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CONDITIONS NOT SO BAD AS PAINTED

General Wheeler on the Situation of the Army.

BLAMES THE NEWSPAPERS

He Says the Soldiers at Camp Wikoff Are Perfectly Contented and Well Treated.

CAMP WIKOFF, Montauk Point, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Major-General Joseph Wheeler gave the following to the Associated Press today.

"Headquarters United States Forces, Camp Wikoff, Long Island, Sept. 1.—The following is a sample of the letters which are constantly received regarding the soldiers in camp:

"In regard to my stepson, we feel very uneasy about him on account of the newspaper reports of the privation and suffering inflicted upon the privates. Although he has never entered a complaint since he has been in the army, we hear from other sources of the cruel and horrible treatment inflicted upon our soldiers under the pretense of humanity for our neighbors, and the whole country is in a state of terrible excitement. I should not be surprised if the feeling should lead to a revolution of some kind, for I assure you I hear on all sides the most violent and bitter denunciations of the war department and the administration. It is, indeed, a great pity that the glory of our triumphs should be dimmed by such a shameful thing as the ill treatment and starvation of our brave soldiers, while the Spanish prisoners have the best treatment that the country affords."

"It will be seen that this letter says that not a word of complaint has been received from the soldiers, and so far as my investigation goes, no complaint has been made by any of the brave soldiers who have added glory to our arms in the Cuban campaign."

"A great many anxious fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, arrive here from all parts of the United States to look after their relatives, whom they say the papers tell them are suffering, and many of them have heard that their relatives are in a condition of starvation. Most of these people are little able to spend the money for such a journey, and they are surprised when they come here to find their relatives surrounded with everything to eat which can be produced by money, and, if sick in the hospital, they are gratified and surprised to find that they are given every care that is possible."

"In reply to a direct request that I give the exact facts, as I see them, I will state:

"Every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded it that he was given a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases, as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew that it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation, which usually accompanies an army, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs and be subjected, without any shelter, to the sun and rains by day and the heavy haze by night. They certainly knew that the Spanish had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works."

"They were more than glad to incur these hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty, each man seeming to feel that American honor and prestige was to be measured by his conduct. The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect

of the government, but, on the contrary, they seemed grateful to the president and the secretary of war for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a government which had no one with any experience in such matters it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection; and they will testify that under the circumstances, the conditions were much more perfect than any one would have reason to expect, and that the president and secretary of war and others who planned and dispatched these expeditions deserve high commendation."

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipment was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating if the army reached there immediately, they could take the city at once, but if there should be delay, the fortifications of the Spaniards would be perfected, so that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this dispatch from Admiral Sampson, the war department directed the army to move at once, and as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had traveled nine miles and was on the ships at daylight."

"When the expedition sailed for Cuba it went there escorted by a large fleet of warships. At that time, it was regarded as impossible for a merchant ship to sail on the ocean safely from any American port to Santiago, but as soon as the fleet was destroyed, so that it was possible for unarmed ships to sail safely to Santiago, the generous people of the United States subscribed money without limit and dispatched ship after ship loaded with luxuries and delicacies for the Santiago army, and everything that could be accomplished for their comfort was done by the president and secretary of war."

"After the surrender had been completed and arrangements perfected for transporting the Spanish army to Spain, the president and secretary of war sent shipping to Santiago and transported our army to one of the most healthful locations in the United States. The point selected by the secretary of war was so situated that thorough protection was given to the people of the United States from the danger of yellow fever contagion. The soldiers, upon their arrival at this place, received every care and bounty which could be procured by money. The president and secretary of war directed that their health and comfort should be cared for without reference to expense, and in addition, the people within a circle of 100 miles vied with each other in shipping to them carloads and steamboat loads of luxuries of all kinds."

"I have just finished my daily inspection of the hospitals. With rare exceptions the sick are cheerful. I have nurses and doctors to care for them, and in all my tours I have not found a single patient who made the slightest complaint. It is true there has been great suffering. The climate of Cuba was very severe upon all our soldiers, but instead of complaining, the hearts of those brave men are filled with gratitude to the people for the bounteous generosity which has been extended to them."

"There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possible neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but since their arrival at this place. Nearly 20,000 men were brought from a yellow fever district to the United States. It would have been criminal to have landed them and allowed them to go promiscuously among the people. It has been stated by the physicians that if it had been done, yellow fever would have spread through many of our states."

"To avoid such a catastrophe a point which is more thoroughly isolated from the people than any other locality which could be found was selected. By these wise means the country has been saved from a scourge of this fearful disease. Every one will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on bare fields, without any building whatever, could not be done without some hardships. Over 5000 very sick men have been received in the general hospital, and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about 60 deaths have occurred in these hospitals."

Clarke & Falk have the purest and strongest Paris Green in the market.

SOLDIER BOY VICTIMS OF DISEASES

Comparative Figures of Those Killed in Battle and Those Who Have Died of Disease During the War.

DYING BY THE HUNDREDS

Three Hundred and Fifty Officers and Men.

Appalling Showing Made By a Partial Record of Deaths in the Various Camps in the Country.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Tribune this morning prints statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of disease during the war with Spain.

While 350 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camp between 1200 and 2000 volunteers and regulars.

The Tribune has secured the names of 1284 who died in camp or on transports, or at home after contracting malarial fever at one of the camps. There is no doubt about the 1284 men whose names have been secured. Neither is there much doubt that there are hundreds of dead whose names could not be secured on account of the lack of records and the inability or the unwillingness of any officer to furnish lists of the dead.

The Tribune gives statistics of the dead in each camp, giving in every instance a full list of names and the nature of the disease.

The record by camps is as follows:

Camp Thomas.....	352
Santiago.....	341
San Francisco.....	78
Camp Alger.....	75
Camp Wikoff.....	63
Jacksonville.....	50
Tampa.....	58
Maiana.....	76
State and Minor Camps.....	201
Transports and Hospital Ships.....	90
Total.....	1283

Deaths are attributed to the following causes:

Typhoid fever.....	515
Yellow fever.....	84
Dysentery.....	63
Meningitis.....	47
Malarial fever.....	81
Pneumonia.....	61
Other cases reported as fever.....	106
Diagnosis not reported.....	107
Miscellaneous ailments.....	220
Total.....	1284

Of the regular army, 30 are dead; Massachusetts is second with 130, Illinois third with 100, Michigan fourth with 91, and New York fifth with 85.

RETRIBUTION NOT QUITE COMPLETE

Cuban Commissioners Will Make an Attempt While in Havana to Ferret Out the Persons Who Destroyed the Maine.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Avenged but not forgotten is the Maine. At present the full attention of the administration is occupied with matters more immediately pressing, but the determination is general in official circles that when the proper time arrives, the manner of the destruction of the Maine must be positively learned if the thing be possible,

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

and that the persons responsible therefor shall be brought to justice.

Members of the American commission to superintend the evacuation of Cuba were fully informed regarding the purpose of the government in this matter at the time instructions regarding the work to be done in Cuba were given them.

It was decided that the American commissioners will discuss nothing with the Spaniards that is foreign to the manner and time of evacuating Cuba, but while the commission is sitting at Havana it will investigate on its own account the blowing up of the Maine.

When General Fitzhugh Lee was in Washington recently he went over the evidence he had collected in Havana, and expresses the opinion that after the evacuation of the Spanish army many people in Havana would open their mouths and give testimony that would show the crime to have been committed by officers connected with the Spanish army.

The refusal of Captain-General Blanco to serve on the military commission and his apparent desire to hurry away from Havana is taken to indicate that he fears there will finally be an expose, and he does not want to be around at the time it is made.

The names of a dozen men have been obtained by the United States government, and the American military commissioners will interview the witnesses, who will doubtless hasten to confess all they know as soon as the dreaded Spanish soldiers are out of the city.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF IMPORTANCE

England Agrees to Support the Kaisers Claims in Egypt.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A report was current today that Great Britain and Germany yesterday signed a treaty of alliance for Germany's support in Egypt. England will recognize Germany's claims to Syria as an outlet for her surplus population.

Czars Conference to Meet.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Reliable information obtained by the Associated Press is to the effect that Russia intends to convene the international peace commission at St. Petersburg one month after the adjournment of the Spanish-American peace conference at Paris.

Reduce Her Naval Force.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—A semi-official note says that peace having been re-established between the United States and Spain, orders have been given that the German naval force at Manila be at once reduced to one or two ships.

Murmuring is Loud.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A Madrid correspondent says:

"All Catalonia protests against the continuance of the special war taxes, and insists upon their immediate repeal, threatening to close all the factories if the demand is not complied with."

"The lower classes are deeply and perhaps dangerously impressed by the ghastly appearance of the repatriated soldiers from Santiago."

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.

People who are Particular

Are especially invited to examine our new Fall Stock of School Suits. We are most anxious to have you make comparisons. We have taken extra pains in selecting our Boys' suits this season, and feel confident of having the very best that money can buy.

In buying our Clothing for the boys, we always keep in mind that they must be well made and of dependable cloths, to give the required amount of wear. And another thing, our Boys' Clothing is all made by boys' tailors, tailors who make Boys' Clothing only; who devote their entire time to making it, and making it right. Our suits at \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 are the best in America at the prices.

A. M. Williams & Co.
Leading Clothiers.

Wasco Warehouse Company

Headquarters for Seed Grain of all kinds.
Headquarters for Feed Grain of all kinds.
Headquarters for Rolled Grain, all kinds.
Headquarters for Bran, Shorts, and all kinds of MILL FEED.
Headquarters for "Byers' Best" Pendleton Flour. This Flour is manufactured expressly for family use; every sack is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

We sell our goods lower than any house in the trade, and if you don't think so call and get our prices and be convinced.

Highest Prices Paid for Wheat, Barley and Oats.

ARMY SENSATION AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Prominent Citizen of Chatanooga Demanded That He Be Court-Martialed for Causing the Death of an Injured Sergeant.

CHICKAMAUGA, Sept. 2.—General Frank, commander of the Third army corps, accompanied by his staff, left this morning for Anniston, Ala. Tomorrow the headquarters of the Third and Second brigades and Fourteenth New York will go.

Six prominent Chattanoogaans, four of them leading physicians, have preferred charges against Major Hubbard, surgeon-general of the Ninth New York. They charge him with being responsible for the death of Sergeant Frank, who was struck by a train a few days ago, and with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. It is claimed Hubbard caused the removal of Frank when his life might have been saved by keeping him quiet, and say that when the other physicians expostulated with him he used language unbecoming a gentleman and an officer. A court-martial is demanded.

Rebels are Active.

MANILA, Sept. 2.—Several shiploads of insurgents have invaded the Southern islands with a view of seizing everything possible prior to the settlement of peace conditions. General Rios, the Spanish commander, with a flotilla of gunboats, is acting energetically, but the insurgents have captured the outlying islands of Roableon and Palawan, where they found treasures to the amount of \$42,000.

To Gather Up Sick Soldiers.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—The Ohio hospital train left this morning for the South to gather up and return the sick Ohio soldiers. The train goes direct to Ferdinand, Fla., returning via Huntsville, Ala., Chickamauga, and Knoxville, Tenn. The trip is expected to occupy six days.

Short In His Accounts.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 2.—L. T. Troutman, Secretary of the St. Cloud Building and Loan Association, according to a report which has been presented to the directors of the association by an expert accountant, is more than \$30,000 short in his accounts. It is thought a settlement will be made.

Ordered To Starting Points.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Orders have been issued by the war department that all the regular army regiments now at Moutauk, which were started previously east of the Mississippi river, shall return to the stations.

DEAR MADAM:

Your bread needn't smell of soda or alum or lime.

Schilling's Best baking powder has no lime or alum or excess of soda.