

INVESTIGATION OF THE ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT

Probability of Sifting of Charges Made Against the War Department.

Broad Scope of the Inquiry That May Be Commenced as to Methods in Vogue During the Recent War.



JOHN SHERMAN. THE MAN WHOSE STATEMENTS MAY LEAD TO A SENSATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—It is not absolutely certain that a court of inquiry will be ordered by the President to investigate the several charges made as to the mismanagement of the War Department.

ALGER ON SITUATION AT MONTAUK POINT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—During the meeting of the Cabinet to-day a telegram was received from General Alger at Montauk Point, in which he said, in effect, that the situation there was reasonably satisfactory.

FOURTEEN DEATHS ON THE TRANSPORTS

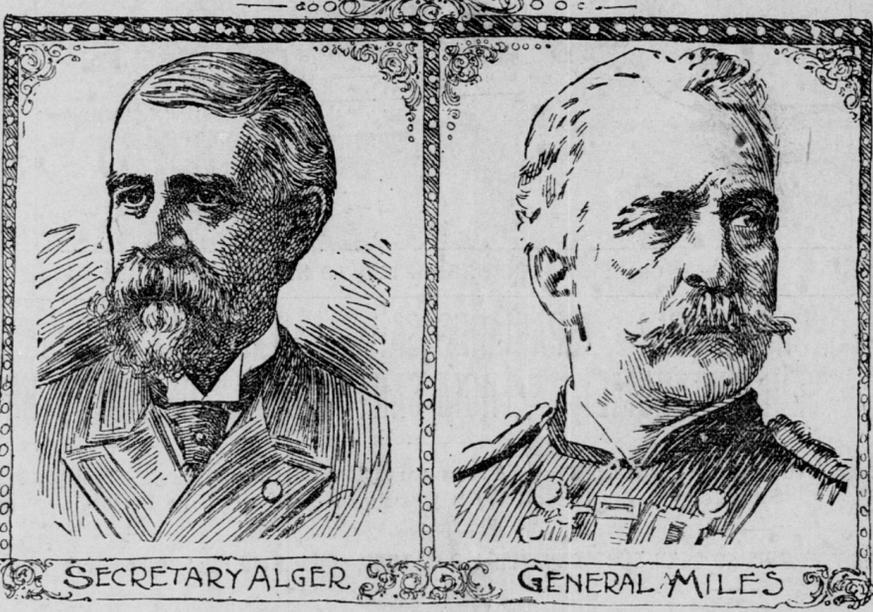
WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The transports Yucatan, Hudson and Catalina arrived at Montauk Point to-day with several hundred men from Santiago.

SAYS CAMP WIKOFF IS IN GOOD CONDITION

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Secretary Alger arrived in this city to-night and is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. In an interview he said:

"I did not find the condition of Camp Wikoff nearly as bad as I expected. I cannot see that there is any justification in the talk that neither the well nor the sick soldiers are properly treated. I think there are splendid accommodations for all soldiers who will go to Camp Wikoff and especially now that so many there have been given furloughs.

Secretary Alger was asked: "How do you account for the confusion and lack of facilities at Camp Wikoff?" To this General Alger replied: "Did you ever go into camp with 100, or even fifty, men? If so, you know there is much confusion with that number of men. What do you suppose it must be with thousands. To a person who knows but little about soldiering there may appear to be much confusion and privation, but it is only what is to be expected in roughing it. On many occasions I myself have been in camp and have encountered these things. I found many soldiers lying with nothing but a blanket between them and the ground. Still there were thousands of bags in camp. I asked them why they did not fill the bags with



SECRETARY ALGER. GENERAL MILES. THE TWO MEN WHOSE COURSE DURING THE WAR MAY BE THE SUBJECT OF INVESTIGATION BY CONGRESS.

SENSATIONAL STATEMENT MADE BY EX-SECRETARY OF STATE SHERMAN

Charges There Was Needless Infliction of Horrible Torture and Loss of Life Among the American Troops—Demands the Removal of the Responsible Official.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—A local paper publishes the following interview with ex-Secretary of State John Sherman, which has thrown Washington official circles into a turmoil of indignation and consternation:

"The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American soldiers' lives and in the infliction of horrible tortures upon a thousand brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the Cabinet. The President has power to order an investigation, which can be conducted by a board of inquiry to be appointed by him. Such board would not have executive power, and the findings would have a moral rather than a judicial influence. If the board found that American soldiers had needlessly suffered and died because of the neglect or incompetence of an official of the Government, the President, acting upon the verdict rendered, could remove the official from office. That would be the extent of the punishment under such conditions. If, however, the President does not order an investigation, Congress holds the power to impeach the Secretary of War, and can inflict punishment that will mean everlasting disgrace in case of conviction. In that case the President would be held equally responsible with the Secretary for not having ordered an inquiry promptly upon the presentation of charges of so serious a character.

"In my opinion, the President will find he will be compelled to order an investigation in self-defense. If the Secretary of War has been guilty of incompetency and neglect, as has been charged, Mr. McKinley cannot afford to sustain him.

"General Miles is a soldier, and, like most soldiers, he is a straightforward and truthful man. He is no more afraid of an issue than he is of an Indian; and when he comes to Washington and tells what he knows, an investigation of the War Department will be inevitable, particularly as he will be corroborated by others who will be entitled to equal consideration, even if they are not of so exalted a rank."

REPEATS THE DEATH SCENE OF PETRONIUS

Rev. Mr. Dodge Drinks a Toast and Expires.

WATCHED OVER BY HIS WIFE

REMAINS OF THE FIRST SPOUSE TO REPOSE WITH HIM.

There Were Neither Romans nor Followers of Nero, but the Closing of His Life Was Most Dramatic.

ENGLISH COMMENT ON PEACE COMMISSION

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Times this morning, referring editorially to the American Peace Commission, says: "The commission is strong in personnel and in policy, and must be taken to represent President McKinley's concurred in the inclination of the Republic party towards a policy of colonial expansion. The nomination of Mr. White may be due to the President's resolve not to ignore the interests and susceptibilities of the Church of Rome in the final settlement of the Philippine subject. If it be true that President McKinley is, as he seems to be, resolved to hold something more than Manila, the logic of the situation will probably lead him in the end to the occupation of the whole archipelago. Moreover, bereft of Manila, the Philippines would obviously be nothing but a costly burden which Spain would soon probably attempt to relieve herself of in a manner little acceptable to the United States, especially looking to the immense war bill Spain has to pay and the absolute necessity for retrenchment.

AS TO SHERMAN AND GENERAL MILES

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—Before leaving for Washington to-night Secretary Alger was told that ex-Secretary of State Sherman had been quoted as criticizing the management of the War Department. He admitted that he had not seen the statements referred to and refused the characterization there beyond a meaningless "humph."

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OFFICERS SOLD DELICACIES SENT TO SICK SOLDIERS

Sensational Charges Made by the Hospital Corps on the Olivette.

Treatment of the Suffering Men Declared to Have Been Outrageous and the Conditions Damnable.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—The hospital corps of the Red Cross Society on the Olivette has prepared the following statement:

"ON BOARD THE OLIVETTE, Lewis Wharf, Boston, Aug. 25.—We request you to please kindly publish this as the bearer gives it to you, word for word, as he was one of the crew on the Olivette. As to the things put on board at New York for the sick and wounded they were never received and were sold to the officers in charge by Major Appel, and in regard to the way the sick were served it was an outrage. If you wish for witnesses we are with him, the whole corps.

"Fred Miller, Harry G. White, John A. Henderson, J. G. Milne, Stuart Ward, Stuart Johnson, Dan Kelley, Frank Folsom, A. Rudy, O. S. Schiefel, T. O. de Deer, John Lunsca, John Williams, John J. Sugul and Sergeant James Jadet."

Frederick Miller was a seaman on the Olivette, and had every opportunity to observe the men and the treatment they received on the trip from Santiago. He says: "We left Santiago in a wretched condition, and the lack of proper food and the treatment on the voyage came near being disastrous to all the sick and wounded. I remember that one man died after we were at sea a few days, and at present his body is probably floating around. I made a coffin, lined it with canvas and covered the outside with tar. No holes were bored in the box, and after it had been heavily weighed Major Appel ordered the men to throw it overboard. As the coffin was airtight it did not sink and will probably float around for months.

"The treatment of the sick and wounded was outrageous, and it is a wonder that any survived. Those who were able to walk got food from the sailors and firemen, but all could not be fed that way. When we arrived at New York, ice cream, ginger ale and other delicacies were put on board for the sick and wounded. The food and drink never reached the soldiers, for they were sold by Major Appel and his officers to passengers. When we got to Montauk Point what was left of the ice cream was sour and thrown overboard. The soldiers on the Olivette suffered from the negligence of the

GREAT BRITAIN THREATENS CHINA

The Situation Acute and Threatening.

ENGLAND'S SHIPS MOBILIZED

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE PEKING GOVERNMENT.

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PROTECTION DEMANDED FOR AMERICANS

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Daily Mail's Hongkong correspondent telegraphs: The British Consul at Kiangsu Chau Heinan has asked the American Consul at Canton to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodua, near HoI How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been obliged to flee for their lives from Nodua and seek the protection of the British Consul at HoI How.

To-day the American Consul at Canton notified the Viceroy of the state of affairs and requested him to immediately telegraph pre-emptory orders to the officers of the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and protect the lives and property of the Americans.

Reports just received from Heinan indicate renewed successes on the part of the Triad Society, who, strengthened by a horde of pirates, looted and burned a number of villages in the HoI How district on August 19.

The British Consul appealed to the Tao Tai to protect the threatened Americans, and soldiers were dispatched to the district in response to them and escorting them from Nodua to HoI How.

ONLY SEVENTEEN DEATHS.

Loss of American Troops Through Illness at Manila.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The correspondent of the Times at Manila, telegraphing Friday, says: "Among the American troops there have been only seventeen deaths from illness since landing. Twenty-three thousand stand of arms, 10,000,000 cartridges and an immense quantity of large ammunition have been surrendered, with nearly 15,000 prisoners. There is undoubtedly practical unanimity among merchants, irrespective of nationality, in favor of the permanent occupation of the archipelago by the Americans. Nobody conceives the re-establishment of Spanish sovereignty as possible.

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