept. 2.—The World prints an interview with Gen. Shafter in which he is represented as saying: "At Santiago we had to deal with things as they were, not as they should have been. Of course there was sickness. It was inevitable in a summer campaign. But nobody was neglected. The doctors were scarce at first, but we had lots more of them as soon as they could get there. The doctors got sick like the rest. They were overworked and exhausted, but their ability was unquestionable. Look at the low percentage of deaths from wounds. It never was lower in any war. Why, in the civil war I lay on the battlefield myself until maggots developed in my wounds, and was right near by, not down in a musical sub-tropical country for away.

"The man who ordered a summer campaign in a fever infested country are responsible for the natural and unavoidable consequence.

"None of our wounded were allowed to lie on the battlefield as I was in the civil war. Nothing of the kind happened. Ambulances were plentiful.

"It was the heat that was so deadly and it came on us right in the midst of the most torrid heat a shower would fall. It would drench everybody without cooling the air. In a few minutes, under the sun again, every man would be steaming. Men of the strongest constitutions succumbed.

"Our first case of yellow fever developed at El Caney. But the name was ripe for it, and it spread like a prairie fire. Many a man had yellow fever who never will know it. And to tell the truth it is not so dangerous as the malarious or heat attacks, that unacclimated men have in the malarious regions of Cuba. Why? Why it is a common thing for a man's temperature to rise from a normal state to 106 in a few hours. That means death in most cases.

"I can give cards and spades to yellow fever in the game of death. I would rather have yellow fever, I tell you, than a man have an inside fever's little hope for life.

"Our men were all unacclimated. They never had faced constant sun. Many of them had never slept outside before they went into camp. How could they be moulded into proper material for such climate and such a campaign? It cannot not be done. Men were you see coming back with this bodies and the yellow fever are suffering from the parade of the low fever of the Santiago battlefield.

"The cool air and good home cares will cure them. That malady seems to destroy the red corpuscles in the blood. The veins are filled with water. There is a man on the dark suffering just that way. Take a good look at him. If he not a pale pea you would say he was in the last stages of tuberculosis. But he is as yellow as his uniform. Very well, he has it. He is weak and will require care. But, mind you, that malady illness will make him well again. He has had the fever within three weeks. He does not know how narrow he has been his escape. He will be all right, or better still, the first frost. They will be all right when they get wholesome nourishing food.

"We had to choose the lesser of the two evils—to ship the men north to a healthy climate, but winding by keep them where they made the fight, or the frost did not wait to let the fever have its run. We wanted to save life. Now the problem was to save the most lives possible. We have never had a foreign war since 1812-14. The United States has no hospital corps. It was not a question of money, what was best, but what we had. We need the transports that brought the troops down.

"If I could have had a few weeks to equip hospital ships, the casualties would have been better. If the war had continued we would have stayed right there, fever or no fever. The sicker and more feeble the more we stayed. We were not prepared for the unexpected. I made it an inevitable rule to send home 15 per cent less on a transport than she had brought south. That was a fair view to take.

"I am satisfied with the Santiago campaign. When it is fully understood, with all its difficulties, it will receive just place in military history. We were hurried off to Cuba. We landed, and we had to fight and our stores back at Tampa we wanted to. When the invasion was planned, it was obvious that it must be a rush, sure as it was.

"And it was a success—complete and unequivocal. Many things were done, it is true, that were forced upon us by the exigencies of the hour, for the moment, overpowered, even under such stress, proved to be wisely chosen. I was compelled to do a great many things which, in a Fortunate case, circumstances would have been considered.

"I stood up the Spaniards correctly. For example, at San Juan I was sure we would get some and from their works and attack us. The 10 Crater fight I hoped would be finished at 10 a.m., but it was 3 p.m. I knew it would be hot, but I knew that it was for the heat. Had I had Lawton on the right of the line we would unhesitatingly have taken the city of Santiago that night, in which case only the garrison would have surrendered to us, whereas, later, all the troops in the region surrounding the city were included. The men made a forced march on July 3rd and could have gone to Gen. Pando. I knew that the war would be over as soon as Toral spoke to me about surrendering the troops in the Eastern province. I almost fell asleep.

"We never had in the fighting line at all over 6,000 men, but there were 15,000 men, and with those we captured 24,000.

"Nine thousand Spaniards were footo-