

THE MILES-ALGER WAR

Former Secretary of State Sherman May Take a Hand.

ACTS OF TREACHERY IN 1888

The Ohioan Has Not Forgotten the Chicago Convention of Ten Years Ago, When the San From Michigan "Secured" Votes of Colored Delegates From the South.

There is no tangible evidence of collusion between Gen. Miles and the Hon. John Sherman to bring about the retirement of Secretary of War Alger from President McKinley's Cabinet, but there is an abundance of reason for believing that the shrewd old statesman, who has played a master hand in the game of politics for half a century, long ago discovered in the breach between the Secretary of War and the commanding general of the army a means by which to bring about, or at least hasten, the former's political ruin.

It is no secret, however, that there is a strong bond of sympathy between Mr. Sherman and Gen. Miles. The general married a favorite niece of the statesman, who has a great admiration for Gen. Miles's military qualities. But the intimation that the unparalleled advancement of Gen. Miles from the ranks to the command of the army has been due largely to Mr. Sherman's political influence, is scouted by the friends of both the soldier and the statesman.

Opposed His Advancement.

That certain army officers strongly opposed the advancement of Gen. Miles to the position of commanding general, on the ground that he was not a graduate of the West Point Academy, and that only such graduates could possibly possess the requisite technical military knowledge, is a matter of record. It is conceded that Mr. Sherman may have aided the general with his influence in that crisis, but it is claimed that his influence was exerted only with the object of securing to the officer the honors that he had won fairly and on his merits as a soldier.

The belief is general, and it is well-founded, that Mr. Sherman has been waiting for some scandal to have developed from Secretary Alger's administration of the War Department, to give him an opportunity to get revenge upon Alger for his treachery in defeating him for the Presidential nomination at Chicago in 1888. To that end he denounced the Secretary of War as being responsible, because of his incompetence and neglect, for the starvation, sickness, suffering and deaths in the camps of American soldiers.

Speaks as a Private Citizen.

In making this denunciation, however, Mr. Sherman spoke as a private citizen, who shared the popular indignation over the manner in which the American soldiers had been tortured to death by neglect, starvation and disease, not as one seeking revenge for a great personal wrong. Nevertheless, Mr. Sherman undoubtedly expected that the agitation of the subject would bring about an investigation of the War Department, which would result in demonstrating that Secretary Alger was primarily responsible for the outrages perpetrated under his administration, and the summary removal would compel his withdrawal from the Cabinet.

But while the interview with Mr. Sherman, which was printed in The Times and was copied by newspapers all over the country, served to increase the agitation in favor of an investigation, and even a demand for the summary removal of Secretary Alger, from the Cabinet, no investigation has been asked for by the Secretary, nor ordered by the President, notwithstanding that the clamor for an inquiry has steadily increased.

Pressure Upon the President.

The enormous pressure brought to bear upon President McKinley by Secretary Alger and his friends to induce him not

to order an investigation of the War Department, in the hope that the army scandals would die out in time and be forgotten; and further pressure on the part of political leaders who fear that the revelations which would inevitably result would injure their chances of the party in the Fall campaign—all these influences have caused the President to consider the advisability of postponing any investigation until after the Fall elections.

It has been urged upon him that even if a few thousand men have died of disease and starvation due to the criminal incompetence of a few officers, it is no reason why the whole Republican party should be condemned and defeated with material furnished by itself. The argument is made that the guilty individuals can be "set out and punished just as well after election as before.

He Admires Mr. McKinley.

It is quite natural that John Sherman should have observed the hesitation of the President to order an inquiry. He is a great admirer of Mr. McKinley and does not hesitate to say so, but with equal frankness he expresses the opinion that he is making a mistake by keeping Alger in the Cabinet after so much evidence of his utter incompetency has been brought to light. He believes that if the executive were to defer until Congress orders the investigation, some of the result of the investigation would be to "set out and punish just as well after election as before.

Is Not Persecuting Alger.

Mr. Sherman insists that he is not seeking to persecute Secretary Alger because of the latter's political treachery, although he is satisfied it was that treachery which prevented him from becoming President of the United States. He declares that he is opposed to Alger's retention in the Cabinet, because he is not a fit man for the place and because American soldiers have suffered as a result of his incompetence and neglect.

Will Aid Gen. Miles.

That Mr. Sherman will furnish a powerful backing to Gen. Miles in his forthcoming controversy with the Secretary of War there can be no doubt, and the influence of the venerable Ohioan is extremely powerful in Washington. There is hardly a man now prominent in Republican politics or in the present Administration who is not under obligations to him of one kind or another. And the old gentleman is not out of politics yet by any means. Gen. Miles will find in him an ally who knows the game of politics so well that he does not have to wear wide sleeves or use marked cards.

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HEMORRHOID BOUND.

The Missouri Leaver, Santiago for Montauk With 250 Convalescents.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 4.—The hospital ship Missouri sailed for Montauk Point this morning with 250 sick and convalescent members of various regiments. There was a big crowd on the wharf when the steamer weighed anchor, and they gave the departing men a cheer. The prospects of an immediate return brightened the sick men up greatly. The surgeons said that the change would speedily start them on the road to recovery. Less than 500 sick men of the Fifth Army Corps, Gen. Shafter's command, now remain in Santiago. The Secularia is being equipped to take them home.

TRANSPORTATION TANGLE.

Deportation of Packers, Teamsters and Laborers From Santiago.

Santiago, Sept. 4.—The water transportation department has a big job on its hands in getting away 400 packers, teamsters and laborers who were brought here from the United States. The packers and teamsters came from all over the West, and some of them came from as far north as Alaska, prompted by patriotic motives to work with Gen. Shafter's army. They rendered inestimable service in getting supplies up from Balquait while the army was encamped before Santiago. After the surrender these men were dropped from the service and Col. Humphrey, the quartermaster, refused to furnish them with transportation home. The cost of living here at the cheapest figure is \$3.50 per day, and the men's money was soon exhausted. For days they have been drawing rations like the beggars of Cuba.

CIVIL LAW IN SANTIAGO.

Gen. Wood Orders Armed Sentinels Removed From Public Places.

Santiago, Sept. 4.—Gen. Wood issued orders today that armed sentinels be removed from public places. The task of maintaining order in the city will be turned over to the civil police, which department has been thoroughly reorganized and is now in as good condition as it is possible to get a Cuban police force. The troops will be retained in barracks in central places in readiness to immediately answer a call from any part of the city in case of trouble that the police cannot cope with.

Spent Labor Day at Atlantic City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sell for all trains except Congressional Limited Monday, September 5, \$5 excursion tickets to Atlantic City, Cape May and Sea Isle City, good to return until Tuesday, September 6.

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WILL RETURN ON FRIDAY

Date Fixed for the Arrival of the District Troops.

HARRIES WOULD NOT YIELD

The Reception Will Be an Early-Morning Affair—Major Sylvester Suggests That All Committees Perfect Their Plans With as Much Haste as Possible.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 4.—The District regiment will return to Washington next Friday morning. The committee, consisting of Major Sylvester, Theodore W. Noyes, and H. L. West, which waited upon Col. Harries here today, found that the regiment wanted to get home as quickly as possible.

Medal Presentation Postponed.

The presentation of the medal is to be postponed until early in October, when the regiment will be assembled for that purpose. The plans finally agreed upon today propose a march from Third Street and Maryland Avenue up to Pennsylvania Avenue, and thence to the White House, where the President will be asked to review the regiment. The latter will proceed to the White House grounds and disband.

Will Ask to Be Furloughed.

A careful canvass of the companies this morning by The Times correspondent brought to light the fact that if the District troops do not break camp here on Thursday every man in the regiment here will at once send in an application for a furlough, and they will deliberately refuse to do any parading up the avenue "for the glory of Harries," as they express it. They claim that their commander has always tried to make things as hard as possible for them even in cases where very little consideration would have made matters bearable.

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they can, and rush things to a completion and be as well prepared as limited time will permit. As stated in the dispatch from Camp Wikoff the presentation of medals will have to be deferred until a later date, as it will require at least two, and possibly three weeks, before the medals could be manufactured.

It was realized that upon the outcome of the contest the success of the committee would depend in a large measure the successful consummation of the elaborately planned reception which they intend to give the soldiers when they return home. It was hoped that the regiment might be kept at Montauk, if advisable from a sanitary point of view, for several days after September 5, in order that every thing might be completed for the reception before their return.

Now that it is announced that Col. Harries will adhere to his original action and have the regiment return next Friday, it is reliably stated that the committee on general arrangements is determined to give them a worthy reception at all hazards. Meetings will be held almost nightly this week, the views of all discussing the matter and making the necessary arrangements, and it is hoped that by forced pressure enough work can be accomplished to make the affair just as grand as it is originally intended by the committee and endorsed by the popular mass meeting of two weeks ago.

Until Saturday, the day of departure of Major Sylvester and Messrs. Noyes and West as members of the special committee, it was believed that Col. Harries could be prevailed upon to defer the date so as to make the departure of the regiment so as to make the departure of the troops harmonize with the plans of the different committees having charge of the various other details of the general arrangements.

The fact was developed on Saturday that the first special Montauk Point committee, of which Mr. Bell is chairman, had decided to have the regiment break camp on September 3. This altered the situation very materially, and it was quite generally believed on Saturday afternoon that Col. Harries could be induced to reconsider his action in the matter of ordering the regiment back so soon.

It was intimated early last evening, however, that there was a strong probability that the visit of the Sylvester committee will be fruitless.

The problem presented by the fact that since Saturday as a result of President McKinley's visit to Camp Wikoff, the condition of affairs there seemed to completely justify him, in the fact that there is such passionate clamor upon the part of the public in other places for the return of the troops to their homes, and a consequent question of the present deplorable condition of affairs, it is extremely probable that most of the members of the committee at Camp Wikoff will be transported to their respective States and furnished as quickly as possible.

The committee will probably return to this city some time this afternoon.

Mrs. Mary M. North, the chairman of the committee, has been acting as a war correspondent, was killed.

Col. Rhodes, the correspondent of The Times, was wounded. The correspondent of the Daily News says that the derivish loss was not less than 5,000 killed. The estimates of the number of derivishes engaged in the battle vary from 20,000 to 50,000, with the Khalifa was the harem of Osman Digna, who was killed.

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

News of Kitchener's Victory Hailed With Enthusiasm in London.

London, Sept. 4.—The news of Gen. Kitchener's victory over the derivishes at Omdurman was received with the greatest satisfaction here, where it is held that England has at last wiped out the stigma attaching to her defeat in the previous expedition to the Sudan.

NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS.

French Cabinet Will Agree to Grant a Revision of the Case.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The government authority for the statement that at its meeting tomorrow the cabinet will decide to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case.

KAISER MAKES A SPEECH.

Refers to Khartoum and Calls for Cheers for the Queen.

Hannover, Sept. 4.—While addressing the troops in the Waterloo Platz today Emperor William called to memory the comradeship that existed between the British and German troops at Waterloo, and said: "The English, a few hours ago, won a victory against a stronger force." He then called for three cheers for Queen Victoria.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SPAIN.

Yellow Fever Case on Board Transport Montserrat.

Madrid, Sept. 4.—It is rumored that there was a case of yellow fever on board the transport Montserrat, which arrived at Santander with a number of Spanish troops from Santiago.

SPANISH DIPLOMATS CONFER.

Government Will Apply to Cortes for Authority to Make Peace.

Madrid, Sept. 4.—Senor Montero Rios, president of the Senate, and Marquis Vega of Armiño, president of the Chamber of Deputies, had a conference today with Prime Minister Sagasta.

THE RECEPTION.

All Arrangements Will Be Hastened as Rapidly as Possible.

During the absence from the city of the special committee, which was sent to Montauk Point to appeal to Col. Harries for a reconsideration of his determination to order the District troops home next Friday, the general committee on arrangements remained passive and full of anticipation.

COL. HENRY'S FUNERAL.

Interred Without Military Honors at Purgus-Sur-Marne.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The funeral of Lieut. Col. Henry, chief of the intelligence service of the army, who committed suicide in the fortress at Mont Valerian after having confessed that he had forged a letter showing the guilt of Dreyfus, took place today with civil ceremonies only at Purgus-Sur-Marne. A large crowd was present.

WORD FROM KITCHENER

Announces the Surrender of the Khalifa's Forces.

KHARTOUM LIES IN RUINS

The Derivishes Fight Like Demons and the Ground Outside the Camp Is Carpeted With Dead Bodies—Heroic Charge of the Lanciers—British Loss Estimated at 100 Men.

London, Sept. 5.—Following is the gist of a dispatch received from Gen. Kitchener at the war office this morning: "The remnant of the Khalifa's forces has surrendered. I have a very large number of prisoners. Cavalry and gunners are pursuing the Khalifa and his chiefs. They have only 150 fighting men with them. I visited Khartoum today and found it a complete ruin. The people are delighted. Khartoum is the best position. Omdurman's stench was unbearable, and therefore I have moved to Khorsambat. The wounded are doing well."

RECOVERY OF THE DERIVISHES.

The English newspaper correspondents are unanimous in their acknowledgments of the bravery of the derivishes. The Daily Mail correspondent says that the enemy attacked the camp at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, but were driven back with heavy loss before they were within one hundred yards. They again advanced in face of a fire that no European could face. For hours there was a terrific fusillade, and then the attack died away.

Afterwards the ground outside the camp was seen to be covered with bodies lying in serried lines. The British loss was slight.

HEROIC CHARGE OF LANCERS.

The feature of the battle was a charge of the lanciers on a large body of the enemy who vastly outnumbered them. They hacked their way through the derivish lines, though in doing so they lost two officers and twenty men killed and four officers and twenty-one men wounded.

The Earl of Roberts, second son of the Earl of Carlisle, who was acting as a war correspondent, was killed.

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ACCIDENT TO THE IOWA.

Will Be Floated Today and May Go to the Philippines.

New York, Sept. 4.—There was an accident to the battleship Iowa in dry dock No. 3 at the navy yard this morning. It had been intended to float the Iowa out at 3 o'clock and to put the Oregon in her place. The accident occurred to the valve in the main discharge pipe on the port side.

LABOR DAY AT THE SEASHORE VIA R. & O. R.

Tickets will be sold September 2, 4, and 5, good for return until following Tuesday, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City, N. J. Tickets good going and returning on all trains.

FLYING BUSINESS COLLEGE, 5th and K.

Business, shorthand, typewriting—\$25 a yr.

100 Feet Best Seasoned Boards, \$1.

One width, one thickness, one length.

TRIED TO KILL COL. GOVAN.

Alarming State of Affairs in Camp at Chickamauga.

DIRE DISTRESS IN HAVANA

Five Thousand Reconcentrados Die of Starvation.

MANY SAD PHASES OF LIFE

FREE SOUP KITCHENS ESTABLISHED.

Several weeks ago, free soup kitchens were established in the city and suburbs by the municipal government and from 25,000 to 30,000 rations have been distributed daily. But this food is sufficient only to preserve a miserable existence. It is repulsive to sight and taste and scant in quality. Each applicant received daily a dish or pail filled with a mass composed of boiled grass, weeds, old beef bones and rice.

RECOVERED NEVER TO SUBMIT TO TAGAL RULE.

Four thousand armed men are near Iloilo, ready to support the Americans. Their only desire is annexation. They believe that independence would be a mistake and impracticable.

AGUINALDO REMAINS AT BACOR.

He recently sent a letter to Gen. Otis, which the latter thought was impertinent. He therefore administered a rebuff to the rebel leader.

RE REPORTS THAT THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION IS UNCHANGED.

A cable message has been received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Dewey. It states that Great Britain, Germany and France will have war ships in Manila Harbor. Germany is represented by two men-of-war, England by three and France by one.

GERMANY IS ALSO VERY MUCH INTERESTED IN THE SITUATION AT SAMOA.

The German embassy here was informed several days ago that the election of Malleto's successor would be held by the natives in accordance with the Berlin treaty of 1892.

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